C4.1202.

A
SURVEY
OF THE
CITIES
OF
London *and* Weſtminſter,
Borough of *SOUTHWARK*,
And PARTS Adjacent.

CONTAINING,

I. The Original Foundation, and the Antient and Modern State thereof.

II. An exact Deſcription of all Wards and Pariſhes; Pariſh-Churches, Palaces, Halls, Hoſpitals, Publick Offices, Edifices, and Monuments, of any Account, throughout the ſaid Cities, Borough, *&c.*

III. A particular Account of the Government of *LONDON*, Eccleſiaſtical, Civil, and Military; of all Charters, Liberties, Privileges and Cuſtoms; and of all Livery and other Companies, with their Coats of Arms.

IV. Liſts of all the Officers of His Majeſty's Revenues, and Houſhold; and thoſe of the reſt of the Royal Family; together with the Salaries thereunto belonging.

By *ROBERT SEYMOUR*, Eſq;

The Whole being an Improvement of Mr. *STOW*'s, and other SURVEYS, by adding whatever Alterations have happened in the ſaid CITIES, *&c.* to the preſent Year; and retrenching many Superfluities, and correcting many ERRORS in the former WRITERS.

Illuſtrated with ſeveral COPPER PLATES.

VOL. I.

LONDON:
Printed for J. READ in *White-Fryars*, *Fleet-Street*.
~~M,DCC,XXX,IV.~~

MVSEVM
BRITAN
NICVM

TO THE

KING.

BRITISH MUSEUM

May it pleaſe Your MAJESTY,

THE following Sheets, containing a particular Account of the Antient and Modern State of the *METROPOLIS* of your Kingdom, could not be made an Offering to any other, with ſo much Propriety, as to your moſt *Sacred Majeſty*, from whoſe mild and peaceful Reign it hath continued to enjoy thoſe Benefits which are the great Supports of Trading Cities. And indeed, what Enjoyments may not the Subjects in general of that Prince expect, who ſtudies to make the Proſperity and Glory of his Reign depend on the Affections and Happineſs of his People?

A Prince who has condeſcended in the moſt publick Manner, to appeal to the Conſciences of his People for his Conduct, and who, upon that Appeal, muſt, in the Conſciences of all wiſe and honeſt Men, be acquitted of *any Attempt, or even Shadow of a Deſign, to alter, or invade, their Religion, Liberty, or Property.*

THAT *Your Majeſty* may long live to be, as you now are, a Bleſſing to your People; and that one of your Illuſtrious Family, endowed with your own great Virtues, and thoſe of your *Royal Conſort*, may not be wanting to fill the Throne of *Great Britain*, till Time ſhall be no more, is the moſt ardent Prayer of,

May it pleaſe Your MAJESTY,

Your MAJESTY'S

Moſt Dutiful, and Obedient

Loyal Subject, and Servant,

* * * * * *
* * * * *

TO

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

Sir ROBERT WALPOLE,

Knight of the Moſt Noble Order of the GARTER, *&c. &c. &c.*

BRITISH MUSEUM

SIR,

THE Great Bleſſings of PEACE and PLENTY, ſo highly advantageous to the Nation in General, and to the Trading Cities here treated of in Particular, being, next to the Wiſe and Indulgent Government of his MAJESTY, to whom I had the Honour of Dedicating the Firſt Volume of this Work, ſo greatly owing to Your prudent ADMINISTRATION of Affairs, it was impoſſible for me to think of any Patron ſo worthy as Yourſelf to make an Offering to of this Second Volume of the SURVEY OF LONDON.

DEDICATION.

If ſome ſmall Errors may be found in a Work of ſo great Length, yet it is to be hoped, that, upon the Whole, the Labour of the Compiler may be found uſeful, and ſuch as may render it no unacceptable Preſent to one whoſe Knowledge is as Extenſive as his Power and Inclination of doing Good. That this is the Character of Sir ROBERT WALPOLE, is not to be deny'd by any, who, are not as great Enemies to the Welfare of their own Country, as they are to Truth and Juſtice. I am,

With the Moſt Profound Reſpect, and with the Sincereſt Gratitude, as an Engliſhman,

SIR,

Your Moſt Obedient

and Moſt Devoted

Humble Servant,

******

*****

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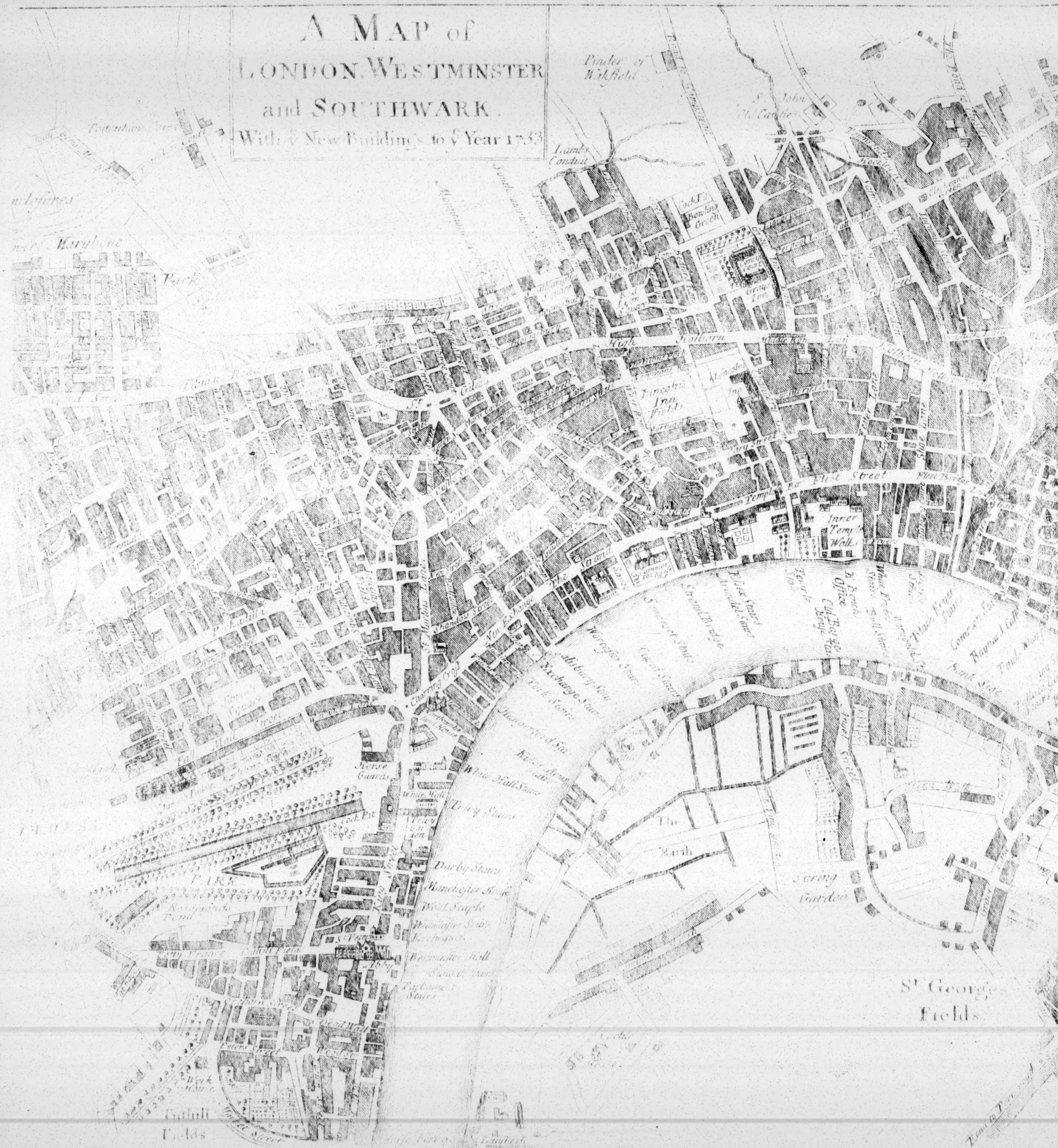
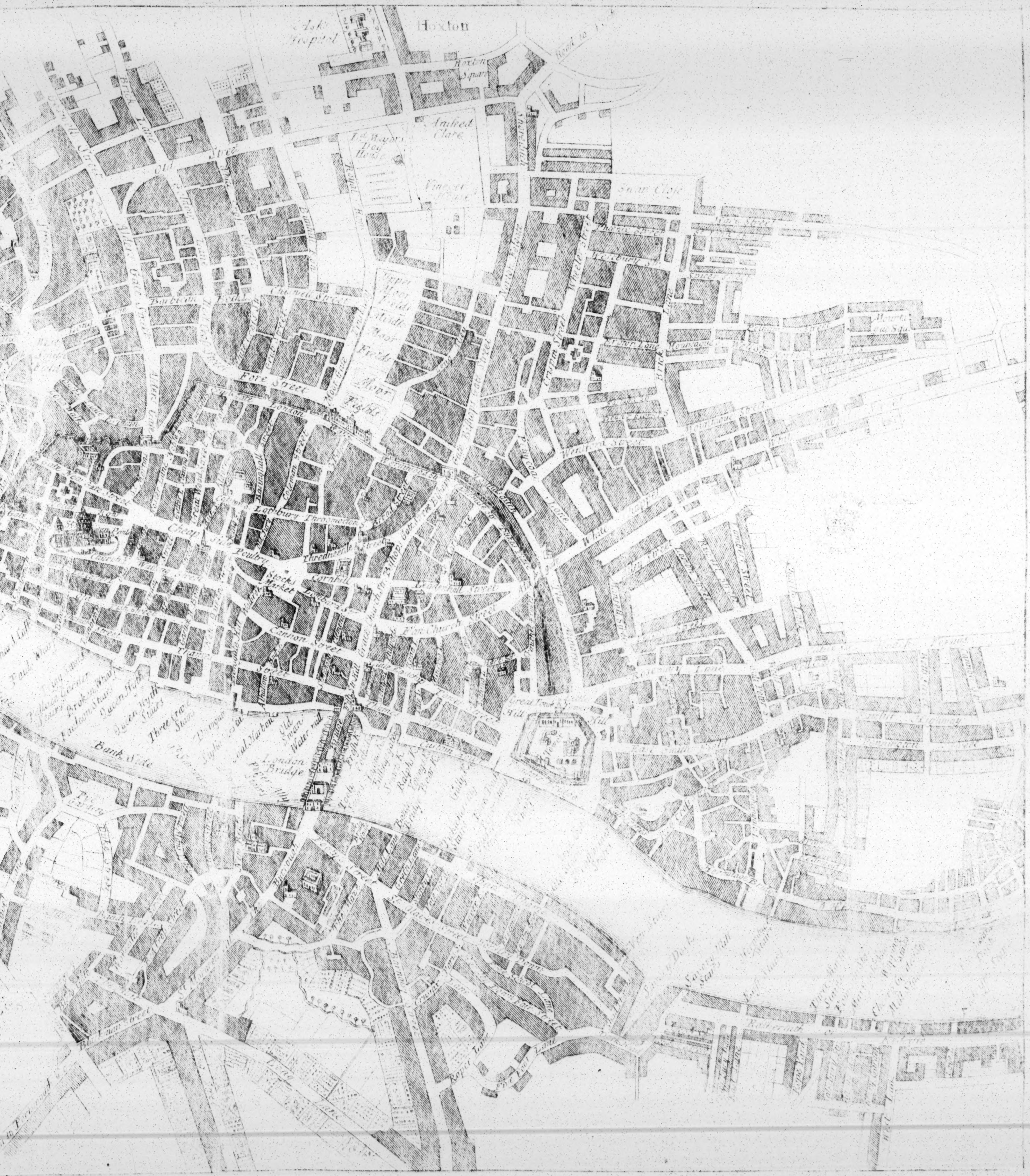
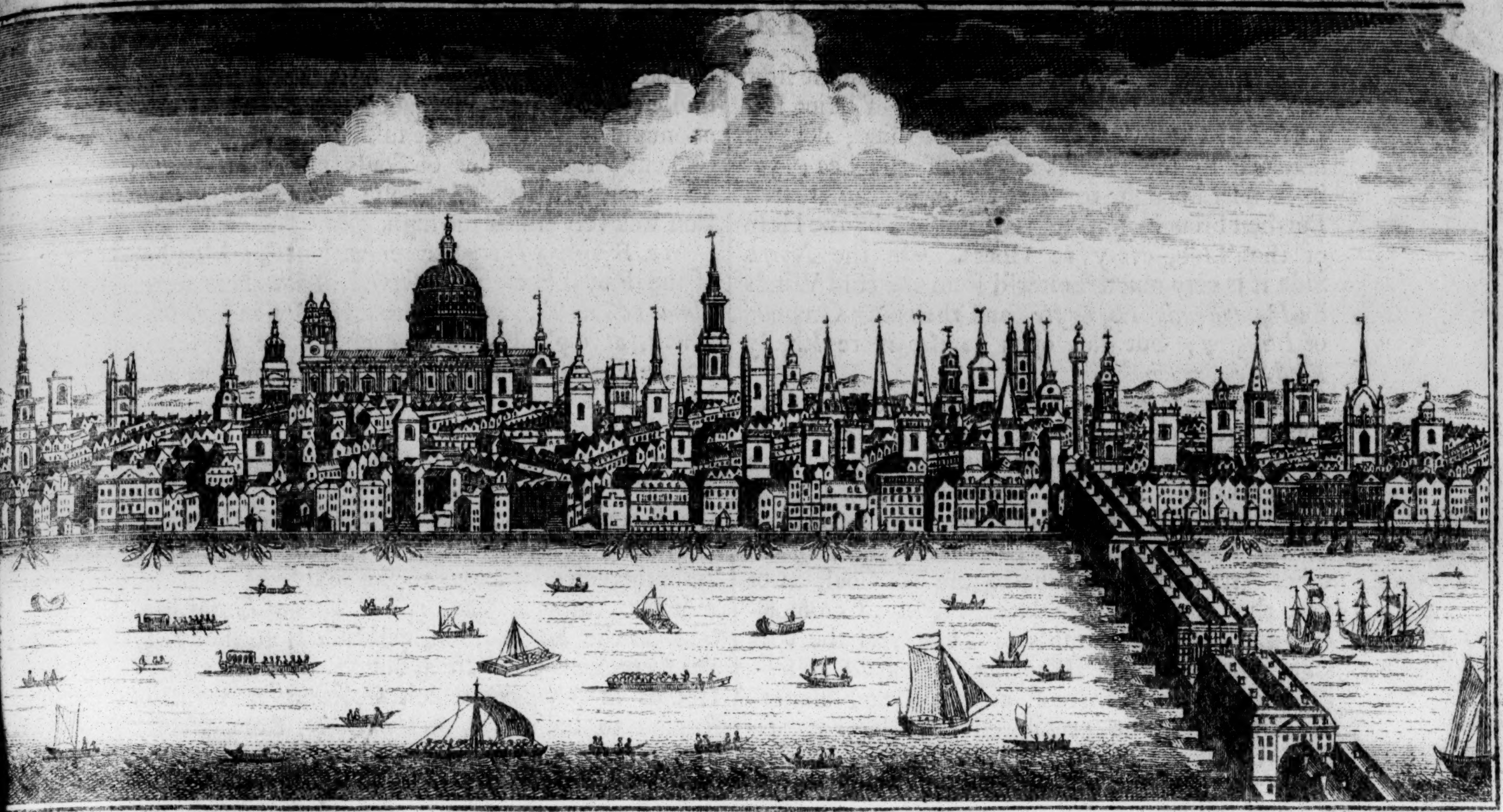


A MAP of LONDON, WESTMINSTER and SOUTHWARK

With ye New Buildings to ye Year 1733

Tottenham Court
Marybone
Park
Lambs Conduit
St. Johns
Bowling Green
Grays Inn
High Holborn
Lincolns Inn Fields
Fleet Street
Temple Bar
Inner Temple Walk
The Strand
Charing Cross
Horse Guards
White Hall
Cock Pit
Park
Rosamonds Pond
Darby Stairs
Manchester House
Wool Staple
Westminster Stairs
Westminster Hall
Abby
Parliament Stairs
Tothill Fields
The Marsh
Spring Garden
St. Georges Fields
Whitehall Stairs
Privy Stairs
Hungerford Stairs
Exchange Stairs
Salisbury Stairs
Worcester Stairs
Somerset Stairs
Strand Bridge
Temple Stairs
Old Barge House
Paris Garden Stairs
Black Fryars Stairs
Bankside
Horse Ferry
Lambeth


Hoxton
Askes Hospital
Hoxton Square
Road to Hackney
Old Street
Brick Lane
Anliced Close
Ld. Mayors Dog House
Vinegar House
Royal Row
Bunhill Row
Shoreditch
Swan Close
Norton Folgate
Wheeler Street
Phenix Street
Westbury Street
Spicer Street
Brick Lane
Crispin Street
Brown Lane
Mountague Street
Mountague Square
Pelham Street
Wentworth Street
Petticoat Lane
Upper Moor Fields
Middle Moor Fields
Moor Fields
Chiswell Street
Barbican
Aldersgate Street
Redcross Street
Whitecross Street
Grub Street
Fore Street
Moor Gate
London Wall
Bishops Gate Street
Houndsditch
Cripplegate
Coleman Street
Basinghall Street
Lothbury
Throgmorton Street
Old Jury
Cheap Side
Poultry
Stocks Market
Threadneedle Street
Cornhill
Lombard Street
Leadenhall Street
Fen Church Street
Cannon Street
Thames Street
Newgate Street
Pater Noster Row
St Pauls
Church Yard
Watling Street
Bread Street
Wood Street
Gracechurch Street
Fish Street Hill
Great Tower Hill
Little Tower Hill
White Chapple
Minories
Goodmans Fields
Rosemary Lane
Ratcliff Highway
East Smithfield
Nightingale Lane
Wapping
Pauls Wharf
Trig Stairs
Broken Wharf
Queen Hyth
Three Crane Stairs
Dowgate
Old Swan
Water mill
London Bridge
Bank Side
Tooley Street
Horsly Down
St Saviours Dock
Rotherhith
Fair Street
Bermondsey Street
Kent Street
Blackman Street
St Margarets Hill
Long Lane
Five Foot Lane
Road to Deptford



BRITISH MUSEUM

A SURVEY OF London, Weſtminſter, &c.

BOOK I.

A Deſcription of LONDON *in General.*

CHAP. I.

The Situation, Extent, Antiquity, Name, and Buildings of LONDON.

London.

Its Situation.

London-Bridge.

LONDON is the Metropolis of *Great Britain*, the Seat of her Monarchs, the largeſt in Extent, the faireſt built, the moſt populous, and beſt inhabited City in *Europe*, or, perhaps, in the whole World; nor yields it to any in the Advantages of Trade and Commerce. It lies in 51 Degrees 30 Minutes of *North* Latitude, in the County of *Middleſex*, on a wholeſome Soil, mixt with Gravel and Sand, and is, the greateſt Part of it, built on a Hill with an eaſy Aſcent, no leſs pleaſantly than conveniently ſituated on the River *Thames*, at a Place where it is caſt into a *Creſcent*, or Half Moon, ſo that each Part may enjoy the Benefit of the River, and yet not be far diſtant from one another. The ſaid River divides the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter* from the Borough of *Southwark*; but there is a Communication between them by a magnificent Stone Bridge, ſupported by 19 Arches, called *London-Bridge*, with Houſes and Shops thereon, which make it appear more like a Street than a Bridge.

THIS great City is about 60 Miles diſtant from the Sea, and therefore not in Danger of being ſurprized by the Fleets of foreign Enemies; nor is it annoyed by the moiſt Vapours of the Sea; yet it is near enough to have Ships of the greateſt Burthen brought into its very Boſom, by the Help of the Tide, every 12 Hours. On the *North* Side it is very much ſhelter'd from the cold Winds by *Hampſtead*, *Highgate*, and the riſing Grounds of *Iſlington*; but lies open to the more kindly *Weſt*.

Sea-Coal forbid to be uſed in the City by Edward I.

IT was formerly thought to contribute much to the Preſervation of the healthy and good Air of the City, that nothing was burnt in it but Wood and Charcoal, even in Trades that uſed great Quantities of Firing; but, about the latter End of the Reign of *Edward* I. Brewers, Dyers, and other Artificers, beginning to uſe Sea Coal, in or near the City, ſeveral Prelates, Nobles, Commoners, and other Inhabitants of That, and the Village of *Southwark*, *Wapping*, and *Eaſt Smithfield*, complained thereof, as a publick Nuſance, to the King, who prohibited the Burning Sea Coal by Proclamation. Which being diſobeyed by many, for their private Lucre, upon a Second Complaint he iſſued out a Commiſſion of *Oyer* and *Terminer*, to enquire of all ſuch, who burned Sea-Coal againſt his Proclamation, within the City, or Parts adjacent, and to puniſh them for the Firſt Offence, by large Fines; and for the Second by demoliſhing their Furnaces, Kilns, *&c.* wherein they burnt the ſaid Coals.

FOR this End alſo, Proviſion was formerly made againſt Stinks and annoying Smells, ariſing from killing Beaſts in the City; which was once thought to have occaſioned a grievous Plague there, in the Reign of *Edward* III. who, to prevent the like Infection, ſent his Command, about the Year 1361, to the Mayor and Sheriffs, to ſuffer no Butcher to kill his Cattle nearer the City than *Stratford*, or *Knightsbridge*. This is not obſerved now, nor indeed ſeems it neceſſary ſince the new Building of *London*; for the Streets, Lanes, *&c.* being wider, the Air is not ſo much pent up, nor conſequently ſo liable to Infection as before; beſides, the Markets are now removed out of the Streets, made commodious, and have proper Methods taken to keep them clean, of which we ſhall ſpeak in another Place.

The Extent of LONDON.

THE Extent of *London* from *Eaſt* to *Weſt*, that is, from *Limehouſe* to the End of *Tothill-ſtreet*, *Weſtminſter*, is about ſeven Miles and a half; but its Breadth, from *North* to *South*, is not above two Miles and a half, even where it is broadeſt, as from the End of St. *Leonard's Shoreditch* to the fartheſt End of *Blackman-ſtreet* in *Southwark*.

THE Author of a late Calculation ſays, *London*, upon a Medium, is ſeven Miles long, and one Mile and a Quarter broad; which make an *Area* of near nine Square Miles. How great an Improvement is this ſince the Time of Queen *Elizabeth*, if what Sir *William Petty* ſays be right, That when he wrote, about the Year 1686, it was then computed to be ſeven Times bigger than in her Reign?

Its Populouſneſs.

AS to the Populouſneſs of the City, take the following Conjectures. *James Howel*, Eſq; who wrote an Hiſtory of *London*, ſaith, That in the Year 1636, King *Charles* I. ſent to the Lord Mayor to make a Scrutiny what Number of Papiſts and Strangers were in the City, and that Sir *Edward Bromfield*, then Mayor, took Occaſion from thence to make a Cenſe, or Computation, of the People, who were, Men, Women and Children, found to be 700,000, that lived only within the Bars of the Juriſdiction; and it was judged, he ſaid, by all probable Supputation, That *London* had more, by a third Part, when he publiſhed his Book, which was ſomewhat above twenty Years after. The City of *Weſtminſter*, and all the Suburbs without the Lord Mayor's Juriſdiction, and the Buildings contiguous, contained at leaſt as many more: So that taking all together he reckoned the Number of Souls might amount to above one Million and a half: But this Computation was very much too high.

SIR *William Petty* beforementioned, a Member of the Royal Society, obſerved, That there were, *Anno* 1682, 84,000 tenanted Houſes in *London*; which, at eight Perſons in each, make 672,000; but he fixed it to a ſomewhat leſs Number, and believed there were about 670,000 Souls in *London*, at that Time.

BY *London* he meant the Houſes within the Walls, with the Liberties thereof; *Weſtminſter*, the Borough of *Southwark*, and ſo much of the Ground of *Middleſex* and *Surrey* as had Houſes built thereon contiguous to the reſt.

THE Author of the *Preſent State of* Great Britain, in the laſt Edition, publiſhed in the Year 1731, reckons there are about 124,000 Dwelling-Houſes in *London*; which Calculation we have Reaſon to believe is pretty exact, from ſeveral Enquiries we have made by different Methods. Now, according to Sir *William Petty*'s Computation of eight to a Houſe, the whole Number of Inhabitants in *London* will amount to 992,000: And to prove whether or no Sir *William*'s Computation was right, we made the following Experiment; we took the Number of Inhabitants in 150 Houſes promiſcuouſly at three ſeveral Times, and always in different Places, and found the Produce to be 1200, within a very ſmall Number over or under, each Time, which is at the Rate of eight to a Houſe as aforeſaid; and if this Calculation anſwers in three Times 150 Houſes, taken in ſuch a Manner, we may ſuppoſe it will anſwer in any Number.

BY a Computation of the Burials and Chriſtenings in this City, we may be able to compare the Bigneſs and Populouſneſs of it with other great Cities in the World. As for Example, in the Year 1707, the *Chriſtenings* in the Imperial City *Vienna*, amounted to 3963, and the *Burials* to 4354; whereas the *Chriſtenings* in *London*, the ſame Year, were 16,066, and the Burials 21,600.

TO add no more on this Head, the Account of Burials in the laſt Year, *viz.* from the 14th of *December* 1731 to the 12th of *December* 1732, (whereby may be computed the Number of Souls in *London* and *Weſtminſter*, as well as the Increaſe of them) was,

In the 97 Pariſhes within the Walls	2224
In the 19 Pariſhes without the Walls	6994
In the 20 Out Pariſhes in *Middleſex* and *Surrey*	8742
In the 10 Pariſhes in the City and Suburbs of *Weſtminſter*	5398
Burials in all	23,358

AND this we may ſuppoſe a very moderate Year, ſince but three Years before, *viz.* 1729, there died no leſs than 29,722.

LONDON *and* PARIS *compared.*

LONDON has been compared to *Paris*, now one of the moſt flouriſhing Cities in *Europe*, and is ſaid to exceed it in all the following Particulars. I. In the Number, Wealth and great Eſtates of the Inhabitants, the Number of their Servants, and Splendor of their Equipages. II. In the Wholeſomeneſs of the Air. III. In the more cleanly and convenient Way of Living. IV. In the Preference of the River *Thames* to the *Seine*, being both pleaſanter and more navigable, its Water wholeſomer, and for the great Bridge of *London*, built over it. V. In the Shipping and Foreign Trade; *London* therein exceeding both *Paris* and *Roan*. VI. In the Cheapneſs of all the moſt neceſſary Sorts of Food, and the great Variety and Plenty of all Sorts of Drink. VII. In the Goodneſs and Cheapneſs of Fewel. VIII. In the Magnificence of the Churches; no one at *Paris* being ſo large as St. *Paul*'s, nor ſo beautiful as K. *Henry* the VIIth's Chapel. IX. In the Courts of Juſtice, the Inns of Court, and *Chancery*, and the Lawyers Chambers. And laſtly, In the Hoſpitals, ſo many and ſo richly endow'd. M. *Paſchoud*, in his Treatiſe on *Geography*, ſays, That *Paris* is, at moſt, but two Thirds as big as *London*; *Amſterdam* one Fourth; *Rome* and *Venice* one Fifth; *Lions* one Sixth; *Toulouſe* one Seventh; *Rouen* one Ninth; *Dublin* one Ninth; and *Briſtol* one Twelfth.

The Original of LONDON.

AS to the Original and Antiquity of *London*, as the *Roman* Writers, to do Honour to the City of *Rome*, deduced the Original of That from the Gods, ſo *Geffrey* of *Monmouth*, the *Welſh* Hiſtorian would give the ſame Glory to the famous City of *London*, and reporteth, that *Brute*, who was lineally deſcended from *Æneas*, the Son of *Venus*, about the Year of the World 2855, and 1108 Years before the Nativity of Chriſt, did build this City near unto the River now called *Thames*, and named it *Troynovant*, or *Trenovant*. But herein, as *Livy*, the moſt famous Hiſtorian among the *Romans*, ſaith, *Antiquity is pardonable, and hath an eſpecial Privilege, by interlacing divine Matters with human, to make the firſt Foundations of Cities more honourable, more ſacred, and as it were of greater Majeſty.*

THIS Tradition, concerning the antient Foundation of the City, by *Brute*, was of ſuch Credit that it is aſſerted in an old Tract, preſerved in the Archives of the Chamber of *London*, which is tranſcribed into *Liber Albus*, and long before that by *Horn*, in his old Book of Laws and Cuſtoms, called *Liber Horn*. And a Copy of this Tract was taken out of the City Books by the Lord Mayor and Aldermens Special Order, and ſent to King *Henry* VI. in the Seventh Year of his Reign; which Copy yet remains among the Records of the *Tower*, in the following Words.

An old Tract aſſerting Brute *to be the Founder.*

Inter nobiles Urbes Orbis, &c. " Among the
" noble Cities of the World which Fame cries up,
" the City of *London*, the only Seat of the Realm
" of *England*, is the principal, which widely
" ſpreads abroad the Rumour of its Name. It is
" happy for the Wholeſomeneſs of the Air, for
" the Chriſtian Religion, for its moſt worthy Li-
" berty, and moſt antient Foundation. For, ac-
" cording to the Credit of Chronicles, it is conſi-
" derably older than *Rome*, being built by *Brute*,
" after the Likeneſs of great *Troy*, before that
" was built by *Romulus* and *Remus*. Whence
" to this Day it uſeth and enjoyeth the antient
" City of *Troy*'s Liberties, Rights and Cuſtoms.
" For it hath a *Senatorial* Dignity, with ſmaller
" Magiſtrates. And it hath Annual Sheriffs in-
" ſtead of *Conſuls*. For whoſoever repair thither,
" of whatſoever Condition they be, whether Free
" or Servants, they obtain there the Refuge of
" Defence and Freedom. Almoſt all the Biſhops,
" Abbots, and Nobles of *England*, are, as it
" were, Citizens and Freemen of this City, having
" their noble Inns here.

THESE and many more Matters of Remark, concerning this moſt noble City, remain in a very old Book, called *Recordatorium Civitatis*: And in the Book called *Speculum*.

Etymology of the Word LONDON.

GEFFREY of *Monmouth* ſaith, That King *Lud* about 1060 Years after, not only repaired this City, but enlarged the ſame with fair Buildings, Towers, and Walls, and, after his own Name, called it *Caire-Lud*, or *Lud's-Town*. And the ſtrong Gate, which he built in the *Weſt* Part of the City, he likewiſe called *Ludgate*; and that in Proceſs of Time, by a Coalition of the two Words, *Lud's Town*, and a ſoftening the Sound, it took the Name of *LONDON*; but *Cambden* and others will have it called *Llongdin*, a *Britiſh* Word, anſwering to the *Saxon* Word Sħıpꞇon [*Shipton*] that is a Town of Ships: And indeed none hath more Right to take that Name than this City, with Reſpect to its commodious Situation for Shipping on ſo fine and Navigable a River as the *Thames*, which ſwelling at certain Hours with the Ocean Tides, by a deep and ſafe Channel, is ſufficient to bring up Ships of the greateſt Burthen to her Sides, and thereby furniſheth her Inhabitants with Riches from every Part of the known World. The following are *Cambden*'s Words, according to Biſhop *Gibſon*'s Tranſlation.

CAMBDEN's *Britannia*, pag. 310, 311.

" *TACITUS*, *Ptolemy* and *Antoninus* call it
" *Londinium* and *Longidinium*; *Ammianus*, *Lun-*
" *dinum* and *Auguſta*; *Stephanus*, in his Book of
" Cities, Λινδόνιον; our *Britiſh* *Lundayn*; the
" old *Saxons*, Lonꝺen-ceaꞅꞇeꞃ, Lonꝺen-bẏꞃıᵹ,
" Lonꝺen-ƿẏc; Foreigners, *Londra* and *Londres*;
" our own Nation *LONDON*; the Fabulous
" Writers, *Troja Nova*, *Dinas Belin*, *i. e.* The
" City of *Belin*, and *Caer-Lud*, from one King
" *Luddus*, whom they affirm to have given it both
" Being and Name; but as for thoſe new broach-
" ed Names and Originals, as alſo *Eraſmus*'s
" Conjecture, that it came from *Lindum*, a City
" of *Rhodes*, I leave them to thoſe that are in-
" clinable to admire them. For my own Part,
" ſince *Cæſar* and *Strabo* have told me that the
" antient *Britons* call'd ſuch Woods or Groves as
" they fenced with Trees they had cut down,
" Cities, or Towns, and ſince, I have been in-
" formed that in the *Britiſh* they call ſuch Places
" *Llhwn*; I am almoſt of this Opinion that *Lon-*
" *don* is, by Way of Eminence, ſimply called a
" *City*, or a *City in a Wood*. But if that do not
" hit, give me Leave, without the Charge of In-
" conſtancy, to gueſs once more, that it had its
" Name from the ſame Original that it had its
" Growth and Glory; I mean *Ships*, call'd by
" Britiſh *Llong*; ſo that *London* is as much as to
" ſay, an *Harbour*, or *City of Ships*. For the *Bri-*
" *tons* term a City *Dinas*, which the *Latins*
" turn'd into *Dinum*: Upon which Account it is
" called in one Place *Longidinium*; and in a Song
" of an antient *Britiſh* Bard *Llongporth*, *i. e.* a
" Port or Harbour for Ships, and by the ſame
" Word, *Bologne* in *France*, in *Ptolemy Geſſoria-*
" *cum Navale*, is turn'd by the *Britiſh* Gloſſary,
" *Bolung Long*. For ſeveral Cities have had their
" Names from Shipping, as *Naupactus*, *Nau-*
" *ſtathmos*, *Nauplia*, *Navalia Auguſti*, &c. None
" of which can lay better Claim to the Name
" of an Harbour than our *LONDON*.

Nænia.

THIS City was in no ſmall Repute, being built by the firſt Founder of the *Britiſh* Empire, and honoured with the Sepulchre of divers of their Kings, as *Brute*, *Locrine*, *Canodagius*, and *Gorbodus*, Fathers of *Ferrex* and *Porrex*, who were the Laſt of the Line of *Brute*.

A Temple built to Peace by Mulmutius Dunwallo.

MULMUTIUS *Dunwallo*, Son of *Cloton*, Duke of *Cornwall*, having vanquiſhed his Competitors, and eſtabliſhed himſelf in the Throne, cauſed a Temple to be erected, called *The Temple of Peace*, on, or near the Place where *Blackwell-Hall*, or as ſome will have it, St. *Paul*'s now ſtands.

An Haven built by Belinus.

BELINUS, the Son of *Dunwallo*, built an Haven in *Troynovant*, with a Gate over it, which Place ſtill bears the Name of *Beline*'s-*gate*, or *Billingſgate*; on this Gate was ſet a Brazen Veſſel that contained the Aſhes of his Body burnt after his Death.

THE ſaid *Belinus* is ſuppoſed to have built the Tower of *London*, and to have appointed three chief Pontiffs to ſuperintend all Religious Affairs throughout the Kingdom; whereof one had his See in *London*, and the other two in *York* and *Carleon*: But, there being very little left upon Record, we cannot ſay more concerning theſe *Bri-*

King LUD.

tiſh Princes before King *LUD*, the eldeſt Son of *Hely*, who began his Reign about 69 Years before the Birth of *Chriſt*. He was a Prince much commended by Hiſtorians for his great Valour, noble Deeds, and Liberality; for amending the Laws of the Country; and for repairing this City, erecting therein many fair Buildings, and encompaſſing it with a Stone Wall. In the *Weſt* Part he built a ſtrong Gate, as was ſaid before, called *Ludſgate*, where are now ſtanding, in Niches, the Statues of this good King, and his two Sons, one on each Side of him, he having been buried near thereunto, after an honourable Reign, in a Temple of his own building.

JULIUS CÆSAR *arrives in* BRITAIN.

LUD had two Sons, *Androgeus* and *Theomantius*, [or *Temanticus*,] who not being of a fit Age to govern, at their Father's Death, *Caſſibelan* their Uncle, ſeized on the Crown. It was about the eighth Year of his Reign that *Julius Cæſar* arrived in *Britain*, which he ſoon conquered; in what Manner he thus relates in his own Commentaries.

Routs the BRITONS.

“ *CÆSAR*, having landed his Army, and choſe a convenient Place to encamp in, enquired of the Priſoners, where the Enemy was lodged; and between Three and Four in the Morning, having left 10 Cohorts and 300 Horſe, under the Command of *Q. Artius*, to ſecure the Navy, he marched towards the *Britons*; being the leſs uneaſy for his Fleet, becauſe he left them at Anchor on a ſmooth and open Shore: He had not marched 12 Miles, before he ſaw the Enemy, who, having poſted their Horſe and Chariots on the Banks of the River, gave us Battle, and endeavoured to oppoſe our Paſſage, but were repulſed by our Cavalry, and obliged to retire to the Woods, notwithſtanding the Advantage of the Ground. Here they had a Poſt well fortify'd, where Art and Nature had equally play'd their Parts, a Barricado which they had formerly built, during the Times of their Civil Wars: All the Paſſages to it were block'd up by Heaps of Trees, which were cut down for that Purpoſe; they never ventured out of this Place but in ſmall Parties, and prevented the *Romans* from entering; but the Soldiers of the Seventh Legion having caſt themſelves into a Teſtudo, and thrown up a Mount againſt their Works, took the Place, and expelled them the Woods, without receiving many Wounds: But *Cæſar* would not permit them to follow the Puſuit, becauſe he knew not the Country; and the Day being already far ſpent, he reſolved to beſtow the reſt of it in fortifying his Camp.

A Storm ſhatters the Roman *Fleet.*

“ The next Morning early, *Cæſar*, having divided his Army into three Battalions, ſent both his Horſe and Foot to purſue the Enemy: They had not travelled far, before they came within Sight of the *Britiſh* Rear; at which Inſtant there arrived a Party of Horſe from *Q. Artius*, to acquaint *Cæſar*, that the Night before there had happened a dreadful Storm, which had ſhatter'd almoſt all his Navy, and caſt the Ships upon the Shore, ſpight of their Anchors and Cables; nor was all the Mariners and Pilots were able to do, ſufficient to oppoſe the Fury of the Wind, which had done the Fleet a a conſiderable Damage.

CÆSAR *refits his Navy and cauſes it to be haul'd up to dry Land.*

“ Upon this Intelligence, *Cæſar*, recalling his Legions and Cavalry from their intended Journey, return'd to his Fleet, where he was an Eye-Witneſs of the Misfortunes he had receiveed an Account of; for 40 Ships were entirely loſt, and he ſaw the reſt could not be refitted, without infinite Trouble: Wherefore, having choſen ſome Carpenters from amongſt the Legions, and writ for others to *Gaul*, he ſent *Labienus* Orders to build as many Ships as he could with thoſe Legions he had there: And though he found it would be a very troubleſome Buſineſs, yet he thought it moſt convenient to have the Fleet hawl'd up to Land, and incloſed within the Fortifications of the Camp: To effect this Deſign, the Soldiers labour'd 10 Days and Nights, without Intermiſſion; when having drawn his Shipping to Shore, and ſtrongly fortified his Camp, leaving the ſame Guard as formerly, he returned to the Place where he had deſiſted from purſuing the Enemy. Here he found far greater Numbers of the *Britons* aſſembled, than he left at his Return to the Fleet.

CASSIVELLAUNUS *made Generaliſſimo of the* BRITONS.

“ By general Conſent the whole Management of the War was left to the Care of *Caſſivellaunus*, whoſe Territories were divided by the River *Thames* from the Sea Coaſts, and extended fourſcore Miles into the Iſland; for tho' he had formerly made War on the Reſt of his Country-Men, yet upon our Arrival they all united, and pitched upon him as the fitteſt Perſon to direct them at ſo important a Conjuncture.

The BRITONS *attack the* ROMANS *whilſt on their March; but are repulſed.*

They return.

And are again repulſed.

“ The Enemy's Horſe and Chariots, had a ſharp Skirmiſh with our Men during their March; but the *Romans* repulſing them from all Sides, drove them into the Woods, and having ſlain a great many, purſued the reſt ſo far, till they loſt ſome of their own Party: The *Britons* not long after returning, whilſt the *Romans*, who little expected them, were fortifying their Camp, made a ſudden Sally out of the Woods, and fell upon our advanced Guard; whereupon *Cæſar* detach'd the two firſt Cohorts of his Legions to their Aſſiſtance: Theſe Cohorts were drawn up very near each other; but the Enemy, whilſt our Men were ſurprized with their new Way of Fighting, boldly broke through the Midſt of them, and returned again without receiving any Loſs. *Q. Labeo Durus* loſt his Life in this Action; but at laſt ſome freſh Cohorts coming up to their Relief, the *Britons* were repulſed.

The BRITONS *attack the* ROMAN *Foragers.*

But are routed with conſiderable Loſs.

“ The Day after the Enemy lodged themſelves in the Hills at a conſiderable Diſtance from our Camp, but ſeldom appeared, not being ſo eager at Skirmiſhing with our Cavalry as formerly; but about Noon, when *Cæſar* had diſpatched three Legions, and all the Cavalry under the Command of *C. Trebonius* to forage, on a ſudden they aſſaulted our Foragers from all Sides, falling in with the Legions and their Standards; but the *Romans* returning their Charge very briſkly, beat them back again, nor did our Cavalry deſiſt from the Purſuit till they had entirely routed them; depending on the Legions, who followed cloſe after to ſuſtain them in Caſe of Neceſſity.

CÆSAR *fords the* Thames.

Puts CASSIVELLAUNUS *again to Flight.*

“ After this, *Cæſar* march'd his Army into the Confines of *Caſſivellaunus*, towards the *Thames*, which River is only fordable in one Place, and that with great Difficulty: So ſoon as he came thither he ſaw the Enemy's Forces drawn up in a conſiderable Body on the oppoſite Bank, which was fortified with ſharp Stakes, the *Britons* had likewiſe driven many Piles of the ſame Kind into the Bottom of the River, whoſe Tops were covered, by the Water. *Cæſar* having Intelligence of this from the Priſoners and Deſerters, ſent his Cavalry before, commanding the Legions to follow cloſe after them; and with ſuch Expedition did they perform his Orders, though the Water took them up to the Neck, that the Enemy, not being able to ſuſtain their Aſſault, forſook the Banks and fled.

“ Thus *Caſſivellaunus*, having loſt all Hopes of Succeſs by a Battle, diſbanded the greateſt Part of his Forces, and retaining only about 4000 Chariots, obſerved our Motions from

"Time to Time, keeping himſelf at ſome Diſtance in the Woods, or ſuch Places where the *Romans* had no Acceſs; from thoſe Countries he knew we deſigned to march to, he took care to carry off the Cattle and Natives beforehand into the Woods; and whenever our Cavalry ventured a little too far to lay the Country Waſte, being well acquainted with all the Roads and By-ways, he would detach a Party of his Chariots out of the Woods to attack us; nor could our Horſe engage them without great Danger, which prevented our making ſuch Excurſions as we would have done otherwiſe.

Who disbands Part of his Army, and retires to the Woods.

"In the mean Time the *Trinobantes*, who poſſeſs one of the moſt conſiderable Provinces in the Iſland, ſent Ambaſſadors to *Cæſar*, promiſing to deliver themſelves up to his Diſpoſal, and ſubmit to his Commands, deſiring withal that he would pleaſe to defend *Mandubratius* from the Oppreſſion of *Caſſivellaunus*, and ſend him to them for their King and Governor: This *Manubratius* was the Son of *Imanuentius*, who formerly poſſeſſing that Kingdom, was ſlain by *Caſſivellaunus*, and to avoid his Father's Fate had fled to *Cæſar*, who promiſed him Protection: *Cæſar* granted their Requeſt, but demanded forty Hoſtages from them, and Corn for his Army; which Conditions they readily performed.

"The *Trinobantes* thus protected, from their Enemies, and ſecured by his Orders from being plunder'd by his Soldiers, the *Cenimagni*, *Segontiaci*, *Ancalites*, *Bibroci*, and *Caſſi* ſubmitted themſelves likewiſe by their Ambaſſadors to *Cæſar*. From theſe he had Intelligence that *Caſſivellaunus*'s Town, which was fortified with Woods and Marſhes, and ſtored with Plenty of Men and Cattle, was but a ſmall Diſtance from his Camp; for the *Britons* call a thick Wood, ſurrounded with a Ditch and fortified with a Rampier, a Town, which they retire to when they are apprehenſive of Incurſions from their Neighbours; thither he marched with his Legions, and found the Place well ſecured both by Art and Nature; however, he endeavoured to ſtorm it in two ſeveral Places, and the Enemy being no longer able to ſuſtain the Fury of the Aſſault, fled out at another Part of the Wood; here we found vaſt Quantities of Cattle, and many of the *Britons*, who endeavoured to make their Eſcape, being overtaken, loſt their Lives.

What the BRITONS *called a Town.*

"*CASSIVELLAUNUS*, in the mean Time, ſent Ambaſſadors to *Kent*, which lies towards the Sea Coaſt, and is governed by four Kings, *Cingetorix*, *Carnilius*, *Taximagulus*, and *Segonax*, whom he commanded to attack our Camp, where the Navy was laid up, with all the Forces they could raiſe: But as ſoon as they arrived there, our Men made a Sally, killed ſeveral of them, took *Lugotorix*, one of their chief Commanders, Priſoner, and returned ſafe again into their Trenches. *Caſſivellaunus*, upon the News of this Defeat, reflecting on the many Loſſes he had received, how his Country was laid Waſte, but above all that ſeveral Provinces had already forſaken the general Alliance, ſent Ambaſſadors to treat of a Surrender, who were introduced by *Comius* of *Arras*: *Cæſar* deſigning to quarter that Winter in *Gaul*, to pevent ſudden Inſurrections there, becauſe the Summer was already far ſpent, and the Remainder might eaſily be ſpun out by Delays, demanded Hoſtages, and appointed the yearly Tribute which the *Britons* ſhould pay to the People of *Rome*; not forgetting ſtrictly to prohibit any Injury being done to *Mandubratius*, or the *Trinobantes*.

CASSIVELLAUNUS *ſurrenders, and* CÆSAR *impoſes a yearly Tribute on the* BRITONS.

"Having received the Hoſtages, he marched his Army back again to the Sea Shore, where he found his Fleet refitted, and cauſed it to be launched; he ſoon after ſet Sail, and arrived ſafe in *Gaul*.

The *Trinobantes*, mentioned by *Cæſar*, being the People of *Eſſex* and *Middleſex* are ſuppoſed by ſome to have taken their Name from the City *Trenovant*, from the Reſemblance there is in the Sound of thoſe two Words; but many other Authors, as well as *Cæſar*, do affirm that the *Britons*, before the Arrival of the *Romans*, had no Cities that were artificially built with Houſes, or ſtrongly walled with Stone.

Julius Agricola, the *Roman* Lieutenant, in the Time of *Domitian*, was the firſt, who, by exhorting the *Britons* publickly, and aſſiſting them privately, prevailed with them to build Houſes for themſelves, Temples to their Gods, and Courts for the Adminiſtration of Juſtice; to bring up the Children of their Noblemen in the Study of Letters and Humanity; and to apparel themſelves in the Faſhion of the *Romans*; whereas before they, for the moſt Part, went naked, and only painted their Bodies.

Notwithstanding what *Geffrey* of *Monmouth*, and other Writers have ſaid, it does not appear that our City of *London* was walled with Stone in the Beginning of the *Roman* Government here; for *Anno Domini* 296, when *Alectus* the Tyrant was ſlain in the Field, the *Franks* eaſily enter'd *London*, and had ſacked the ſame, if, at that very Inſtant, certain Bands of the *Roman* Soldiers had not been brought by the River *Thames* to its Relief, who ſlew thoſe *Franks* in every Street of the City: But there is no Doubt but that it was walled during the Time they were here, becauſe we find many Towns of leſs Note were ſo, as *Richborough*, or *Rickborough-Ryptaceſter* in the Iſle of *Thanet*, *Sandwich* in *Kent*, *Verulamium* near St. *Alban's* in *Hertfordſhire*, *Cilceſter* in *Hampſhire*, *Wroxceſter* in *Shropſhire*, *Kenceſter* in *Herefordſhire*, *Ribcheſter*, ſeven Miles above *Preſton*, on the Water of *Rible*, *Aldeburg*, a Mile from *Boroughbridge*, on *Watheling-ſtreet*, on *Ure* River, and others.

Nor was any Thing wanting to the Glory of *London*, but the Name of a *Free-City* or *Colony*; but that was not for the Intereſt of the *Romans*; therefore they made her a *Prefecture*. Such were thoſe Cities where Marts were kept, and Juſtice adminiſter'd; and for their Magiſtates, they were annually ſent them from the Senate at *Rome*; for the Execution of their Laws, the Adminiſtration of Juſtice, the Collecting their Tributes and Taxes, *&c.* *Tacitus*, who, the firſt of all *Authors* calls it *LONDINIUM*, ſays, That, altho' no *Colony* of the *Romans*, yet it was moſt famous for the great Multitude of Merchants, for its Proviſions and Intercourſe, about 62 Years after *Chriſt*: At which Time, in that notable Revolt of the *Britons* from *Nero*, in which Seventy Thouſand *Romans* and their Confederates were ſlain, this City, *Suetonius Paulinus*, the *Roman* Lieutenant having abandoned it as not then fortified, with *Verulam*, near St. *Alban's*, and *Maldon*, all famous Places, were ranſacked and ſpoiled.

It has been a Queſtion among the Learned, in what State and Reputation *London* was in at the Time of the *Romans*. *Cambden* ſays, That it was of the Nature of a *Prefecture*, and not a *Colony*. The late Biſhop of *Worceſter*, Dr. *Stillingfleet*, in his *Antiquities* of *London*, is of another Opinion; and ſhews that there were ſeveral Sorts of *Colonies*. *Firſt*, Civil Colonies, that is, ſuch as conſiſted only of *Roman* Citizens. *Secondly*, Military Colonies; when the *Veteran* Soldiers were ſettled together by Way of a Colony. Such a Colony of *Veterans* was at *Camaledunum*, at *York*, at *Cheſter*, at *Caerleon*, *&c.* *Thirdly*, there were mixt Colonies, where *Roman* Citizens and Natives joined together: And, tho' without the Name, yet they had the Privileges of a Colony. Of the laſt Sort he concluded *LONDON* to have been; which, in *Tacitus*'s Time, was *nobile Emporium*, a Place of great Advantage in its Situation for Trade: And therefore apt to draw both *Romans* and Natives together. It had all the Encouragement that the Reſidence of the *Roman* Governor could give it, and that was ſufficient to make the City ſo great in a ſmall Time, that, altho' it was firſt built in *Claudius*'s Reign, yet in *Nero*'s it might be too large for *Suetonius Paulinus* to hazard his Army in defending it. For whereſover there was a new Province made, there was great Occaſion for ſuch an *Emporium*, or Place of Trading to be ſet up; the Citizens of *Rome* makeing mighty Improvements of their Eſtates, by ſending their Money into new Provinces.

Annal Lib. 14.

Mr. *OWEN*, a learned *Welſhman*, in a Manuſcript called *Vindiciæ Britanniæ*, which Mr. *Strype* ſays he hath ſeen, proves, in Oppoſition to Biſhop *Stillingfleet*, that *London* was a great City before the *Romans* came hither; and vindicates therein our *Britiſh* Hiſtory, which ſpeaks of *Caſſibelan*'s beſieging *London*, when the *Trinobantes* invited *Cæſar* over; and that his Landing had obliged him to raiſe the Siege. For this Purpoſe, he takes Notice of what *Tacitus* hath ſaid of this Place. *Cognomento quidem* Coloniæ *non inſigne*, &c.. "That it was not dignified indeed with "the Name of a *Colony*, but moſt famous for "Abundance of Merchants and Proviſions." Whence that Author obſerves, *Firſt*, That *London* was at that Time, about the fifth of *Nero*, renowned for all Manner of Proviſions and Neceſſaries for the Supplying an Army; and that it ſeemed, by *Tacitus*'s Words, to have been the great Treaſury of the Riches of the Kingdom, as it is now. *Secondly*, That conſidering it abounded with Merchants, it ſeems to have been then what it is now, the chief Trading City of the Iſland.

CÆSAR ſpeaks of the *Britiſh* Merchants in *Gaul*, who traded in Tin and Lead with the *Phænicians* and *Greeks*; they refined and tranſported it by the *Iſle of Wight* into *Gaul*, and thence on Horſeback, by Land, in thirty Days, or thereabouts, to *Marſeilles*. This Trade flouriſhed here long before the *Romans* knew the Iſland: Therefore, if Cities do riſe by Merchandize, *London* muſt be much more antient than the Time of *Cæſar*, and its Situation being advantageous for Trade, being the Centre of the *Britiſh* Merchandize, we may conclude it was the antient *Emporium* of the *Britiſh* Trade with the *Gauls*, *Phænicians*, and *Greeks*.

STILLINGFLEET ſays, That it grew into a City by the *Romans* trading into this Country: And why not as well by the Trade of the *Greeks* and *Phænicians*?

FROM what *Tacitus* ſays, *London* muſt have been a Place of Strength when *Suetonius Paulinus*, in his Return from *Mona*, i. e. *Angleſey*, marched with ſo much Reſolution through the Midſt of the Enemy's Country, to poſſeſs himſelf of it, with an Intention to make it the Seat of the War; but not finding there ſo conſiderable a Number of *Roman* Forces as he expected, he alter'd his Purpoſe, and choſe to preſerve the Reſt with the Loſs of one Town. This may ſerve for an Argument to prove the Bigneſs of *London* at that Time; for he had then about Ten Thouſand Men well armed, but that Number it ſeems were not ſufficient to defend it. *Tacitus* mentions it as a very pleaſant Place, and ſays, *The Sweetneſs of the Place tempted ſome to ſtay behind, who were all cut off by* Boadicia. And, indeed, there is no Reaſon to think the *Romans* built the City of *London*, where there was neither a *Colony*, nor a *Municipium*, as the Biſhop of *Worceſter* ſeems to allow. Beſides it doth not appear that they had built any Cities in *Britain* at that Time: Not even *Camalodunum*, which was a *Roman* Colony; nor *Verulamium*, a Free City, enjoying their own municipal Laws, by Conſent of the *Romans*. Nor is it probable, that, in ſo ſhort a Time, as from *Julius Cæſar* to *Nero*, in whoſe Reign *Tacitus* gives the former Account, *London* could become ſo famous for her Merchants and Proviſions. Neither do the *Roman* Hiſtories give any Account why *Trinobantum* ſhould in ſo few Years change its Name to that of *London*; but the *Britiſh* Hiſtory accounts for it, in what is ſaid of *Lud*, Brother to *Caſſibelan*, *viz.* That he renewed the Walls of it, and called it *LUD-DIN*, that is, the City of *LUD*, or *Llwyd*, which, eaſily changed into *Lundin*. The Biſhop of *Worceſter* does not petend to derive *London* from any *Latin* Word; a Preſumption that it is not of *Roman* Original. *Ammianus Marcellinus*, who flouriſhed *Anno Domini* 380, called it *Vetuſtum Oppidum*, *An antient Town*, and makes it the City of the *Trinobantes*; calling it *Lundinum*.

THE learned *Welſhman*, aforementioned, obſerveth the Antiquity of *London* by a Coin of the Emperor *Claudius* relating to *Britain*, which *Cambden* ſpeaks of: It had *Britannicus* on one Side, and on the Reverſe, *METROPOLIS ETIMINII BA. LO.*

CAMBDEN ſuppoſes *Etiminii* to be the ſame with *Adminii*. *Adminius* was a Son of *Cunobelin*, King of *Camalodunum*, who being baniſhed by his Father, fled to *Caligula* when he was making War upon the Ocean, as *Suetonius* writes: And that it is not unlikely that he might ingratiate himſelf with *Britannicus*, the Son of *Claudius*, or with *Claudius* himſelf, who was alſo ſtiled *Britannicus*; and ſo have been conſtituted King of *London*, as *BA. LO.* i. e. *BASILEOS LONDINI*, may import; for Cities were ſometimes beſtowed on the *Britons* by the *Romans*, as *Camalodunum* was upon *Cunobelin*; and ſome Cities upon *Cogidunus*.

LONDON *not a* Britiſh *City*.

YET after all that has been ſaid let us add what Doctor *Woodward*, a learned Antiquary, affirms: That *Geffrey* of *Monmouth* cannot be credited, who wrote that *London* was a City in the *Britiſh* Times, encompaſſed with Walls, and fortified with innumerable Towers; ſince the *Britons* in thoſe Days were barbarous and ſavage; and their Towns no other than Groves and Thickets, invironed only with an Hedge and a Ditch. Nor was there a Brick among them; nor, as far as the *Romans* at their Deſcent here could obſerve, had they ever gone about to raiſe one Stone upon another.

The BUILDINGS *of* LONDON.

WE ſhall now ſay ſomething of the Buildings of *London*, which are far more beautiful than they were antienly, when the Houſes were chiefly of Timber.

IN Queen *Elizabeth*'s Time there were ſtrict Proclamations againſt Inmates, and an Increaſe of new Buildings in the City; but to very little Effect. In the Beginning of King *James* the Firſt's Reign, *Anno Domini* 1605, a Proclamation was iſſued forth, forbidding all Increaſe of new Buildings within the City, and one Mile thereof; and alſo commanding all Perſons henceforwards to build their Forefronts and Windows, either of Brick or Stone; as well for Ornament, as becauſe all large and well-grown Woods were ſo much ſpent and waſted that Timber for Shipping grew ſcarce; but this likewiſe had little Effect. On the 10th of *October* 1607, Proclamation was again made to the ſame Purpoſe, and on the 16th of *October* ſome were cenſured in the *Star-Chamber*, for building contrary to the Tenor of the Proclamation. Again, by a Proclamation, *Anno Domini* 1614, all Commiſſioners were required to proceed with Strictneſs againſt all Offenders in this Sort: And from thence began the new Reformation in Building. The firſt Houſes of Note thus built, were, an Houſe in the *Strand*, belonging to Col. *Cecil*; another near *Draper's-Hall*; a *Goldſmith's* Houſe in *Cheapſide*, over-againſt *Sadler's-Hall*; and a *Leather-Seller's* in St. *Paul's* Church-yard, near the North Gate, who was compelled thereto, after he had built his Houſe of Timber.

The Conflagration which happened in the Beginning of *September 1666*, how dreadful ſoever it was to the Inhabitants of *London* at the then preſent Time, is thought, in its Conſequences, to have contributed both to the Health and Beauty of the City; to its Health, by giving Occaſion to enlarge the Streets, and make them more Airy; and to its Beauty, by the Houſes being afterwards rebuilt with Brick and Stone. It is very true, there were ſome fine Buildings in *London* before that Time, which are ſtill remaining, ſuch as the *Banquetting-Houſe* at *Whitehall*, the *Piazza's*, and Church, of *Covent-Garden*, and others, the Works of that great Maſter *Inigo Jones*. And [illegible]at Improvements may we not expect, when ſuch [illegible]ouragement is at preſent given to the Science of [illegible]itecture, as that one of the firſt Noblemen of *Great Britain*, to ſhew his Regard to the Memory of ſo fine a Genius, was lately at a large Expence to reſtore the *Portico* of *Covent-Garden* Church to its original Beauty, by removing ſome additional Works, which were thought very much to deform it; the ſame Nobleman has not a little added to the Ornaments of *London* by the Direction he has given in Buildings for himſelf and others.

Burlington-Houſe; *the* Dormitory *at* Weſtminſter; *the* King's-Stables *in the* Meuſe, *&c.*

The fine Taſte that is ſhewn in ſome of the new Buildings about *Groſvenor* and *Hanover* Squares, new *Broad-Street* in the City, and other Places, not to mention Particulars, ſuch as the new *Bank* in *Threadneedle-Street*, *&c.* ſeems to promiſe fair for a Rivalſhip in this Art with the politeſt of our Neighbours.

CHAP. II.

The Antiquity of the WALL *about the City.* WALLS *when firſt in* Britain. *The Maintenance and Reparation of the* WALL *of* LONDON. *The antient* WALL *near* BISHOPSGATE *deſcribed. And a Computation of the Quantity of Ground within the* WALLS.

OUR Hiſtorians tell us, ſays *Cambden*, That *Conſtantine* the Great, at the Requeſt of *Helena*, his Mother, firſt walled *London* about with Hewn Stones and *Britiſh* Bricks, containing within the Compaſs of it about three Miles: Whereby the City was made a Square, but not Equilateral; being longer from *Weſt* to *Eaſt*, and from *South* to *North* narrower.

However theſe Walls of Stone might be built, it is plain the *Britons* had but little Skill in Building with Stone, long after the Time of *Conſtantine*; for about the Year of Chriſt 399, when *Arcadius* and *Honorius*, the Sons of *Theodoſius* the Great, govern'd the Empire, and the laſt, who was Emperor of the *Weſt*, had received *Britain*, the City of *Rome* was invaded and deſtroyed by the *Goths*; after which the *Romans* left *Britain*, to defend their Territories that were nearer Home. Whereupon the *Britons* not able to ſecure themſelves againſt the Invaſions of their Enemies, were many Years together under the Oppreſſion of two moſt cruel Nations, the *Scots* and the *Picts*: And at length were forced to ſend their Ambaſſadors with Letters and Supplications to *Rome*, to implore Aid from thence, upon Promiſe of their continual Fealty, on Condition that the *Romans* would reſcue them out of the Hands of their Enemies. Whereupon the *Romans* ſent them a Legion, which, encountering with their Enemies, overthrew a great Number of them, and drove the reſt out of the Frontiers of the Country; having thus ſet the *Britons* at Liberty, they adviſed them to make a Wall between the two Seas, from *Eaſt* to *Weſt*, which might keep out their Enemies; and then they left them to themſelves; but the *Britons* wanting Maſons, built the Wall, not of Stone, as they were adviſed, but of Turf, which was of little or no Defence; and the Enemy, perceiving that the *Roman* Legion was return'd Home, immediately invaded the Borders, overcame the Country, and bore down all before them.

The Romans *left* Britain.

The Britons *unskilled in Building with Stone make a Wall of Turf.*

Ambassadors were again diſpatched to *Rome*, begging that the *Romans* would not ſuffer their miſerable Country to be utterly deſtroyed; whereupon they ſent another Legion, which coming on a ſudden upon the Enemy, made a great Slaughter among them, and chaced them back to their own Country. The *Romans* at their Departure, told the *Britons* plainly, that they were to expect no farther Aſſiſtance from the Emperor, who was wholly employed elſewhere. After this Declaration they adviſed them to inure themſelves to Arms, that they might be able to withſtand the continual Attacks of their Enemies; and conſidering their Weakneſs, exhorted them to repair the Wall of *Severus*, to ſerve them as a Barrier, offering to aſſiſt them in the Work. What could the *Britons* do in this Extremity? They had no other Method to take but that propoſed by the *Romans*; therefore went to work upon their Wall with all poſſible Diligence, and as ſoon as they had finiſhed it, the *Romans* took their laſt Farewel of *Britain*, never to return more. The End of the *Romans* *Dominion* over *Britain* is to be fixed to this Time, which was almoſt five hundred Years after their firſt Arrival, and about *Anno Domini* 434, according to *Strype*; but *Rapin* ſays, It was either in the Year 426 or 427, and Biſhop *Stillingfleet* in 418.

Bede, *l.* 1. *c.* 12.

This Wall was built twelve Foot high, and eight Foot broad, in a ſtrait Line, from *Eaſt* to *Weſt*, as may be ſeen from the Ruins thereof, remaining in many Places to this Day. The *Picts* and *Scots*, who at this Time lived in a ſtrict Union together, began their Hoſtilities again with the *Britons*, when they heard of the Departure of the *Romans*; and the Wall of *Severus*, ſo lately repaired, could not on a freſh Attack be long defended by *Britons*, but little uſed to War. The *Northern* People made large Breaches in it in ſeveral Places, that it might be no Obſtacle to their future Incurſions into their Enemy's Country.

In their great Diſtreſs the *Britons* agreed to chuſe a Monarch, as the only Expedient to ſave them from Deſtruction, and accordingly elected *Vortigern*; but he was by no means qualified to reſtore their Affairs, for being of a cruel and avaritious Temper, and addicted to many Vices, he drew the Hatred of the People upon him, and lived in continual Fear, both of the Enemies to the State, and his own Subjects; therefore for his own Security he propoſed to call in the Aſſiſtance of the *Saxons*, who, ſhortly after, arriving in *Britain*, were received as Friends; but having driven out the *Scots* and *Picts*, they turn'd their Arms againſt the *Britons*, and, driving ſome beyond the Seas, and others into the Mountains of *Wales* and *Cornwal*, they divided the Country into ſeveral Kingdoms among themſelves. Theſe *Saxons* were likewiſe ignorant in Architecture, till the Year of Chriſt 680, when, it is ſaid, that *Bennet*, Abbot of *Wirral*, Maſter to the venerable *Bede*, firſt brought Artificers in Stone, Painters, and Glaziers, into this Iſland, which till that Time, had in it no other than Wooden Buildings.

LONDON *burnt by the* DANES, &c. *repaired, and ſtrongly Walled.*

THE City of *London*, having been deſtroyed and burnt by the *Danes*, and other *Pagan* Enemies, about *Anno Domini* 839, was repaired, and again made habitable, in the Year 886, by *Alfred*, King of the *Weſt-Saxons*, who committed the Government thereof to *Ethelred*, Earl of *Mercia*, unto whom he had before given his Daughter *Ethelſled*: And that this City was ſtrongly walled, may appear from divers Paſſages in antient Writers.

WILLIAM of *Malmsbury* ſaith, That about the Year of Chriſt 894, the *Londoners* ſhut up their Gates, and defended their King *Ethelred*, or *Ætheldred*, within their Walls againſt the *Danes*. That in 1016, in the Reign of *Edmund Ironſide*, *Canute*, the *Dane*, attempted to have won the City by Aſſault; but that the Citizens repulſed him, and drove him from their Walls. Alſo, that, in the Year 1052, Earl *Godwin* with his Navy ſailed up by the *South* End of the Bridge, along the Southern Side of the River; and ſo aſſailed the Walls. And *William Fitz-Stephen*, writing in the Reign of *Henry* II. hath theſe Words, *The Wall is high and great, well tower'd on the* North *Side with due Diſtances between the Towers. On the* South *Side alſo, the City was walled and tower'd, but the Fiſh-abounding* Thames, *with his Ebbing and Flowing, hath long ſince ſubverted them.*

A Wall antiently along the THAMES *Side.*

THE City, ſaith the ſame Author, being far more in Length from *Eaſt* to *Weſt*, than in Breadth from *South* to *North*, and alſo narrower at both Ends than in the Middle, is therefore compaſſed with the Wall on the Land-Side in Form of a Bow, except where it dents in between *Cripplegate* and *Alderſgate*: But the Wall on the *South* Side, along by the River of *Thames*, was ſtrait as the String of a Bow, and furniſhed with Towers at due Diſtances one from another.

How the Wall was maintained and repaired.

WHAT has been ſaid may ſerve for the Proof of a Wall, and the Form, as well as Antiquity of it. As to the Maintenance and repairing it, *Roger* of *Wendover*, *Matthew Paris*, and other Hiſtorians ſay, That in the Year 1215, the 6th of King *John*, the Barons entering the City by *Ealdgate*, firſt took Aſſurance of the Citizens, and then broke into the Houſes of the *Jews*, and plunder'd their Coffers, and afterwards repaired the Walls and Gates of the City with Stones, taken from the *Jews* demoliſhed Houſes. In the Year 1257, *Henry* the Third cauſed the Walls of *London*, which were greatly decayed, and deſtitute of Towers, and Towrets, to be repaired in a handſomer Manner than before, at the common Charge of the City. And in the Year 1282, King *Edward* I. having given Leave, ſome Years before, to *Robert Kilwarby*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, for the enlarging *Black-Fryars* Church, to break and take down a Part of the Wall of the City from *Ludgate* to the River *Thames*; he granted alſo to *Henry Walleis*, Mayor, and to the Citizens of *London*, toward making the Wall and Incloſure of the City, certain Tolls, or Cuſtoms, as appeareth by the Grant. This Wall was then to be made from *Ludgate*, *Weſt* to *Fleet-Bridge*, along behind the Houſes, and by the Water of the *Fleet* to the River *Thames*.

IN the Year 1310. *Edward* II. commanded the Citizens to make up the Wall already began, and the Tower at the End of it, within the Water of *Thames*, near *Black-Fryars*. And there is a Record 10 *Edward* II. *Anno Domini* 1316, *London de certis Conſuetudinibus*, &c. *de Rebus venalibus ibid. capiend. in Auxilium cujuſdam novæ Turris Muro Civitat. juxta Manſum Fratrum Predicatorum perficiend.* i. e. Concerning certain Cuſtoms and Tolls to be taken in *London* of Things ſold there, for the Aid of finiſhing a certain new Tower on the City Wall, hard by the Manſion of the Friars Preachers. It was alſo granted by King *Richard* II. in the Tenth Year of his Reign, that a Toll ſhould be taken of Wares, ſold by Land or by Water, for Ten Years, towards repairing the Walls, and cleaning the Ditch about *London*.

THERE were Grants from ſeveral Kings, from Time to Time, for repairing theſe Walls and Ditches, as Need required. And the particular Tolls and Cuſtoms which were paid upon Proviſions and Commodities, brought to be bought and ſold, were called *Murage*, which none were exempted from, except the City of *Wincheſter*, and perhaps ſome few other Cities and Towns, which by a Compoſition with the City of *London* paid no *Pontage*, *Murage* and *Pannage*.

MR. *STRYPE* gives us Part of theſe Grants and Charters; The firſt is, That granted by *Edward* I. about the fourth Year of his Reign, *Anno Domini* 1276, which he ſays, he read in the Records of the Chamber of *London*.

The Toll granted by EDWARD I. *for Murage.*

" *EDWARDUS*, &c. *Edward*, &c. To
" his well-beloved the Mayor and Sheriffs, and
" the reſt of his Citizens of *London*, Greeting.
" Know ye, that for Aid of Repair of the Walls,
" and Clauſure of our City aforeſaid, from the
" aforeſaid Day to the End of three Years next
" following, ye take, in the aforeſaid City, of
" vendible Things coming to the City, the
" underwritten Cuſtoms, *viz.* Of every Poize
" (or Weight) of Cheeſe, Butter, *&c.* to be
" ſold, 1 *d.* Of each Weight of Lead, 1 *q.* Of
" every Hundred of Wax, to be ſold, 2 *d.* Of
" every Hundred of Almonds and Riges, 1 *d.*
" Of every Hundred of Grain, 12 *d.* Of every
" Hundred of Pepper and Ginger, Cetewal,
" Kanel, Frankincenſe, Braſil, Quickſilver,
" Vermilion, Verdigreaſe, 2 *d.* Of every Hun-
" dred of Cummin, Allum, Zubar, Liquoriſh,
" Anniſeed, Cyromontani, ------ 1 *d.* For every
" Hundred of Brimſtone, Arg. Roſin, Coperas,
" and Calamus, 7 *d.* Of every Groſs Frail of Figs
" and Raiſins, 1 *ob.* Of every leſs Frail, 1 *d.* and
" ſo of a great Number of Commodities more,
" each their Cuſtoms. Moreover, of every Hog-
" ſhead of Beer going out of *London* to the Parts
" beyond Sea, 1 *d.* Of every Mill to grind Things
" to be ſold, 2 *d.* Of every Horſe to be ſold at the
" Price of 40 *s.* 1 *d.* Of every Bull and Cow, *ob. &c.*

THE ſame King in another Letter to the Mayor, Sheriffs and Citizens, enjoyned them to proceed to the ſaid Repairs: Which ran to this Effect.

The King's Letter to repair the Walls.

CUM Conceſſerimus, &c. " Whereas we have
" granted you for Aid of the Work of the Walls
" of our City, and the Cloſure of the ſame,
" divers Cuſtoms of vendible Things, coming to
" the ſaid City, to be taken for a certain Time;
" we command you, that you cauſe to be finiſhed
" the Wall of the ſaid City, now begun near the
" Friars Preachers, and a certain good and
" comely Tower at the Head of the ſaid Wall,
" within the Water of the *Thames*, &c.

MANY ſuch Letters were iſſued out by the next King, *Edward* II. as in the Firſt, Second, Sixth, Eighth, and till the Twelfth Year of his

Reign; when, by long taking theſe Cuſtoms, there followed a great Inconvenience; which was, that Proviſions were more ſparingly brought to the City, for the Supply of Neceſſities. So that in that Year Letters came forth from the King, for not taking Cuſtom of Things Saleable any more, becauſe by that, *Victualia non adducuntur, in Detrimentum Civitatis*; as the Patent ran. But before this Year, theſe Kings, as well as others after them, granted Aids and Impoſitions upon ſeveral Commodities and Merchandizes brought into the City both by Land and Water, towards the Reparation of the City Walls, Forts, Ditches, *&c.*

THE Letters of King *Richard* II. in the 10th Year of his Reign, which laid the like Cuſtom upon Goods, Merchandizes and Packs brought into *London*, which was to continue for Ten Years, for Reparation of the ſaid Walls, and Ditches, ran to this Purpoſe.

“*REX dilectis Majori & Aldermannis*, &c. i. e. The King to his beloved Mayor and Aldermen, and the reſt of the Citizens of *London*, ſendeth Health. Know ye, That, whereas, as well the Walls, and other Forts [*Afforciamenta*] of the ſaid City, be old and weak, and, for want of Repair, are fallen down in ſome Places: As alſo, the Ditches of the ſame City are exceedingly fill'd with Dirt, Dunghills, and other Filth, and with Graſs growing in the ſame, not only to the evident Danger of the ſaid City, and Inhabitants thereof, (and chiefly at this preſent Time of War) but alſo to the manifeſt Diſgrace and Scandal of us and the whole City, *&c.*” And then the King grants the ſaid Mayor and Aldermen a Power, which was to continue for ten Years, to take Cuſtoms of all Kind of Victuals and ſaleable Merchandizes brought to the City by Land or Water, coming within the Liberty, *viz.* For every Hundred of Wax, 4*d.* *&c.* and certain Duties were laid upon abundance of other Wares.

YET this *Murage* was not apply'd ſo preciſely to the Reparation of the Walls, but that the King, upon Occaſion, might command ſome Part of it to other Uſes: As once King *Edward* II. in the Sixth Year of his Reign, appointed the Reparation of *Newgate* to be made good from thence. Thus in a Record in the *Tower*, 6 *Edward* II. the Keeper of *Newgate* was appointed, by the King, to repair the Chamber and Encloſure of *Newgate* out of the Iſſues of Murage and Pannage; and a Mandate was given to the Mayor and Sheriffs for that Purpoſe. And in the ſame Record Mention is made of *Stopping People that brought in Commodities, by Chains to be laid croſs the Streets there, till the Cuſtoms appointed were paid.*

1477. *Ralph Joſceline*, Mayor, in the Seventeenth of *Edward* IV. cauſed that Part of the Wall about the City between *Aldgate* and *Alderſgate* to be repaired; and *Mooreſields* to be ſearched for Clay, of which Brick was made and burnt; he alſo cauſed Chalk to be brought out of *Kent*, and burnt into Lime, in the ſame *Mooreſields*, for the better carrying on the Work.

Brick and Lime made in Moorefields *to repair the* Wall.

SEVERAL Companies alſo made and repaired Part of the Wall; the *Skinners*, to begin Eaſtward, made that Part of it betwixt *Aldgate* and *Buries Marks*, towards *Biſhopſgate*; as might appear by their Arms fixed there, in Mr. *Stow*'s Time, in three Places. The Mayor and his Company of the Drapers, made all that Part betwixt *Biſhopſgate* and *Alhallows* Church in the ſame Wall; and *Alhallows* towards the Poſtern, called *Mooregate*. A great Part of the ſame Wall was repaired by the Executors of Sir *John Crosby*, Alderman; whoſe Arms were alſo fixed in two Places there. Other Companies repaired the reſt of the Wall to the Poſtern of *Cripplegate*. The *Goldſmiths* repaired from *Cripplegate* towards *Alderſgate*, and the Work ceaſed.

THAT curious Antiquary the late Dr. *Woodward* of *Greſham* College, in his *Remarks upon the antient and preſent State of* LONDON, hath given an ingenious Account of the Manner and Matter of theſe *Walls*, from ſome Obſervations he made upon the pulling down ſome old Houſes, and digging the Foundations for new ones, in his Neighbourhood, near the Wall of *Biſhopſgate*, in the Year 1707. The Foundation of the Wall there, he ſays, lay eight Feet beneath the preſent Surface; and from that almoſt up to ten Feet in Height; it was compiled of Rag-Stones with ſingle Layers of Broad Tiles interpoſed, each Layer at two Feet Diſtance. To this Height the Workmanſhip was after the *Roman* Manner. And theſe were the Remains of the antient Wall, ſuppoſed to be built by *Conſtantine* the Great. In which it was very obſervable, that the Mortar was ſo very firm and hard, as is uſual in *Roman* Works, that the Stone itſelf might as eaſily be broken as that.

IT was thus far from the Foundation upwards, nine Feet in Thickneſs; and yet ſo vaſt a Strength and Bulk had not been able to ſecure it from being beat down, and almoſt levelled with the Ground.

THE broad Tiles abovementioned were all of *Roman* Make. The *Romans* commonly uſed two Sorts of Tiles, *Tegulæ Bipedales & Seſquipedales*, i. e. Two Feet Tiles, and thoſe of a Foot and a Half. What were in this *Wall*, were of the latter Sort. Each, according to *Engliſh* Meaſure, one Inch $\frac{4}{10}$ in Thickneſs, eleven Inches $\frac{6}{10}$ in Breadth, and ſeventeen Inches $\frac{4}{10}$ in Length.

THE old Wall having been demoliſhed, as was ſaid before, was afterwards repaired, and carried up of the Thickneſs of the former underneath, to eight or nine Feet in Height; which was all apparently additional, and of a later Make than the lower Part. It is compoſed chiefly of Rag-Stone; only in the Sides were interpoſed a few Bricks uncertainly, and without any ſtated Method. On the Outſide, the Stone was ſquared, and wrought into Layers of five Inches in Thickneſs; between theſe were alternately interpoſed two Courſe of Bricks of the ſame Form with thoſe on the Inſide. Theſe were very large being of the Shape of the Modern; but eleven Inches in Length, and five in Breadth, and two and a half in Thickneſs. There was not one of the above-mentioned Tiles in all this Part, nor was the Mortar here near ſo hard as in the lower.

AS the Fund and Ground within the City hath, by Rubbiſh, and the Ruins of Houſes, been ſucceſſively raiſed and heightened every Age, it was requiſite the Wall without ſhould riſe likewiſe in Proportion; and by Reaſon thereof in Tract of Time, upon the before-mentioned additional Work, it was found needful to build the preſent City-Wall. This is made of Brick of the Statutable Size, and the Model now in Uſe, and topped Battlement-ways with Copings of Stone. It is two Feet in Thickneſs, and ſix in Height; and is without doubt the ſame that was built in the Year 1477, in the Reign of *Edward* IV. *Biſhopſgate* itſelf was built about two Years after. The Workmen lately employed there, ſunk conſiderably lower than the Foundations of this Gate; and by that Means learned, they lay not ſo deep as thoſe of the old City Wall by four or five Feet.

MR. *STRYPE* ſays, There was an Order made of old, that every Tenement, ſituate near the Walls, ought to be ſixteen Feet diſtant from them.

THROUGH this Wall of *London*, there are ſeveral Gates and Poſterns, between which there were antiently ſome ſmall Bulwarks or Watch-

Towers diſperſed, but of no certain Diſtance one from the other, neither of equal Greatneſs, nor Shape. In all, there were about the Wall Fifteen, *viz.*

		Bulwarks.
Between	The Poſtern by the *Tower* and *Aldgate*	3
	Aldgate and *Biſhopſgate*	3
	Biſhopſgate and *Mooregate*	1
	Cripplegate and *Alderſgate*	4
	Alderſgate and *Newgate*	2
	Newgate and *Ludgate*	2
		15

THE Circuit Wall of *London*, on the Land's Side, to wit, from the Tower of *London* in the *Eaſt*, unto *Aldgate*, was 82 Perches. From *Aldgate* to *Biſhopſgate*, 86 Perches. From *Biſhopſgate* in the *North*, to the Poſtern of *Cripplegate*, 162 Perches. From *Cripplegate* to *Alderſgate*, 75 Perches. From *Alderſgate* to *Newgate*, 66 Perches. From *Newgate* in the *Weſt* to *Ludgate*, 42 Perches. From *Ludgate* to *Fleet-Bridge*, 60 Perches. From *Fleet-Bridge*, *South*, to the River *Thames*, about 70 Perches. And ſo the Total of theſe Perches amounteth to 643; every Perch conſiſting of five Yards and an half: Which yield 3536 Yards and an half, or 10609 Feet and a half; making above two *Engliſh* Miles.

The more modern Dimenſion was as follows.

		Feet
From	The Wall of the *Tower* to the Poſtern-Gate	130
	The Poſtern-Gate to *Aldgate*	1462
	Aldgate to *Biſhopſgate*	1444
	Biſhopſgate to *Mooregate*	1664
	Mooregate to *Cripplegate*	1032
	Cripplegate to *Alderſgate*	1265
	Alderſgate to *Newgate*	1037
	Newgate to *Ludgate*	797
	Ludgate to the *Fleet-Canal*	454
	Along the *Canal* to the *Thames*	780
	In all	10,065

THAT is, 610 *Poles* or *Perches*, which make two Miles wanting 30 *Perches*.

THE Length of the Line from the *Tower* to the *Fleet-Canal*, taken along the *Thames*, from *Eaſt* to *Weſt*, is 5940 Feet, or 360 *Poles* or *Perches*, which make a Mile and 40 *Poles*. This added to the Circuit of the Wall, which as aforeſaid, is two Miles, wanting 30 *Poles*, makes in the whole three Miles and 10 *Poles*.

NOW if the City did lie in an orbicular or circular Form, (which of all Figures is the moſt capacious) it would contain 525 Acres of Ground. But it is not of that Form, but more Oval, being narrow at the Ends, and at the broadeſt Place not ſo much as half the Length; ſo that no ſuch Quantity of Ground can be expected. For, by the moſt accurate Survey that hath been taken, the ſuperficial Content of the Ground, within the Wall, doth not amount to above 380 Acres. Such is the Difference between regular and irregular Figures of the ſame Circumference, as is well known to any Perſon, but meanly converſant in the Menſuration of Geometrical Figures.

CHAP. III.

Of the old Town-Ditch without the Wall of the City. The Modern Improvement of FLEET-DITCH. *Late Encroachments upon the Walls and Ditch. The Freedom without the Walls. The Line of Separation.*

Ditch about London 200 *Feet broad.*

THE Ditch which encompaſſed the Wall of the City, was begun to be made by the *Londoners*, in the Year 1211, and finiſhed 1213, the 15th of King *John*, which, being 200 Feet broad, cauſed no ſmall Hinderance to the Canons of the *Holy Trinity*, whoſe Church ſtood near *Aldgate*; becauſe the ſaid Ditch paſſed through their Ground from the *Tower* to *Biſhopſgate*.

MR. *STRYPE*'s Opinion is, from the Book *Duntkorn*, that the firſt Occaſion of making a Ditch about the City was this: *William*, Biſhop of *Ely*, Chancellor of *England*, in the Reign of King *Richard* I. made a great Ditch round about the *Tower*, for the better Defence of it againſt *John*, the King's Brother, the King being at that Time out of the Realm. Then did the City alſo begin a Ditch to encompaſs and ſtrengthen their Walls. This happened between the Years 1190 and 1193. But the Regiſter of *Bermondſey* writes, that the Ditch was begun *October* the 15th 1213, which was in the Reign of King *John*, who ſucceeded *Richard*. It ſeems the Citizens had deſiſted from the Work for ſome Time, and then began again and carried it on to Perfection.

THIS Ditch being originally made for the Defence of the City, was alſo a long Time together carefully cleanſed and maintained, as Need required; but was afterwards neglected, and forced either to a very narrow and filthy Channel, or altogether ſtopped up for Gardens to be planted, and Houſes to be built thereon.

IN the Year of *Chriſt* 1354, 28 *Edward* III. the Ditch of the City flowing over the Bank into the *Tower-Ditch*, the King commanded the ſaid Ditch to be cleanſed, and ſo ordered, that the Overflowing thereof ſhould not force ony Filth into the *Tower-Ditch*.

JOHN PHILPOT, Mayor of *London*, *Anno* 1379, cauſed this Ditch to be cleanſed, and every Houſe to pay five Pence, which was for a Day's Work, towards the Charges thereof. *Richard* II. in the 10th of his Reign, granted a Toll to be taken of Wares ſold by Water or by Land, for 10 Years, towards repairing the Wall, and cleanſing the Ditch.

THOMAS FAWCONER, Mayor, 1414, cauſed the Ditch to be cleanſed.

RALPH JOCELINE, Mayor, 1477, cauſed the whole Ditch to be caſt and cleanſed. And ſo from Time to Time it was cleanſed and otherwiſe reformed. Namely, in 1519, the 10th of *Henry* VIII. for Cleanſing and Scowering the common Ditch, between *Aldgate*, and the Poſtern next the *Tower-Ditch*, the Sum of 95*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* was laid out. The chief Ditcher had by the Day 7*d.* The ſecond Ditcher 6*d.* The other Ditchers 5 *d.* and every Vagabond, (for ſo were they then termed) one Penny, and Meat and Drink at the City's Charge. Mr. *Stow* ſays, in his Remembrance, The *Moore-Ditch* was cleanſed, when Sir *William Hollies* was Mayor, in the Year 1540; as, not long before, the Ditch had from the *Tower* of *London* to *Aldgate*.

It was again cleanſed in the Year 1549, *Henry Amcotes*, Mayor, at the Expence of the Companies. And again, 1569, the 11th of Queen *Elizabeth*, for cleanſing the ſaid Ditch between *Aldgate* and the Poſtern, and making a new Sewer and Wharf of Timber, from the Head of the Poſtern into the *Town-Ditch*, the Sum of 814*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.* was laid out. Before which Time the Ditch lay open, without either Wall or Pale; having therein great Store of very good Fiſh of divers Sorts. This Charge of cleanſing was ſoon after ſpared, and great Profit made by letting out the Banks, and the whole Spoil of the Ditch; tho' in the Year 1595, two Fifteenths were granted by a Common Council for the Reformation of this Ditch, and a ſmall Part of it, *viz.* between *Biſhopſgate* and the Poſtern called *Mooregate*, was cleanſed, and made ſomewhat broader than before; yet, filling again very faſt, by reaſon of over-raiſing the Ground near adjoining, it was nothing the better.

Sir *LEONARD HALLIDAY*, Mayor, *Anno* 1606, laboured much for a River to be brought on the *North* of the City into it, to cleanſe the Sewers and Ditches, and keep it wholeſome, ſweet, and clean. Sir *John Watts*, the next Mayor, ſeconded this good Endeavour of *Halliday*; and one *Nicholas Leate*, a worthy Citizen, was very painful, and induſtrious in furthering this Work: And the City had in the ſame Year, 1606, well cleanſed their Ditches and Common-Sewers; and Floodgates were made in *Holborn-ditch* and *Fleet-ditch*.

Fleet-Ditch *made convenient for Barges.*

Nothing of this *Town-ditch* remaineth, but that Part of it called *Fleet-ditch*; which, after the Fire of *LONDON* in *1666*, by Order of the *Mayor* and Court of *Aldermen*, was cleaned, enlarged, and made deep enough for Barges to come up as far as *Holborn-bridge*, by the Help of the Tides. The Sides were built of Free-Stone, with Warehouſes on each Side, which ran under the Street, deſigned to be uſed for laying in of Coals and ſuch like Commodities, which would have proved an Advantage to the City, from the Revenue ariſing thereby, but that Project did not take. This Ditch was built and made by Sir *Thomas Fitch*, *Bricklayer*, who contracted with the City for a very conſiderable Sum and enrich'd himſelf thereby.

Sir Thomas Fitch *the Undertaker.*

On *Monday* the 26th of *February* laſt, 1732-3, a Petition was preſented to the Houſe of Commons by the Sheriffs of *LONDON*, from the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Commons of the City of *LONDON* in Common-Council aſſembled, ſetting forth, that by an Act of Parliament, made in the 22d Year of the Reign of *Charles* II. intitled, *An Additional Act for the Rebuilding of the City of* LONDON, *uniting of Pariſhes, and Rebuilding of the Cathedral and Parochial Churches within the ſaid City*, for the further Convenience of Trade, the Channel of *Bridewell-Dock* from the Channel of the River *Thames* to *Holborn-Bridge*, was directed to be ſunk to a ſufficient Level, whereby to make it Navigable, under ſuch Limitations as are preſcribed by the ſaid Act, and the Profits ariſing by the Navigation of the ſaid Channel were appropriated to the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of the ſaid City; that in Purſuance of the ſaid Act, the Channel was ſoon after made Navigable, from the *Thames* to *Holborn-Bridge*; but that the Profits ariſing by the Navigation thereof, have not anſwer'd the Charge of making the ſame Navigable; that Part of the ſaid Channel from *Fleet-Bridge* to *Holborn-Bridge*, inſtead of being uſeful to Trade, as was intended, is not only filled up with Mud, and become uſeleſs, but is now, and for ſome Years paſt hath been a common Nuiſance, and that ſeveral Perſons have lately loſt their Lives by falling into the ſame; that the Expence of cleanſing and repairing the ſame, will be very great, and that a greater annual Charge will be required to keep the ſame in Repair, than the Profits ariſing therefrom will defray, and yet the ſame will never anſwer the Intent of the ſaid Act; and therefore praying, that a Bill may be brought in to repeal ſo much of the ſaid Act, as relates to the ſaid Channel; and to empower the Petitioners to fill up Part of the ſaid Channel from *Fleet-Bridge* to *Holborn-Bridge*, and to convert the Ground to ſuch Uſes, as they ſhall think fit and convenient.

Leave was given to bring in a Bill, according to the Prayer of this Petition; and four worthy Citizens, *viz.* Sir *John Eyles*, Sir *John Barnard*, Mr. Alderman *Perry*, and Sir *John Williams*, were order'd to bring in the ſame; which is ſince paſſed into an Act; and the Uſe, which it is ſaid, that the City deſigns to convert the Ground to, is to make a Market-Place inſtead of *Stocks-Market*, where it is intended to build a Manſion-Houſe for the *Lord-Mayor*, for the Time being, to dwell in. This Deſign cannot but be much approved of, which is to cure one Nuiſance at *Fleet-Ditch*, remove another out of the Heart of the City, and erect what muſt be a great Ornament in the room of it.

When all the *Town-Ditch* was filled up, except *Fleet-Ditch*, there were made, inſtead thereof, large common Drains and Sewers to carry away the Water from the *Poſtern-Gate*, between the two *Tower-Hills*, to *Fleet-Bridge*, without *Ludgate*; and then many of the *City-Tenants*, whoſe Ground butted upon the Wall on either Side, made bold to treſpaſs upon the ſame *Wall*, and what was before the *Ditch*, by Building there or incloſing for Yards; notwithſtanding 16 Feet on either Side the Wall was, or ſhould have been reſerved for the City, for their Workmen or others to enter, view, and repair the ſaid Wall; but theſe Encroachments were ſo many that it was no eaſy Matter to find any Part of that Wall round the City, not thus encroached upon. Which being taken in Conſideration by the Committee appointed to let the *City* and *Bridge-Houſe* Lands, and inſpect the ſame, they order'd a Survey of all the *City Walls* on both Sides, and of all Encroachments of what Kind ſoever, and by whom made.

Which Survey was accordingly taken by Mr. *Leybourn*, and fairly engroſſed in a *Vellum-Book*, and delivered into the Magiſtrates in the *Guild-Hall*, where it remaineth; in which Book are the Names, both of the *City-Tenants* that occupied the ſame, and the Number of Feet by them encroached upon the ſaid *Wall* or *Ditch*, or within 16 Feet on either Side; ſo that whoſoever took a Leaſe of any of the *City-Lands*, that abutt upon the Walls on either Side, might pay a Rent anſwerable to the Improvement that the ſaid Encroachments ſhould be thought worth. Notwithſtanding the many Encroachments, made by private Perſons, for their particular Conveniencies, there were many Places, on both Sides, of publick Uſe and Concern. As,

I. At a Place between the *Tower-Liberty* and *Aldgate*, antiently called the *Vineyard*, were built a Row of Houſes with Stables and Hay-lofts adjoining, for the Reception of the *Carmen* belonging to the City.

II. A *Church-Yard* belonging to the Church of St. *Botolph* without *Biſhopſgate*.

III. THE *Pariſh-Church*, *Church-Yard*, and *Parſonage-Houſe* of St. *Alhallow*'s on the *Wall*.

IV. A Magnificent Structure, 540 Feet in Length, for an Hoſpital for *Lunaticks*, called *New Bethlehem*, inſtead of the old Houſe for that Uſe, ſituated in a Street called *Bethlehem*; of which more hereafter.

V. THE City's *Store-Yard* for laying up Timber, Stone, Gibbets, Pillories, Sledges, and ſuch like Things, for the Execution of Malefactors; and to receive ſuch Carts, Coaches, Horſes, *&c.* as have committed any Offence, or Abuſe, within the *City* or *Liberties*.

VI. THE Hall of the *Lorimers* Company.

VII. THE *Church-Yard* belonging to the Pariſh of St. *Alphage*.

VIII. THE *Church-Yard* belonging to the Pariſh of St. *Giles*'s *Cripplegate*.

IX. THE *Church-Yard* belonging to the Pariſh of St. *Olave Silver-Street*.

X. THE *Church-Yard* belonging to the Pariſh of St. *Botolph*'s *Alderſgate*.

XI. THE *Church-Yard* belonging to *Chriſt*'s Hoſpital, and the *Yard*, where the Boys play, which is ſtill called *Town-Ditch*.

XII. THE *Preſs-Yard* belonging to *Newgate-Priſon*.

XIII. THE *Garden* and *Library*, which belong to the College of *Phyſicians* in *Warwick-Lane*.

XIV. *JUSTICE-HALL*, commonly called the *Seſſions-Houſe* in the *Old-Baily*, with the *Garden* behind it.

THE City being thus encompaſſed with a Wall on the *Eaſt*, *North*, and *Weſt* Parts, and the River *Thames* on the *South* Side, there is another Skirt of Ground without the Wall, and within the *Liberty* or *Freedom* of the City; and this is encompaſſed by an irregular Line, which ſeparates the *Freedom* from the County of *Middleſex*.

The Line of Separation which divides the Freedom from the County of Middleſex.

THIS Line begins at *Temple-Bar*, where it abutts *Weſtward*, upon the Liberty of the Dutchy of *Lancaſter*, which is without the ſaid *Temple-Bar*, or *Gate*. From *Temple-Bar* it extends itſelf by many Turnings, and Windings, through Part of *Sheer-Lane*, *Bell-Yard*, *Chancery-Lane*, by the *Roll's Liberty*, &c. unto *Holborn*, almoſt againſt *Gray's-Inn-Lane*; where there is a *Bar*, that is, two Poſts with Rails, and a Chain to caſt over, as Occaſion ſerveth, upon any Emergency, as keeping out an Enemy, or the like.

FROM *Holborn-Bars*, it paſſeth, with many Turnings, by *Brook-Street*, *Furnival's-Inn*, *Leather-Lane*, *Hatton-Garden*, *Ely-Houſe*, *Field-Lane*, *Chick-Lane*, to the Common-Sewer, where it returns *Weſtward* to *Cow-Croſs*, and ſo to *Smithfield-Bars*. From thence it runs by ſeveral Windings between *Long-Lane* and *Charter-Houſe-Lane*, to *Goſwell-Street*, and ſo up that Street, *Northward*, to the *Bars*.

FROM the *Bars* in *Goſwell-Street*, where the Manor of *Finsbury* begins, it extendeth itſelf, by Windings, croſs *Golden-Lane*, at the Poſts and Chain there ſet up, to the Poſts and Chain in *White-Croſs-Street*; and from thence to the Poſts and Chain in *Grub-Street*; and from thence on through *Rope-Makers-Alley*, to the Poſts and Chain in the Highway, from *Mooregate*; and from thence by the *North* Side of *Moorefields*, abutting upon *Finsbury* Manor, where it returns *Northward* up to *Norton-Falgate*, and there meets the Bars in *Biſhopſgate-Street*; and from thence, *Eaſtward*, into *Spittle-Fields*; all abutting upon *Norton-Falgate*.

FROM *Norton-Falgate*, it returns *Southward* by *Spittle-Fields*, and then *South-Eaſt*, by *Wentworth-Street*, to the *Bars* in *Whitechapel*.

FROM *Whitechapel-Bars*, it winds more *Southerly* by the *Little-Minories* and *Goodman's-Fields*: From whence it returns *Weſtward* to the Poſts and Chain in the *Minories*; and thence, more *Weſterly*, till it comes to *London-Wall*; where it abutts upon the *Tower Liberty*, and there it ends.

The Length of the Line.

ALTHO' this *Line* in its ſeveral Turnings is of great Length, yet the Ground that is encloſed, between That and the Wall, is but narrow, ſo that the Content, in Acres, will not be anſwerable to the Circumambulation of it.

THE Length of the *Line* is 21,370 Feet, which is above four Miles; and yet the Ground comprehended betwixt the *Line* of the *City-Wall*, and this *Line* of *Separation* is but 300 Acres.

CHAP IV.

Of the GATES *in the City Wall.* I. *The* Poſtern-Gate *by the* Tower. II. Aldgate. III. Biſhopſgate. IV. Mooregate. V. Cripplegate. VI. Alderſgate. VII. *The* Poſtern-Gate *out of* Chriſt's-Hoſpital. VIII. Newgate. IX. Ludgate. *The* Water-Gates. Queenhith. Dowgate, Wolf's-Gate, Ebgate, Oiſter-Gate, Bridge-Gate, Billingſgate.

The Four GATES *of the City*, Eaſt, Weſt, North, *and* South.

THE *GATES* in the Wall of the City, were, in antient Times, four, *viz. Aldgate* for the *Eaſt*; *Alderſgate* for the *North*; *Ludgate* for the *Weſt*; and the *Bridge-Gate* over the River *Thames*, for the *South*: But afterwards for the Eaſe of Citizens and Paſſengers, divers other Gates and Poſterns were made.

Seven double Gates *in the* Wall *of the City.*

WILLIAM FITZ-STEPHEN, who wrote in the Reign of *Henry* II. ſays, There were Seven double *Gates* in the Wall of the City; but doth not name them. It may be ſuppoſed that he meant, I. the *Gate* next the *Tower* of *LONDON*, II. *Aldgate*, III. *Biſhopſgate*, IV. *Cripplegate*, V. *Alderſgate*, VI. *Ludgate*, and VII. the *Bridge-Gate* over the *Thames*.

SINCE which Time was built *Newgate*, the Poſtern called *Mooregate*, a Poſtern from *Chriſt*'s Hoſpital towards St. *Bartholomew*'s Hoſpital in *Smithfield*, &c. Of every one of theſe *Gates*, and Poſterns in the Wall, and alſo of certain Water-Gates on the River *Thames*, ſeverally, ſomething ſhall be noted, as there is Authority to be found, or reaſonable Grounds of Conjecture.

The Firſt Gate Eaſtward.

Poſtern by the Tower.

THE Firſt was the *Poſtern-Gate*, next the *Tower* of LONDON, which, by Part that remained in Mr. *Stow*'s Time, ſeemed to have been a fair and ſtrong Arched Gate, partly built of hard Stone of *Kent*, and partly of Stone brought from *Caen* in *Normandy*, ſince the Conqueſt, and Foundation of the *High-Tower*, and ſerved for Paſſengers on Foot out of the *Eaſt*, from thence through the City to *Ludgate* in the *Weſt*.

Ruin of this Gate.

The Ruin of this *Gate* began in the Year 1190, the Second of *Richard* I. when *William Longchamp*, that Prince's great Favourite, who was Biſhop of *Ely*, and Chancellor of *England*, cauſed a Part of the City Wall, that is, from the ſaid *Gate* towards the River *Thames* to the *White-Tower*, to be broken down, to enlarge the ſaid *Tower*; which he then encompaſſed far wide about with an embattled Wall; the ſame that is now the outer Wall of the *Tower*. He alſo cauſed a broad and deep Ditch to be made without the Wall, intending to have brought the *Thames* to have flowed about it, which could not be done.

Embattled Wall about the Tower. *The Ditch made about the* Tower.

The Poſtern falls down.

The *South-ſide* of this *Gate* being thus looſened, and greatly weakened, by undermining the Foundation, at length fell down; that is, in the Year 1440, the 18th of *Henry* VI. and was never after re-edified; ſuch was the Negligence of the Citizens, which bred ſome Trouble to their Succeſſors, who ſuffer'd a weak, wooden Building to be there made, inhabited by Perſons of lewd Lives, oftentimes preſented by the Inqueſt of *Portſoken* Ward, but not reformed; whereas before that Time the ſaid *Poſtern* was as well eſteemed as the other *Gates* of the City, and was allotted to Men of good Credit. Among other, in the 49th of *Edward* III. *John Cobbe* was admitted *Cuſtos* of the ſaid *Poſtern*, and all the Habitations thereof, for the Term of his Life, by *William Walworth*, then Mayor of London, *Anno* 1374, being his firſt Mayoralty; for he was again Lord Mayor, *Anno* 1380. And *John Credy*, Eſq; in the 21ſt of *Richard* II. was admitted *Cuſtos* of the ſaid *Poſtern*, and Appurtenances, by *Richard Whittington*, Mayor, the Aldermen, and Commonalty.

Near the End of *London-Wall, South*, over-againſt the *Tower*, this *Poſtern-Gate* is now quite taken down, and in the Place thereof Poſts are ſet up to keep off Carts and Coaches, with a locked Rail, and narrow Paſſage, left for Foot Paſſengers.

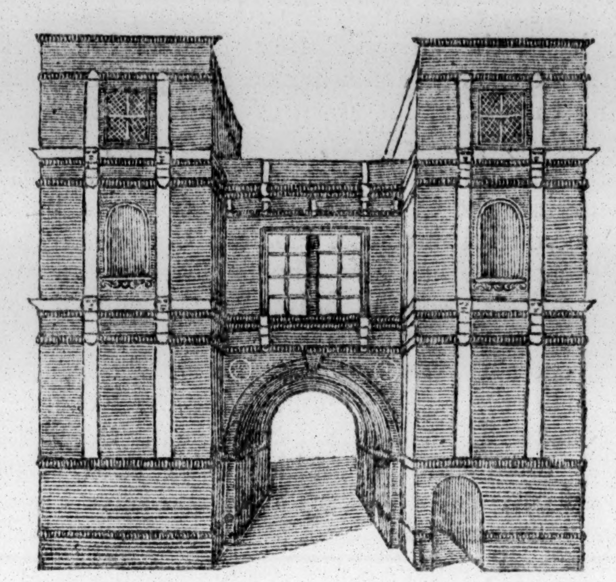
The Poſtern Spring.

Just by, at the Bottom of ſome Stone Steps, is the excellent *Poſtern-Spring*, with an Iron Bowl and Chain, faſtened, to catch the Water in. Not only the ſaid *Gate*, but the Wall thereabouts, is quite taken away, for a good Space, and ſome Houſes built in the Place. The Wall here was about Six or Seven Feet in Breadth, and cemented together with irregular Pieces of Stone, like a Rock.

There is a Yard hard by, called *George-Yard*, built on each Side with Dwelling-Houſes, and is a Paſſage to *Tower-Hill*; where, after the Fire of London, the Wall was beat down in Form of an Arch, through which Carts might paſs; but now, alſo, this Arch is demoliſhed, and the Wall taken away. Here a View may be taken of the Inſide, and of the Breadth of *London-Wall*; which appears like a natural Rock, with the Stones ſo cemented in the Work, that nothing, but the greateſt Violence, can ſeparate them. On the *Weſt-Side*, about Fourteen or Fifteen Feet high, are ſeen ſeveral old *Roman* Bricks, put into the Work, between the Stones.

ALDGATE.

Aldgate.



The next *Gate*, in the *Eaſt*, is called *Aldgate*, from its Antiquity. This is one, and the Firſt of the Four principal *Gates*, and alſo one of the Seven double *Gates*, mention'd by *Fitz-Stephen*. It hath had two Pair of *Gates*, tho' now but one.

There have alſo been two Portcloſes; one of them remained till the new building the *Gate*, and the Place of letting down the other was to be ſeen. For the Antiquity of the *Gate*, it appears, by a Charter of King *Edgar*, to the Knights of *Knighton Guild*, that, in his Days, the ſaid Port was call'd *Ealdgate*, as you may read in the Ward of *Portſoken*. Alſo Queen *Matilda*, the Wife of *Henry* I. in the Eighth Year of his Reign, having founded the Priory of the *Holy Trinity*, within *Aldgate*, gave unto *Norman*, the firſt Prior, and the Canons, who devoutly ſerved God therein, the Port of *Aldgate*, and the Soke or Franchiſe thereunto belonging, with all Cuſtoms, as free as ſhe held the ſame. In which Charter ſhe nameth the Houſe of *Chriſt-Church*, and reporteth *Aldgate* to be of her Demain.

In the Year 1215, according to *Matthew Paris*, in the Civil Wars between King *John* and his Barons, the *Londoners* aſſiſted the Barons Faction, who then beſieged *Northampton*, they came afterwards to *Bedford* Caſtle, where they were well received by *William Beauchampe*, Captain of the ſame; and having, at that Time, ſecret Intelligence that they might enter the City of London, they removed their Camp to *Ware*; from whence, in the Night, coming to *London*, they entered *Aldgate*; and, placing Guards at the *Gates*, diſpoſed of all Things in the City at their Pleaſure.

They ſpoiled the Fryars Houſes, and ſearched their Coffers; which being done, *Robert Fitzwater*, *Jeffery Magnavile*, Earl of *Eſſex*, and the Earl of *Glouceſter*, Chief Leaders of the Army, applied all Diligence to repair the *Gates* and *Walls* of the City, with the Stones taken from the *Jews* broken Houſes; and *Aldgate*, which had given them ſo eaſy an Admittance, being then the moſt ruinous, they repaired, or rather new built, after the Manner of the *Normans*, ſtrongly arched, with Bulwarks of Stone, brought from *Caen* in *Normandy*, and ſmall Brick, call'd *Flanders Tile*, was brought from thence, ſuch as was never uſed here before the Conqueſt.

In the Year 1471, the 11th of *Edward* IV. *Thomas*, the Baſtard of *Fawconbridge*, having aſſembled a riotous Company of Seamen, and others, in *Eſſex* and *Kent*, came to London, with a great Navy of Ships, near to the *Tower*; whereupon, the Mayor and Aldermen, by Conſent

ſent of a Common-Council, fortified all along the *Thames* Side, from *Baynard's-Caſtle* to the *Tower*, with armed Men, Guns, and other Inſtruments of War, to reſiſt the Invaſion of the Mariners; whereby the *Thames* Side was ſafely preſerved, and kept by the Aldermen, and other Citizens, that aſſembled there in great Numbers. The Rebels being thus denied Paſſage through the City that Way, ſet upon, *Aldgate*, *Biſhopſgate*, *Cripplegate*, *Alderſgate*, *London-Bridge*, and along the River *Thames*, ſhooting Arrows and Guns into the City, fired the Suburbs, and burned more than threeſcore Houſes. On *Sunday*, the Eleventh of *May*, Five Thouſand of them aſſaulting *Aldgate*, won the Bulwarks, and enter'd the City; but the Portcloſe being let down, ſuch as had enter'd were ſlain, and *Robert Baſſet*, Alderman of *Aldgate* Ward, with the Recorder, commanded, in the Name of GOD, the Portcloſe to be drawn up, which being done, they iſſued out, and with ſharp Shot, and fierce Fight, drove their Enemies back as far as St. *Botolph's* Church: By this Time, the Earl *Rivers*, and the Lieutenant of the *Tower*, were come with a freſh Company; which joining the other, diſcomfited the Rebels, and put them to Flight. Then the aforeſaid *Robert Baſſet*, with other Citizens, chaſed them as far as the Mile's-End; and from thence, ſome to *Poplar*, ſome to *Stratford*, ſlew many, and took many Priſoners. In the mean Time the *Baſtard*, having eſſayed other Places upon the Water-Side, to little Purpoſe, fled towards his Ships.

MR. *STRYPE* obſerves in this Place, That there was antiently, on the Wall, near *Aldgate*, a Turret, whereon was placed an Hermitage, which in the Reign of *Edward* I. was preſented to the King's Judges at an Inquiſition in the Tower, being built four Feet without the Turret in the King's Way: *Hermitagium ſitum eſt in Turretto Muri Civitat.* LOND. *prope* Aldgate; *& edificatur 4 Ped. extra Turretum Muri prediƈt. in Via Regia.*

FROM this *Gate* towards *Biſhopſgate*, was a Paſſage, or Lane, between the Wall and the Priory of the *Holy Trinity*, about 13 Feet broad, which the Prior and Convent ſtopt up with a Wall of Earth, in the troubleſome Times of *Henry* III. who was angry with the City, and took away their Privileges. In the Beginning of the Reign of his Son *Edward* I. there was a Preſentment of this to the Judges *Itinerant*, by the Citizens, in which it was ſaid, That it had been ſo ſtopt up for Seven Years, *ad Exheredationem Reg. & Leſionem Civitat.* LONDON. i. e. To the Hurt of the City, and the diſinheriting the King: For ſo they called it, when the King's Highway was encroached upon.

ALDGATE *taken down.*

THIS *Gate*, being very old and ruinous, was began to be taken down, *Anno 1606*, at which Time, in digging up the Foundation, divers antient Pieces of *Roman* Coin were found amongſt the Rubbiſh, two of which Mr. *Martin Bond*, a worthy Citizen, and one of the Surveyors of the Work, cauſed to be carved in Stone, according to their exaƈt Form and Figure, and fixed on either Side of the Arch of the *Gate* without, *Eaſtward*, as they remain to this Day. The reſt were ſent for by the Lord *Mayor*, and Court of *Aldermen*, to the *Guild-Hall*, where they are ſtill kept.

UPON the 10th of *April*, 1607, the aforeſaid Mr. *Bond* laid the firſt Foundation Stone of the new *Gate*, *Northward*, The Bottom of the Foundation of this *Gate*, being 16 Feet deep, and eight Feet broad, the whole was ſubſtantially finiſhed *Anno 1609*, in the Mayoralty of Sir *Humphrey Weld*, Kt.

UPON this *Gate* were placed the following Ornaments, which are now taken away, nothing of that Sort remaining, except the two Medals before-mentioned.

Old Ornaments on the Gate.

UPON the Top *Eaſtward*, a Golden Sphere, with a Vane on it.

ON the upper Battlement, two Figures of antient Soldiers, each holding a Stone Ball in his Hand.

BENEATH, in a large Square, was the Effigies of King *James* I. in gilt Armour, with a golden Lion, and a chained Unicorn, both Couchant, at his Feet; but this Square is now broke through, and a handſome Saſh Window made in it.

ON the *Weſt* Side of the *Gate*, was the Figure of Fortune curiouſly carved, and gilt with Gold, ſtanding on a Mund, or Globe, with a Sail ſpreading over her Head, and looking towards the City.

BENEATH this Figure, in a large Square, which is now likewiſe turn'd into a Saſh Window, were the King's Arms, with the Motto,

DIEU ET MON DROIT.

and a little below, *VIVAT REX.* Somewhat lower, to grace each Side of the *Gate*, were two Figures, one the Emblem of Peace, with a Dove on one Hand, and a gilt Wreath, or Garland, in the other. And on the other, or *North Side*, was the Figure of *Charity*, with a Child at her Breaſt, and another in her Hand.

OVER the Arch of the *Gate*, theſe two Inſcriptions fairly engraven, are ſtill legible:

Senatus Populuſque Londinenſes.
Fecit 1609.

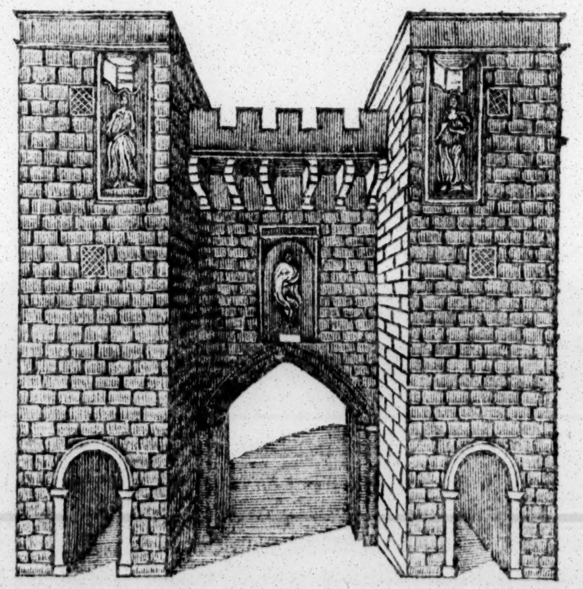
And underneath,

HUMFREY WELD, *Mayor.*

ON the *North* Side of the Arch is a *Poſtern*, for Foot Paſſengers; and the Rooms over the *Gate* are the Dwelling-Houſe of one of the Lord Mayor's Carvers, who is alſo one of the Serjeants of the Chamber for the Time being.

BISHOPSGATE.

BISHOPSGATE.



THE next *Gate*, towards the *North*, was called *Biſhopſgate*, being built, as may be ſuppoſed, by ſome Biſhop of LONDON. Mr. *Strype* ſays, perhaps, by *Erkenwald*, Son of King *Offa*, and Biſhop of LONDON, whom Hiſtorians mention as the Founder of two religious Houſes, one at *Chertſey* in *Surrey*, and another at *Berking*, in *Eſſex*, where he died, *Anno 685*. And who, by Reaſon of his Munificence and good Deſerts, was very dear to the *Londoners*; and, being Canonized, his Shrine at St. *Paul's* very much honoured. And there having been the Effigies of two Biſhops upon this *Gate*, as *Erkenwald* might be the Founder of it, ſo he would give the next Honour, that is, for the Reparation of it, to Biſhop *William*, the *Norman*, who was Biſhop of LONDON in *William* the Conqueror's Time, and a great Benefactor to the City, by procuring from the King all their Privileges, as amply as they had before enjoy'd them, and by other good Deeds: But however it is uncertain who was the Founder.

THIS *Gate* was firſt built for the Convenience of Paſſengers towards the *Eaſt*, and by *North*; as into *Norfolk*, *Suffolk*, *Cambridgeſhire*, &c. The Travellers into which Parts, before the Building this *Gate*, were forced, paſſing out at *Aldgate*, to go *Eaſt*, till they came to *Mile-End*, and then to turn on the Left to *Blethenhall-Green*, (now called *Bednal-Green*) to *Cambridge-Heath* and ſo *North*, or *Eaſt* and by *North*, as their Journey lay. If they took not this Way by the *Eaſt*, out at *Aldgate*, then they muſt take their Way by *North* out of *Alderſgate*, through *Alderſgate-Street*, and *Goſwel-Street*, towards *Iſlington*; and by a Croſs of Stone, on the Right Hand, ſet up for a Mark by the *North-End* of *Golden-Lane*, to turn *Eaſtward* through a long Street, called to this Day *Old-Street*, to another Croſs ſtanding by *Sewers-Ditch*, (or *Shoreditch*) Church, and then again *North* towards *Tottenham*, *Enfield*, *Waltham*, *Ware*, &c.

THE oldeſt Note, that Mr. *Stow* ſays, he read of this *Biſhopſgate*, was, That *William Blund*, one of the Sheriffs of LONDON, in the Year 1210, ſold to *Serle Mercer*, and *William Almaine*, Procurators, or Wardens of *London-Bridge*, all his Land, with the Garden, in the Pariſh of St. *Botolph* without *Biſhopſgate*, between the Land of *Richard Caſiarin*, towards the *North*, and the Land of *Robert Criſpie*, towards the *South*, and the Highway called *Bearward's-Lane*, on the *Eaſt*, &c.

THE next was a Charter, dated in the Year 1235, which, as *Walter Brune*, Citizen of LONDON, and *Roſia*, his Wife, had founded the Priory, or new Hoſpital of our Bleſſed Lady, ſince called St. *Mary Spittle*, without *Biſhopſgate*, confirmed the ſame, to the Honour of GOD and our Bleſſed Lady, for Canons Regular, the 19th of *Henry* III.

ALSO in the Year 1247, *Simon Fitz-Mary*, one of the Sheriffs of LONDON, in the 29th of *Henry* III. founded the Hoſpital of St. *Mary*, called *Bethlem*, without *Biſhopſgate*. So much for the Antiquity of this *Gate*.

NEXT for the Repairing it: *Henry* III. confirmed to the Merchants of the *Haunſe*, who had a Houſe in the City, called *Guildhalla Theutonicorum*, certain Liberties and Privileges: *Edward* I. alſo confirmed the ſame; in the Tenth Year of whoſe Reign it was found, that the ſaid Merchants ought by Right to repair the ſaid *Gate*, called *Biſhopſgate*; and in the ſame Reign they were preſented, by ſome of the Wards, to the Judges *Itinerant*, ſitting at the *Tower*, for the Neglect of it, in theſe Words, *Quod Teutonici non ſuſtentent* Biſhopſgate, *quam bene ſuſtentare deberent; pro qua Liberi ſunt in Civitate, ad Dampnum Civitat*, i. e. That the *Dutch* do not maintain *Biſhopſgate* ſo well as they ought to do, to the Damage of the City; altho' they are made free of it on that Account.

Biſhopſgate *repaired by the Merchants of the* Haunſe.

UPON this Preſentment, *Gerard Marbod*, Alderman of the *Haunſe*, and others then remaining in the City of LONDON, for themſelves, and the reſt of the Merchants of the ſaid *Haunſe*, granted 210 Marks, Sterling, to the Mayor and Citizens; and covenanted that they, and their Succeſſors, ſhould, from Time to Time, repair the ſaid *Gate*.

Rebuilt by the ſaid Merchants.

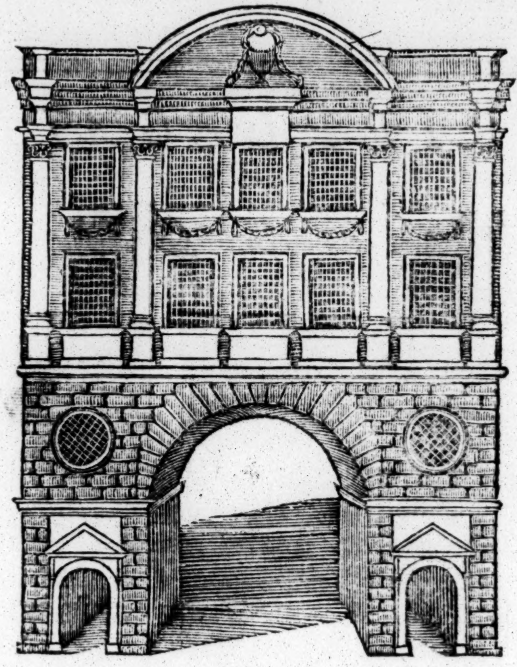
In the Year 1479, in the Reign of *Edward* IV. this *Gate* was again beautifully built by the ſaid *Haunſe* Merchants.

IN in the Year 1551, theſe *Haunſe* Merchants had prepared Stone for the Purpoſe, and cauſed a new *Gate* to be framed, in order to be ſet up: But, at that Time, their Liberties, through Suit of our *Engliſh* Merchants, were ſeized into the King's Hand, ſo that a Stop was put to that Work; and the old *Gate* remained till the Year 1731, when it was quite taken down; but in order, as it was ſaid, to erect another handſome and regular Piece of Architecture, without Lodgings, like thoſe of *Rome* and *Paris*.

Taken down, Anno 1731.

THE Rooms that were over the old *Gate*, were allotted to one of the Lord Mayor's Carvers; who is alſo one of the Serjeants of the Chamber, for the Time being.

MOOREGATE.



THOMAS FALCONER, Mayor, about the Year 1415, the Third of *Henry* V. cauſed the Wall of the City to be broken near *Coleman-ſtreet*, and there built a Poſtern, now called *Mooregate*, upon the *Moore-ſide*, where no *Gate* had been before. This was made for the Conveniency of the Citizens to paſs that Way on Cauſeways; for this Place was, at that Time, a Marſh. This Poſtern was re-edified by *William Hampton*, Fiſhmonger, Mayor, in the Year 1472. And in the Year 1511, the Third of *Henry* VII. *Roger Achely*, Mayor, cauſed Dikes and Bridges to be made, and the Ground to be levelled, and made more commodious for Paſſage. Since which Time it had been raiſed ſo much, when Mr. *Stow* wrote, that the Dikes and Bridges were quite cover'd; and he was of Opinion, that if it had been raiſed even with the Battlements of the City Wall, it would have been little the dryer, ſuch, ſays he, is the mooriſh Nature of the Ground; but we ſee what an Alteration has been made for the better: For theſe Fields, before, an unhealthful Place, in the Mayoralty of Sir *Leonard Halliday*, were turn'd into pleaſant Walks, ſet with Trees, compaſſed with Brick Walls, and made convenient, by Sewers under Ground, for the Conveyance of the Water, which coſt the City Five Thouſand Pounds, or thereabouts.

Moorefields a *Marſh.*

Planted with Trees in the Mayoralty of of Sir Leonard Halliday, Anno 1606.

THE lower Part of them has been new gravell'd and rail'd, in a very ſtrong and handſome Manner, and the Plantations there, which are like ſo many Gardens in the Four Quarters, were not finiſhed till the preſent Year, in the Mayoralty of *John Barber*, Eſq;

New planted in the Mayoralty of John Barber, *Eſq*; Anno 1733.

THIS *Gate* being very old, was in the Year 1672, pulled down, and a new one of Stone was erected, having a lofty Arch, the City intending to have had a *Hay-Market* in *Little-Moorefields*,

A new Stone Gate erected.

but that Deſign did not take Effect. However, the *Gate* is built with Poſterns on each Side of the Arch, for Foot Paſſengers, being a great Thoroughfare. The Rooms, which, as in the other *Gates*, did belong to one of the City Officers, have, of late, been made Uſe of by a Perſon who keeps a *Coffee-Houſe*.

A Poſtern made into Moorefields.

About the Year 1636, the City Wall between *Biſhopſgate* and *Mooregate*, was broken down, over againſt *Wincheſter-ſtreet*, and a Poſtern *Gate* made there for Foot Paſſengers.

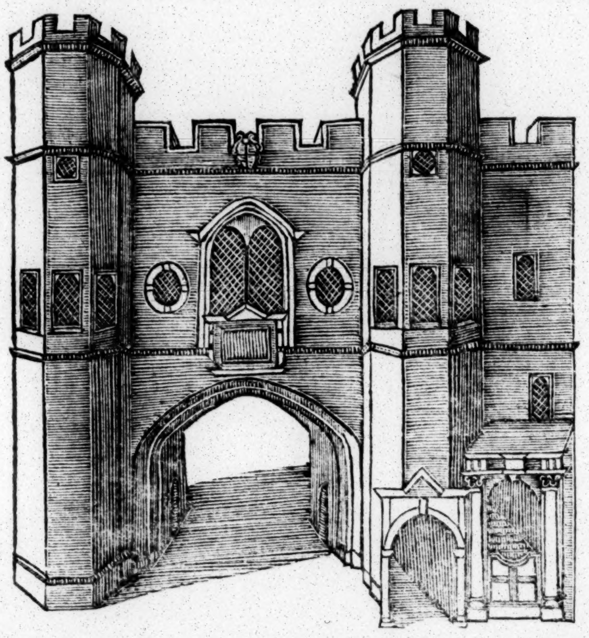
Another Poſtern made.

Also in the Year 1655, another Place in the Wall was broken down over-againſt the *North End* of *Aldermanbury*; and a Poſtern made with double *Gates*, for a Paſſage into *Fore-ſtreet*.

A Third Poſtern made.

And ſoon after, another was made, near the *North End* of *Baſinſhaw-ſtreet*, leading alſo into *Fore-ſtreet*.

CRIPPLEGATE.



The next is, the Poſtern of *Cripplegate*, ſo called long before the Conqueſt. For in the Hiſtory of *Edmund*, King of the *Eaſt Angles*, Written by *Abbas Floriacenſis*, and by *Burchard*, ſome Time Secretary to *Offa*, King of *Mercia*; and ſince that, by *John Lidgate*, Monk of *Bury*, it is ſaid, that in the Year 1010, the *Danes* ſpoiling the Kingdom of the *Eaſt Angles*, *Alwyne*, Biſhop of *Helmeham*, cauſed the Body of King *Edmund* the Martyr, to be brought from *Bedriſworth*, now called *Bury St. Edmund's*, through the Kingdom of the *Eaſt Saxons*, and ſo to London, in at *Cripplegate*; a Place ſo called from *Cripples* begging there. At which *Gate*, it was pretended, the Body entring, wrought Miracles, and made ſome of the Lame to walk upright, praiſing God. The Body of King *Edmund* reſted for the Space of three Years in the Pariſh Church of St. *Gregory*, near the Cathedral of St. *Paul*. Moreover, the Charter of *William* the Conqueror confirming the Foundation of the College in London, call'd *St. Martin the Great*, hath in it theſe Words: *I do give and graunt unto the ſame Church, and Canons, ſerving* God *therein, all the Lands, and the Moore without the* Poſtern, *which is called* Creplegate, *on either Part of the* Poſtern. Beſides this, *Alſune* built the Pariſh Church of St. *Giles*, near a *Gate* of the City, called *Porta Contractorum*, or *Crippleſgate*, about the Year 1090.

Cripplegate *once a Priſon.*

This Poſtern was ſome Time a Priſon, to which ſuch Citizens, and others, as were arreſted for Debt, or common Treſpaſſes, were committed, as they are now to the *Compters*. This appeareth by a Writ of *Edward* I. in theſe Words: *Rex Vic.* London *ſalutem. Ex gravi querela B. capt. & detent. in priſona noſtra de* Crippleſgate *pro* x. *l. quas coram* Radulpho *de Sandwico, tunc Cuſtod. Civitatis noſtræ* London, *&* I. *de* Blackwell *Civis recognit. debit.* &c.

New built, Anno 1244.

This *Gate* was new built by the Brewers of London, in the Year 1244, as ſaith *Fabian*'s Manuſcript.

Built again, Anno 1491.

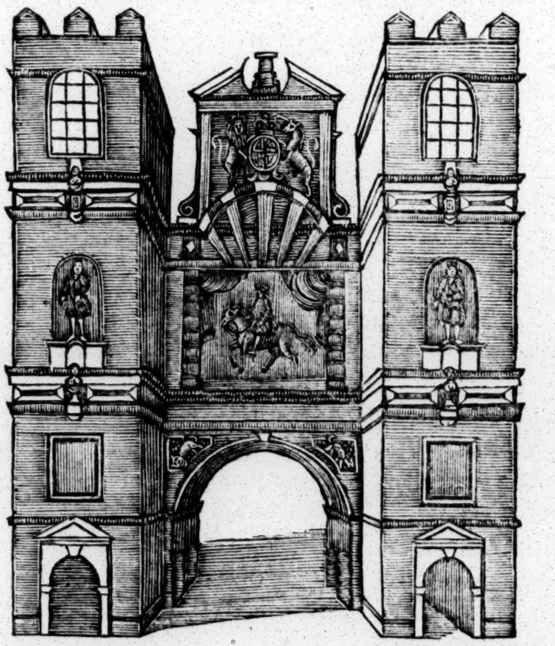
Repaired, Anno 1663.

EDMUND SHAW, Goldſmith, Mayor in the Year 1483, left, by his laſt Will, Four Hundred Marks, which, with the old Stuff of the *Gate*, call'd *Cripplegate*, was to build the ſaid *Gate* a-new; which was accordingly perform'd in the Year 1491.

CRIPPLEGATE was again repaired, and hath this Inſcripton upon it, ſhewing the Time when. “ This *Gate* was repaired and beautified, “ and the Foot Poſtern new made, at the Charge “ of the City of London, the 15th Year of the “ Reign of our Sovereign Lord King *Charles* II. “ and in the Mayoralty of Sir *John Robinſon*, “ Knight and Baronet, Lieutenant of the Tower “ of London, and Alderman of this Ward; “ *Anno Dom.* 1663.

The Rooms over this *Gate* are ſet a-part for the *Water-Bailiff* of the City.

ALDERSGATE.



Aldersgate.

The next Gate, is *Alderſgate*; ſo called from its Antiquity, being one of the Four Firſt *Gates* of the City, and ſerving for the *Northern*, as *Aldgate* for the *Eaſtern* Parts. Theſe, being both very old *Gates*, are, for Difference ſake, called, one *Aldgate*, and the other *Alderſgate*; meaning the *Old* and the *Older Gate*.

The Old Gate.

This *Gate* was antiently, at divers Times, increas'd with Buildings; namely, on the *South-ſide*, a great Frame of Timber was ſet up, containing many large Rooms and Lodgings; and on the *Eaſt* Side was the Addition of one large Building of Timber, with one large Floor, paved with Stone, or Tile, and a Well therein, curbed with Stone, of a great Depth, and riſing, into the ſaid Room, two Stories high from the Ground. *John Day*, a famous Printer, dwelling in this *Gate*, alſo built much upon the Wall of the City, towards the Pariſh Church of St. *Anne:* But the *Gate* being very old, and ruinous, and in Danger of falling, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-

Taken down, and re-built. Mr. William Parker, *Citizen, gave a Thouſand Pounds towards the Building.*

mon-Council, order'd it to be taken down, and re-built in a beautiful Manner. Towards this Building, Mr. *William Parker*, Citizen and Merchant-Taylor, gave a Thouſand Pounds, which Money was paid by his Executor into the Chamber of LONDON, and diſtributed according to the Directions left in his Will; *viz.* Two Hundred Pounds at the taking down the firſt Tile, which was upon the laſt Day of *March*, 1617; Two Hundred Pounds more at the laying the Firſt Stone, which was done by the Right Worſhipful Sir *William Craven*, Knight and Alderman, on *Monday* the 26th Day of *May* following; Two Hundred Pounds more when the Building ſhould be one Yard above Ground; another Two Hundred Pounds, when it ſhould be arched over the *Gate*; and the laſt Two Hundred Pounds, when the Work ſhould be compleatly finiſhed. Mr. *Richard Fox*, Citizen and Clothworker, a moſt painful and induſtrious Perſon, had the Direction, Ordering, and Over-ſeeing of the ſaid Work.

Ornaments on Alderſgate.

The Ornaments on the Out-ſide of this *Gate*, are, Firſt, on the *North*, in a large Square, over the Arch, the Figure of King *James* I. on Horſeback, whoſe Triumphant Entry into the City of LONDON, was at this *Gate*, when he came from *Scotland*, to take Poſſeſſion of the *Engliſh* Throne, on the Death of that truly glorious Princeſs Queen *Elizabeth*; and over the aforeſaid Figure, are the Arms of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, quartered. On the other Side are two Effigies, *viz.* on the *Eaſt* Side the Prophet *Jeremiah*, with this Text, Chap. xvii. 23. *Then ſhall enter into the Gates of this City, Kings and Princes, ſitting upon the Throne of* David, *riding in Chariots, and on Horſes, they and their Princes, the Men of* Judah, *and the Inhabitants of* Jeruſalem; *and this City ſhall remain for ever.*

ON the *Weſt* Side of him, is the Prophet *Samuel*, with this Text, 1 *Samuel*, Chap. xii. 1. *And* Samuel *ſaid unto all* Iſrael, *Behold, I have hearkened unto your Voice, in all that you ſaid unto me, and have made a King over you.*

ON the *South* Side is the Effigies of King *James* I. ſitting in a Chair of State, in his Royal Robes.

THIS *Gate* was very much damaged in the Fire of LONDON; but was repaired and beautified at the ſole Charge of the City, in the Year 1670, Sir *Samuel Stirling*, Knight, being Mayor.

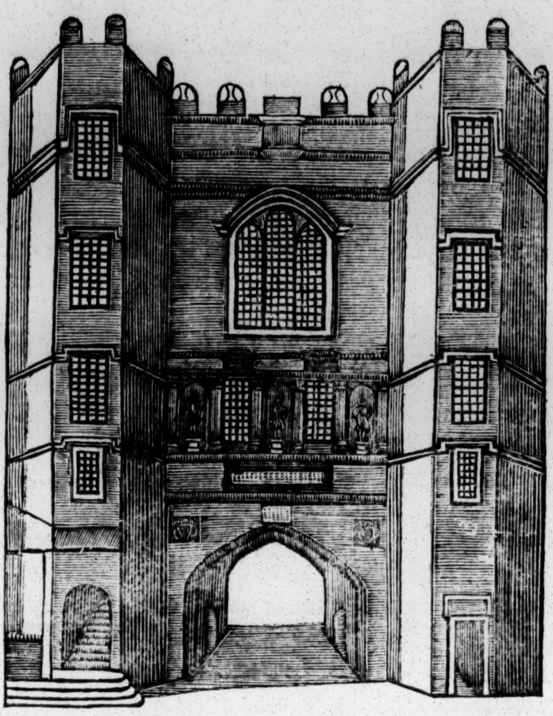
THE Rooms over this *Gate*, and the Poſtern for Foot Paſſengers, are ſet a-part for the Dwelling of the *Common-Cryer* of the City, for the Time being.

The POSTERN *out of* CHRIST's-HOSPITAL.

THERE is alſo a *Poſtern-Gate* made out of the Wall, on the *North* Side of the diſſolved Cloiſter of *Fryers Minors*, commonly called, from their Habit, *Grey Fryers*, now *Chriſt's-Church* and *Hoſpital*.

THIS *Poſtern* was made in the Sixth Year of *Edward* VI. to paſs from the ſaid Hoſpital of *Chriſt's-Church*, to the Hoſpital of St. *Bartholomew* in *Smithfield*; and Leave was given to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, to break down ſo much of the City Wall as ſhould ſuffice to make the ſaid Paſſage, by Virtue of an Act of *Common-Council*, made the firſt of *Auguſt*, Anno 6 *Edward* VI. in the Mayoralty of Sir *Richard Dobbes*, Knight.

NEWGATE.



NEWGATE.

THE next *Gate*, on the *Weſt* and by *North*, is called *Newgate*, it being later built than the reſt, and is the Fifth principal *Gate* of the City: It was Firſt erected about the Reign of *Henry* I. or *Stephen*, upon this Occaſion. The Cathedral Church of St. *Paul* being burnt about the Year 1086, in the Reign of *William* the Conqueror, *Mauritius*, then Biſhop of *London*, did not repair the old Church, as ſome have ſuppoſed, but began the Foundation of a new Work, ſuch as Men, at that Time, imagined would never have been performed, it was to them ſo wonderful, for Heighth, Length, and Breadth; alſo, as it was raiſed on Arches, or Vaults, a Kind of Workmanſhip brought in by the *Normans*, and never before known to the *Engliſh* Artificers. After *Mauritius*, *Richard Beaumore* did wonderfully advance the Work of the ſaid Church, purchaſing the large Street and Lanes round about, wherein many Lay-Men uſed to dwell, which Grounds he began to encompaſs about with a ſtrong Wall and Gates.

St. Paul's *Church burnt, and re-built in the Reign of* William *the Conqueror.*

BY this Increaſe of the Church Territory, but more by incloſing Ground for ſo large a Cœmitery, or Church-yard, the high and large Street from *Aldgate* in the *Eaſt*, to *Ludgate* in the *Weſt*, was, in this Place, ſo croſſed, and ſtopt up, that the Carriages through the City *Weſtward*, was forced to paſs without the ſaid Church-yard Wall on the *North* Side, through *Pater-Noſter-Row*, and then *South* down *Ave-Mary-Lane*; and again *Weſt* through *Bowyer-Row* to *Ludgate*; or elſe, out of *Cheapſide*, or *Watling-Street*, to turn *South*, through the *Old-Change*, then *Weſt* thro' *Carter-Lane*; again *North* up *Creed-Lane*, and then *South* to *Ludgate*. This Paſſage, having ſo many Turnings, was troubleſome and dangerous both to Horſe and Man; to remedy which, a *New Gate* was made, and ſo called, by which Men and Cattle, with all Manner of Carriages, might paſs more directly, as before, from *Aldgate* through *Cheapſide*, by St. *Paul*'s, on the *North* Side, through, what was then called, St. *Nicholas Shambles*, and *Newgate-Market*, to *Newgate*; and from thence to any Part *Weſtward*, over *Holborn-Bridge*, or, turning without the Gate, into *Smithfield*, and through *Iſlington*, to any Part *North* and by *Weſt*.

Newgate *firſt built.*

A Priſon.

THIS *Gate* hath for a long Time been a Jail, or Priſon, for Felons, and other Offenders, as appeareth by Records in the Reign of King *John*, and other Kings; among which there is one teſtifying, that in the Year 1218, the Third of King *Henry* III. the King wrote unto the Sheriffs of LONDON, *Repaired by King* Henry III.

LONDON, commanding them to repair the Jail of *Newgate* for the ſafe-keeping his Priſoners, promiſing, that the Charges laid out ſhould be allowed them upon their Account in the *Exchequer*.

IN the Year 1241, the *Jews* of *Norwich* were hang'd for Circumciſing a Chriſtian Child; their Houſe, called the *Thor*, was pulled down and deſtroyed; and *Aaron*, the Son of *Abraham*, a *Jew* at LONDON, and other *Jews* were conſtrained to pay Twenty Thouſand Marks, at two Terms in the Year, or elſe to be kept perpetual Priſoners in *Newgate* at LONDON, and in other Priſons.

MATTHEW PARIS ſays, This Money was raiſed on the *Jews* to defray the extraordinary Charge the King had been at, in entertaining *Thomas*, Earl of *Savoy*, the Queen's Uncle, who came into *England* that Year to make him a Viſit.

IN the Year 1255, One *John Offrem*, a Priſoner, who had killed a Prior, related to the Queen, making his Eſcape out of *Newgate*, the King [*Henry* III.] was ſo much diſpleaſed at the City of LONDON, on that Account, that he ſent for the Mayor and Sheriffs to come before him to anſwer for it. The Mayor laid the Fault upon the Sheriffs, to whom the Cuſtody of the Priſoners within the City belonged; the Mayor therefore returned Home, but the Sheriffs remained Priſoners, for a Month or more, in the *Tower*, where the King then kept his Court; notwithſtanding the Blame chiefly reſted on the Biſhop's Officers, for tho' the Sheriffs had given Leave to impriſon the Offender in the Jail of *Newgate*, yet they were to ſee him ſafely kept: However, the King demanded a Fine of 3000 Marks of the City.

The Sheriffs of LONDON *Priſoners in the* Tower *for the Eſcape of a Priſoner out of* Newgate

The King's Chancellor, Priſoner in Newgate.

IN the Year 1326, *Robert Baldocke*, the King's Chancellor, was put into *Newgate*, in the Third Year of *Edward* III.

IN the Year 1327, Sir *John Poultney* gave Four Marks a Year for the Relief of Priſoners in *Newgate*.

IN the Year 1385, *William Walworth* gave ſomewhat to relieve the Priſoners in *Newgate*, as many others have done ſince.

IN the Year 1414, The Jailers of *Newgate* and *Ludgate* died, and Priſoners in *Newgate* to the Number of 64.

IN the Year 1418, The Parſon of *Wrotham* in *Kent*, was impriſoned in *Newgate*.

Newgate *new built*, Anno 1422.

IN the Year 1422, The Firſt of *Henry* VI. Leave was given to *John Coventre*, *Jenken Carpenter*, and *William Grove*, Executors to *Richard Whittington*, to re-edify the Jail of *Newgate*, which they did with what he had left for that Purpoſe.

Water conveyed to Newgate *and* Ludgate.

THOMAS KNOWLES, Grocer, ſometime Mayor of LONDON, by Licence of *Reynold*, Prior of St. *Bartholomew*'s in *Smithfield*, and alſo of *John Wakering*, Maſter of the Hoſpital of St. *Bartholomew*, and his Brethren, conveyed the Waſte of Water, at the Ciſtern near the common Fountain, and Chapel of St. *Nicholas*, ſituate by the ſaid Hoſpital, to the Jails of *Newgate* and *Ludgate*, for the Relief of the Priſoners.

ON the *Tueſday* after *Palm-Sunday*, in the Year 1431, all the Priſoners of *Ludgate* were conveyed to *Newgate*, by *Walter Chartſey*, and *Robert Large*, Sheriffs of LONDON; and on the 13th of *April*, the ſame Sheriff, through the falſe Suggeſtions of *John Kingeſell*, Jailer of *Newgate*, led from thence 18 Freemen to the Compters, pinioned as if they had been Felons: But on the 16th of *June*, *Ludgate* was again appointed for Freemen, Priſoners for Debt, and the ſame Day the ſaid Freemen enter'd by Appointment of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commons; and by them *Henry Deane*, Taylor, was made Keeper of *Ludgate*.

IN the Year 1457, a great Fray was in the *North* Country, between Sir *Thomas Percy*, Lord *Egremond*, and the Earl of *Salisbury*'s Sons, in which many were maimed and ſlain; but in the End the Lord *Egremond* being taken, was by the King's Council found to be very much in fault, and therefore condemned in great Sums of Money, to be paid to the Earl of *Salisbury*, and in the mean Time committed to *Newgate*. Not long after, the Lord *Egremond* and his Brother, Sir *Richard Percy*, broke out of *Newgate* in the Night, and went to the King; the other Priſoners took the Leads of the *Gate*, and defended it a long while againſt the Sheriffs, and all their Officers, inſomuch that they were forced to call more Aid of the Citizens, whereby, at laſt, they ſubdued them, and laid them in Irons.

THE *Eaſt* Side of this *Gate* was began to be repaired in the Year 1630, Sir *James Campbell*, Kt. being Mayor; and finiſhed the Year following, in the Mayoralty of Sir *Robert Drury*, Baronet.

THIS *Gate* is the Common Jail for the County of *Middleſex*, and was wholly deſtroyed in the Fire of LONDON, *Anno* 1666; but now rebuilt far more ſtrong, and convenient for that Purpoſe: It hath a Poſtern on the *North* Side for Foot Paſſengers.

MR. *ROBERT DOW*, Merchant-Taylor, who died *Anno* 1612, appointed the Sexton, or Bellman of St. *Sepulchre*'s to pronounce ſolemnly two Exhortations to the Perſons condemned; for which, and for ringing the Paſſing Bell, as they are carried in the Cart by the ſaid Church, he left 26 *s.* 8 *d.* yearly for ever.

The EXHORTATION *to be pronounced to the condemned Priſoners in* Newgate, *the Night before their Execution.*

" You Priſoners that are within,
" Who for Wickedneſs and Sin,

" After many Mercies ſhewn you, are now appointed to die To-morrow in the Forenoon: " Give Ear, and underſtand, that To-morrow " Morning the greateſt Bell of St. *Sepulchre*'s " ſhall toll for you, in Form and Manner of a " Paſſing Bell, as uſed to be tolled for thoſe that " are at the Point of Death, to the End, that all " godly People hearing that Bell, and knowing " it is for you, going to your Deaths, may be ſtirred up heartily, to pray to GOD to beſtow his " Grace and Mercy upon you, whilſt you live; " I beſeech you, for Jeſus Chriſt, his Sake, to " keep this Night in Watching and Prayer, for " the Salvation of your own Souls, while there is " yet Time and Place for Mercy: As knowing " To-morrow you muſt appear before the Judgment-Seat of your Creator, there to give an " Account of all Things done in this Life, and " to ſuffer eternal Torments for your Sins committed " againſt him, unleſs upon your hearty and unfeigned Repentance, you find Mercy, through " the Merits, Death, and Paſſion of your only " Mediator and Advocate, Jeſus Chriſt, who now " ſits at the Right Hand of GOD, to make Interceſſion for as many of you, as penitently return to him.

The ADMONITION *to be pronounced to the condemned Criminals, as they paſs by St.* Sepulchre's *Church-Wall to Execution.*

The ADMONITION to the Criminals paſſing to Execution.

" ALL good People, pray heartily unto GOD " for theſe poor Sinners, who are now going to " their Death, for whom this great Bell doth toll.

" YOU, that are condemned to die, repent " with lamentable Tears: Ask Mercy of the " Lord, for the Salvation of your own Souls, " through the Merits, Death, and Paſſion of

“ Jeſus Chriſt, who now ſits at the Right Hand “ of God, to make Interceſſion for as many of “ you as penitently return unto him.

Lord have Mercy upon You.
  Chriſt have Mercy upon You.
Lord have Mercy upon You.
  Chriſt have Mercy upon You.

The Exhortation pronounced in *Newgate* is never uſed to Murderers; as may be obſerved in the Caſe of *Sarah Malcolm*, executed in *Fleetſtreet*, *March* 7, 1732-3, for the Murder of Mrs, *Lydia Duncombe*, and her two Maids, *Elizabeth Harriſon* and *Anne Price*, in the *Temple*, who hearing it made to ſome Criminals that were executed two Days before her, deſir'd it might be repeated the Night before ſhe died; but was told, that it was not allowed in Caſes of Murder.

Ornaments on Newgate.

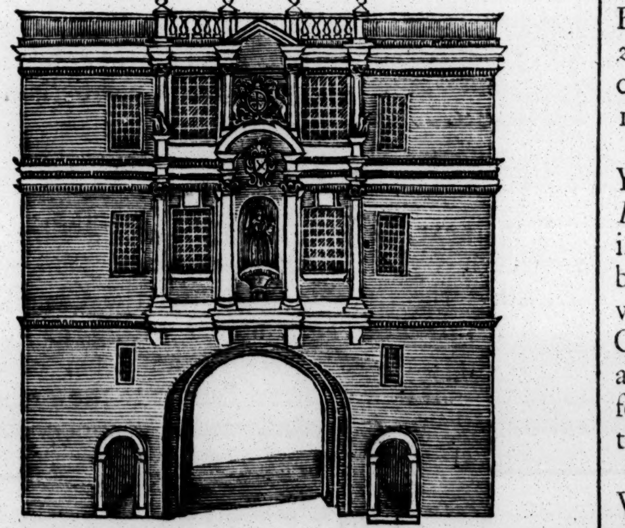
The Ornaments on this Gate are, on the Weſt Side, three Ranges of Pilaſters, and their Entablatures, of the *Tuſcan* Order; over the loweſt, is a circular Pediment, and above that, the King's Arms; the other Intercolumns are four Niches, repleniſhed with as many Stone Figures, well carved in full Proportion, one of which repreſenting *Liberty*, has carved on her Hat, the Word *LIBERTAS*, and the Figure of a Cat lying at her Feet, alluding to a noted Story of the former Founder of this Gate, Sir *Richard Whittington*, who is ſaid to have made the Firſt Step to his good Fortune, by the Aſſiſtance of a Cat.

The Eaſt Side is adorned likewiſe with a Range of Pilaſters, and in three Niches are the Figures of *Juſtice*, *Mercy*, and *Truth*, with this Inſcription under them:

THIS Part of Newgate *was begun to be repaired in the Mayoralty of Sir* James Campbell, *Knight*, Anno 1630, *and finiſhed in the Mayoralty of Sir* Robert Drury, *Baronet*, April, Anno 1631; *and being damnified by the Fire of* LONDON, *was again repaired in the Mayoralty of Sir* George Waterman, Ann. Dom. 1672.

Ludgate.

LUDGATE.



THE Sixth principal Gate, is, in the Weſt, called *Ludgate*, being firſt built, as *Geffrey* of *Monmouth* ſaith, by King *Lud*, a *Briton*, about the Year of Chriſt 66. This Gate is ſuppoſed to be one of the moſt antient; and as *Aldgate* was built for the *Eaſt*, ſo was *Ludgate* for the Weſt.

Ludgate *re-built.*

In the Year 1215, the 17th of King *John*, the Barons of the Realm being in Arms againſt the King, enter'd the City, and ſpoiled the *Jews* Houſes; which being done, *Robert Fitzwater*, and *Geffrey de magna Villa*, Earl of *Eſſex*, and the Earl of *Glouceſter*, chief Leaders of the Army, applied all Diligence to repair the Gates and Walls of the City, as has been ſaid before, with the Stones of the *Jews* demoliſhed Houſes: And at that Time rebuilt *Ludgate*, as, in the Year 1586, when the ſame Gate was taken down to be new built, appeared by a Stone, found in the Wall, which was ſuppoſed to be taken from a *Jew*'s Houſe, having the following Words engraved on it in *Hebrew* Characters, יצחק: הו מצבדר משה בודרבו, *Hæc eſt Statio Rabbi* Moſes, *Filii inſignis Rabbi* Iſaac; i. e. *This is the Station or Ward of Rabbi* Moſes, *the Son of the honourable Rabbi* Iſaac.

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My Lord *Coke* takes Notice of this Antiquity; but makes the Date of it older than above, namely, before the 23d of *Henry* II. *Anno* 1177; and will not have it to be an Inſcription upon an Houſe, but an *Epitaph* upon ſome *Jew*'s Grave: And ſhews, from *Hovenden*, that, before the 23*d* of *Henry* II. all the *Jews* were buried within the City of *London*; but in that Year the King gave them Licence to have a Burying-Place in any City in *England*, but without the Walls, where they could purchaſe a fit Piece of Ground for that Purpoſe. The Hiſtorian's Words are, *Prius enim omnes* Judæi *Mortui* Londonia *ferebantur ſepeliendi*; but this may be interpreted, that the dead *Jews* were carried from London to be buried, as well as in London, and perhaps better, that is, at a greater Diſtance, but now they had the Favour to be buried nearer, even in the Suburbs: But be this as it will, that learned Judge was undoubtedly miſtaken in the *Hebrew* Word מצב, which always ſignifies a Station, as *Stow* has tranſlated it.

Ludgate *re-paired.*

In the Year 1260, *Ludgate* was repaired, and adorned with the Images of *Lud*, and other Kings, as appeareth by Letters Patents of Licence given to the Citizens of London, to take up Stone for making thoſe Images, dated the 25th of *Henry* III. Theſe had their Heads ſmitten off, and were otherwiſe much abuſed, in the Reign of *Edward* the Sixth, by unadviſed Perſons, and ſuch who judged every Image to be an Idol. In the Reign of Queen *Mary* they were again repaired, and had new Heads ſet to their old Bodies.

New built. Anno 1586.

In the Year 1586, the 28th of Queen *Elizabeth*, the Gate, being very much decayed, was quite taken down, and newly and beautifully built, with the Images of *Lud* and others, on the Eaſt Side, and That of her Majeſty Queen *Elizabeth* on the Weſt. All which was done at the common Charge of the Citizens, amounting to 1500 *l.* or upwards.

A Free Priſon.

This Gate was made a Free-Priſon, in the Year 1378, the Firſt of *Richard* II. *Nicholas Brembar*, being Mayor. The ſame was confirm'd in the Year 1382, *John Northampton*, Mayor, by a Common-Council in the *Guildhall*. In which it was ordained, that all Freemen of the City, ſhould, for Debt, Treſpaſſes, Accompts, and Contempts, be impriſoned in *Ludgate*; and for Treaſons, Felonies, and other criminal Matters, committed to *Newgate*.

In the Year 1439, the 10th of King *Henry* VI. *John Wells*, being Mayor, a Court of Common-Council eſtabliſhed Ordinances, as *William Standon* and *Robert Chicheley*, late Mayors, had done before, concerning the Guard and Government of *Ludgate*, and other Priſons.

And in the Year 1463, the Third of *Edward* IV. *Matthew Philip*, being Mayor, certain Articles, for the Relief of the Priſoners, were eſtabliſhed in Common-Council, at the Requeſt of *Agnes Forſter*, the Widow of *Stephen Forſter*, Fiſhmonger, ſometime Mayor. *Imprimis*, *That the new Works then lately edified by the late Dame* Agnes, *for the enlarging of the Priſon of* Ludgate, *from thenceforth ſhould be had and taken as a Part and Parcel of the ſaid Priſon of* Ludgate, *ſo that both the old and new Work of* Ludgate *aforeſaid be one Priſon, Jail, Keeping, and Charge for evermore.*

THE Quadrant built of Stone by *Stephen Forſter*, and *Agnes*, his Wife, contains a large Walking-Place, the Ground 38 Feet and an half in Length, beſides the Thickneſs of the Walls, which are at leaſt 6 Feet. There is a Room of the ſame Size over it for Lodgings, and above that, Leads, for the Priſoners to walk upon, and have the Benefit of the Air. The following Inſcription was formerly engraved in Copper, and fixed in the ſaid Quadrant.

Devout Souls that paſs this Way,
For Stephen Forſter, *late Mayor,*
Heartily pray,
And Dame Agnes, *his Spouſe,*
To GOD *conſecrate,*
That of Pity, this Houſe made
For Londoners *in* Ludgate.
So that for Lodging and Water,
Priſoners here nought pay,
As their Keepers ſhall all anſwer
At dreadful Dooms-Day.

THIS, and another, with his Arms, being Three broad Arrow-Heads, taken down with the old Gate, Mr. *Stow* cauſed to be fixed over the Entry of the ſaid Quadrant; but the Verſes, which, indeed, are none of the beſt, even for that Time of Day, being turned inward to the Wall, the like, in Effect, is engraven outward in Proſe, declaring him to be a *Fiſhmonger*; for ſome on ſo ſlight Grounds, as a Maiden's Head in a Glaſs Window there, had falſely made him a *Mercer*, who had begged at *Ludgate*.

ALL the Inſide of this Gate, which was of Timber, was conſumed in the Fire, *Anno 1666*, and the Stone very much damag'd; but has been ſince built up very ſubſtantially; and hath a convenient Chapel for divine Service; and beautifully repaired. On the Eaſt Side, in three Niches, are ſtill remaining the Effigies of King *Lud* and his two Sons. And on the Weſt Side, that of Queen *Elizabeth*, with the Arms of *England* and *France* quarter'd over her.

NEXT this, there was a Breach in the Wall of the City, and a Bridge of Timber, where now there is one of Stone, over *Fleet-Ditch*, right againſt *Bridewell*.

BESIDES the ſeveral Land-Gates and Poſterns through the Wall, there were ſeveral Watergates.

Water-Gates.

WATERGATES.

MANY of theſe *Water-Gates*, on the Banks of the River *Thames*, being purchaſed by private Men, are put to private Uſes, and the old Names of them forgotten; but of the reſt take what followeth:

Black-Fryars.

THE *Black-Fryars* is a free landing Place for all Perſons; where is now a very handſome Set of Stone Stairs, twelve Foot wide, finiſhed in the Mayoralty of *Humphry Parſons*, Eſq; It is at theſe Stairs, that the Lord Mayor lands every Year on the 29th of *October*, when he returns from being ſworn at *Weſtminſter*, attended by the Aldermen, in the City Barge, and ſeveral of the Livery Companies in their reſpective Barges.

Puddle-Wharf.

THE next, from the Weſt towards the Eaſt, was *Puddle-Wharf*, ſo called from one *Puddle*, who kept a Wharf on the Weſt Side of it.

Paul's-Wharf.

THE next, *Paul's-Wharf*, alſo a free landing Place.

Broken-Wharf.

THEN *Broken-Wharf*, and ſome others: But the very principal *Watergate* of the City was

Queen-hith.

QUEEN-HITH,

CALLED *Ripa Reginæ*, the *Queen's Bank*; which is a common Strand, or Landing-Place, and much reſorted to by Barges and Lighters, which bring Goods from the Weſtern Parts of the Kingdom; as Corn, Wood, &c. here being a very good Meal-Market kept Weekly. This Place is alſo a great Reſort of the Weſtern Watermen, and is ſtill equal with, but, formerly, far exceeded, *Billingſgate*, as will be ſhewn in *Queen-hith* Ward.

Downgate.

DOWNGATE.

THE next was *Downgate*, ſo called, as may be ſuppoſed, from the Steepneſs of the Deſcent from St. *John*'s Church, *Walbrook*, to the River *Thames*, whereby the Water in the Channel there, hath ſo ſwift a Courſe, that in the Year 1571, on the 4th of *September*, after a great Shower of Rain, a Lad of Eighteen Years of Age, going to leap over the Channel, was taken by the Feet, and carried by the Violence of that narrow Stream, towards the *Thames*, with ſuch Swiftneſs, that no Man could reſcue, or ſtop him, till he came againſt a Cart-Wheel that ſtood in the *Watergate*; before which Time he was quite drowned.

A Lad of Eighteen drowned in the Channel at Downgate.

THIS was ſome Time a large *Watergate*, frequented by Ships and other Veſſels, like *Queen-hith*, and was a Part thereof, as doth appear by an Inquiſition made in the 28th Year of *Henry* III. wherein was found, *That as well Corn as Fiſh, and all other Things coming from the Port of* Downgate, *were to be order'd after the Cuſtoms of the* Queen-hith, *for the King's Uſe. As alſo that the Corn arriving between the Gate of the* Guild-Hall *of the Merchants of* Cullen, viz. *the* Still-Yard, *which is Eaſt from* Downgate; *and the Houſe then appertaining to the Archbiſhop of* Canterbury, *Weſt from* Baynard's-Caſtle, *was to be meaſured by the Meaſure, and Meaſurer of the* Queen's Soke, *or* Queen-hith. Alſo in the 19th of *Edward* III. it is ſaid, *That Cuſtoms were then to be paid for Ships and other Veſſels reſting at* Downgate, *as if they rode at* Queen-hith.

Wolfſgate, *in the* Ropary.

WOLFSGATE.

THE next after *Downgate*, was antiently called *Wolfſgate*, in the *Ropary*, in the Pariſh of *Alhallows the Leſs*, in later Times *Wolfs-lane*; but now out of Uſe; for the lower Part was built on by the Earl of *Shrewsbury*, and the other ſtopt up, and built on by the Chamberlain of LONDON.

Ebgate.

EBGATE.

THE next, *Ebgate*, ſo called of old Time, as appeareth by the Records of many Tenements adjoining thereto. It ſtood near the Church of St. *Laurence Pountney*, but was within the Pariſh of St. *Martin Ordegare*. In the Room of this Gate there is now a narrow Paſſage to the *Thames*, called *Ebgate-Lane*, but more commonly the *Old-Swan*.

Oiſtergate.

OISTERGATE.

AT the *Bridge-Foot*, was a *Watergate*, called *Oiſtergate*, from the *Oiſters* commonly to be ſold there, it being the chief Market for them, and other Shell-Fiſh. In which Place now ſtandeth an Engine for Water to ſerve the City.

Bridgegate.

BRIDGEGATE.

THE next was the *Bridgegate*, ſo called from *London-Bridge*, whereon it ſtood. This was One of the Four Firſt, and principal Gates of the City, and was ſo long before the Conqueſt, when there was only a Bridge of Timber over the *Thames*, and is the Seventh and Laſt principal Gate mentioned by *W. Fitz-Stephen*; but being weakly made, when the Bridge was built with Stone, it was oftentimes in Neceſſity of being repaired. This Gate, with the *Tower* upon it, in the Year 1436, fell down, and two of the fartheſt Arches Southward, but no one was hurt thereby. Several large Sums of Money were given to repair it by divers wealthy Citizens; namely, *Robert Large*, ſometime Mayor, gave a Hundred Marks; *Stephen Forſter*, 20 *l.* Sir *John Crosby*, Alderman, 100 *l.* &c.

The Bridge-gate *burnt.*

IN the Year 1471, the *Kentiſh* Mariners, under the Conduct of Baſtard *Fauconbridge*, burnt the ſaid Gate, and Thirteen Houſes on the Bridge, beſides the Beer-Houſes in St. *Catherine*'s, and many other in the Suburbs.

BOTOLPHSGATE.

BOTOLPHSGATE.

THE next was *Botolphſgate*, ſo called from the Pariſh Church of St. *Botolph*, adjoining to it. This Gate was given, or confirmed, by *William* the Conqueror, to the Monks of *Weſtminſter*, in theſe Words:

“*Will.* Rex Angliæ, &c. *William*, King of “*England*, ſendeth Greeting to the Sheriffs, “and all his Miniſters; as alſo to all his loving “Subjects, *French*, and *Engliſh*, of LONDON. “Know ye, that I have granted to GOD, and “St. *Peter* of *Weſtminſter*, and to the Abbot “*Vitalis*, the Gift, which *Almundus*, of the “Port of St. *Botolph*, gave them, when he was “there made Monk; that is to ſay, his Lord's “Court, with the Houſes, and one Wharf, “which is at the Head of *London-Bridge*, and “all other his Lands, which he had in the “ſame City, in ſuch Sort, as King *Edward* “more beneficially, and amply, granted the “ſame. And I Will, and Command, that they “ſhall enjoy the ſame well and quietly, and “honourably, with Sake and Soke, &c.

BILLINGSGATE.

THE next, *Billingſgate*, is now uſed as an eſpecial Port, or Harbour, for ſmall Ships and Boats, and more frequented than *Queen-hith*. What *Geffrey* of *Monmouth*, that fabulous Hiſtorian, ſays of *Belin*, a *Britiſh* King's Building this *Gate*, has been before related; but after what has been ſaid by other Writers, concerning Walls and Gates, Mr. *Stow* is of Opinion, it could not be ſo antient, but that it took its Name from ſome later Owner, named, perhaps, *Beling*; as *Somer*'s Key, *Smart*'s Key, *Freſh* Wharf, and others, took their Names from their Owners.

OF this *Gate*, more will be ſaid in *Billingſgate* Ward.

Other WATERGATES.

THERE was another *Watergate* on the Weſt Side *Wool-Wharf*, or *Cuſtomer*'s Key, commonly called the *Water-Gate*, being at the South End of *Water-Lane*.

ANOTHER, by the Bulwark of the *Tower*, which was the laſt and fartheſt *Watergate*, Eaſtward on the River *Thames*, ſo far as the City of LONDON extendeth within the Walls: Both theſe laſt named *Water-Gates*, were within the *Tower* Ward.

BESIDES theſe common *Watergates*, were ſeveral private Wharfs and Keys all along from Eaſt to Weſt, on the Banks of the River *Thames*, which will be ſpoke of in the Wards adjoining to the ſaid River.

FOR the better keeping theſe *Gates*, in the Night Time, it was appointed in the Year 1258. by King *Henry* III. in the Forty Second Year of his Reign, that the Ports of *England* ſhould be ſtrongly kept, and that the Gates of *London* ſhould be repaired, and diligently watched in the Night Time, for Fear of *French* Deceits: Whereof theſe Verſes were written:

Per noctem Portæ clauduntur Londoniarum,
Mœnia ne forte Fraus frangat Francigenarum.

CHAP. V.

Of the Antient and Preſent State of LONDON, *as to* Water.

The River of Wells.
Walbrook.
Langborn.

TILL the Time of the *Norman* Conqueſt, and Two hundred Years after, beſides the famous River *Thames*, on the South Part, the City of LONDON was water'd with the River of the *Wells*, as it was then called, on the Weſt; with a Water called *Walbrook*, running through the midſt of it, into the *Thames*; and with a fourth Water, or Bourn, which ran within *Langborn* Ward, watering that Part in the Eaſt. In the Weſt Suburbs was alſo another great Water, called *Old-born*, which fell into the River of *Wells*.

Fountains.
Wells.

THERE were three principal Fountains, or Wells, in the other Suburbs; *viz. Holy-Well*, *Clement*'s-*Well*, and *Clark*'s-*Well*; near the laſt were divers other Wells, as *Skinner*'s-*Well*, *Fag*'s-*Well*, *Tode-Well*, *Loder*'s-*Well*, and *Lad-Well*: All which, having the Fall of their Over-flowings, into the aforeſaid River, much increaſed its Stream, and in that Place gave it the Name of *Wells*.

Pools.

THERE was a Pool in *Weſt-Smithfield*, called, in ſome Records, *Horſe-Pool*; and another near the Pariſh-Church of St. *Giles*'s, *without Cripplegate*. Beſides all theſe, there were divers Wells and Springs in every Street and Lane of the City, which ſerved it with ſweet and freſh Water; but they being decay'd, other Means have been found out to ſupply the Want of them; as will be ſhewed: But, firſt of the afore-named Rivers, and other Waters.

THAMES.

THAMES, the moſt famous River in the Iſland of *Great-Britain*, ariſes firſt in a ſmall Spring in the Pariſh of *Cubberly*, in *Glouceſterſhire*; afterwards joining the *Iſis*, near *Dorcheſter* in *Oxfordſhire*, and, ſtill increaſing, paſſeth by the Univerſity of *Oxford*; and ſo on, in an extream quiet Courſe, to LONDON, and thence breaketh into the *French* Ocean by main Tides; which, twice in four and twenty Hours Space, do ebb and flow more than Sixty Miles in Length, to the great Conveniency of Travellers; and by which all Kinds of Merchandize are eaſily conveyed to LONDON, the chief Store-Houſe, and Staple, of all Commodities, within this Realm. There were, in Mr. *Stow*'s Time, not to mention great Ships, and other Veſſels of Burthen, above two thouſand Wherries, and ſmall Boats, pertaining to the Cities of LONDON and *Weſtminſter*, and Borough of *Southwark*, whereby, he ſays, three thouſand poor Men, at leaſt, were ſet on Work, and maintained; but this is far ſhort of what are now employed, the Number of Boats and Wherries on the *Thames*, within the Lord Mayor's Juriſdiction, being at this Time 5854, and of Lighters and Barges above 1000. And here it is to be noted that all the Boats, Lighters, &c. belonging to the ſame Perſon, have all the ſame Numbers.

THAT the River of the Wells in the Weſt Part of the City, was ſo called in old Time, may be proved from a Charter, granted by *William* the Conqueror, to the College of St. *Martin Le Grand* in LONDON, in which are theſe Words. *I do give and grant to the ſame Church, all the Land, and the Moore without the* Poſtern, *which is called* Cripplegate, *on either Part of the* Poſtern; *that is to ſay, from the North Corner of the Wall (as the River of the Wells, there near running, departeth the ſame Moore from the Wall) unto the running Water, which entereth the City.* This Water hath ſince that Time been called *Turnmill-Brook*, yet was alſo at that Time called the River of the Wells, which Name continued till the Reign of *Edward* I. for in a Book of Parliament Records in the *Tower*, it appeareth, that a Parliament being holden at *Carliſle*, in the Year 1307, the 35th of *Edward* I. *Henry Lacy*, Earl of *Lincoln*, *complained, that whereas, in Times paſt, the Courſe of Water, running at* LONDON *under* Oldborn-Bridge, *and* Fleet-Bridge, *into the* Thames, *had been of ſuch Breadth and Depth, that Ten or Twelve Ships, Navies at once, with Merchandizes, were wont to come to the aforeſaid Bridge of* Fleet, *and ſome of them unto* Oldborn-Bridge; *now the ſame Courſe, by Filth of the Tanners, and ſuch others, was ſore decayed; alſo by raiſing of Wharfs, but eſpecially by a Diverſion of the Water made by them of the* New-Temple, *for their Mills ſtanding without* Baynard's-Caſtle, *in the Firſt Year of King* John, *and by divers other Impediments: So as the ſaid Ships could not enter as they were wont, and as they ought. Wherefore he deſired, that the Mayor of* LONDON, *with the Sheriffs, and other diſcreet Aldermen, might be appointed to view the Courſe of the ſaid Water; and that by the Oaths of good Men, all the aforeſaid Hindrances might be removed, and it to be made as it was wont of old. Whereupon* Roger Le Brabazon, *the Conſtable of the* Tower, *with the Mayor and Sheriffs, were aſſigned to take with them honeſt and diſcreet Men, and to make diligent Search and Enquiry, how the ſaid River was in old Time, and that they leave nothing that may hurt or ſtop it, but keep it in the ſame Eſtate that it was wont to be.*

The River of the Wells cleanſed.

Called Turnmill-Brook.

WHEREUPON the ſaid River was at that Time cleanſed, the Mills removed, and other Things done for the Preſervation of the Courſe thereof; but was never brought to its old Breadth and Depth, upon which the Name of River ceaſed, and it was afterwards called a Brook; namely, *Turnmill* or *Tremill-Brook*, becauſe divers Mills were erected upon it, as appeareth by a Regiſter Book, containing the Foundation of the Priory of *Clerkenwel*, and Donation of the Lands thereunto belonging; and by divers other Records.

Afterwards Fleet-Dike.

THIS Brook was afterwards oftentimes cleanſed, and the laſt Time, to any Effect, was in the Year 1502, the Seventeenth of *Henry* VII. the whole Courſe of *Fleet-Dike*, as it was then called, was ſcowred down to the *Thames*. So that Boats with Fiſh and Fewel were rowed to *Fleet-Bridge* and *Oldborn-Bridge*, as they were wont, which was a great Conveniency to all the Inhabitants in that Part of the City.

IN the Year 1589, a Fifteenth was granted by a Common-Council of the City, for cleanſing this Brook, or Dike; and the Money collected, amounting to a Thouſand Marks, was employed therein; but to no Purpoſe: It was intended, by drawing ſeveral Springs about *Hampſtead-Heath*, into one Head, or Courſe, not only to ſupply the City with freſh Water, where it was wanted, but alſo to ſcower the Channel of the ſaid Brook into the River *Thames*; but by continual Encroachments made on the Banks, and Soilage caſt into the Stream, it ſoon became worſe choaked up than it was before.

Walbrook.

THE *Running-Water*, as it is called by *William* the Conqueror, in his Charter afore-mentioned, which entered the City, before there was any Ditch between *Biſhopſgate*, and where *Mooregate* now ſtandeth, was truly called *Walbrook*, from the Wall which it entered, and not from *Gualo*, as ſome have ſuppoſed. It ran through the City, with ſeveral Windings, from the North towards the South, into the River *Thames*; and had divers Bridges over it, along the Streets and Lanes through which it paſſed. It is ſaid, in an old Book, entitled, *The Cuſtoms of* LONDON, That the Prior of the *Holy Trinity*, within *Aldgate*, ought to make over *Walbrook*, in the Ward of *Breadſtreet*, againſt the Stone Wall of the City, that Bridge which is next the Church of *All-Saints*, at the Wall. Alſo, That the Prior of the new Hoſpital, St. *Mary Spittle*, without *Biſhopſgate*, ought to make the middle Part of another Bridge, next the ſaid Bridge, towards the North; and that in the 28th of *Edward* I. it was, by Inquiſition, found before the Mayor of LONDON, that the Pariſh of St. *Stephen*, upon *Walbrook*, ought of Right to ſcower the Courſe of the ſaid Brook; and the Sheriffs were therefore commanded to ſee that the Pariſhioners did ſo. In the Year 1300, the Keepers of thoſe Bridges, were *William Jordan*, and *John de Bever*.

THIS Water-Courſe having divers Bridges, was afterwards vaulted over with Brick, and paved level with the Streets and Lanes, through which it paſſed; and ſince that, Houſes being built thereon, was hid under Ground, and hardly known.

Langborn.

LANGBORN Water, ſo called from the Length thereof, was a great Stream of Water, breaking out of the Ground in *Fenchurch-Street*, which ran down with a ſwift Current, Weſt, through that Street, croſs *Graſs-Street*, as it was then called, and down *Lombard-Street*, to the Weſt End of St. *Mary Woolnoth*'s Church, and then turning its Courſe South, down *Shareborne-Lane*, ſo named from *Shareing* or dividing the *Borne*, it brake into ſeveral Rills into the River *Thames*. From this *Borne*, that Ward took its Name, and is to this Day called *Langborne* Ward. This *Borne* has alſo been long ſince ſtopt up at the Head, and the reſt of the Courſe filled up, and paved over, ſo that no Sign thereof remaineth more than the Names aforeſaid.

Sherborn-Lane.

Oldborn, *or* Holborn.

Oldborn, or *Holborn*, was a Water, iſſuing out about the Place where the Bars now ſtand, which ran down the whole Street to *Holborn-Bridge*, and into the River of the Wells or *Turnmill-Brook*. This *Borne* has been likewiſe long ſince ſtopp'd at the Head; but the Street ſtill retains the ſame Name.

THERE were in the Suburbs near LONDON, Northward, ſeveral Wells, ſweet, wholeſome, and clear, among which the moſt famous were, *Holy-Well*, and *Clark's-Well*; which ſaith, *Fitz-Stephen*, *were frequented by Scholars and Youths of the City, in Summer Evenings, when they walked forth to take the Air.*

Holywell.

THE Firſt, *viz.* *Holywell* was in a Place, which is ſtill called *Holywell-Street*; tho' better known at preſent by the Name of the Back-Side of St. *Clement*'s.

Clement's-well.

THE Fountain call'd St. *Clement*'s Well, North of the Pariſh Church of St. *Clement*'s, and near an Inn of *Chancery*, called *Clement*'s-*Inn*, was, in *Stow*'s Time, fair and curbed Square with hard Stone, always kept clean for common Uſe, and never wanted Water.

Clerken-well.

THE Third was called *Clerk*'s-*well*, or *Clerkenwell*, not far from the Weſt End of *Clerkenwell* Church; which Church took its Name from the Well, as the Well did from the Pariſh Clerks of LONDON, who uſed to aſſemble there, yearly, to act ſome Play, or Hiſtory, taken from Holy Scripture. In the Year 1390, the 14th of *Richard* II. the Pariſh Clerks of LONDON, played Interludes at *Skinner*'s-*well*, near *Clerk*'s-*well*, which continued for three Days, the King, Queen, and many of the Nobility being preſent. Alſo, in the Year 1409, the 14th of *Henry* IV. they acted a Play at the *Skinner*'s-*well*, which laſted Eight Days, and was of Matter from the Creation of the World; there were moſt Part of the Nobility and Gentry of *England* to ſee the ſame.

Skinner's-well.

THERE were many other ſmaller Wells near the *Clerk*'s-*well*, namely *Skinner*'s-*well*, ſo called, becauſe the *Skinners* of LONDON, did act there, yearly, Plays from the Holy Scripture; inſtead of which, they had afterwards Wreſtlings, chiefly at *Bartholomew*-Tide.

Smaller Wells.

THERE were alſo *Fag*'s-*well*, near *Smithfield*, by the *Charter-Houſe*, *Tode-well*, *Loder*'s-*well*, and *Rad-well*, all decayed, and ſo filled up, that the Places, where they were, are not now to be diſcerned.

Dame-Annis-the-Clear.
Perilous Pond.

NORTH of *Holywell*, was another, called *Dame-Annis-the-Clear*; and not far from that, but ſomewhat Weſt, another clear Water, called *Perilous Pond*, becauſe divers Youth, who went to ſwim therein, were drowned.

Horſepool.

THERE was a great Water in *Smithfield*, which, becauſe the Inhabitants in that Part of the City did there water their Horſes, was called *Horſepool*. The Springs being ſtopp'd, the remaining Part, which was but foul, was incloſed with Brick, and called *Smithfield-Pond*; but after the Fire of LONDON, was quite filled up.

Pool without Cripplegate.

THE Pool near St. *Giles*'s Church, without *Cripplegate*, was a large Water; for in the Year 1244, *Anne* of *Lodbury* was drowned therein; this was ſtopp'd up, but the Spring preſerved, and was cooped about with Stone, by the Executors of *Richard Whittington*.

Anno 1236.

THE River of the *Wells*, the running Water of *Walbrook* the afore-mentioned *Bourns*, and other freſh Waters about the City, being, in Proceſs of Time, by Encroachments for Buildings, and other Ways, utterly decayed, and the Number of Citizens very much increaſed, they were forced to ſeek for new Supplies; whereof ſome were granted to them, and their Succeſſors, at the Requeſt of *Henry* III. in the 21ſt Year of his Reign, by one *Gilbert Sandford*, with Liberty to convey Water from the Town of *Tyburn*, by Pipes of Lead, into the City.

Great Conduit in Weſt-Cheap.

THE firſt Ciſtern of Lead, caſtellated with Stone, in the City of LONDON, was called the *Great Conduit* in *Weſt-Cheap*, and was begun to be built in the Year 1285, in the Mayoralty of *Henry Wales*.

Tun in Cornhill.

THE Tun in *Cornhill* was ciſtern'd in the Year 1401, in the Mayoralty of *John Chadworth*.

The Boſſe of Billingſgate, *and others.*

THE Boſſes of Water at *Billingſgate*, *Paul*'s Wharf, and St. *Giles*'s Church, without *Cripplegate*, were made about the Year 1423.

Standard in Weſt-Cheap.

WATER was procured for the Standard in *Weſt-Cheap*, about the Year 1431; which Standard was re-built by the Executors of *John Wells*, as ſhall be ſhewn in another Place.

Newgate *and* Ludgate.

WATER was conveyed to the Jails of *Newgate* and *Ludgate* in the Year 1432.

Money given to repair the Conduits.

JOHN POPE, Citizen, and Barber, gave, by his Will, dated *May* the 11th 1437, a Tenement, which by Right deſcended to him, to the Lord Mayor, Chamberlain, and Commonalty of LONDON, for ever, for the Uſe and Reparation of the Great Conduit, and the other Conduits in the City.

KING *HENRY* VI. in the Year 1442, granted Licence to *John Hatherly*, Mayor, to take up two hundred Fodder of Lead to build Conduits, a common Granary, and a new Croſs in *Weſt-Cheap*, for the Honour of the City.

Little Conduit in Weſt-Cheap.

THE Conduit in *Weſt-Cheap*, by *Paul*'s-Gate, commonly called the *Little Conduit*, was built about the Year 1442, one thouſand Marks being granted by Common-Council, for building that, and repairing other Conduits. It was alſo began to be repaired after the Fire of LONDON, but not finiſhed.

Aldermanbury *Conduit.*

THE Conduit in *Aldermanbury*, and the Standard in *Fleet-ſtreet*, were made and finiſhed by the Executors of Sir *William Eaſtfield*, in the Year 1471. A Ciſtern was alſo made to the Standard in *Fleet-ſtreet*, one at *Fleet-bridge*, and another without *Cripplegate*, in the Year 1478.

THE Conduit in *Gras-ſtreet*, 1491.

THE Conduit at *Holborn-Croſs*, about 1498.

THE little Conduit by *Stock*'s-*Market*, about 1500.

THE Conduit at *Biſhopſgate*, about 1513.

THE Conduit at *London-Wall*, againſt *Coleman-ſtreet*, about 1528.

THE Conduit at *Aldgate* without, about 1535; the Water whereof came from *Hackney*.

THE Conduit in *Lothbury*, and in *Coleman-ſtreet*, near the Church, about 1546.

THE Conduit of *Thames* Water at *Dowgate*, 1568.

THAT at *Holborn Croſs* was again new made by Mr. *William Lamb*, in the Year 1577, and thence called *Lamb*'s *Conduit*.

THESE Conduits us'd in former Times to be viſited, and particularly on the 18th of *September* 1562, as Mr. *Strype* ſays, from a Manuſcript in his Poſſeſſion, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and many worſhipful Perſons, rode to the Conduit Heads to ſee them, according to the old Cuſtom; then they went and hunted a Hare before Dinner, and killed her; and thence went to Dinner at the Head of the Conduit, where a great Number were handſomely entertained by the Chamberlain. After Dinner, they went to Hunt the Fox; there was a great Cry for a Mile, and, at length, the Hounds killed him at the End of St. *Giles*'s, with great hollowing and blowing of Horns at his Death; and thence the Lord Mayor, with all his Company, rode thro' LONDON, to his Place in *Lombard-ſtreet*.

ALSO from the River *Thames* many Citizens did ſupply themſelves with Water for their Family Uſes, fetching it by Lanes that led to the Water-ſide in divers Wards of the City: But, in Time, many of theſe Lanes were ſtopt up by thoſe who dwelt thereabouts, for their own Gain, for they would not ſuffer any one to paſs without paying a Duty. This became ſo great a Grievance, that the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty, in the 17th of *Edward* III. receiving Complaints thereof, an Inquiſition was made, and divers Perſons being ſworn to made diligent Enquiry into it, they brought in Preſentments of the Annoyances and Stoppages in the ſeveral Wards.

AFTER this, *Thames-water* was conveyed into Mens Houſes by Pipes of Lead, from a moſt ingenious Forcier, ſtanding near *London-*

Thames-Water *conveyed into Houſes, by an Engine made*, Anno 1582.

Bridge, made by *Peter Morrice*, a *Dutchman*, in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Days, in the Year 1582, for the Service of the City on the Eaſt Part thereof. It is done by a Mill, and was the Firſt Water-Work that was made to ſupply the City with *Thames-Water*. This Water-mill furniſhed the neighbouring Parts of the City only, at firſt, as far as *Gracechurch-Street*,

THIS *Peter Morrice* having ſhewn the Mayor and Aldermen an Experiment of his Skill in raiſing Water, by throwing it over St. *Magnus*'s Steeple, which had never been ſeen in *England* before, was granted by the City, a Leaſe for Five Hundred Years, of the Uſe of the *Thames-Water*, and the Place where his Mills ſtood, and one of the Arches of *London-Bridge*, paying Ten Shillings yearly into the Chamber of LONDON, as an Acknowledgment; and two Years after they let him another Arch of the Bridge for Five Hundred Years. This procur'd him a conſiderable Eſtate, and continued in his Family till the Year 1701, when the Owner finding that the *New-River* undermin'd him, and impair'd his Profits, ſold his Right and Title to *Richard Soams*, Citizen and *Goldſmith* of LONDON, for the Sum of 38,000 *l.* but *Soams* foreſeeing that he ſhould have Occaſion for another Arch for more Water, *Morrice*, the better to enable him to go through this great Bargain, petitioned the City for it. Whereupon ſeveral Committees were appointed to examine, whether granting the Fourth Arch (for the Third belonged to a Wharfinger) would not incommode, and be a Stoppage to the River; who bringing in their Report, that it would be no Damage to let the Fourth Arch for this Uſe, it was granted to *Morrice*, and he added his whole Intereſt in this Grant, as well as his former, to *Soams*'s Bargain.

THE ſaid *Soams* took a new Leaſe of the City, at 20 Shillings a Year, and 300 Pounds Fine, for ſo many of the Five Hundred Years, ganted to *Morrice*, as were unexpired. After which he divided the Property of this Leaſe into 300 Shares, and made it a Company; the Price of each Share being ſet at 500 Pounds.

THE Conduits of *Thames-Water*, near the Pariſh-Church of St. *Mary Magdalen*, and St. *Nicholas Coleabby*, near *Old Fiſh-Street*, were made in the Year 1583.

ANOTHER new Forcier was made near *Broken-Wharf*, to convey *Thames-Water* into Houſes in *Weſt-Cheap*, about St. *Paul*'s, *Fleet-ſtreet*, &c. by an *Engliſh* Gentleman, named *Bevis Bulman*, in the Year 1594.

ANOTHER Conduit was built at *Alderſgate*, without the Gate, in the Year 1610, and *Thames-Water* conveyed unto it in Pipes of Wood and Stone, by an *Engliſh* Gentleman, named *Thomas Hayes*.

New-River *began*.

BESIDES all theſe, the famous *New-River*, brought from *Chadwell* and *Amwell*, by the Coſt and Charge of Sir *Hugh Middleton*, Knight and Baronet, Citizen and *Goldſmith* of LONDON, deſerveth to be had in eſpecial Remembrance.

QUEEN *ELIZABETH*, by an Act of Parliament, granted a Liberty to the Citizens of LONDON, to cut and convey a River from any Part of *Middleſex*, or *Hertfordſhire*, to the City of LONDON, with a Limitation of Ten Years Time for the Performance thereof: King *James* I. alſo granted the like Act, but without any limited Time, for the ſame Purpoſe: And when all elſe refuſed, Mr. (afterwards Sir *Hugh*) *Middleton*, undertook to bring his intended River from *Chadwell* and *Amwell*, near *Ware* in *Hertfordſhire*, to the North Side of LONDON, near *Iſlington*, where he built a large Ciſtern to receive it.

THE Work began on the 20th of *February* 1608, and in Five Years Space was fully accompliſhed, after great Art, Pains, and Induſtry had been beſtowed in the Paſſage of it, on Account of the Grounds not being all of the like Nature, ſome being owzy and very muddy, others again ſtiff, craggy, and ſtony.

THE Depth of the Trench, in ſome Places, was full Thirty Feet, if not more; whereas in others, it required great Art to mount it over a Valley in a Trough, between two Hills, and the Trough all the while borne up by wooden Arches; ſome of them fixed in the Ground very deep, and riſing above Twenty-three Feet in Heighth. The Channel is narrow, but runs, in a winding Courſe, 60 Miles before it reaches this City, and has 800 Bridges over it.

Compleated, Anno 1613.

BEING brought to the intended Ciſtern, but the Water not yet let into it, on *Michaelmas-Day*, *Anno* 1613, the Day, on which Sir *Thomas Middleton*, Knight, Brother to Mr. *Hugh Middleton*, was choſen Lord-Mayor for the Year enſuing; Sir *John Swinerton*, the Lord-Mayor, at that Time, accompanied by the Lord-Mayor Elect, Sir *Henry Mountague*, Recorder of LONDON, and many of the worthy Aldermen, rode to ſee the Ciſtern, and the firſt Iſſuing of the River thereinto; which was performed in the Manner following.

A Company of Labourers, to the Number of Sixty, or more, well cloathed, and wearing Green-Caps, all alike, carrying Spades, Shovels and Pickaxes, marched after Drums twice or thrice about the Ciſtern, and then preſented themſelves before the Mount, where the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and the reſt of the Company ſtood; and one in Behalf of the Reſt, delivered a Speech in Verſe, concluding with theſe Lines,

Now, for the Fruits; then flow forth precious Spring,
So long, and dearly ſought for, and now bring
Comfort to all that love thee: Loudly ſing,
And with thy Chryſtal Murmurs ſtrook together,
Bid all thy true Well-Wiſhers welcome hither.

AT theſe Words, the Floodgate flew open, and the Stream ran ſwiftly into the Ciſtern, with Drums and Trumpets ſounding, and Guns firing in a triumphant Manner.

SIR *HUGH MIDDLETON*, with the Aſſiſtance of King *James* I. and the Mayor and Commonalty of LONDON, is ſuppoſed to have expended Five hundred thouſand Pounds in bringing this Work to Town: But ſo poorly did it anſwer at firſt, that the Projector was almoſt ruined by it, whereupon the King, who was intitled to a Moiety of the Profits, relinquiſhed his Share, reſerving only 500 Pounds *per Ann.* out of it: And for above Thirty Years, there were not divided but Five Pounds odd Money to each of the Shares, which are Seventy-two in Number; and are now reckoned to be worth between 4 and 5000 Pounds each.

THE *New-River-Company* ſupplies, at this Time, above 30,000 Houſes with Water, for they have more than that Number of Tenants, ſeveral of which pay for many Houſes. Their Ciſtern at *Iſlington* was the laſt Year, *viz.* 1732, began to be alter'd in a very commodious Manner, as well as the Pipes, through which the Water paſſed into the Streets of LONDON; the old ones, being of Wood, were found to be very inconvenient, by interſecting, and lying upon one another; ſo that when there was Occaſion to mend any one of the lower Tire, ſeveral that lay upon them were for a-while render'd as uſeleſs as thoſe; but they are now made all of Lead, and laid Level with each other. This laſt Work, which is compleatly finiſhed, has been more than Ten Thouſand Pounds Expence to the Proprietors.

BEFORE this *New-River* was brought to Perfection, there was a Propoſal made by one *Ruſſel*, in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, to bring *Uxbridge-River* to the North Side of LONDON; which Project was again revived in the Year 1641, but rejected by Parliament; and ſomething of the ſame Kind was attempted in his late Majeſty King *George* the Firſt's Reign, which met with the ſame Fate.

York-Buildings *Water-Works.*

THE next to the *New-River-Water*, are the Water-Works of the *York-Buildings* Company, firſt ſet up in the Reign of King *Charles* II. which ſupply a great Part of the City of *Weſtminſter*. Their Engine for raiſing Water by Fire, tho' a moſt ingenious Invention, is now entirely laid aſide, it not being to be work'd, but at a greater Expence than it would anſwer; but the Notice that is taken of it by a very curious Foreign Traveller, Monſ. *De la Motraye*, in his Third Volume of Travels, we ſhall give our Readers in his own Words, becauſe they do Honour to our Country.

"AFTER ſtaying full Twelve Months at the *Hague*, I went to LONDON, on ſome Buſineſs, where I always met with new Improvements made, either in Literature, Mathematicks or Mechanicks, which raiſed my Admiration; the *Engliſh* Genius and Ambition conſtantly aggrandizing, embelliſhing and rendering that City flouriſhing, has brought all Arts and Sciences to a higher Degree of Perfection, than any other Nation whatſoever; and ſeeing, that there were not a ſufficient Number of *Hydraulick* Machines on the Banks of the River *Thames*, to ſupply this large City, which is the Richeſt and moſt Populous of all *Europe*, with Water, invented one more, by which one Element is made ſubſervient to the Inhabitants by another, which is wonderfully performed by the Force of Fire. This Engine is placed on the Banks of the *Thames*, and diſtributes the Water through the Pipes which are for that Purpoſe, and conveys it in a commodious Manner into all the Kitchens and Brewhouſes of LONDON; thus reſembling the Function of the Veins and Arteries of a human Body, through which the Blood circulates.

"THE Inhabitants, beſides the Advantage of having Plenty of Water in their Houſes, at a very cheap Rate, and no Trouble, can, by the Means of Fire-Plugs and Engines, of the *Engliſh* Invention, have Water enough to extinguiſh any Fire that ſhould happen in any Part of the Town. This new Machine is placed at an equal Diſtance from the Water-Engine at *London-Bridge*, and that at *Chelſea*.

Chelſea *Water-works*, Anno 1721.

THE next moſt conſiderable Water-Works are thoſe of *Chelſea*, eſtabliſhed, by Act of Parliament, in the Year 1721. Theſe ſupply a great Number of Houſes in *Weſtminſter*, and the new Buildings by *Hanover-Square*, and have a moſt noble Reſervoir, for that Purpoſe, in *Hyde-Park*.

THERE are ſome others of leſs Conſequence, ſuch as *Merchand*'s Water-works, which ſupply ſome Part of the *Strand*, St. *Martin*'s-*Lane*, and *Long-Acre*:

Hampſtead, *Shadwell*, *Mill-Bank*, St. *Saviour*'s, and *Broken-Wharf*; theſe laſt are bought in by the *New-River-Company*.

A Part of *Weſtminſter* was likewiſe ſupplied, not long ſince, by *Hyde-Park-Water*, but that is now converted into what is called the *Serpentine* River.

BESIDES theſe Waters brought into the City from abroad, it affords abundance of excellent Springs within itſelf; the Waters whereof are much commended: Particularly, the Pump at St. *Martin*'s *Outwitch* Church, the Corner of *Threadneedle-ſtreet*; the Pump near St. *Antholin*'s Church, in *Watling-ſtreet*; the Pump in St. *Paul*'s-*Church-Yard*; the Pump in *Chriſt*'s-*Hoſpital*: At all which Places are Iron Diſhes, chained, for the Uſe of every one who is willing to drink thereof.

AS there were ſeveral Benefactors to the Conduits afore-mentioned, Mr. *Stow* hath recorded their Names; and we ſhall likewiſe give them to our Readers, thinking it Pity that ſuch Munificence ſhould be buried in Oblivion.

Benefactors towards the Water-Conduits.

IN the Year 1236, certain foreign Merchants of *Amiens*, *Corby*, and *Nele*, for Privileges which they enjoyed in this City, gave a hundred Pounds towards the Charges of conveying Water from the Town of *Tyburn*.

SIR *William Eaſtfield*, Mayor 1438, convey'd Water from *Tyburn* to *Fleet-ſtreet*, where he began a Conduit, and to *Aldermanbury*; and from *Hightory* to *Cripplegate*.

Robert Large, Mayor 1439, gave to the new Water-Conduits forty Marks, and towards vaulting over *Walbrook*, near the Pariſh Church of St. *Margaret*'s in *Lothbury*, two hundred Marks.

William Combes, Sheriff 1441, gave to the Works of the Conduits ten Pounds.

Richard Rawſon, one of the Sheriffs 1476, gave twenty Pounds.

Robert Revel, one of the Sheriffs 1490, gave ten Pounds.

John Matthew, Mayor 1490, gave twenty Pounds.

William Buck, Taylor, in the Year 1494, towards repairing Conduits, gave a hundred Marks.

DAME *Thomaſin*, Widow, late Wife to Sir *John Percival*, Merchant Taylor, Mayor in the Year 1498, gave to the Conduit in *Holborn*, twenty Marks.

Richard Shore, one of the Sheriffs 1505, gave to the Conduit in *Holborn*, ten Pounds.

THE Lady *Aſcue*, Widow to Sir *Chriſtopher Aſcue* 1543, gave to the Conduits, one hundred Pounds.

David Woodrooſe, Sheriff 1554, gave towards the Conduit at *Biſhopſgate*, twenty Pounds.

Edward Jackman, one of the Sheriffs 1564, gave towards the Conduits, a hundred Pounds.

Bernard Randulph, Common-Serjeant of the City 1583, gave to the Water Conduits, nine hundred Pounds.

SINCE the City, by other Means, is ſo plentifully ſupply'd with Water, many of the Conduits have been taken down, becauſe, ſtanding in the midſt of the principal Streets, they were a Hinderance to the Paſſage of Coaches, Carts, and other Carriages.

THOSE taken away, with their Ciſterns, are,

THE great Conduit, called the *Tun* in *Cornhill.*
THE Standard in *Fleet-ſtreet.*
THE great Conduit in *Gracechurch-ſtreet.*
THE ſmall Conduit in *Stock*'s-*Market.*
THE Conduit at *Dowgate.*

AND the Standard, and all the Conduits in *Cheapſide*. In the Room of the laſt of theſe that was taken away, there was a Petition deliver'd in the Year 1732, to the Court of Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-Council of the City, for

Leave to ſet up an Equeſtrian Statue to the Memory of King *William* III. but rejected.

Some Conduits there are ſtill remaining, tho' very little uſed; for what with the ſeveral Springs, the *Thames*, and *New River* Waters, there is not a Street in London, but one, or other, of theſe Waters run through it in Pipes under Ground, which either is, or may be, convey'd into every Houſe; ſo that there is not a City in the World ſo well ſerv'd with Water.

There are alſo very good Mineral Waters at *Pancras*, at *Iſlington*, and under the Garden-wall of *Powis*-Houſe, on the Backſide of *Ormond-ſtreet*, which are ſaid to be of great Phyſical Virtue.

CHAP. VI.

Of the RIVER *THAMES.*

The Thames.

The famous River of *Thames*, yielding by Forciers, Conduits, and other Means of Conveyance ſuch ineſtimable Benefit to London, deſerveth to be particularly deſcribed.

This River receives its Name from two others, *Thame* and *Iſis*, which unite their Streams a little below *Dorcheſter* in *Oxfordſhire*. *Iſis*, the moſt conſiderable Branch, riſes at a Place, called *Cubberly*, in the Plains of *Cotſwold* in *Glouceſterſhire*, where it is ſometimes named *Iſis*, or the *Ouſe*; and, by ſome, ignorantly called *Thames*, even there. It ſoon becomes a conſiderable Stream, and taking its Courſe Eaſtward, receives, a little below *Creklade*, the *Cirne*, or *Churne*, from which the Town of *Cirenceſter* in *Glouceſterſhire* takes its Name; from thence it runs North Eaſt, to *Lechlade*, where, after receiving an infinite Number of ſmall Streams, it unites with the *Colne*, and here begins to be Navigable; carrying Veſſels of forty or fifty Tons.

Navigable at Lechdale.

It continues its Courſe almoſt North Eaſt to *Oxford*, ſuppoſed, by ſome to be called *Ouſeford*, from this River, which here meeteth the *Charwell*. From Oxford it runs almoſt South to *Abington*, and from thence to *Dorcheſter*, and ſo on to *Thame* in *Oxfordſhire*; where, joining a River of that Name, it loſes that of *Iſis*, or *Ouſe*, and is called *Thameſis* all along as it paſſeth. From *Thame* it goes to *Wallingford* in *Berkſhire*, and ſo to *Reading* in the ſame County; which, in Time paſt, from the Number of Bridges there, was called *Pontium*. It receives here the River *Kenet*, which cometh from the Hills that lie Weſt of *Marlborough* in *Wiltſhire*; then the *Thetis*, commonly called the Tide, that cometh from *Thetisford*. It haſteth thence to *Sudlington*, otherwiſe called *Maidenhead*, in *Berkſhire*, and ſo to *Windſor*, *Eton*, and thence to *Chertſey* in *Surrey*, where *Erkenwald*, Biſhop of London, ſome time built a Religious Houſe.

From *Chertſey* it goes directly to *Stanes*; and receiving another Stream, called the *Cole*, paſſeth by *Weybridge*, where *Guilford* River falleth into it; thence to *Shepperton*, *Walton* upon *Thames*, *Sunbury*, *Hampton Town* and *Court*; *Kingſton*, called *Kingſton* upon *Thames*; *Twickenham*, *Shene*, *Iſleworth*, *Sion-houſe*, *Brentford*, or *Bregetford*, where it meeteth with the *Brane*, or *Brene*, another Brook deſcending from *Edgeworth*. From *Brentford*, it paſſeth by *Mortlake*, *Putney*, and *Fulham*, where there is a very handſome Bridge, lately built over it, but of this more hereafter; thence by *Hammerſmith*, *Batterſea*, *Chelſea*, and *Lambeth*, to London.

This famous River being thus brought to London, goeth on a-pace to meet the Ocean: The firſt Water it receives is the *Brome* on *Kent* Side, Weſt of *Greenwich*, whoſe Head is *Bromis*, in *Bromley* Pariſh; and going thence to *Lewiſham*, it taketh in a Water from the Eaſt. The next it meets withal is on the *Eſſex* Side, almoſt againſt *Woolwich*, and this is the *Lee*, or *Ley*. And being paſt that, the *Darwent* alſo meeteth it on *Kent* Side, two Miles, and more, below *Erith*, it riſing at *Tunbridge*.

The next River that falleth into the *Thames*, is Weſt of the *Wanie* Iſles, a Rill of no great Fame, nor long Courſe; for riſing about *Coringham*, it runneth not many Miles Eaſt and South, till it falls into the Mouth of this River, which is now deſcribed; and which, laſt of all, cometh to the *Medway*; a notable River, watering all the South, and South Weſt Parts of *Kent*.

The Length of the River *Thames*, from its Source to the Fall thereof, into the Sea, is at leaſt an Hundred and Eighty Miles; and as it is in its Courſe the longeſt of the three famous Rivers of this Iſle, ſo is it no ways inferior to them in the Abundance of all Kinds of Fiſh, *viz.* *Salmons*, *Barbels*, *Trouts*, *Chevins*, *Perches*, *Smelts*, *Breams*, *Roches*, *Daces*, *Gudgeons*, *Flounders*, *Shrimps*, *Eels*, &c. And tho' it ſeems oftentimes to be defrauded, as it were, by the inſatiable Avarice of Fiſhermen, yet is there no Complaint of Want.

Stored with Plenty of Fiſh.

This River floweth and filleth all her Channels, twice in every Four and Twenty Hours, which Ebbing and Flowing holdeth on for the Space of 70 Miles within the main Land. It is commonly ſaid, that the Stream or Tide is always higheſt at LONDON, when the Moon exactly toucheth the North Eaſt, and South, or Weſt Points of the Heavens; but this will be ſhewn to be an Error. Theſe Tides alſo differ in their Times, each comeing 24 Minutes later than the other, which wanteth but 12 of a whole Hour in the 24. We likewiſe ſee daily that each Tide is not of equal Heighth and Greatneſs; for at the Full and Change of the Moon, we have the greateſt Floods, and, ſuch is their extraordinary Courſe, that as they diminiſh from their Changes and Fulls unto the firſt and laſt Quarters, ſo afterwards they increaſe again until they come to the Full and Change.

Ebbeth and floweth every twelve Hours, for the Length of ſeventy Miles.

They riſe ſo high ſometimes, when the Wind is at North, or North Eaſt, which bringeth in the Water with more Vehemence, that the *Thames* overfloweth its Banks near LONDON; which happens eſpecially in the Fulls and Changes of *January* and *February*. This Order of Flowing is moſt conſtant, except ſome rough Winds out of the Weſt, or South-Weſt, do keep back, and

check

The Stream ſometimes check'd at its Entrance into the Land.

check the Stream in its Entrance; as the Eaſt and North-Eaſt haſten its coming in; or ſome extraordinary Accident puts by the uſual Courſe of the Northern Seas, which fill the ſaid River by their natural Return and Flowing.

How often ſoever the Courſe of the Stream happens to be thus diſturbed, yet at two ſeveral Times of the Moon, the Waters return to their natural Courſe and Limits of Time exactly. *Polydore Virgil* ſaith, That this River is ſeldom increaſed, or rather never overfloweth its Banks, by Land-Floods; but herein he is greatly miſtaken, for the more the River is put by its right Courſe, the more the Water muſt of Neceſſity ſwell with the white Waters, which run down from the Land; becauſe the Paſſage cannot be ſo ſwift and ready in the Winding, as in the ſtrait Courſe.

The Land Floods alſo very much ſtain the Fineneſs of the Stream, which is otherwiſe very clear of itſelf, and next unto the Water of the Sea, which is as much more ſubtle and pure than any other, as great Rivers are in Compariſon to ſmall Brooks; although *Ariſtotle* will have the Salt-water to be the moſt groſs, becauſe a Ship will bear a greater Burthen on the Sea, than on freſh Water, and an Egg ſinks in this, that ſwimmeth in the other: But this may be eaſily anſwered by the Quantity of Space, and Abundance of Waters in the Sea, whereby it becometh of more Force to ſuſtain ſuch Veſſels as are committed to it, and to which the greateſt Rivers are in no Degree comparable.

Now as to the Flux and Reflux of the River *Thames*, it is a received Opinion, but vulgar Error, that it is High Water at LONDON when the Moon is either upon the South Eaſt, or North Weſt Point of the Heavens; but this general Rule holds only true under the Poles, where the Equinoctial and Horizon are the ſame: And it ſuppoſeth alſo, that the Departure of the Moon from the Sun to be at all Times equal; in both which Reſpects the Rule is defective.

For at LONDON, (which lies in 51 Degrees 30 Minutes of North Latitude) where a South Weſt or North Eaſt Moon makes a full Sea, or High Water, and that is at three of the Clock, which is true, when the Moon is in either of the Equinoctial Signs, *Aries*, or *Libra*, or near them, and has no Latitude; yet in the ſame Place when the Moon is in *Cancer*, having five Degrees of North Latitude, it will be 30 Minutes after ten of the Clock before the Moon will be at North Eaſt, that ſhould be there at Nine of the Clock, by the vulgar Rule, which is an Hour and a half too late: And the ſame Day ſhe will be South Weſt at half an Hour after One, which is an Hour and a half too ſoon.

To correct this Error, and prove the true Time of High Water at *London-Bridge*, will be beſt performed by knowing the Day of the New or Full Moon, which every Almanack will ſhew; for upon the Day of the New or Full Moon, it will be High Water at *London-Bridge*, at three of the Clock, and every Day after at ſuch Hours and Minutes as may be ſeen in the following Table.

The Tide Table.

Days after the New, or Full Moon.	Time of High Water at London.	
	Ho.	Min.
New Moon. Full Moon.	3	00
1	3	48
2	4	31
3	5	14
4	5	52
5	6	30
6	7	3
7	7	36
8	8	24
9	9	27
10	10	30
11	11	28
12	12	26
13	1	19
14	2	12

Explanation *of the* TABLE.

Reckon how many Days are paſt ſince the laſt New or Full Moon, then look for that Number in the firſt Column of this Table, and right againſt it, in the ſecond, you have the Hour and Minute that it will be High Water at *London-Bridge* that Day. As for Example, If you look for five Days after the New or Full Moon, right againſt it ſtands ſix Hours and 30 Minutes; and at that Time it will be High Water at *London-Bridge*: But it muſt be obſerved, that there is a conſiderable Difference between the Spring Tides, and the Neap Tides, in reſpect to Time; for the Neap Tides will be ſometimes an Hour or more ſooner than what is ſhewn in this Table.

Spring Tides.

There are three Things very remarkable in this River, *viz.* its Spring Tides, its Overflowing its Banks, and its ſtrange Shifting of Tides at ſome Times. The Spring Tides are higher than ordinary, and happen about every Full or Change of the Moon. The great *French* Philoſopher, *Des Cartes*, endeavours to account for this, ſaying, from the Theorique of the Moon, that ſhe moves ſo in her Eliptical Orb about the Earth, that at her Full and Change ſhe comes nearer to the Earth, and in each Quarter goes further from it. Whence, from this Hypotheſis, greater Tides muſt be at the Full and Change, and Neap or Low Tides at the Quarters; which is indeed for the moſt Part true; for without doubt the Moon's Nearneſs at the Full and Change, is the Cauſe of the Spring Tides, as her Diſtance at the Quarters makes the Neap Tides.

But there is another Thing conſiderable (ſays another Philoſopher, *Childrey*,) in the Buſineſs which *Des Cartes* doth not conſider, or it may be, did not know; that is, That the Spring Tides, in our River *Thames*, come not juſt upon the Full or Change, but two or three Days after, and the like doth the Neap Tides after the Quarters; which is againſt his Hypotheſis. Therefore, to untie this Knot, it may be conceived, that the Cauſe why the Spring Tides are at the higheſt two or three Days after the Full and Change, and not on the very Day, is the ſame with that, why the ſharpeſt pinching Time of Winter comes not juſt in the ſhorteſt Day, when the Sun is at the loweſt with us, but in *January*, and about four or five Weeks after: Why alſo the coldeſt Time of the Night is not at Midnight, but about Break of Day. Why the hotteſt Time in the Summer is in *July*, four or five Weeks after the Solſtice; and why the hotteſt Time of the Day is not juſt at Noon, but about two or three of the Clock in the Afternoon.

Overflowing of the Thames.

THE *Thames* overflowing its Banks proceeds from ſeveral Cauſes. Firſt, from great Rains, by which the freſh Waters raiſe up the River, and going down to the Sea, are ſtopt by the Floods, whence they muſt needs ſwell above their uſual Height. There was a notable Example of this in the Year 1555, when by reaſon of exceſſive Rains that had fallen, all St. *George*'s *Fields*, in *Southwark*, the *Palace-Yard*, and even *Weſtminſter-Hall*, were overflowed.

Secondly, Inundations of the *Thames* may be occaſioned by boiſterous North-weſt Winds, which, generally, not only cauſe very great Tides at the Mouth of the *Thames*, but on the Coaſts of *Holland*, *Flanders*, *Picardy*, and the Shoars of *England* oppoſite to them: Becauſe that Wind doth blow with equal Force, in the Tide of Flood, at each End of this Iſland, both Weſtwards and Northwards.

Thirdly, There is another Cauſe of greater Tides and Inundations in the *Thames*, not commonly taken Notice of, which is the Moon's being in her *Perigeon*, or in that Part of her Orb that is neareſt to the Earth; for if the Spring Tides are made by her coming nearer the Earth at her Full and Change, and her withdrawing farther from the Earth at her Quarters, occaſions the Neap Tides, it muſt follow, that if to the Proximiority which the Moon hath to the Earth, by moving in her *Elipſis*, there be added that Proximiority which ſhe hath in her *Eccentrick*, or oppoſite Angles, ſhe ſhould operate ſo much the more extraordinarily upon the Sea, and make the higher Spring Tides at ſuch Full and Change. And, on the contrary, that when ſhe is eſtranged from us by a double Elongation of the Quarter in her *Elipſis*, and of her *Auge* in her *Eccentrick*, ſhe ſhould operate ſo much the more weakly there than ordinarily, and to that Quarter make a ſlack Neap Tide.

Strange Shiftings of the Tides.

IN the *Thames*, there are, at ſome Times, ſtrange Shiftings of the Tides, which, by ſome, are looked upon as Prodigies, becauſe they happen but ſeldom; yet they are known to proceed from a natural Cauſe, as well as other common Effects. Several of theſe Shiftings have been taken Notice of by Hiſtorians.

I. ON the 12th of *October* 1411, the *Thames* flowed thrice in one Day.

II. ON the 17th of *September* 1550, the *Thames* flowed and ebbed three Times in nine Hours below the Bridge.

III. ON the 26th of *January* 1564, at Night, there were two Tides in two Hours at *London-Bridge*; and likewiſe the next Day there were two in the Morning, and two at Night: And on *Sunday* the 28th of the ſame Month, two Tides in the Morning, and at Night but one, as it uſed to be, and ſo continued.

IV. ON the 6th of *November* 1574, in the Morning, there happened two great Tides, the firſt in Courſe, and the other within an Hour after, which overflowed the Marſhes at *Lambeth*, and many Vaults and Cellars adjoining.

V. ON the 19th of *February* 1608, when it ſhould have been dead low Water at the Bridge, it was high, and preſently ebbed almoſt half an Hour to a Foot Depth; and then, on a ſudden, flowed almoſt two Feet higher than it did before, and then ebbed again, until it came near to its right Courſe; ſo that the next Flood began almoſt as it ſhould have done: All which happened before twelve of the Clock at Noon, the Weather being indifferent calm.

VI. ON the 6th of *February* 1609, there was a ſtrange Shifting of the Tides, but the Time is not mentioned.

VII. ON the 3d of *January* 1622, in the Morning, the *Thames* ſhifted four Tides in five Hours, two Floods and two Ebbs, and then kept its right Courſe.

VIII. ON the 2d of *February* 1653, the *Thames* ebbed and flowed thrice in ſix Hours; and the like Shifting of Tides was obſerved in the maritime Places in *Kent*, at the ſame Time.

IX. ON the 3d of *October* 1654, the *Thames* ebbed and flowed twice in three Hours.

X. ON the 1ſt of *November* 1660, the *Thames* ebbed and flowed three Times, between ten of the Clock at Night, and five the next Morning.

IF theſe Shiftings are examined, it will be found that in all of them the Tides were very ſlack, and, in a manner, at the very Neapneſs; and that in all of them, except two, thoſe in 1574, and 1656, the Moon was in *Apogæo*, about three or four Days before the Shifting, to make them, if poſſible, more ſlack and neap. By the Examples in 1654, and 1660, it looks as if the Cauſe of the Shifting of the Tides, is only the Over-bearing of their Courſe, when at the ſlack, by a North Weſt Wind, which is the moſt powerful Adverſary they can have upon the *Engliſh* Coaſt; for if a ſlow Ebb be encounter'd full in the Teeth, what can follow but a Return of the Tide? And if the North-weſt Wind, either abates its Fierceneſs, or ſhifts into ſome other Quarter, as the South-weſt, or North-eaſt, for ſome ſhort Time, and then either Return to its former Point, or reſume its former Force, and does thus once, twice, or thrice, (which is uſual at Sea, though its Wanderings are not ſo ſenſible at Land) it may be eaſily believed, ſeeing ſo plain a Reaſon for it, that there will be a Playing of the Tide to and fro, and ſeveral Floods and Ebbs ſucceeding one another in a few Hours. Perhaps this Shifting of the Tides, is the more taken Notice of in the *Thames*, becauſe of its gentle Ebb to the Sea; yet this is the more eaſily turned, whereas a River of a rapid Current, would prevail over theſe Irregularities.

The Extent of the Lord Mayor, and City's Juriſdiction on the Thames.

THE next Thing to be mentioned of the River *Thames*, is the Extent of the Lord Mayor's, and City's Juriſdiction thereon, which begins at a Place called *Colnie-Ditch*, a little above the Bridge of *Stanes*, Weſtward, where is a Stone erected, with the City Arms carved thereon, and called the *London-Mark-Stone*; from hence it comes to *London-Bridge*, and from thence reaches to a certain Place called *Yendal*, otherwiſe *Yenland*, or *Yenleet*, and the Waters of *Medway*. This Authority and Juriſdiction, belongs to the Lord Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of LONDON, by divers Grants, Charters, and Confirmations, made by the Kings and Queens of *England*, and by divers Acts of Parliament; and not only the Water of *Thames*, with the Fiſh therein, belong to the City, but the Soil and Ground under it; being given to them by former Kings, as appearrs from a Writing in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Days, found, as Mr. *Strype* ſays, among the Manuſcripts of the Lord Treaſurer *Burghley*, proving the Sea Lands, and Salt Shores, to be the Queen's Property; wherein are theſe Words:

“ Alſo for Proof of the Prince's Intereſt in Rivers flowing from the Sea, the *Thames*, and Conſervation thereof, was not only given to the City of LONDON; but, by their eſpecial Suit, the King gave therewithal the Ground and Soil under the ſame: Whereupon, if any that hath a Houſe or Land adjoining, do make a Strand, Stairs, or ſuch like, they pay forthwith a Rent to the City of LONDON,

“ how high ſoever they be above the Low-water “ Mark. Such is the Prince's Intereſt in all “ Rivers that ebb and flow.

Nevertheless, there have been ſome Conteſts betwixt the Lord Mayor, and the Lord High Admiral of *England*, about it; but after a fair and judicial Trial, in open Court, the Diſpute was determined in Favour of the City; and the Lord Mayor, for the Time being, was adjudged to be Conſervator of the *Thames*, within the Bounds and Limits aforeſaid, and to have abſolute Power of inflicting Puniſhments for all unlawful Fiſhings, either by Fiſhermen, or others, and for all Abuſe of his Authority: But as his other great Employments with-hold him from attending on this important Buſineſs, ſo much as the urgent Neceſſity of it requires, he hath a Deputy, or Subſtitute, called the *Water Bailiff* of LONDON, who, under his Authority, and by Virtue of his more abſolute Power, doth continually ſearch, overſee, and puniſh all Offenders, who dare infringe thoſe Rights belonging to ſo famous a River, or make Spoil of what was intended for general Benefit. There were alſo ſome Controverſies about the Rivers *Thames* and *Medway*; but all Differences were abſolutely concluded, *Anno* 1613, Sir *John Swinnerton* being then Lord Mayor, and *Thomas Sparrey*, Eſq; his Deputy in that Office.

The Lord Mayor Conſervator of the Thames.

The Water Bailiff, his Deputy.

Tinkermen ſuppreſt.

And whereas there was a Company of Fiſhermen, called *Tinkermen*, who with unlawful Nets, and other Devices, made an infinite Deſtruction of the young Brood or Fry of Fiſh, to feed their Hogs; by the diligent and extraordinary Care and Coſt of the Lord Mayor, and the reſt of the Citizens, and by the Vigilance of his Water Bailiff, they were many Years ago ſuppreſt, and a regular and orderly Manner of Fiſhing brought into Uſe, that ſuch Havock may not for the future be made of the young Fry; as alſo ſundry other Abuſes, by unlawful Fiſhing, and ſome annoying Timber in *Tilbury Hope*, below *Graveſend*, dangerous to Paſſengers, and deſtructive to the young Brood of Fiſh, and to Fiſhermen's Nets, were, for the general Benefit, reformed. They likewiſe took Care to clear and cleanſe the River Weſtward, of about ſeventy nine Stops, or Hatches, conſiſting of divers great Stakes, and Piles, erected by Fiſhermen for their private Lucre, and ſtanding dangerouſly for Paſſengers; but none of theſe are now left, except ſuch as ſtand out of the paſſable high Stream, that can prejudice none. The like Courſe was kept in the Time of *Henry* IV. and *Henry* VIII. There is alſo a watchful Eye that no Carrion, nor dead Carcaſſes be thrown into the River, to pollute, or infect the Stream.

To all theſe Intents and Purpoſes, the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, with their Under-Officers, meet eight Times a Year in the four Counties of *Middleſex*, *Surrey*, *Kent*, and *Eſſex*, and have a judicial Sitting, for Maintenance of the Rights and Privileges of the River; at which Times they have Power to impannel Juries upon Oath, to make Inquiſition after all Offences committed upon the River, within the Extent of their Juriſdiction; and as the Verdict given by the Jury, makes it appear, they proceed to the Puniſhment of the Tranſgreſſors, according to the Nature of the Offence; whereof it may not be improper to give this memorable Inſtance.

A Progreſs of the Lord Mayor to Graveſend, *&c. to keep Courts.*

Sir *John Jolles*, Knight, Lord Mayor of the City of LONDON, and Conſervator of the River *Thames*, and Waters of *Medway*, aſſiſted and accompanied by five of the Aldermen, one of the Sheriffs, and the Common Serjeant of the City, (in the Abſence of the Recorder,) and attended by the Sub-conſervator, or Water Bailiff, with fifty other Officers and Servants, took their Barges, on *Wedneſday* the 3d of *July*, 1616, at *Billingſgate*, and in a few Hours arrived at *Graveſend* in *Kent*, where a Seſſion for Conſervacy of the ſaid River, was kept before the ſaid Lord Mayor, and his Aſſiſtants. At which Time, and Place, a Jury of Freeholders of the ſaid County, being ſworn to enquire of all Offences committed in any Part of that River within the ſaid County, the Common Serjeant delivered them a Charge to this Effect:

“ That foraſmuch as there had not been “ any Seſſion of Conſervacy, in many Years paſt, “ kept by any Lord Mayor of LONDON in “ that Place, it was probable, that they could “ not be well informed, neither of the Lord “ Mayor's Juriſdiction and Power, to reform “ Annoyances and Offences there, nor of the “ Nature of the Service by them to be performed “ in the Courſe of their Enquiry: And there“fore he thought it fit to make known unto “ them both the one and the other. And here“upon he ſhewed them, that the Juriſdiction “ of the City of LONDON in the River of “ *Thames*, from *Stanes* Bridge Weſtward, unto “ the Points of the River next the Sea Eaſtward, “ appeared to belong to the City, in Manner “ and Form as followeth; both in Point of “ Right, and in Point of Uſage: And then went “ over his Arguments.

The Juriſdiction of the City of London, *in the River* Thames, *by Preſcription.*

I. First, in Point of Right by Preſcription, as appeareth by an antient Book, called *Dunthorne*, That *Civitatis Fundationis, Ædificationis, et Conſtructionis, Cauſa erat* Thameſis *Fluvius. Quorum vero, Civitatis et Fluminis Gubernationem, tam Duces, Majores, Cuſtodes, Vicecomites, Aldermanni, et Magnates Civitatis Memoratæ hucuſque obtinuerunt et habuerunt:* i.e. The River *Thames* was the Cauſe of the firſt Founding and Building the City. The Government of which, both City and River, as well the Chiefs, the Mayors, the Keepers, the Sheriffs, the Aldermen, and eminent Men of the ſaid City, hitherto have obtained and held. Whence he inferr'd, that the Government of the River hath belonged to the City Time out of Mind.

In 21 *Henry* III. *Jordan Coventrie*, one of the Sheriffs of LONDON, was, by the Mayor and Aldermen, ſent to remove certain Kiddels, that annoyed the Rivers of *Thames* and *Medway*, who, *ultra* Yenland *verſus Mare*, did take divers Perſons that were Offenders, and impriſoned them; whereupon Complaint being made to King *Henry* III. he took the Matter ill at the firſt, and ſent for the Lord Mayor and Citizens to *Kennington*: And upon hearing of the Matter, the City's Juriſdiction on the River was ſet forth and allowed, and the Complainants convicted, and every one of them amerced at 10 *l.* and the Amercements adjudged to the City; and their Nets were afterwards burned, by Judgment given by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen in the *Huſtings*.

In 37 *Henry* III. *eodem Anno, ante Pentecoſtem, Vicecomites* LONDON, *quia Aqua* Thameſiæ *pertinet ad* LONDON, *per præceptum dict. Dom. Regis, deriverunt omnes alios Gurgites à* LONDON, *uſq; Mare.*

In 1 *Richard* II. Writs were directed to the Sheriffs of *Kent* and *Eſſex*, reciting the City's Title, with Command, not to ſuffer the Citizens of LONDON to be moleſted, contrary to the Liberties formerly granted and allowed to them.

By Allowance in Eyre.

II. Secondly, In Point of Right by Allowance in Eyre, in 41 *Henry* III. before *Hugh Bigot*, being Juſtice Itinerant, the Sheriff, and Citizens of LONDON, were called in Queſtion, for their Juriſdiction exerciſed on the *Thames*. Before whom it was found by a Jury in *Southwark*, *Quod nullus aliquid Juris habet*

habet in Thameſia, *uſque ad novum Gurgitem, niſi Cives* LONDON. i. e. That none had any Right and Title in the *Thames*, as far the new Whirlpool, but the Citizens of LONDON.

In 14 *Edward* II. *Lib. Antiq. Regum* 156. The Conſtable of the *Tower* was indicted by divers Wards of LONDON, before the Juſtice in *Eyre* at the *Tower*. *De munerib. et Recep. conc. pro Kiddellis in* Thameſiis: Concerning Kiddels ſet in the *Thames*, which, it ſeems, the Conſtable had received Conſideration for. *Et Conſtabularius ad Kiddellos reſpondet, quod Juſtic. non habent Juriſdictionem extra* LONDON, *placitum, inde cognoſcere, cum prædicti Kiddelli ſunt in aliis Comitatibus; et Juſtic. dixerunt, Aqua* Thameſiæ *pertinet ad Civitatem* LONDON, *uſque Mare, et ſi velit reſpondeat.* The Sum of which Words ſeems to be this, That the Conſtable anſwer'd, as to the Kiddels, that the Juſtices had not Juriſdiction out of LONDON, and that the aforeſaid Kiddels, were in other Counties: But the Juſtices ſaid, That the Water of the *Thames*, as far as the Sea, belonged to the City of LONDON, and if he pleaſed, he might bring in his Anſwer; who then pleaded not Guilty.

By CHARTERS.
Charter of King Rich. I.

III. Thirdly, by Charters.

In 8 *Richard* I. *Dominus* Richardus, *Filius Regis* Henrici II. *conceſſit, et firmiter præcepit, ut omnes Kiddelli qui ſunt in* Thameſia, *amoveantur, ubicunq; fuerint in* Thameſia. That is, Our Lord, *Richard* the King, Son of *Henry* II. hath granted, and firmly commanded, That all the Kiddels that are in the *Thames* be taken away, whereſoever they are in the *Thames*.

Charter of King John.

In 1 *Johann. Rex conceſſit et firmiter præcepit, ut omnes Kiddelli, qui ſunt in* Thameſia, *vel in* Medway, *amoveantur, et ne cæteri Kiddelli alicubi ponantur in* Thameſia, *vel in* Medway, *ſuper Forſ.* x. l. *Sterlingorum:* That is, the King hath granted and firmly commanded, That all the Kiddels that are in the *Thames*, or the *Medway*, be taken away, and that no other Kiddels be placed in the *Thames*, or the *Medway*, upon Pain of Forfeiture of x *l.* Sterling.

Charter of King Henry III.

He then urged the famous Charter of King *Henry* III. which ran thus: Henry, *by the Grace of God, Kyng of* England, *Lord of* Ireland, *Duke of* Normandy, *and* Aquitain, *and Earl of* Anjou; *Unto all Archbiſhops, Biſhops, Abbots, Priors, Earls, Barons, Juſtices, Sheriffs, Stewards, Miniſters, and to all Bailiffs, and to all his true Men, greeting. Wetyth wel, That for the Wele of our Soule, and the Helthe of the Soule of Kynge* Johan, *oure Fader, and the Soules of our Antceſſours; and alſo for the common Profyt of our Cite of* LONDON, *and of al oure Realme, We have graunted, and ſtedfaſtly commaunded, that al the Weris that ben in* Thamys, *or in* Medwey *by* Medwey, *where that ever they be in* Thamys, *or in* Medwey, *be done awaye. And that from hens forwarde no Weres be ſett in* Thamys, *nor in* Medwey, *upon Forfeitour of* x l.

ALSO We clayme quyte to oure Citezens of LONDON, *al that the Conſtables of our* Tour *of* LONDON, *was wont to take of the ſame Weres. Wherefore We wyll, and ſtedfaſtly commaund that no Conſtable of* Tour *ony Tyme from hens forward ony Thing axe, or ony Graunte do to ony of the ſame Cite, by Encheſon of the ſame Weres. It is knowne in owe to us, and (by) our trewe Men do us to underſtonde, that moſt Prayenge and laſte Profyt myght falle to the ſame Cite, and to al the Realme, by Encheſon of the ſame Weres, which we make for ever firme and ſtable to the ſame Cite, as the Chartour of our Lord, Kyng* Johan, *our Fader, with our Barons of* LONDON *thereof have reaſonably wytneſſith. Witnes,* Euſtas *of* LONDON, Peter *of* Wyncheſter, Joklyn *of* Bath, Rychard *of* Salysbury, *Biſhops:* Hubert *of* Brough, *Erle of* Kent, *our Juſtice* Gylbart *of* Clare, *Erle of* Glouceſter, *and* Hertford; Fitz-Nicol, Rychard *of* Argentin, *our Styward. Gyve by the Hande of our worſhypful Fader,* Rauf, *Biſhop of* Chycheſter, *our Chauncelar, at* Weſtminſter, *the* 18*th Day of* Feverell, *the Yere of our Regne* xi.

The following is an Extract out of the Charter of LONDON, granted to the City by King *Richard* II. the ſixth and ſeventh Articles.

Charter of King Rich. II.

In the lxviiith Article alſo, are theſe Words, *And that the ſame Citezens remeve and do away al the Weres in* Thamys *and* Medwey; *and that they have the Puniſhmentis thereof longing to us.*

Likewise in the lxxiiid Article are theſe Words: *And that the Conſtable of the* Tower *of* LONDON *make no Preſes by Lond, nor by Water, of Vitayle or ony other Thynges whatſoever they ben, of Men of the forſaid Cite, nor of non other; coming to the Cite, or going out. Nor he ſhall not areſten, be ony maner Way, Shipes nor Botes bryngyng or ledyng Vitayles, or other Marchandyſes to the Cite, or for (frō) the Cite forſaid.*

Besides theſe he produced, to the aforeſaid Purpoſe, others in this King's Reign, and that of *Edward* III.

Mr. *Stripe* likewiſe mentions a Record, 2 *Edward* III. allowing the City's Liberty; whereby alſo the Sheriffs of all the Counties, on which the *Thames* waſheth, were commanded not to hinder or interrupt the City of LONDON in removing and taking the Kiddels.

By Acts of Parliament.

IV. Fourthly, this Juriſdiction belongs to the City, by *Acts of Parliament*.

WILL. II. *Cap.* 47. *An.* 13. Lib. I. No Salmons to be taken from the Nativity of our Lady unto St. *Martin*'s-*day*, in all Points: Nor any to be taken in Mill-pools, from the midſt of *April* until *Midſummer*. The Offence puniſhable, I. by burning the Nets and Engines. II. Impriſonment for a Quarter of a Year. III. For a whole Year.

The 13 *Richard* II. *Cap.* 19. confirms the other; and reſtrains the taking of young Salmons in many Waters, from the midſt of *April* until *Midſummer*, upon the ſame Pain.

None within that Time to uſe any Nets, called *Stalkers*, nor any other Engines, by which the Fry may be deſtroyed; upon the ſame Pain.

He urged likewiſe, 17 *Richard* II. *Cap.* 9. and 11 *Henry* VII. *Cap.* 15.

In the fourth Year of the ſaid King's Reign (*Henry* VII.) an Act of *Parliament* was made, whereby the Mayor of LONDON was to have the Rule of the River *Thames*, from *Stanes-Bridge* to the Water of *Yenland*.

Killing or taking the young Fry forbid.

In 1 *Elizabeth, Cap.* 17. None ſhall with any manner of Net, Weel, Butcaynīng, Kepper, Lymecreel, Raw Fag-net, Troll-net, Trim-net, Scaleboat, Webliſter, Stutlamete, or with any other Device or Engines, made of Cheare, Woolbine, Canvas; or ſhall, of any heeling Nets, or Trimbleboat, or any Device, Engine, Cautels, Ways or Means whatſoever, heretofore made or deviſed, or hereafter to be made or deviſed, take and kill any young Brood, Spawn, or Fry of Eels, Salmon, Pyke, or Pyckerel, or of any other Fiſh in any Floodgate, Pipe, or the Tail of any Mill,

Wear,

Weare, or in any Straits, Streams, Brooks, Rivers, Salt or Freſh.

Likewiſe taking Fiſh out of Seaſon:

Secondly, None ſhall take and kill any Salmons or Trouts, not being in Seaſon; being Kepper Salmons, or Kepper Trouts, or Shedder Salmons, or Shedder Trouts.

Or not of due Length.

Thirdly, None ſhall take and kill any Pyke, or Pyckerel, not being in Length ten Inches Fiſh, or more; nor any Trout, not being eight Inches; nor any Barbel, not being twelve Inches, and more.

What Nets are to be uſed.

Fourthly, None to fiſh with any Nets, Trammels, Keep, Weare, Helme Creele, or by any other Engine, Device, Ways or Means, but only with Net or Trammel, whereof every Meſh, or Maſh, ſhall be two Inches and an half broad; Angling excepted.

A Proviso. That this ſhall not extend to Smelts, Roches, Minoes, Bulheads, Gudgeons, or Eels, in Places where the ſame have been uſed to be taken.

The Penalty.

The Offenders to loſe, for every Offence, 20 *s.* and the Fiſh, and alſo the unlawful Nets, Engines, and Inſtruments.

The Mayor of LONDON (*inter alia*) ſhall have full Power and Authority by this Act, to enquire of all Offences committed contrary to this Act, by the Oaths of twelve Men, or more; and to hear and determine all and every the ſame.

The Pains and Forfeitures to be to the Uſe of every ſuch Perſon or Perſons, (being no Body Politick nor Corporate, or Head of the ſame) before whom ſuch Conviction ſhall be had; and to the Uſe of every Body Politick and Corporate, that heretofore have lawfully had any Fines, *&c.* upon ſuch Conviction.

Right by Inquiſition.

Fifthly, He proceeds to aſſert the City's Right to the Conſervation of the *Thames*, and the Waters of *Medway*, by Inquiſition, whereof theſe were two; one taken at *Raynham* in *Eſſex*, the other at *Graveſend* in *Kent*, before Sir *William Cambridge*, Grocer, then Lord Mayor of LONDON, 9 *Henry* V. where it was preſented, "That whereas, by the antient Ordinances of LONDON, the Meſhes of Nets ſhould be two Inches in the Fore-part, and one Inch in the Hinder-part, and it being found that the Offences, according to the ſaid Inquiſitions, are *contra Libertates & Conſuetudines Civitatis*; it was adjudged, that the Nets ſhould be burned, according to the antient Cuſtom in that Behalf provided.

By Decree.

Sixthly, He goes on further to prove this Right belong'd to the City by Decrees.

In 8 *Henry* IV. the Mayor, and Aldermen of LONDON, did exhibit their humble Petition to the King's Council, reciting, "That, Time out of Mind, they have had the Conſervation and Correction of the River of *Thames*, and of all Trinckes, Nets, and other Gins, whatſoever, in the Rivers of *Thames*, and *Medway*, placed, and have uſed to make a Sub-Conſervator under them; and complained, that *Alexander Bonner*, then Sub-Conſervator, having done his Duty in removing Kiddels, was evil entreated by the Owners, the ſame Owners dwelling in *Erith*, *Bratriſerry*, *Barking*, *Woolwich*, and other Places in the Counties of *Kent* and *Eſſex*." And upon hearing of the Matter in *Camera Stellata*, i. e. the *Star-Chamber*, they were found Guilty, and conſtrained to ſubmit themſelves to the Lord Mayor, and ordered always to bring their Nets to the Lord Mayor, before they ſhould uſe them. And that the Kiddels then taken, ſhould be at the Diſpoſition of the Lord Mayor; and the Offenders made their Submiſſion accordingly.

By Letters Patents.

Seventhly, He proved, by Letters Patent, that a Grant was made by King *Edward* IV. to the Earl of *Pembroke*, for Building a Weare in the River of *Thames*, which Grant was cancelled, at the Requeſt of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, upon ſhewing their Right, for that it was contrary to their antient Liberties; at which Time the City's Title to the then Conſervacy of the Rivers of *Thames* and *Medway*, was at large ſet forth, and is recited to have been ſhewn to the Lord Chancellor, and to the Earl, and his Council, and was afterwards allowed, and the Patent thereupon cancelled.

By Proclamation.

Eighthly, He re-inforceth the Right of the City by Proclamations, whereof one was made in the Reign of *Henry* VIII. in the 34th Year of his Reign, in which it is affirmed, that the Lord Mayor, and his Predeceſſors, have had, by divers Grants of the Kings of *England*, and by Acts of Parliament, and have alſo long enjoyed, the Conſervacy of *Thames*, without Interruption, or Impediment of the ſaid King *Henry* VIII. or any of his Subjects: And by the ſame Proclamation it was commanded, That none ſhould reſiſt, deny, or impugn the Lord Mayor, or his Deputy, in doing or executing any thing, for the Conſervacy of the River, and of the Fiſh and Fry within the ſame.

By Report.

Ninthly, By Report. For in the Controverſy betwixt the Lord High Admiral and the Lord Mayor, for meaſuring Coals, and other Things, upon the *Thames*, it then fell into Debate, to whom the Conſervacy of the ſaid River did belong; which Cauſe was referred by Queen *Elizabeth*'s Council of State, *Anno* 1597, to the Attorney and Sollicitor-General, who jointly certified, among other Things, that the Conſervacy of the River *Thames*, did, and ought to belong to the City of LONDON.

By Quo Warranto.

Tenthly, By *Quo Warranto*. For in the 3d *Jacobi Regis*, a *Quo Warranto*, being brought againſt the City in the Exchequer, to know by what Title they claimed the Conſervacy of the River of *Thames*, and of the Waters of *Medway*; the City made their Title to the ſame by antient Preſcription, and Judgment was given for them.

And all this ſpoken for Proof of the City's Right.

By Uſage.

He went on next, to confirm the Right of the City by Proof of Uſage; ſhewing, that the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, have, Time out of Mind, made Ordinances, concerning the good Government of the River *Thames*, for the Times and Manner of Fiſhing below *London-Bridge*, Eaſtward, to be obſerved upon Pains. And it appeareth, That from Time to Time, from the Time of King *Henry* III. and ſo downward, the Lord Mayor hath removed Kiddels, Weares, Trinkes, and other unlawful Engines, and hath reformed the Diſorders of ſuch as have offended in the River *Thames*, and puniſhed Offenders, ſometimes by Impriſonment, ſometimes by Fine, and by burning their unlawful Nets.

By Writs and Precepts.

The Right of the City appears alſo by Writs and Precepts; for in the 9th of *Henry* V. Precepts were iſſued under the *Teſte* of the Lord Mayor, to the Sheriffs of *Kent* and *Eſſex*, for the Returning Juries before the Lord Mayor, to enquire of Offences done in the River *Thames*.

By Accompts.

By Accompts in the Office of the Chamberlains of LONDON, from the 17th of *Richard* II. to the 11th of *Elizabethæ Reginæ*, it appeareth, That the Water-Bailiff of LONDON hath made Search for unlawful Nets in the Waters of *Thames* and *Medway*.

By Commiſſions.

In the 9th of *Henry* V. Commiſſion was given to the Lord Mayor, to put in Execution the Acts of Parliament, made for the Conſervacy of the Waters of *Thames* and *Medway*, and to enquire of all Offences, made, or done, in the ſaid Waters, and to puniſh the Delinquents for the ſame.

A like Commiſſion in the 3d of *Hen.* VI.

A like Commiſſion in the 1ſt of *Eliz.*

A like Commiſſion in the 1ſt of *Jac.*

AND all theſe, or the like Commiſſions, in this Caſe, were, and are directed to the Lord Mayor for the Time being.

By continual Claim.

Laſtly, THE Right and Title is made good by continual Claim. In the 37th of *Henry* VIII. Letters came from the Lord Admiral, to ſtop ſuch Matters as were then in Queſtion, between his Lordſhip and the City, concerning the Juriſdiction of this City upon the River *Thames*.

IN the 3d of *Edward* VI. Order was given that the Chamberlain ſhould take Care to ſtop certain Inqueſts, charged, by Virtue of a Commiſſion directed to the Lord Admiral, to enquire of Abuſes in Fiſhing below the Bridge.

IN the 4th of *Edward* VI. the Common-Serjeant was appointed to repair to the Duke of *Somerſet*, and to inform him of the City's Authority, in pulling down Wears within the River *Thames*.

IN the 6th of *Edward* VI. Order was given, that Suit ſhould be made to the King's Majeſty, and his Council, for the Determination and Allowance of the City's Juriſdiction and Intereſt in the River *Thames*.

1 *Mariæ Reginæ*. A great Number of the Fiſhermen of the Eaſt-ſide of LONDON, preſent in the Court of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, were commanded to obey the Water-Bailiff: And that one *Hunter*, of the Admiralty, ſhould be ſummoned before the Lord Mayor and Aldermen at the next Court to be held for the ſame Matter.

1 *Eliz. Reginæ*. Certain Committees were appointed to confer with the Lord Admiral, touching the Controverſy between him and the City, concerning the Conſervacy of the River *Thames*.

IN the 3d of *Eliz.* Certain Committees were appointed to attend the Lord Admiral, concerning the Juriſdiction of the River *Thames*.

7 *Eliz.* The Lord Admiral to be conferred with, touching the City's Juriſdiction in the River *Thames*.

8 *Eliz.* The Lord Admiral to be conferred with, touching the City's Right to the Conſervacy of the River *Thames*.

13 *Eliz.* The Lord Admiral to be moved, that the City may enjoy their Liberties in the *Thames* and *Medway*.

17 *Eliz.* The Aldermen and others to confer with the Lord Admiral for the City's Title in the River Eaſtward.

23 *Eliz.* Mr. *Norton*, and others, appointed to attend on the Lord Treaſurer of *England*, and to inform his Lordſhip touching the City's Title to the Conſervacy of the River *Thames* below *London-Bridge*.

23 *Eliz.* Seſſions appointed for the Conſervacy of the River of *Thames*, the 9th of *October*, at *Barking* in *Eſſex*; and on *Wedneſday* following to be kept at *Woolwich* in *Kent*.

24 *Eliz.* Certain Aldermen were appointed to treat with the Lord Admiral, touching the Conſervacy.

29 *Eliz.* Aldermen appointed to go to the Lord Admiral, and to inform his Lordſhip touching the City's Right to the Conſervacy of the River *Thames*, from *London-Bridge* to *Yenland*, and the *Reculvers*.

The City's Right confirm'd by King James I.

IN the Letters Patents granted by King *James* I. in the third Year of his Reign, the City's Title to the Conſervacy of the River *Thames*, and Waters of *Medway*, is recited, and ſet down at large; and as the City had been interrupted in that Office, to take away all Controverſy in this Behalf, and to remove all Doubt, the King did by thoſe Letters Patents, Grant, Ratify, and Confirm, to the City of LONDON, the Conſervacy of the ſaid River *Thames*, and Waters of *Medway*.

The Office of Conſervator.

THE Office of Conſervator of ſo noble a River, is of great Extent; for he is to preſerve the Currency of the Stream, and the Banks on both Sides: For, by the Laws, all Navigable Rivers are the High Streams of the King, for the Paſſage of Ships, Boats, *&c.* as the High-Way is *Via Regia*, for the People to paſs by.

HE is likewiſe to preſerve the Fiſh and Fry, within the ſame; to enquire after any Fiſhermen, or others, who uſe any unlawful Nets, or Engines; or Fiſh at prohibited Seaſons.

AND to prevent the Erection of any Weares, Kiddels, or Engines, and the Driving in of any Poſts, Piles, or Stakes, which may in any Sort hinder the Stream, or Navigation; and to pull them up, if already done, and puniſh the Offenders: Alſo to prevent all Incroachments upon the River, and the Banks thereof, and to enquire of all Bridges, Flood-Gates, Mill-Dams, and ſuch like Annoyances, and if any have caſt any Soil, Duſt, Rubbiſh, or other Filth into it.

THE following are two Acts, one of Parliament, the other of Common-Council, for preſerving its Banks, and preventing Breaches.

An ACT *of Parliament for the Preſervation of the River* Thames, *made in the twenty-ſeventh Year of the Reign of King* Henry VIII.

“WHEREAS, before this Time, the River of *Thames*, among all other Rivers, within this Realm, hath been accepted, and taken, and it is indeed, the moſt commodious and profitable unto all the King's Liege People, and chiefly of all other frequented and uſed, and as well by the King's Highneſs, his Eſtates, and Nobles, Merchants, and other repairing to the City of LONDON, and other Places, Shires, and Counties adjoining to the ſame; which River of *Thames* is, and hath been, moſt meet and convenient of all other, for the Safeguard and ordering of the King's Navy, Conveyance of Merchandizes, and other Neceſſaries, to and for the King's moſt Honourable Houſhold, and otherwiſe, to the great Relief and Comfort of all Perſons within this Realm, till now of late; divers evil-diſpoſed Perſons, partly by miſordering of the ſaid River, by caſting in of Dung and other Filth, laid nigh to the Banks of the ſaid River, digging and undermining of the ſaid Banks and Walls next adjoining to the ſame River, carrying and conveying away of Way-ſhides, Shore-piles, Boards, Timber-work, Ballaſt for Ships, and other things, from the ſaid Banks and Walls, in ſundry Places; by reaſon whereof, great Shelfs and Riſings have, of late, been made, and grown in the far-way of the ſaid River; and ſuch Grounds as lie within the Level of the ſaid Water-mark, by Occaſion thereof, have been ſurrounded and overflown by the Rage of the ſaid Water, and many great Breaches have enſued and followed thereupon, and daily are like to do; and the ſaid River of *Thames* to be utterly deſtroyed for ever, if convenient and ſpeedy Remedy be not ſoon provided in that Behalf.

“For Reformation whereof, Be it enacted, eſtabliſhed, and ordained, by the King, our Sovereign Lord, and by the Aſſent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Commons, in this preſent Parliament aſſembled, and by the Authority of the ſame; That if any Perſon, or Perſons, hereafter, do, or procure any thing to be done, in the annoying of the Stream of the ſaid River of *Thames*, making of Shelfs by any manner of means, by mining, digging, caſting of Dung, or Rubbiſh, or other thing in the ſame River, or take, pluck, or convey away any Boards, Stakes, Piles, Timber-work, or other Thing, from the ſaid Banks, or Walls, except it be to amend, and the ſame to repair again; or dig, or undermine, any Banks, or Walls, on the Water-ſide of *Thames* aforeſaid, to the Hurt, Impairing, or Damage of any the ſaid Walls and Banks; then the ſame Perſon, or Perſons, and every of them, ſhall forfeit and pay for every Time ſo offending, One Hundred Shillings: The one Moiety thereof to be to the King our Sovereign Lord, and the other Moiety thereof to the Mayor and Commonalty of LONDON, for the Time being. The ſame to be recovered, and obtained, by the Mayor and Commonalty of LONDON, by Bill or Plaint, Writ of Debt, or Information, ſeverally againſt every Offender, in any of the King's Courts; in which Actions and Suits, or any of them, the Party Defendant ſhall not be eſſoined or wage his Law, or any Protection to be allowed in the ſame.

“And it is further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if Complaint ſhall happen to be made to the Lord Chancellor of *England*, Lord Treaſurer, Lord Preſident of the King's Council, Lord Privy Seal, or to any of them, by any Perſon, or Perſons, or Body Politick; that Sir *Thomas Spert*, Knight, now having the Office and Ordering of, and for Ballaſting of Ships, or any other that hereafter ſhall have the Office and Order of Ballaſting of Ships, do take any Ballaſt for Ships near the ſaid River of *Thames*, and do not take for Parcel of the ſaid Ballaſting, the Gravel and Sand of the Shelfs between *Greenhyth* and *Richmond*, within the ſaid River of *Thames*, or in any Place, or Places, that is, or ſhall be, unto the Damage or Annoyance of the ſaid River of *Thames*, or in any Part thereof; that upon every ſuch Complaint, the ſaid Lord Chancellor, Lord Treaſurer, Lord Preſident of the King's moſt Honourable Council, Lord Privy-Seal, and every of them, calling both the Chief Juſtices of either Bench or one of them, ſhall have Power and Authority from Time to Time, to hear and finally determine every ſuch Complaint by their Diſcretion, and to put ſuch Order therein, for the taking of Ballaſt for Ships upon every ſuch Complaint, as by their Diſcretions ſhall ſeem moſt convenient for the Preſervation of the ſaid River of *Thames*: And the Parties offending ſuch Order, ſhall ſuffer Impriſonment, and make no leſs Fine than Five Pounds to the King's Uſe, for every Time offending or breaking the ſame.

“Provided always, and be it enacted, That it ſhall be lawful to every Perſon and Perſons, to dig, carry, and take away Sand, Gravel, or other Rubbiſh, Earth, or Thing, lying or being in, or upon any Shelf or Shelves within the ſaid River of *Thames*, without Let or Interruption of any Perſon or Perſons, or paying any Thing for the ſame; any Thing contained in this preſent Act to the contrary notwithſtanding.

An ACT of COMMON-COUNCIL, *concerning the Conſervation and Cleanſing the River* Thames, *made the 28th of* September *in the Thirtieth Year of the Reign of King* Henry VIII.

“WHEREAS, by the Statute made in the 27th Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord King *Henry* the Eighth, among other, for Reformation of the Miſordering of the River of *Thames*, by caſting in Dung, and other Filth, many great Shelves, and other Riſings, have been of late grown, and made within the ſaid River: By Reaſon whereof, many great Breaches have enſued by Reaſon thereof, which of like ſhall be the Occaſion of the utter Deſtruction of the ſaid River, unleſs that the ſame Law be put in due Execution, according to the true Intent and Meaning thereof.

“Wherefore, for a further Reformation of the ſame, and to the Intent, that the ſaid good and wholeſome Statute may be put in more Execution and better Knowledge of the People, it is enacted, by the Authority of this *Common-Council*, That Proclamation may be made within this City, and the ſame to be put in Writing, and Tables thereof made and ſet up in divers Places of this City, That it ſhall be lawful to every Perſon or Perſons, to dig, carry away, and take away Sand, Gravel, or any Rubbiſh, Earth, or any Thing lying and being in any Shelf or Shelves, within the ſaid River of *Thames*, without Let or Interruption of any Perſon or Perſons, and without any Thing paying for the ſame; and after that, to ſell the ſame away, or otherwiſe occupy or diſpoſe of the ſaid Gravel, Sand, or other Thing at their free Liberty and Pleaſure. And that all Paviors, Bricklayers, Tilers, Maſons, and all others that ſhall occupy Sand, or Gravel, ſhall endeavour themſelves with all Diligence to occupy the ſaid Sand or Gravel, and none other, paying for the ſame reaſonably, as they ſhould or ought to pay for other Sand or Gravel, digged out of other Men's Grounds about the ſaid City, which after is filled again with much filthy Things, to the great Infection of the Inhabitants of the ſaid City, and all other repairing unto the ſame: And that further, humble Suit may be made to the King's Highneſs, That all Perſons having Lands, or Tenements along the ſaid River-Side, upon certain Pain by His Highneſs, and the Lords of his Honourable Council to be limited, ſhall well and ſufficiently repair, and maintain, all the Walls and Banks adjoining unto their ſaid Lands, that ſo the Water may not, nor ſhall break in upon the ſame, and the ſame to be continued, till the Time that the ſaid noble *River* be brought again to its old Courſe and former State: And that ſtrong Grates of Iron, along the ſaid Water-Side, and alſo by the Street-Side, where any Watercourſe is had into the ſaid *Thames*, be made by the Inhabitants of every Ward, ſo along the ſaid Water, as of old Time hath been accuſtomed. And that every Grate be in Heighth four and twenty Inches, at the leaſt, as the Place ſhall need, and in Breadth, one from another, one Inch, and the ſame to be done with all Expedition and Speed. And if the Occupiers of the ſaid Lands and Tenements make Default,

“ contrary to the Ordinance aforeſaid, or elſe, if any Perſon or Perſons in great Rains and other Times ſweep their Soilage, or Filth of their Houſes into the Channel, and the ſame after is conveyed into the *Thames*, every Perſon ſo offending, ſhall forfeit, for every ſuch Default, Twenty-pence, and that upon Complaint to be made to any Conſtable, next adjoining to the ſaid Place where any ſuch Default ſhall be found, it ſhall be lawful for the ſaid Conſtable, or his ſufficient Deputy, for the Time being, from Time to Time, to deſtrain for the ſaid Offence, and to retain the ſame irreplegiable. A like Law to be obſerved and kept; and like Penalty to be paid for every Perſon that burns Ruſhes and Straw in their Houſes, or waſh in the common Streets or Lanes, and to be recovered, as aforeſaid; and the one Moiety thereof to be to the Mayor and Commonalty, and the other Moiety to be divided between the ſaid Conſtable that taketh Pain, and the Party-Finder of the ſaid Default. And if the Conſtable, or his Deputy, refuſe to do his Duty, according to the true Meaning of this Act, that then the Conſtable, or his Deputy, which ſhall ſo refuſe to do his Duty, as aforeſaid, ſhall forfeit and pay for every Time ſo offending three Shillings and Four-pence. And the ſame Penalty of the Conſtable to be recovered and obtained by Diſtreſs irreplegiable, to be taken by any of the Officers of the Chamber of LONDON, to the Uſe of the Mayor and Commonalty of LONDON.

“ AND further, That no Perſon or Perſons having any Wharf or Houſe by the ſaid Water-ſide, make not their Lay-Stalls, where the common Rakers of this City uſe to repoſe and lay all their Soilage to be carried away by them with their Dung-Boats, and that the ſaid Rakers ſhall lay their ſaid Dung, carried in their Dung-Boats, to ſuch convenient Place or Places, as ſhall be appointed by the Lord Mayor of LONDON, for the Time being, with the Advice of his Brethren, the Aldermen of the ſame, and to no other Place or Places, upon Pain to forfeit for every ſuch Default, 5 *l.* to be recovered in any of the King's Courts within the City of LONDON, by Bill, Plaint, Moiety of Debt, or Information, by any Perſon that will, or ſhall ſue for the ſame. The one Moiety thereof, to be unto the Mayor and Commonalty of LONDON, and the other Moiety to him, or them, that will or ſhall purſue for the ſame. In which Actions, or Suits, no Wager of Law, nor Eſſoign ſhall be allowed.

Mills erected on the Thames, *by the Bridge to grind Corn.*

ABOUT the Year 1588, certain Mills were erected upon the River *Thames*, near the Bridge, to grind Corn for the better ſupplying of the City, which had for ſome Years paſt ſuffered very much, by reaſon of Dearth, and Scarcity of Corn, and that encreaſed greatly for ſome Number of Miles about the City, on Account of the Difficulty of grinding Corn for the Relief of the Poor. Therefore, in the Month of *March*, 1588, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City, petitioned the Queen, that they might erect four Corn-Mills on the River *Thames*, under two Roofs near the Bridge, in ſuch Places where it ſhould breed no Annoyance. Whereupon ſeveral of the Council, *viz.* the Lord Chancellor *Hatton*, the Earl of *Leiceſter*, *Charles Howard*, Baron of *Effingham*, Sir *Francis Knollys*, Sir *Francis Walſingham*, ſent their Letter, *April* 1, 1588, from the Court at *Greenwich* to Mr. *Rookesby*, Maſter of St. *Catharine*'s, Mr. *Fanſhaw*, Mr. *Peter Osborn*, Remembrancer of the *Exchequer*, with this Order, That they ſhould call before them, ſuch as the Mayor and City ſhould appoint to manage the Cauſe, likewiſe ſome of the principal Officers of the Navy, and Maſters of the *Trinity-Houſe*; and to adviſe them to conſult together, whether the Erection of theſe Mills might be beneficial or inconvenient; and in what Sort and Place it ſhould be thought neceſſary they ſhould be ſet up. That being by them adviſed, the Queen might be moved to grant their Requeſt, if it ſhould be found behooſeful for the City, and not hurtful to the River *Thames*. The three aboveſaid, at length, returned this Certificate to the Council: That by the Certificate of the principal Officers of the Navy, and the chief Maſters of the *Trinity-Houſe*, and the eight Maſters and Overſeers of the River, and other the Aſſiſtants of the Company of Watermen, as alſo by their own View and adviſed Conſideration, it was found, That the erecting of the ſaid Mills would not be hurtful, nor prejudicial, to the *Thames* any Way: And alſo would work Benefit, and no Inconvenience, ſo far forth as hitherto they could ſee and perceive.

The CERTIFICATE *of the Maſters and Aſſiſtants of the* Trinity-Houſe, *was as followeth.*

“ WHEREAS it hath pleaſed the Lords of her Majeſty's moſt Honourable Privy-Council, to direct their Letter to the Worſhipful Mr. *Rookesby*, Maſter of St. *Catharine*'s, Mr. *Fanſhaw*, Mr. *Osborn*, Commiſſioners for the Building of certain Mills on the South Side of *Thames*, upon the Starlings above the Bridge: And the Commiſſioners abovenamed have ſent for us, the Maſter and Aſſiſtants of the *Trinity-Houſe* of *Deptforth-Strond* in *Kent*, that we ſhould make the Survey, whether the Erecting and Building of thoſe Mills might be prejudicial or hurtful to the ſaid River. We whoſe Names are here under-written, with others, have taken a View of the ſaid Place, and do find, as far as we can judge and foreſee, it will not be hurtful, nor prejudicial, to the ſaid River in any Way. *April* 4. 1588. By

John Hawkins,
Richard Gibbs, Maſter.
Will. Harris,
Thomas Andros,

William Holſtoch,
Edward Wilkinſon,
Peter Hills.

IN former Times there ſeems to have been ſeveral Mills upon the *Thames*; one of which, below Bridge, on *Southwark* Side, belonged to the Monks of *Rocheſter*: But theſe are now almoſt all taken away, as every Thing is that may annoy this noble River, which from the Wealth it brings in from all Parts of the World, and the great Convenience of it to the Inhabitants of theſe Cities may be ſaid to be the *Radical Moiſture* of LONDON; the Advantages of it were very well hinted at in an ingenious Repartee made by the Lord Mayor to King *James* I. who being diſpleaſed that the City would not lend him a Sum of Money, told the Mayor, and Aldermen, that he would remove his Court, with all the Records of the *Tower*, and the Courts of *Weſtminſter-Hall* to another Place, with ſome other Expreſſions, to the like Purpoſe. The Lord Mayor calmly heard all, and at laſt anſwered, *Your Majeſty hath Power to do what you pleaſe, and your City of* LONDON *will obey accordingly; but ſhe humbly deſires that when your Majeſty ſhall remove your Courts, you will pleaſe to leave the* Thames *behind you.*

THE Maſter, Wardens, and Aſſiſtants of the Brotherhood of the *Trinity-Houſe*, by Letters Patent from Queen *Elizabeth*, in the 36th Year of her

The Right of taking Ballaſt out of the Thames *belongs to the* Trinity-Houſe.

her Reign, and another Grant from K. *Charles* II. are entitled to the Soil, Gravel, and Sand of the River *Thames*, with the ſole Right of ſupplying all Ships and Veſſels with Ballaſt, at the Rates of 9 *d. per* Ton, to be paid by all Ships employed in the Coal Trade; 12 *d. per* Ton, by all other *Britiſh* Ships; and 1 *s.* 4 *d. per* Ton by Foreign Ships; for which Purpoſe they conſtantly employ ſixty Ballaſt Lighters, and 120 Men in their Service, with an Allowance of 4 *d. per* Ton to the Ballaſt Men, and 2 *d. per* Ton to the Owners of the Ballaſt Lighters, and apply the Reſidue of the Money received for Ballaſt, after the Charges of Management are paid, to the Maintenance of 93 Alms-houſes, and a great Number of Out-Penſioners, who are poor decayed Seamen, their Widows and Orphans.

Rates paid for Ballaſt.

The Ballaſt Men before-mentioned, not content with the antient Prices allowed to them, but pretending that the Deepneſs of the River has made their Work more difficult, and the Dearneſs of Proviſions, an Increaſe of Wages neceſſary, and perceiving that the Knowledge of the Buſineſs, in which they are employed, is confined to themſelves, have lately combined together, and inſiſted on 3 *d. per* Ton more, which they have actually demanded and received to their own Uſe from ſeveral Maſters and Commanders of Ships in Diſobedience to the Orders of the Maſter, Wardens, *&c.* of the *Trinity-Houſe*, who, notwithſtanding the Subſcription of the Maſters and Owners of Ships to advance the Prices of Ballaſt, were not warranted to increaſe the accuſtomed Rates, and therefore could not allow greater Wages to the Ballaſt Men, without ſtarving the Poor; and therefore, that the Trade of the Nation might not ſuffer for want of Ballaſt, and the Obſtructions of the River, they petitioned the Parliament in this preſent Seſſion, (1733) for Leave to bring in a Bill, which has already paſt the Houſe of Commons, to empower them to receive larger Prices for Ballaſt, and to make farther Allowance for raiſing and delivering the ſame, and to compel the Ballaſt Men to deliver due Tonnage of Ballaſt to all Maſters of Ships, and ſubject them to proper Regulation and Government.

Rates of Ballaſt raiſed by Act of Parliament, 1733.

We ſhall next treat of ſome Affairs concerning the Company of Watermen, for the River *Thames*.

Rules and Orders relating to the Company of Watermen.

By a Stat. 2 and 3 *Phil.* and *Mar.* it was enacted, That at the firſt Court of Aldermen in London, next after the firſt of *March*, out of the Watermen, betwixt *Graveſend* and *Windſor*, eight Overſeers are to be choſen, to keep Order among the reſt.

That two Watermen ſhall not carry any, but where one of them hath exerciſed that Profeſſion two Years before that Time, and hath been allowed by the greater Part of the Overſeers, under the known Seal, on Pain to be committed to one of the Compters, by the ſaid Overſeers for a Month, or a leſs Time, as the Offence ſhall deſerve.

That no ſingle Man, that is no Houſholder, nor retained as an Apprentice, or as a Servant, for one Year, at leaſt, ſhall exerciſe that Profeſſion betwixt the Places aforeſaid, on Pain of like Puniſhment.

The Lord Mayor, and Aldermen of LONDON, and the Juſtices of Peace, within the Counties adjoining to the River *Thames*, upon Complaint of any two of the Overſeers, or of any Waterman's Maſter, have Power, not only to hear and determine any Offence committed againſt this Act, and to enlarge any Waterman unjuſtly puniſhed by the ſaid Overſeers, but likewiſe to puniſh the Overſeers themſelves, in Caſe they unjuſtly puniſh any Perſon, by Colour of this Act.

Also, A Wherry, that is not twelve Feet and a half long, and four Feet and a half broad in the Midſhip, and ſufficient to carry two Perſons, on one Side right, ſhall be forfeited; and the King ſhall have one Moiety, and the Informer the other.

Again, That Waterman that withdraws himſelf in Time of Preſſing, (it being proved by two Witneſſes, before the ſaid Mayor, Aldermen, or Juſtices, and two of the ſaid Overſeers) ſhall ſuffer a Fortnight's Impriſonment; and ſhall be prohibited to Row any more upon the *Thames*, for a Year and a Day after.

Also, The Overſeers ſhall not only call the Watermen before them, and direct them, and Regiſter their Names, but likewiſe examine their Boats before they be launched, whether they have due Proportion and Goodneſs, according to this Act; and if the Overſeers refuſe, or neglect their Office, they ſhall forfeit 5 *l.* between the King and Informer.

Also, The Court of Aldermen ſhall Aſſeſs the Fares of Watermen, which being ſubſcribed by two of the Privy-Council, (at leaſt) ſhall be ſet up in *Guild-hall*, *Weſtminſter-hall*, &c. and the Waterman that takes more, than according to the Fare ſo aſſeſſed, ſhall, for every ſuch Offence, ſuffer half a Year's Impriſonment, and forfeit 40 *s.* to be divided as before.

And by the 1 *Jac.* I. 16. No Waterman ſhall retain any Servant, or Apprentice, unleſs he himſelf hath been an Apprentice to a Waterman by the Space of five Years before, and not an Apprentice under the Age of eighteen Years, or for leſs Time than ſeven Years, in Pain to forfeit for every ſuch Offence 10 *l.* to be divided between the King and Proſecutor.

But this Act ſhall not reſtrain Watermens Sons, of convenient Growth and Strength, and formerly trained up in Rowing; but that they be allowed to ſerve as Apprentices, and to carry Paſſengers from Place to Place, at the Age of ſixteen Years.

Also, That eight Overſeers ſhall Yearly, upon the firſt Day of *March*, and the firſt Day of *September*, cauſe openly to be read in the Common-hall, all their Orders, made, or to be made, in Pain that every of them, for every ſuch Default, ſhall forfeit twenty Nobles, to be divided betwixt the King and the Proſecutor.

The Lord Mayor, for the Time being, may cauſe any Perſon, inhabiting within LONDON, or the Liberties, to be ſummoned to appear before his Lordſhip, upon the Complaint of any Citizen; and for Non-appearance, may grant his Warant to bring ſuch Perſon before him; and hath Power to hear and determine Differences between Party and Party.

If any Apprentice, or other Perſon, ſhall be carried aboard of Ship, or there detained againſt his Will, the Lord Mayor may ſend his Warrant by his Water Bailiff, and compel the Captain, or Commander, of the Veſſel, to releaſe ſuch Perſon.

By a late Statute made *Anno* 11 and 12 *Will.* III. *Cap.* 21. For the better Ordering and Governing the Watermen, Wherrymen, and Lightermen, on the River *Thames* between *Graveſend* and *Windſor*, it is enacted, That all Laws in Force touching Watermen and Wherrymen, not thereby altered, or repealed, ſhall be duly put in Execution, under the Penalties therein contained. And that every Lighterman, or Owner, Keeper, or Worker of any Lighter, or other large Craft on the *Thames*, between *Graveſend* and *Windſor*, ſhall be taken to be of the Society, or Company, of Wherrymen and Lightermen, which Wherrymen, Watermen, and Lightermen, are, by the ſaid Act, made a Society, or Company.

AND all ſuch Lightermen, on the River *Thames* (except Trinity-men, Fiſhermen, Ballaſt-men, Weſtern Barges, and Mill-boats, Chalk Hoys, Faggot and Wood Lighters, and other Craft carrying the ſame) ſhall be regiſter'd in a Book kept by the Company of Watermen and Lightermen, and be liable to the Rules of the ſaid Company.

THAT the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen ſhall yearly elect eight of the beſt Watermen, and three of the beſt Lightermen, at the firſt Court of Aldermen, next after the firſt Day of *June*, to be Overſeers, and Rulers of the ſaid Wherrymen, *&c.* who are to maintain good Orders amongſt them, and to cauſe the Names of the Lightermen to be regiſter'd at their Hall, after the 29th Day of *June* 1700, then coming.

THAT the ſaid Rulers and Aſſiſtants were on the firſt Court Day after the firſt Day of *June* then next, and ſo yearly, to appoint Watermen of the principal Towns and Stairs between *Graveſend* and *Windſor*, to chooſe their Aſſiſtants, not exceeding Sixty, nor leſs than Forty Watermen. And the Lightermen, the firſt of *June*, then next, and ſo yearly, are to chooſe nine Lightermen, who with the Watermen ſhall be Aſſiſtants of the ſaid Company, for preſerving good Government amongſt them, who on the firſt Day of *July* yearly, ſhall preſent to the Court of Aldermen, five Watermen, and two Lightermen to be Auditors of the ſaid Company, for auditing the Accompts of the Rulers, *&c.* And Perſons elected Rulers, Aſſiſtants, or Auditors, refuſing, and not well exerciſing their Places, ſhall forfet 5 *l.*

THE ſaid Rulers, Auditors, and Aſſiſtants may make Rules with Penalties, for the good Government of their Society, which, firſt approved by the Court of Aldermen, and after, by the Lord Chief Juſtice of either Bench, ſhall be binding.

THAT the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of LONDON, and the Juſtices of Peace, in the Shires next adjoining to the *Thames*, between *Graveſend* and *Windſor*, in their ſeveral Juriſdictions, upon Complaint of the Overſeers and Rulers, ſhall hear and determine Offences, contrary to this Act, and levy the Penalties by Diſtreſs.

THAT Perſons owning, or working any Lighter or Flat Boat, for unlading Goods and Merchandizes from Ships, *&c.* and regiſtring themſelves and Servants in the ſaid Company's Books, by the 29th of *September* 1700, were thereby declared Lightermen, and none but ſuch regiſter'd Perſons (beſides free Watermen, then after to be regiſter'd as Lightermen, and ſuch as had ſerved their Time to Lightermen) ſhall keep or work any Lighters under Penalty of 5 *l. per* Week.

THAT none (except Trinity-men) ſhall row or ply on the ſaid River, *&c.* in Boats, *&c.* for carrying Paſſengers for Profit, but ſuch as have ſerved their Time, or are Servants or Apprentices to Watermen, and all the Penalties of this Act ſhall be paid to the ſaid Rulers and Overſeers, for the Uſe of the Poor and Decayed of the ſaid Society.

THAT the Owners, *&c.* of any Keys, betwixt *Hermitage-Bridge* and *London-Bridge*, may uſe their own Lighters, as heretofore, imploying therein qualified Watermen, or Lightermen; and Woodmongers may keep, and work Lighters by themſelves, and Servants for carrying their own Goods only.

THAT Perſons keeping Lay-ſtalls, may carry the Soil as heretofore, and Gardeners may bring to the Markets of LONDON, *&c.* their Fruit, Herbs, Roots, *&c.* and carry Soil in their Boats, by their own Servants, as heretofore.

AND that Offences againſt this Act ſhall be proſecuted within 30 Days, and that Perſons proſecuted for any thing done in Purſuance thereof, may plead the General Iſſue, or vouch this Act in Juſtification, and if a Verdict paſs for the Defendant, *&c.* he ſhall have double Coſts. And that Offenders puniſhed by this Act, ſhall not incurr the Penalty of any other for the ſame Offence.

THAT after the firſt Day of *June* then next, the ſaid Rulers and Overſeers, Auditors, and Aſſiſtants, on their Court-Days, might appoint Forty Watermen, to ply on every Lord's-Day, between *Vauxhall* and *Limehouſe*, for carrying Paſſengers croſs the River at a Penny each, which Watermen ſhall account next Day for the Money to the Rulers, *&c.* who are to pay them for their Labour, and apply the Overplus to the poor decayed Watermen and Lightermen of the Company, and their Widows.

AND the Waterman neglecting every *Monday* to pay the whole, ſo earned and received, ſhall forfeit 40 *s.*

BUT this Act is not to impeach the Right of *Charles*, late Duke of *Richmond* and *Lenox*, Lord of the Manor of *Graveſend*, his Heirs, Executors, *&c.* for holding there the Court of the Water-courſe, for the better Government of Barges, Boats, *&c.* ferrying from *Graveſend* to LONDON, or of the Perſons owning or working of the ſame, nor prejudice any Liberties, *&c.* of the Mayor, Jurats, *&c.* of *Graveſend* and *Milton* in *Kent*, touching the Paſſage, or Ferry, thence to LONDON, or the Government thereof.

NOR to hinder the Watermen of St. *Margaret*'s, *Weſtminſter*, from plying croſs the *Thames* from *Weſtminſter-Bridge* to *Stand-Gate*, and from the *Horſe-ferry* to *Lambeth-Bridge*, on the Lord's Day by Turns, as of late the Monies earned thereby, being applied to the poor decayed Watermen, and their Widows of the ſaid Pariſh of St. *Margaret*'s. And any two Juſtices of the Peace may call the Watermen ſo Working to Account, and cauſe the Monies by them earned to be applied as aforeſaid, which Watermen of St. *Margaret*'s, ſhall chooſe two Stewards and a Clerk, on the 23d of *April* yearly, and ſhall at a Meeting of their Society, appoint the Watermen, ſo to work in their Turns on the Lord's Day.

A TABLE of the Rates, or Prices, appointed by the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen of the City of LONDON, *to be taken by the Watermen, Rowing from Place to Place upon the River* Thames, *between* Graveſend *and* Windſor.

FROM *London* to *Graveſend*, one whole Fare, in Oars, 4 *s.* 6 *d.* with Company, 9 *d.*

FROM *London* to *Grayes*, one whole Fare, in Oars, 4 *s.* with Company, 8 *d.*

FROM *London* to *Greenhith*, one whole Fare, in Oars, 4 *s.* with Company, 8 *d.*

FROM *London* to *Purfleet*, or *Erith*, a whole Fare, in Oars, 3 *s.* with Company, 6 *d.*

FROM *London* to *Woolwich*, one whole Fare, in Oars, 2 *s.* 6 *d.* with Company, 4 *d.*

FROM *London* to *Blackwall*, one whole Fare, in Oars, 2 *s.* with Company, 4 *d.*

FROM *London* to *Greenwich*, one whole Fare, in Oars, 1 *s.* 6 *d.* with Company, 3 *d.*

FROM *London* to *Deptford*, one whole Fare, in Oars, 1 *s.* 6 *d.* with Company, 3 *d.*

FROM *London* to *Limehouſe*, one whole Fare, in Oars, 1 *s.* A Sculler's Fare, 6 *d.*

FROM *London* to *New-Crane*, *Shadwell-Dock*, *Bell-Wharf*, *Ratcliff-Croſs*, one Oar's Fare, 1 *s.* A Sculler, 6 *d.*

FROM *London* to *Wapping-Dock*, *Wapping-New*, and *Wapping-Old-Stairs*, one Oar's Fare, 6 *d.* A Sculler, 3 *d.*

FROM *London* to the *Hermitage*, in Oars, 6*d.* A Sculler, 3*d.*

FROM *London* to *Rotherhith-Church-Stairs*, and *Rotherhith-Stairs*, in Oars, 6*d.* A Sculler, 3*d.*

FROM *Billingſgate* and St. *Olave*'s, to St. *Saviour*'s-*Mill*, in Oars, 6*d.* A Sculler, 3*d.*

OVER the Water, directly, between *London-Bridge* and *Limehouſe*, for the next Sculler, 2*d.*

ALL the Stairs between *London-Bridge* and *Weſtminſter*, in Oars, 6*d.* A Sculler, 3*d.*

FROM *London-Bridge*, on either Side above Bridge, to *Lambeth* and *Vauxhall*, Oars, 1*s.* A Sculler, 6*d.*

FROM *Whitehall* to *Lambeth*, and *Vauxhall*, Oars, 6*d.* A Sculler, 3*d.*

FROM *Temple-Stairs*, *Dorſet-Stairs*, *Black-Fryars*, *Paul*'s *Wharf*, to *Lambeth*, in Oars, 8*d.* A Sculler, 4*d.*

OVER the Water directly, in the next Boat, between *London-Bridge* and *Vauxhall*, in a Sculler, 2*d.*

FROM *London* to *Chelſea*, *Batterſea* and *Wandſworth*, one whole Fare, in Oars, 1*s.* 6*d.* with Company 3*d.*

FROM *London* to *Putney*, *Fulham*, *Barn-Elms*, one whole Fare, in Oars, 2*s.* with Company 4*d.*

FROM *London* to *Hammerſmith*, *Chiſwick*, and *Mortlake*, one whole Fare, in Oars, 2*s.* 6*d.* with Company 6*d.*

FROM *London* to *Brentford*, *Iſleworth*, *Richmond*, one whole Fare, in Oars, 3*s.* 6*d.* with Company, 6*d.*

FROM *London* to *Twickenham*, one whole Fare, in Oars, 4*s.* with Company, 6*d.*

FROM *London* to *Kingſton*, one whole Fare, in Oars, 5*s.* with Company, 9*d.*

FROM *London* to *Hampton-Court*, one whole Fare, in Oars, 6*s.* with Company, 1*s.*

FROM *London* to *Hampton-Town*, *Sunbury* and *Walton-upon-Thames*, one whole Fare, in Oars, 7*s.* with Company, 1*s.*

FROM *London* to *Weybridge* and *Chertſey*, one whole Fare, in Oars, 10*s.* with Company, 1*s*

FROM *London* to *Staines*, one whole Fare, in Oars, 12*s.* with Company, 1*s.*

FROM *London* to *Windſor*, one whole Fare, 14*s.* with Company, 2*s.*

BY the 2d and 3d of *Philip* and *Mary*, Chap. 16. Sect. 11. That Waterman who takes more than the ſettled Fares, to be impriſoned for 6 Months, and forfeit 40s.

An ABSTRACT *of the* ACT *for making more effectual, ſeveral Acts paſſed, relating to Watermen, Wherrymen, and Lightermen, rowing upon the River* Thames, *and for the better ordering and governing ſuch Watermen, Wherrymen, and Lightermen.*

Anno ſecundo Georgij *Regis.*

“ENACTED, That after the 24th of *June* 1729, No Perſon, who, now, or hereafter, ſhall work any Wherry-Boat, Tilt-Boat, Barge, or other Veſſel, for carrying Paſſengers, or Goods for Hire, on the River *Thames*, between *Graveſend* and *Windſor*, ſhall take an Apprentice or Servant, unleſs he ſhall be an Houſekeeper, or have ſome known Habitation, where he may receive ſuch Apprentice, and ſhall regiſter with the Clerk of the Company where he ſhall reſide, or whereto he ſhall afterward remove, on Pain of 10*l.* on Conviction before the Lord Mayor, or one, or more Juſtices for the Place, where the Offender ſhall be found, by the Oath of two, or more Witneſſes, to be levied by Diſtreſs, or for want of Diſtreſs, to be committed to the next Publick Work-Houſe, without Bail, for not exceeding one Month, nor leſs than fourteen Days, and the Clerk of the Company, on Application made to him, is to regiſter the Habitation, and every Removal of ſuch Waterman, *&c.* in a Book of the Company without Fee, on Pain of 10*l.* and if any ſuch Waterman, *&c.* ſhall not regiſter his Place of Abode, the Apprentice ſhall, on Application made to the Rulers and Overſeers, at their publick Courts, be turned over to any other Maſter.

“AFTER *June* 24, 1729, No Apprentice ſhall take upon him the ſole Care and Management of any Boat, within the ſaid Limits, till 16 Years of Age, if a Waterman's Son, and 17, if a Landſman's, and unleſs he hath worked with ſome able Waterman, for two Years at leaſt, on Pain of 10*s.* on the Maſter.

“WHERE ſufficient Diſtreſs cannot be found to pay and ſatisfy the Penalties, to be inflicted by any Rules, Orders, or Conſtitutions, made by the Rulers of the Company, approved by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of LONDON, and confirmed by the Chief Juſtice of the *King*'s-*Bench*, Oath being made of want of Diſtreſs before the Lord Mayor, or Juſtice of the Peace where the Offender ſhall be found, they are to commit him to the Houſe of Correction, without Bail, for any Time not exceeding one Month, nor leſs than Fourteen Days, ſuch Offender being convicted on this Act, or 11 or 12 *Will.* III.

“If any Perſon, not having ſerved ſeven Years to a Waterman, *&c.* (except Trinity-men, Fiſhermen, Ballaſt-men, and Perſons employed in Weſtern Barges, Mill-boats, Chalk Hoys, Faggot or Wood Lighters, Dung Boats, and Gardeners Boats, as is allowed by the ſaid Act, or Act 11 and 12 *Will.* III.) ſhall row any Boat, or other Craft on the ſaid River, for Hire or Gain, he ſhall for every Offence forfeit 10*l.* to be levied as aforeſaid.

“The Number of Aſſiſtants of the ſaid Company, at their future Elections, ſhall be reduced to Thirty, but to be elected as heretofore.

“THIS Act ſhall not prejudice any Right belonging to the Lord of the Manor of *Graveſend*, for holding a Court, called *Curia Curſus Aquæ*, or, *The Court of the Water-Courſe*, for the better Management of Barges, Boats, and Veſſels, uſing the Ferry, or Paſſage, from *Graveſend* to LONDON, or to the Barges, Tilt-Boats, or other Veſſel, plying at the Bridge of *Graveſend*, or the Perſons working them.

“NOR to prejudice, or impeach any Grants or Uſages held by the Mayor, Jurats, and capital Inhabitants of the Villages, and Pariſhes of *Graveſend* and *Milton*, in Com. *Kent*, relating to the Paſſage and Ferry on the *Thames*, from the ſaid Villages and Pariſhes to LONDON.

“The Leſſees, Owners, and Occupiers of any Keys betwixt the *Hermitage-Bridge* and *London Bridge*, may uſe their Lighters, or large Crafts, as hath been heretofore accuſtomed, for carrying Goods and Merchandizes to and from their Keys, and Wharfs, and Ships loading or unloading, and may employ any Waterman, or Lighterman, duly qualified, as is in the ſaid Act 11 and 12 *Will.* III. directed.

“All the Penalties and Forfeitures incurred by this Act, may be ſued for by the Rulers and Overſeers of the Company, or any two of them, in ſuch Manner as is provided by the Act of 11 and 12 *Will.* III. and when recovered ſhall be paid to the Rulers and Overſeers, and be diſtributed for the Uſe of the Poor, as they ſhall think fit, and all Proſecutions ſhall be "commenced within a Month after the Offence "committed.

"All Conſtables and Headboroughs ſhall be "aiding and aſſiſting in the due Execution of this "Act, and if any Suit ſhall be commenced "againſt any Perſon for any Matter done in pur-"ſuance of this Act, or any former Act, relating "to the Water Service on the River, or the re-"gulating and governing the Company, the Ac-"tion ſhall be brought within 30 Days after the "Fact committed, and ſuch Perſon may plead the "General Iſſue, and give this, or any the former "Acts in Evidence, and on a Verdict, *&c.* he "ſhall recover treble Coſts.

"This Act ſhall be deemed a Publick Act, "and be judicially taken Notice of as ſuch, "without ſpecially pleading the ſame.

An ORDER, *made by the Court of Rulers, Auditors, and Aſſiſtants, of the Company of Watermen and Lightermen of the River of* Thames.

An Order *to prevent ill Language to be uſed by the Watermen, Lightermen,* &c. *on the River.*

"WHEREAS ſeveral Watermen, Lighter-"men, and the Apprentices of ſuch, "whilſt they are rowing, or working, "upon the River *Thames*, and at their ſe-"veral reſpective Places of Reſort, or Plying "Places, between *Graveſend* and *Windſor*, do "often uſe ſuch immodeſt, obſcene, and lewd "Expreſſions, towards Paſſengers, and to each "other, as are offenſive to all ſober Per-"ſons, and tend extremely to the corrupting "and Debauchery of Youth. For Prevention "therefore, of ſuch ill Practices for the Future, "it is hereby declared, and ordained, by the "Court aforeſaid, That if any Waterman, or "Lighterman, after the 16th Day of *October*, "1701, ſhall upon the ſaid River, or at any "Place of their Reſort, as aforeſaid, be guilty "of uſing any ſuch lewd Expreſſions, and be "thereof duly convicted, by one or more Wit-"neſs, or Witneſſes, or by the Confeſſion of "the Offender before the Rulers of this Com-"pany, he ſhall forfeit and pay for every ſuch "Offence, the Sum of 2 *s.* 6 *d.* And if any "Waterman, or Lighterman's Apprentice ſhall "herein offend, the Maſter or Miſtreſs of every "ſuch Offender, (the Offender being duly con-"victed as aforeſaid) ſhall forfeit and pay the "like Sum of 2 *s.* 6 *d.* and in caſe of Refuſal, "the Offender ſhall ſuffer Correction, as the "Rulers of this Company, ſhall in their Diſcretion "think fit and neceſſary. Which ſaid Forfeitures "(when paid) ſhall be apply'd to the Uſe of the "poor, aged, decayed, and maimed Members "of this Company, their Widows and Children. "Dated at the Hall of the ſaid Company, this "8th Day of *October*, 1701.

E. Knight, *Clerk*.

Having now done with the Laws and Orders made for the Preſervation of this River, and the well governing thoſe who are employed upon it. We come next to a Deſcription of the Pleaſant Towns and Buildings, which are ſeated on the Banks of it, and whatever elſe is worthy Notice, on either Side, in *Kent*, *Eſſex*, *Middleſex*, and *Surrey:* Beginning, as the Lord Mayor's Juriſdiction does, at *Graveſend* in *Kent*, and *Tilbury-Fort* in *Eſſex*.

Graveſend.

I. *Graveſend*, in *Kent*, being the common landing Place for Strangers and Sea Men, in their Paſſage to LONDON, and the ready Road for *France*, is well inhabited, and much reſorted to, having a great Number of Inns, Taverns, and other Houſes of Entertainment: Its Markets are on *Wedneſdays* and *Saturdays*, which are well furniſhed with Proviſions. It is a Mayor Town, and about 20 Miles from LONDON; the greateſt Part of it was conſumed by Fire in the Year 1727; but was ſoon rebuilt.

At this Place a Centinel is conſtantly ſet to watch all Ships that paſs, which are obliged to be cleared here, altho' already cleared in the Port of LONDON; upon ſeeing any Ship come down the River, he fires a Gun that ſhe may come to, if ſhe refuſes on the firſt Firing, it is repeated twice more, and if ſhe goes on, he gives a Signal to *Tilbury-Fort*, which fires a Cannon upon her: Every Ship that does not call, incurs a Penalty.

Tilbury Fort.

II. The *Block-Houſes*, called *Tilbury-Fort*, are, one near *Graveſend*, in *Kent*, and the other oppoſite to it, near a ſmall Town, called *Tilbury*, in *Eſſex*, which is famous for Queen *Elizabeth*'s going thither to review her Forces, after the Defeat of the *Spaniſh* Armado, on St. *James*'s Day, in the Year 1588. Theſe Forts are well ſtored with Ammunition and Guns, continually mounted and loaded, ſo that no Ship or Veſſel can come in, or go out, of the River, without their Permiſſion. That on the *Eſſex* Side is the largeſt, and moſt open, to command Veſſels; and here is always kept a Garriſon of Soldiers for its Security, with a good Tract of Ground walled in.

Greenhith.

III. *Greenhith*, on the *Kentiſh* Side, is chiefly noted for its Chalk-Pits; many Hoys and ſmall Veſſels being employed to carry to LONDON, and other Places, the Chalk of which Lime, ſo uſeful in Building, is made.

Grayes. Stone-neſs. Long-Reach.

IV. *Grayes*, is an indifferent Market-Town, but of ſome Account for Calves and Poultry. A little more Weſtward is a Place called *Stone-neſs*, which is at the Entrance into that Part of the River called *Long-Reach*.

Dartford-Creek.

V. *Dartford-Creek*, ſo called from the Town of *Dartford*, not far from it. This is a handſome, well inhabited Town, being the high Road from LONDON to *Rocheſter*, *Maidſtone*, *Canterbury*, and *Dover*. By the Help of this Creek, which falleth into the *Thames*, Corn, and other Commodities are eaſily tranſported from thence to LONDON, which makes its Market, which is on *Saturdays*, very much reſorted to.

Crayfordneſs. Erith. Cold-Harbour.

VI. About a Mile Weſt of *Dartford Creek*, is *Crayfordneſs*.

VII. *Erith* is the next Town, which is of no great Account: Over-againſt it, on the *Eſſex* Side, is a Place called *Cold-Harbour*.

Raynham Creek. Dagenham Creek *and* Breach.

VIII. *Raynham Creek* is on the *Eſſex* Side; as is alſo *Dagenham Creek*, where not long ſince, was a great Breach, which overflowed ſeveral hundred Acres of Land, and was for a long Time endeavour'd to be ſtopt in vain, the Works, when they had gone a little Way towards it, being frequently blown up by the Tides; till at length it was undertaken and well performed by Capt. *Perry*. About a Mile and an half more Weſt, is the *Halfway-Tree*, on the *Eſſex* Side, and oppoſite to it, in *Kent*, the *Halfway-Houſe*, ſo called being ſeated in the Mid-way between LONDON and *Graveſend*.

Halfway Tree. Halfway Houſe.

Barking-Creek. Devil's Houſe.

IX. *Barking-Creek* is next, and two Miles farther, on the ſame Side is a Houſe, ſtanding by itſelf, called the *Devil's Houſe*.

Woolwich.

X. *Woolwich* is the next Town on the *Kentiſh* Side, it lies low, and is not reckoned very healthy; but, on Account of the Dock, and Royal Navy, is well inhabited, eſpecially by thoſe, who have their Dependence thereon. In this Dock our beſt Ships of War have been built.

Ham-Creek.

XI. Over-againſt *Woolwich*, on the *Eſſex* Side, is *Ham-Creek*.

The River Lee.

About two Miles more Weſtward, the River *Lee*, or *Ley*, which parts the Counties of *Eſſex* and

and *Middleſex*, falls into the *Thames*. This pleaſant and uſeful River, which is the largeſt in the County of *Hertford*, flows along from *Hertford* and *Ware*, and ſo by the Counties of *Eſſex* and *Middleſex*; waſhing *Low-Layton*, on the Eaſt, a Village which takes its Name from it, and then by *Temple-Mill*, *Old Ford*, and *Stratford*, *Le Bow* to the *Thames*.

An Act of Parliament was made in the Year 1571, the 13th of Queen *Elizabeth*, for a Cut to be made in this River to bring it to LONDON; but it was not made navigable till the Year 1580, by cleanſing and repairing it as far as *Ware*, by Order from the Queen, and the Lords of her Council. *Thomas Fanſhaw* Eſq; who poſſeſſed the Manor of *Ware-Park*, was a great Inſtrument in bringing this to bear, for the more convenient Conveyance of his Goods, *&c.* to and from LONDON, as well as for the Good of the Publick.

The *Malſters* and *Farmers*, in the Pariſh of *Enfield* and the Parts thereabouts were very much diſpleas'd at this; becauſe the Carriage of *Malt* and other Grain by Water to LONDON made them cheaper than could be afforded by thoſe who brought them by Land Carriage, and was therefore a Diminution of their Profits. Whereupon the Country People made Cuts in the River to let out the Water, that it might not have Depth enough to bear Barges, hoping thereby to prevent their Paſſage by that River. A Lock at *Waltham* was attempted to be burnt, of which Complaint being made to the Lord *Burghley*, he ſent his Letters, on the 1ſt of *September* 1581, to Sir *Henry Cock*, Knight, Mr. *Fanſhaw*, and Mr. *Baſh*, Gentlemen in thoſe Parts, to enquire into theſe Diſorders committed in the River *Lee*; and afterwards a Commiſſion of Sewers was iſſued out to ſeveral Gentelmen to examine into theſe Abuſes: And it was found, as appears by a Certificate ſent to the Lord Treaſurer, and the Lord *Hunſdon*, that a Bank or Place in *Enfield-Marſh*, call'd the *Pipler* was twice broken up with Spades and Shovels to let the Water run out of the high Stream in the Night Time. This River Bank was again cut to let out the Water, at another Place in *Enfield*, called *Lotherſey Gate*. Another Bank or Jutte, newly made at *Suſternford*, for narrowing the Water, for the better Paſſage of Boats, was cut up in the Night Time. The Lady *Wroth*'s Old Lock, the Bank there, being firm Ground, was cut up; and being ſtopt divers Times, was broken up again in the Night, commonly by the Men of *Enfield*. *Waltham* Lock was attempted to be ſet on fire with Brimſtone, Roſin, and Straw in the Night. A New Bank or Jutte made at *Odeyſhelp*, at *Halifield-Marſh* in *Cheſhunt*, was alſo cut or broken in the Night.

Its being brought to LONDON, *endeavoured to be prevented.*

Other Obſtructions have at ſeveral Times been attempted to be made in this River; but as the City are by that, chiefly ſupplied with Bread-Corn and Malt, the Magiſtrates of LONDON have taken eſpecial Care to preſerve the Paſſage of it free.

Iſle of Dogs.

The next Place to be noted on the *Thames* is the *Iſle of Dogs*; a low Marſhy Ground, ſo called, as it is reported, from a Waterman's murdering a Man in this Place who had a Dog with him, which would not leave his Maſter till conſtrained by Hunger to ſwim over to *Greenwich*, and doing this frequently, it was obſerv'd by the Watermen plying there, who following the Dog, by that Means, diſcover'd the Body of the murder'd Man. Soon after the Dog ſwimming over to *Greenwich*, ſnarled at a Waterman, who ſat there, and would not be beaten off, which the other Watermen perceiving, and knowing of the Murder, they apprehended this ſtrange Waterman, who confeſs'd the Fact, and was condemned and executed for it.

Greenwich.

XII. Over-against the *Iſle of Dogs*, is *Greenwich*, a pleaſant Town, well inhabited, and once graced with a ſtately Palace, whoſe Foundation was laid by *Humphrey* Duke of *Glouceſter*; out of the Ruins of which, King *Charles* the Second began a fine Building of Free Stone, but for ſome Reaſons diſcontinued it, and King *William* the Third, founded an Hoſpital there, for the Encouragement of Seamen, by making Proviſion for them when by Age, Wounds, or other Accidents, they are diſabled from farther Service at Sea, and not in a Condition to maintain themſelves. As alſo for the Widows or Children of ſuch diſabled Seamen and others, that happen to be ſlain or drowned in the King's Service.

Greenwich Hoſpital.

In Order to which, his Majeſty granted a Parcel of Ground in this Place, containing near nine Acres, with the Royal Palace erected thereon by King *Charles* the Second, which alone coſt that King 36,000 *l.* and tho' King *William* was then engag'd in an expenſive War with *France*, yet his Majeſty was pleas'd to grant 2000 *l.* a Year, payable out of the Exchequer towards the re-edifying, perfecting and endowing this Hoſpital, relying for the reſt upon the voluntary Aſſiſtance and Contribution of his well-diſpos'd Subjects. For the receiving of which, as well as for the conſtituting and eſtabliſhing the Foundation of this Hoſpital, and the Framing of Rules and Statutes for the Government thereof, his Majeſty did alſo appoint Commiſſioners. This Commiſſion was renewed and enlarg'd by Queen *Anne*.

The Park.

Joining to this Palace, is a ſmall, but pleaſant Park, which was deſigned by M. *Le Notre*, the famous *Frenchman*, who plann'd likewiſe St. *James*'s Park. Upon a Hill, about half a Mile from the Houſe, is the Royal Obſervatory, from whence there is a moſt delightful Proſpect; it is inhabited by the Aſtronomical Profeſſor Dr. *Edmund Halley*.

Deptford.

XIII. The next Town is *Deptford*, the upper and lower Parts taken together make it very large: The Upper is the beſt inhabited on Account of his Majeſty's Dock and Store-houſes, for Building and Equipping Ships for the Royal Navy; there is likewiſe another Yard for Building Merchant Ships. This Town parts the Counties of *Kent* and *Surrey*.

Blackwall.

XIV. The next Place we come to is *Blackwall*, on the *Middleſex* Side; where there is a very ſpacious Dock and Yard, for Building and Rigging Ships, belonging to Sir *Henry Johnſon*.

Limehouſe.

XV. *Limehouſe* is a populous Place on the ſame Side, where is built a very large new Church, being one of the Fifty, to be erected by Act of Parliament, made in the Reign of Queen *Anne*.

Rotherhith.

XVI. On the other Side, in *Surrey*, is *Rotherhith*, a populous Place, alſo chiefly inhabited by ſuch, whoſe Dependence is on the Sea.

Near this Place is *Cuckold*'s-*Point*, where there is always a large Pair of Horns fixed to a Pole, the Reaſon of which, neither Mr. *Stow*, nor any one elſe, has accounted for.

Vauxhall.

HAVING paſſed through the Bridge, by LONDON, *Weſtminſter*, *Southwark*, and *Lambeth* Palace, which will be more particularly deſcribed, we come next to *Vaux-Hall*, a Place noted for its Gardens, a great Reſort for young People of Pleaſure in the Summer Seaſon, and made very famous lately, by a new Kind of Entertainment introduced there, after the *Italian* Manner, called a *Ridotto al' Freſco*, which is a Midnight Maſquerade in the open Air.

The Neat-Houſes.

XVII. THE next Place is called the *Neat-Houſes*, chiefly inhabited by Gardeners, who ſupply a great Part of the Town with Kitchen Garden Stuff.

Chelſea.

XVIII. The next is *Chelſea College*, a Royal Hoſpital, for the Entertainment of diſabled, or ſuperannuated Officers and Soldiers, which was founded by King *Charles* II. carry'd on by his Brother, King *James* II, and perfected by King *William* III. More of this will be ſaid in the Chapter of Colleges and Hoſpitals. Joining to it, is a Houſe belonging to the Right Honourable Sir *Robert Walpole*, firſt Lord of the Treaſury, and Chancellor of the Exchequer.

THE Town of *Chelſea* is not large, but has ſeveral well built Houſes in it, and Seats of Noblemen; as the Palace of the Biſhop of *Wincheſter*; a Houſe belonging to the Duke of *Beaufort*, and another to the Duke of *Ancaſter*.

Batterſea.

XIX. *Batterſea*, almoſt over-againſt *Chelſea*, is a pretty good Town; where are likewiſe many Gardeners, who ſerve LONDON and *Weſtminſter* with Garden-Stuff. The principal Houſe in this Town, is the Seat of the Right Honourable *Walter*, Lord Viſcount *St. John* of *Batterſea*.

Putney.

XX. *Putney*, alſo ſeated on the *Surrey* Side, has ſeveral large and good Houſes in it.

Fulham.

XXI. *Fulham*, is on the *Middleſex* Side; a pretty large Town, with ſome good Houſes in it. Between theſe two laſt mentioned Towns, is a Bridge over the *Thames*, which was begun to be built, and finiſhed in the Year 1729.

The New Bridge.

THE Plan of this Undertaking, after ſeveral others had been rejected, was drawn by Mr. *Cheſelden*, a Gentleman, who in his Profeſſion of Chirurgery, has raiſed his Name to the higheſt Degree of Reputation, and by the Directions he gave in this ſtrong, uſeful, and curious Piece of Architecture, has in a great Meaſure, ſhewn the Affinity there is amongſt the Sciences.

UPON the aforeſaid Plan, Mr. *Phillips* executed the Work, which is, beſides the Brick-Work at each End, 789 Feet long; the largeſt Opening for the Paſſage of Veſſels, is in the Middle, 30 Feet wide; at convenient Diſtances, are two more, 25 Feet wide; and two more, nearer the Shoars, 20 Feet wide; all the reſt are 15 and 10 Feet alternately: Thoſe of 15 are open alſo for the Paſſage of Boats; but thoſe of 10 Feet are only for the Water, which has never any Fall, as at *London-Bridge*.

THE Width of this Bridge, for the Paſſage of Carriages, is 24 Feet; and oppoſite to each other, at 10 Feet Diſtance, are Works, which look like Baſtions, well braced to each Row of Piles, and which ſerve as Butrices to the Bridge below, and above make Triangular Receſſes for the Paſſengers, as Coaches, Waggons, *&c.* go by. From this Mechaniſm it happens, that the Rails need none of thoſe Supports called *Spandrels*, which are always uſed in Wooden-Bridges; and all theſe Advantages ariſe without increaſing the Expence.

ON *Putney* Side, there is a Terras of 16 Feet, encloſed from the Water by a Wall; and to prevent the Earth from ſhoving it out, there are Arches turned horizontally; a Contrivance effectual for that End, though never uſed before, by which Means this Wall, though the Tide riſes 12 Feet againſt it, has never bent or ſtarted, and can at any Time be taken down, or repaired, without any Inconvenience, either to the Terras or Paſſage.

THE Money for bulding this Bridge, was raiſed by Subſcription, and anſwers ſo well, that the Subſcribers have, at preſent, Nine *per Cent.* at leaſt for their Money, which is paid them by a Duty called *Pontage*, ſettled by Act of Parliament. Every Coach and ſix Horſes, that go over it, paying 2 *s.* Every Coach and Four, 1 *s.* 6 *d.* Coach and Two 1 *s.* Every Waggon, having four Horſes, 1 *s.* 6 *d.* Leſs than Four, 1 *s.* Every Horſe 2 *d.* and Foot Paſſenger 1 *d.* on *Sundays*; and an Half-penny on other Days; this Difference is made, that ſome Satisfaction may be given to the Ferry, which uſed to be there on *Sundays*. To burn or pull down this Bridge, is Felony, Stat. 19 *Geo.* I. Cap. 36.

WE are informed that an accurate Account of the Mechaniſm of every Part of it, with Cuts, will ſpeedily be publiſhed by the ingenious Gentleman who deſigned the Plan of it; to which we refer our Readers.

Parſon's-Green.

IN *Parſon*'s-*Green*, which belongs to *Fulham* Pariſh, are ſeveral very good Houſes, particularly the Earl of *Peterborough*'s, which has very fine Gardens belonging to it. Weſtward of the Town is likewiſe the Biſhop of LONDON's Palace.

Barn-Elms, *and* Mortlake.

XXII. *Barn Elms*, and *Mortlake*, are both on the *Surrey* Side; the laſt is a long Town, with ſeveral good Houſes in it, the Seats of Merchants and Gentlemen.

Chiſwick.

XXIII. AT *Chiſwick*, on the other Side, is the Seat and Gardens of *Richard* Earl of *Burlington*; a Nobleman diſtinguiſh'd for his fine Taſte in the polite Arts.

Brentford.

Sion-Houſe.

XXIV. NEXT to this is *Brentford*, the Old and the New; the laſt is a conſiderable Market Town, well inhabited, and has ſeveral good Inns, and Houſes of Entertainment in it. Its Market, which is on *Tueſday*, is well ſupplied with Proviſions, brought by the Higlers. Not far from this Town, is a fine old Houſe, called *Sion-Houſe*, formerly belonging to the Earls of *Northumberland*, but now to his Grace the Duke of *Somerſet*, who married the Heireſs of that Family.

Kew-Green.

XXV. OPPOSITE to *Brentford* in *Surrey*, is *Kew-Green*, where are ſeveral good Houſes, eſpecially one belonging to his Royal Highneſs the Prince of *Wales*.

Iſleworth.

XXVI. *Iſleworth*, in *Middleſex*, is a large Town, with many well built Houſes.

Richmond.

XXVII. *Richmond* is a pretty large Town, very agreeable in the Summer Seaſon. His Majeſty has a pleaſant Seat here, in which he takes great Delight. Here is ſtill to be ſeen the Royal Palace, wherein King *Henry* VIII. and Queen *Elizabeth* ended their Days; but it is now much decayed, and parcelled out in Tenements. From the Hill is a moſt beautiful Proſpect of the *Thames*, and neigbouring Towns and Villages. Here is alſo a noble Park, encompaſſed with a Wall, at leaſt, ſix Miles about; which is a Part of her preſent Majeſty Queen *Caroline*'s Dowry. In the Park alſo, belonging to the Palace, is the ſo much celebrated Hermitage, which is a Place of Retirement for her Majeſty, adorned with the Buſto's of thoſe four great *Engliſh* Philoſophers, Sir *Iſaac Newton*, Dr. *Samuel Clark*, Mr. *John Locke*, and Mr. *Wollaſton*.

Ham-Houſe *and Walks.*

XXVIII. A little higher, on the ſame Side with *Richmond*, is *Ham-Houſe*, and Walks, the Seat of the Earl of *Dyſert*.

XXIX. *Twickenham*, on the oppoſite Side, is a handſome Town, inhabited by many Perſons of Quality and Faſhion. Here are the Seats of the Earls of *Bradford* and *Strafford*, of the Counteſſes of *Suffolk*, *Weſtmorland* and *Ferrers*; Mr. Secretary *Johnſtoun*, and Mr. *Pope*, the Poet.

Teddington.

XXX. The next is a ſmall Town, called *Teddington*, of little Account. It's Name, in ſome very antient Records is found to be *Tydeending-Town*, the Tide before the Building of *London-Bridge*, flowing thither, which was the Reaſon of its being ſo called.

Kingſton.

XXXI. We come next to *Kingſton*, in *Surrey*, which is joined to *Kingſtonwick* in *Middleſex*, by a Wooden Bridge, that brings great Advantage to the Town; for the conveying Corn, &c. to its Market, very conſiderable for Grain, Poultry, and all Sorts of Proviſions, and is much reſorted unto every *Saturday*, by Mealmen and Higlers. The Town is large, and well inhabited. It is an antient Corporation, governed by Bailiffs, &c. and enjoyeth large Immunities, being the uſual Place, where one of the Aſſizes for the County is held, and where the Juſtices keep one of their Quarter Seſſions. This Town is of Note, for being the Place, where, upon a Stage in the open Market-place, was ſet the Chair, in which *Athelſtan*, *Ethelred*, and *Edwin* were crowned Kings, and received their Imperial Sceptres; and from thence it is ſaid this Town took its Name of *Kingſton*, being before called *Moreford*.

Thames-Ditton.

XXXII. The next Place is *Thames Ditton*, of little Account.

Hampton-Court.

XXXIII. The next, *Hampton-Court*, which Palace was firſt built by Cardinal *Woolſey*, in the Reign of *Henry* VIII. and was enlarged by the ſaid King, and new beautified by King *Will.* III. who took ſo much delight in it, that he beſtow'd great Coſt on it, to bring it to a new Form. The new Buildings and Gardens there, are truly magnificent; the Avenues leading to it, very ſtately; it has the Advantage of two Parks; and among the Furniture within, are ſome of the fineſt Pictures in *Europe*, particularly the *Cartoons* of *Raphael Urbin*.

Hampton-Town.

NOT far from the Court is *Hampton-Town*, indifferently large with ſome good Houſes in it.

Sunbury.

XXXIV. *Sunbury* is in the ſame County, but of no great Account.

Walton upon Thames.

XXXV. *Walton upon Thames* is a pretty large Town well inhabited.

Shepperton.

XXXVI. *Shepperton* is the next, but a Place of little Account.

Weybridge.

XXXVII. *Weybridge* is a Town well inhabited, where was once a Royal Palace, called *Oatlands*, and where are now two Noblemens Seats, one of the Earl of *Lincoln*, and the other of the Earl of *Portmore*.

Chertſey.

XXXVIII. *Chertſey* in *Surrey*, is at ſome Diſtance from the *Thames*, where is a Bridge of Wood. This Place is famous for the Retirement and Death of Mr. *Abraham Cowley*, the Poet.

Lalam.

XXXIX. *Lalam* is a Place of ſmall Account.

Stanes.

XL. *Stanes*, is a ſmall Market-Town, in the County of *Middleſex*, ſeated on the High Road from LONDON to the Weſtern Parts of *England*. At this Place is a Bridge over the River *Thames*, which leads to *Egham* in *Surrey*; and a little above this endeth the Lord Mayor's Juriſdiction.

Concerning Locks and Wears.

Complaint againſt them.

TO go farther up this River, we ſhall mention ſomething of the Locks and Wears not ſpoken of before. In the Year 1579, there were 23 Locks, 16 Mills, 16 Flood-gates, and ſeven Wears on this River, between *Maidenhead* and *Oxford*. One *John Biſhop* complained of this to the Lord Treaſurer *Burleigh*: To whom he ſhewed how by theſe Stoppages of the Water, ſeveral Perſons, to the Number of 15 or 16, had been drowned, and their Goods loſt, in four Years, who all belonged to Barges and Veſſels that uſed the River.

NOTWITHSTANDING which Complaint, about the Year 1584, or 1585, there were above 70 Locks and Wears. The before-mentioned *John Biſhop* made Complaint again hereof, to the Lord Treaſurer; and in *October* 1585, petitioned the Queen, in the Names of the Widows and Fatherleſs Children, whoſe Huſbands and Parents had been loſt by theſe Means, ſetting forth, the great Miſchief that was done to her loving Subjects, by the great Number of dangerous Locks Wears, Mills, and Flood-gates, unlawfully erected, and made in, and upon many Places of the River, contrary to the Statutes againſt the ſame, neceſſarily provided. He prayed her Majeſty to command, that this Complaint and a Proof thereof, contained in Writing, and thereunto annexed, might be diligently heard, and examined; and ſuch Order taken as the Neceſſity of the Caſe required. He ſpake of ten Kings who made good Laws againſt theſe Stoppages of the Water in the *Thames*, viz. *Henry* III. *Edward* III. *Richard* II. *Henry* IV. *Henry* V. *Henry* VI. *Edward* IV. *Henry* VII. *Henry* VIII. *Edward* VI. and Queen *Elizabeth*.

Reaſons for maintaining them.

THE Perſons concerned in theſe Locks, &c. gave in a Note by way of Petition, to the ſaid Lord Treaſurer, the very Day after this Complaint, ſhewing the Reaſons for maintaining them upon the River; with the Cauſes of the Danger thereof, and ſome Account of the Perſons who were drowned there.

FIRST, That they were of as great Antiquity as the Towns and Villages whereunto they joined, and had as antient Evidence to be ſhewn for them, as any Man hath for any Land he held within the Realm. That they were of great Neceſſity for the Paſſage of Barges, and eſpecially at low Water; for as then, for want of Water, when they lay on the Ground, they had no Help but by ſhutting the ſaid Locks, to ſend down Flaſhes of Water to ſet them on Float, which might otherwiſe lie ſtill for a long Time. That within the Banks and Wears belonging to the Mills, infinite Loads of Chalk and other Rubbiſh were contained, which if they ſhould be looſened, would choak up the Paſſage of the River. That notwithwithſtanding divers and ſundry Laws heretofore made for the Furtherance and Paſſage of Ships, Barges, and other Veſſels; yet were the ſaid Mills, Locks, and Wears within the River of *Thames* never impeached, as Things repugnant to Law, or offenſive to the Commonwealth, until ſuch Time as one *Biſhop* began his outrageous Attempts therein. It was alſo to be underſtood, that the Mills, Locks, and Wears within the River, amounting in the whole to the Number of ſeventy or thereabouts, were for part of the Queen's Inheritance: And for the Reſidue, the Inheritance of divers others of her Subjects, the Queen having only a Way, or Paſſage, for her People through the ſaid Locks, and that *Marlow Lock*, particularly, was well maintained, or better, than ever it was in any Age paſt. And that it was obtained from the Qneen in the Tenth Year of her Reign, and that the ſame was now as well and carefully uſed as ever it was; and ſo fully proved by ſundry Depoſitions, remaining of Record in her Majeſty's Court of *Star-Chamber*; beſides ſundry other Depoſitions taken before the Commiſſioners of Sewers, as alſo by the ſeveral Decrees made in the Queen's ſaid Court of *Star-Chamber*.

Secondly, As for the Cauſes why the Paſſage through theſe Locks, were become ſomewhat more perilous than heretofore they were; That the Barges were now of greater Burthen than ever they uſed to be; that they laded them without any Meaſure; that they were in time paſt, wont to unlade Part of their Lading beneath the Lock, when they were to come up, and take it in again above; and namely, when they brought up but ſeven or eight Loads, whereas now of 20 Loads they commonly would not unlade any thing; that they entertain'd People of no Skill, and ſuch as many of them, uſed not that Foreſight that was proper; that many times they would travel up and down ſo late and ſo early, that they could not ſee what they did; that they commonly ſpared neither Sabbath Day or others; beſides much ill Demeanor too long to be recited; and in fine, that there was more likelyhood of Peril in theſe Days than heretofore, in that the Number of Barges within the Time of Memory, were encreas'd from the Number of ten or twelve, to that of fourſcore, or thereabouts.

Laſtly, As to the Perſons drowned at *Marlow-Lock* within theſe eight Years: One was drowned by manifeſt Negligence, partly by the Barges being over charged with a greater Burthen than ſhould have been: And alſo, that it wanted Waſh-boards on the Sides, as all other Barges commonly had for their Defence; another in Truth was drowned, but not at the Lock; another kill'd by his own Negligence and Folly; another came up the ſaid Lock in the Winter ſo late, as he could not diſcern what he did. That it was no Wonder if they now and then break a Cable, being many Times made of ill Stuff; and their Barges ſo great, and ſo unmeaſurably laden, that in all Ages paſt, ſome now and then, had, by Negligence of Watermen, periſhed, at the ſaid Lock, which next to the Providence of Almighty God, was by the good Foreſight and Proviſion of the Paſſengers chiefly to be avoided, and could not otherwiſe be provided for.

At another Time, when the like Complaint was made againſt theſe Mills, Locks, and Wears, theſe Things were ſaid and proved, for the Maintenance of them. *Firſt*, That they were erected and made, and ſo have continued for many hundred Years, without any Challenge, or Interruption. That the Laws and Statutes of this Realm, whereof the laſt was made in the 12 *Edw.* IV. that relate to the Reformation of Locks and Wears, extend only to ſuch as then were erected, to the Diſturbance of Barges, and other Veſſels. Whereas, at that Time, there was no common Paſſage for Barges, at *Marlow*, or *Byſham*, as it was upon ſtrong Preſumption thought. That it was further to be moſt manifeſtly proved, that within the Memory of ſuch as were then living, there was not above the Number of four Barges that paſſed ſo far into the River *Thames*, as *Marlow*, or *Byſham*; and that ſuch as then paſſed, were not above half the Burthen of ſuch as now commonly paſs by the ſaid River; being near about the Number of threeſcore. That it was moſt certain and true, that ſuch inconſiderate People, and namely of the ſaid Bargemen, as wiſhed, or deſired, the Decay, or pulling down the Locks and Wears, deſired therein but their own great Hinderance, or rather undoing; conſidering, that without them, they could not paſs; and that many Times, and eſpecially at low Waters, they were forced to deſire the ſhutting of the ſaid Locks, that Water might be conveyed to remove their Barges, when they were ſet on Ground. That if the ſaid Wears ſhould be pulled down, there were ſuch Quantities of Chalk, and other Rubbiſh therein, as that by the looſing thereof ſuch Hills would grow in many Places, as that a ſmall Boat, in divers Places of the *Thames*, would hardly paſs. That in Caſe the ſaid Paſſage ſhould be diſturbed, it would not only tend to the great Let and Hinderance of the Queen's Proviſions, and of her City of LONDON, but alſo of divers her Subjects and People. That if any Diſorder were herein, the ſame were to be reformed by the ordinary Proceedings of the Queen's Majeſty's Laws, and not otherwiſe.

And ſo much for the River *Thames*.

CHAP. VII.

LONDON-BRIDGE. *The antient and preſent State thereof: And of other Bridges in the City.*

THE original Foundation of this Bridge over the *Thames*, commonly called *London-Bridge*, by the Report of *Bartholomew Linſted*, the laſt Prior of St. *Mary-Overy*'s Church in *Southwark*, was this: A Ferry being kept in the Place where now the Bridge is built, the Ferryman and his Wiſe dying, left the Ferry to their only Daughter, a Maid, named *Mary*; who, with the Goods left by her Parents, and the Profits of the ſaid Ferry, built a Houſe of Siſters, in the Place where the Eaſt Part of St. *Mary-Overy*'s Church, above the Choir, now ſtands, and where ſhe herſelf lies buried; unto which Houſe ſhe gave the Over-ſight and Profits of the Ferry: But afterwards, that Houſe of Siſters being converted into a College of Prieſts, the Prieſts built the Bridge of Timber, and, from Time to Time, kept the ſame in good Repair; till at length, conſidering the great Charge of Repairing it, there was, by the Aſſiſtance of the Citizens of LONDON, and others, a Bridge built with Arches of Stone.

The Antiquity of the Timber Bridge.

THE Antiquity of the Timber Bridge is very uncertain; but *William* of *Malmsbury* writes, which ſhews it to have been very antient, That, in the Year of our Lord 994, when *Sweyn*, King of *Denmark*, beſieged the City of LONDON, both by Land and by Water, the Citizens defended themſelves, and *Etheldred* their King, ſo manfully, that Part of the Enemy were ſlain in Battle, and Part of them drowned in the River *Thames*, in their haſty Flight, by not taking Heed of the Bridge.

IN the Year 1016, *Canute* the *Dane*, came, with a great Navy, up to LONDON, and cauſed a Trench to be caſt on the South-ſide of *Thames*, through which his Ships were towed to the Weſt of the Bridge; and then with a deep Trench, and ſtrait Siege, he encompaſſed the City about.

EARL *Godwin* alſo, in the Year 1052, with a great Navy, took his Courſe up the River *Thames*, and, finding none offer to reſiſt him on the Bridge, ſailed up by the South-ſide of the ſaid River.

WILLIAM the Conqueror alſo, about the Year 1067, in his Charter to the Church of St. *Peter*'s *Weſtminſter*, confirmed to the Monks ſerving GOD there, a Gate in LONDON, called *Botolph*'s-*Gate*, with a Wharf, which was at the Head of *London-Bridge*.

IT is likewiſe related, that in the Year 1114, the 14th of *Henry* I. the *Thames* was ſo dried up, that between the Tower of LONDON and the Bridge, not only Men on Horſeback waded over it, but great Numbers of Men, Women, and Children, on Foot.

IN the Year 1122, the 22d of *Henry* I. *Thomas Arden* gave to the Monks of *Bermondſey*, and the Church of St. *George* in *Southwark*, five Shillings yearly Rent, out of the Land appertaining to *London-Bridge*.

THERE is a Charter under Seal, to the Effect following:

“ *HENRY*, King of *England*, to *Ralph*, Biſhop of *Chicheſter*, and all the Miniſters of *Suſſex*, ſendeth Greeting. Know ye, &c. That I command, by my Kingly Authority, that the Manor called *Alceſton*, which my Father gave, with other Lands, to the Abbey of *Battel*, be free and quiet from Shires and Hundreds, and all other Cuſtoms of earthly Servitude, as my Father held the ſame, moſt freely and quietly; and namely, from the Work of *London-Bridge*, and the Work of the Caſtle at *Pevenſey*. And this I command upon my Forfeiture. Witneſs, *William de Sontlearche*, at *Berry*.

IN the Year 1136, the 1ſt of King *Stephen*, a Fire began in the Houſe of one *Ailewarde*, near *London-ſtone*, which conſumed Eaſt to *Aldgate*, and Weſt to St. *Erkenwald*'s Shrine in St. *Paul*'s Church. The Bridge of Timber over the River *Thames* was alſo burnt, &c. but afterwards repaired: For *Fitz Stephen* ſays, That in the Reign of King *Stephen*, and of *Henry* II. when Paſtimes were ſhewed on the River *Thames*, Men ſtood in great Numbers on the Bridge, Wharfs, and Houſes, to behold them.

IN the Year 1163, the ſame Bridge was not only repaired, but new made of Timber, as before, by *Peter* of *Colechurch*, Prieſt and Chaplain.

The Stone Bridge began.

ABOUT the Year 1176, the Stone Bridge over the River *Thames*, at LONDON, was began to be founded by the aforeſaid *Peter* of *Colechurch*, near the Bridge of Timber, but ſomewhat more towards the Weſt; for *Botolph* Wharf was, in the Conqueror's Time, at the Head of *London-Bridge*. The King aſſiſted this Work; a Cardinal then being Legate here: And *Richard*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, gave one thouſand Marks towards the Foundation. The Courſe of the River (for the Time) was turned another Way about, by a Trench caſt for that Purpoſe, beginning (as it is ſuppoſed) Eaſt about *Rotherhith*, and ending in the Weſt about *Patrickſey*, now called *Batterſea*. This Work having been thirty three Years in building, was, in the Year 1209, finiſhed by the worthy Merchants of LONDON, *Serle Mercer*, *William Almaine*, and *Benedict Botewrite*, principal Maſters of that Work; for *Peter* of *Colechurch* died four Years before it was finiſhed, and was buried, in the Chapel built on the ſame Bridge, in the Year 1205.

KING *John*, in the 7th Year of his Reign, which was in the Year 1205, granted the Cuſtody of *London-Bridge* to Fryar *Weſt*.

THE ſame King gave certain void Places in LONDON, to build on; the Profits thereof to remain towards the Charges of Building and Repairing the ſame Bridge. A Maſon being Maſter Workman of the Bridge, built from the Foundation, the large Chapel on that Bridge, at his own proper Charges; which Chapel was dedicated to St. *Thomas à Becket*, and was then endowed for two Prieſts, four Clerks, &c. beſides Chanteries, ſince founded for *John Hatfield*, and others: So that in the 23d Year of *Henry* VI. there were four Chaplains in the ſaid Chapel. After the finiſhing this Chapel, which was the firſt Building upon thoſe Arches, ſundry Houſes, at Times, were erected; and many charitable Men gave Lands, Tenements, or Sums of Money, towards ſupporting them. All which was noted in a Table remaining in the Chapel, till the ſame was turned to a Dwelling-houſe, and then removed to the Bridge Houſe.

BY the Account of *William Mariner*, and *Chriſtopher Elliot*, Wardens of *London-Bridge*, from *Michaelmas* the 22d of *Henry* VIII. until *Michaelmas* next enſuing, one whole Year, all the

the Payments and Allowances came to 815 *l.* 17 *s.* 2 *d.* as by Particulars therein ſhewn. By which Account may be gueſſed the great Charges and Diſcharges of the Bridge at this Day, when Things are increaſed to ſo much greater Price. One Part of the Revenues of *London-Bridge*, is a large Quantity of Ground, very improveable, ſituated at *Eglingſgate*, in the Pariſh of St. *Olave's Southwark*, near the *Thames*.

Bridge-Houſe *Land at* Eglinſgate.

THIS Bridge, in leſs than ſeventy Years after it was firſt finiſhed, became ruinous, and for the Reparation of the ſame, two Ways were made uſe of, one by collecting Alms from well-diſpoſed People, throughout the Kingdom; and the other by laying certain Cuſtoms and Taxes upon Goods and Proviſions, that were brought into the City to be ſold.

IN the 9th of *Edward* I. *Anno Dom.* 1280, *London-Bridge* being in a ruinous Condition, the King gave Licence, *de colligend. piis devotorum Subſidiis per totum Regnum*; i. e. For gathering the godly Aids of devout People throughout the Kingdom; *Pro Reparatione ejuſd. quod minatur ruinam*; i. e. For Repairing *London-Bridge*, threaten'd with Ruin.

THERE are Letters Patent of the ſaid King *Edward* I. now extant in the *Tower* Records, exciting all his People to this Work of Charity, to this Effect:

Rex omnibus Ballivis, & Fidelibus ſuis ad quos, &c. *Salutem. Dolentibus nobis,* &c. That is,

The King, to all his Bailiffs, and Liege Subjects, to whom theſe Preſents ſhall come, greeting.

King Edward I. *his Letters Patents, to excite a Contribution to* London-Bridge.

“IT hath been lately notified to us, and grieved us, that *London-Bridge* is in ſo ruinous a Condition; to the Repair of which, unleſs ſpeedy Remedy be put, not only the ſudden Fall of the Bridge, but alſo the Deſtruction of innumerable People dwelling on it, may ſuddenly be feared; and that the Work which may now be helped by ſome before it fall, may, for Want of Aid, come to the Expence of a Damage not to be repaired. Wherefore We, who are bound to take Care of, and more gently to provide for both the publick and the private Commodities, and with Affection to embrace thoſe, whom We perceive to depend upon ſuch Benefits, and them to defend with Royal Safeguard: We command and require you, That when the Keepers of the ſaid coſtly Work of the Bridge aforeſaid, or their Meſſenger, ſhall happen to come to you, (being a Thing We take into our Eſpecial Protection and Defence) to collect every where, throughout our Realm, Aids to the ſaid Work, from pious Devotion, friendly to admit them at the Contemplation of GOD, and in Regard of Charity, and for Shew of Devotion on this Behalf: Not bringing on them, or permitting to be brought, Wrongs, Moleſtations, Loſs, Hindrance, or Grievance. And if any Damage be done them, ye make them Amends without Delay. And when ye ſhall be required by the preſent Keepers, or their Meſſengers, to keep the Reparation of the ſaid Bridge, ye will humbly contribute ſomewhat of your Goods to the ſaid Work, according to your Abilities. And let each of you endeavour to out-run the other in ſuch great Works of Charity; for which ye muſt needs merit from GOD, and gain Thanks of Us. In Witneſs whereof, *&c.* Witneſs the King at *Walſingham*, the 8th Day of *January*.

AND there were other Letters Patents to Archbiſhops, Biſhops, Abbots, Priors, Rectors, and all other Miniſters of the Church, commanding them, “That when the Keepers of that coſtly Work of the Bridge aforeſaid, or their Meſſengers (whom the King took into his ſpecial Protection) ſhould come to gather, every where through their Dioceſes, Rectories, *&c.* or to any of their Juriſdictions, for the ſaid Work, the pious Aids of the Devout, to admit them in the Contemplation of GOD, *&c.* And to permit them to excite the People there with pious Perſuaſions, and charitably to call for the Helps of their Alms to repair the aforeſaid Bridge.

AND becauſe theſe voluntary Alms and charitable Benevolences, were not like to bring in the whole Charge of the Buſineſs; therefore, the next Year, *viz.* 10 *Edward* I. *Anno* 1281, the ſame King iſſued out other Letters Patents, for taking Cuſtoms of all Commodities for the ſame in LONDON, and that for a certain Term of Years, which ran thus:

Rex Majori ſuo LONDON. *Cum nuper, propter ſubitam,* &c.

“WHEN lately, by reaſon of the ſudden Ruin of *London-Bridge*, We commanded, That aſſociating to you Two or Three of the diſcreeter and more loyal Men of the foreſaid City, ye ſhould take, until our Parliament after *Eaſter* next paſt, for the Supply of the Reparation of the foreſaid Bridge, a certain Cuſtom, as in theſe Letters Patents, which We have cauſed to be made from that Time to you, more fully is contained: We, willing that the taking of ſuch Cuſtom be continued longer, command you, That from the Feaſt of St. *Margaret* the Virgin next coming, unto the End of three Years next following compleated, ye take the under-written Cuſtom of the foreſaid Bridge: To wit, of every Man on Foot, bringing Merchandize, or other Things ſaleable, and paſſing over the ſaid Bridge, and betaking himſelf to other Parts, one Farthing; of every Horſeman paſſing that Bridge, and betaking himſelf to other Parts, as aforeſaid, with Merchandize, or other ſaleable Things, one Penny; of every ſaleable Pack, carried and paſſing over the Bridge, one Half-penny. Nor will We in the mean Time, that any thing be taken there on this Occaſion, but in the Subſidy of the Reparation of the Bridge: But the Term of three Years being compleated, let the foreſaid Cuſtom ceaſe, and be void, *&c.* Witneſs, the the King at *Cheſter*, the 6th Day of *July*.

KING *Edward* I. in the ſame Year, ſent to the Mayor, with two or three of the diſcreeter, and more loyal Citizens, joined with him, to lay a Cuſtom during the ſame Term, for the Reparation of the Bridge, upon every Man that paſſed the *Thames*, on either Side of the Bridge, from LONDON to *Southwark*, and from *Southwark* to LONDON, one Farthing; and of every Horſe ſo paſſing, a Penny; and of every Pack ſo paſſing thereon, one Half-penny.

THE like Impoſition and Cuſtom were continued, for the Repairing this Bridge, in 27 and 30 of this King *Edward* I.

IN the 14th of *Edward* II. *Anno* 1323, there was likewiſe Need again of Letters Patents, for gathering Alms and Aids, as before, for the Reparation of the Bridge; and Meſſengers were ſent into all Parts of *England*, for that Purpoſe. And the King alſo ſent his Letters to the Archbiſhops and Biſhops, and other Miniſters of the Church, as before.

KING *Henry* III. in the 54th Year of his Reign, *Anno* 1269, granted the Cuſtody of the

Bridge to the Queen his Conſort, with the Liberties, and all other Things belonging thereunto, for the Term of ſix Years.

SOME Pieces of Ground near *Wolcherch*, were granted by *Edward* I. for the aforeſaid Bridge; and in the ſame King's Reign, *Roger Eſſex* bequeathed a Tenement in the Pariſh of *Alhallows* in *Honey-Lane*, for the Uſe of the Bridge. *Edward* III. alſo granted the Mayor and City, a Place, or Piece of Ground, near the Houſe of *Fryars Minors*, or *Grey Fryars*, for the Reparation of the Bridge.

THE Jurats of one of the Wards of LONDON, in an Inquiſition taken by the Judges Itinerants at the *Tower*, in the Reign of King *Edward* I. preſented, That the Cuſtody of the Bridge, and the Soke thereof, was in the Queen's Hands, they knew not by what Warrant; the Soke thereof had been before in the Hands of the Mayor and Commonalty of the City; but had now remained in the Hands of the King's Mother, ever ſince the Battle of *Eveſham*.

London-Bridge *wreſted from the City.*

THIS was the fortunate Battle, fought by King *Henry* III. in which he beat *Simon de Montfort*, Earl of *Leiceſter*, and the Barons. The Citizens of LONDON, who held with them, ſoon felt the King's Wrath, by having this Bridge, and the Liberty of it, wreſted from them; as they had ſome Time before, when he eſtabliſhed a new Fair in *Weſtminſter*, which laſted for fifteen Days, during all which Time, he obliged them to ſhut up their Shops; and afterwards, to give them freſh Marks of his Diſpleaſure, kept his *Chriſtmas* in the City, and compell'd the Citizens to preſent him with large New-Year's-Gifts. Shortly after, he demanded another Supply of Money, and in ſpite of their Endeavours to the contrary, conſtrained them to give him two thouſand Pounds Sterling.

THE Jurats above-mentioned, preſented the Bridge alſo, on Account of its not being well kept.

IN the Reign of the ſame King *Edward* I. there was another Preſentment; wherein it was ſaid, That *London-Bridge* was always wont to be in the Hands of the Citizens, but was not ſo at that Time: *Et neſciunt quo Warranto.* And tho' the King had ſeized the Liberties of the City into his Hands, yet the Citizens, by theſe Words, ſeemed to ſtand upon their Rights and Privileges.

THE Jurats of another Ward in LONDON, made the ſame Preſentment to the Judges Itinerants, then ſitting at the *Tower*, in theſe Words, *Dicunt, quod Cuſtodia Pontis*, &c. They ſay, that the Cuſtody of the Bridge of LONDON, which is wont to belong to the City, is alienated by the Lady Queen Mother of *Edward* our King; and the Keepers of the ſaid Bridge, appointed by the ſaid Lady Queen, *parum apponunt in Emendatione & Suſtentatione*, &c. lay out but little in the amending and ſuſtaining of the ſaid Bridge: Whence Danger, which GOD forbid, may lightly ariſe, very much to the Damage of the King and the City.

THE Rents and Revenues of the Bridge, and the Duties and Cuſtoms belonging to it, were, without doubt, very conſiderable; but all now came to the Queen, and ſhe ſubſtituted under her, other Keepers, which the City uſed to do; and theſe Men made the beſt of their Time, by making what Gains they could, and neglected the neceſſary Repairs of the Bridge, which the City complained of, and preſented.

THE following Gifts were left by Will, towards repairing *London-Bridge*.

Legacies for the Repair of the Bridge.

John Feckenham, Citizen, by his Will, dated the 11th of *May* 1436, bequeathed to the Mayor and Commonalty of the City of LONDON, a Tenement, with a Shop and Garden, in the Pariſh of St. *Auguſtin Pappey*, between the Tenement and Lands of the Bridge of the City of LONDON, on the Eaſt, &c. to have to the Mayor and Commonalty of LONDON, *ad uſum & ſuſtentationem operis Pontis prædict. in perpetuum.* On Condition, that the Chaplains of the Chapel of St. *Thomas the Martyr*, on the Bridge, do perpetually recommend his Soul in their Prayers, and alſo the Souls of the late Lord *Richard* II. King of *England*, *Edward Boteler*, Knight, and the Lady *Anne* his Wife, *Richard Storme*, and *Alice* his Wife, and the Soul of *Joan*, the ſaid *Feckenham*'s Wife.

ALSO *John Edwards*, by his Will, dated the 8th of *November* 1442, gave to *John Hatherle*, Mayor of the City of LONDON, and to *John Herſt*, and *Thomas Cook*, Maſters of the Work of the Bridge of LONDON, for ever, his Tenement, with a Garden, in the Pariſh of St. *Botolph Aldgate*, towards maintaining and repairing the ſaid Bridge.

A terrible Accident on London-Bridge.

ABOUT four Years after the firſt Building this Stone Bridge, a terrible Accident happened thereon, *viz.* on the 10th of *July* 1212, ſeveral Houſes in the Borough of *Southwark*, and the Church of our *Lady of the Canons* there, being on Fire, and an exceeding great Multitude of People paſſing over the Bridge, to aſſiſt in extinguiſhing, or elſe to gaze at the ſame, all on a ſudden, ſeveral Houſes at the North End were likewiſe ſet on Fire, by the vehement blowing of the South Wind from thoſe that were burning on that Side. The People who were paſſing over the Bridge, would have returned, but were pent up between the two Fires, and expected nothing but preſent Death, which indeed followed; for ſeveral Ships and Veſſels coming to aid them, the unadviſed Multitude ruſhed ſo haſtily therein, that they were immediately ſunk, and almoſt all drowned. It was ſaid that, thro' the Fire and the Wreck, above three thouſand Perſons were deſtroyed, whoſe Bodies were found, many of them half burnt, beſides thoſe that were wholly burnt, and never diſcovered.

Five Arches broke down.

ABOUT the Year 1282, through a great Froſt and deep Snow, five Arches of *London-Bridge* were broke down and carried away.

IN the Year 1289, the Bridge was ſo much decayed, that Paſſengers were afraid to paſs over it, and therefore a great Collection was made by all Archbiſhops, Biſhops, and other Eccleſiaſtical Perſons for the Repair of it; as alſo in the Year 1381, Sir *John Britain* being *Cuſtos* of LONDON.

A Juſting on London-Bridge.

IN the Year 1395, on St. *George*'s Day, there was a great Juſting on *London-Bridge*, between *David* Earl of *Craford* of *Scotland*, and the Lord *Wells* of *England*; in which the Lord *Wells* was, at the third Courſe, born out of his Saddle. The Bridge, at that Time, was only coped on each Side, and not repleniſhed with Houſes, as at preſent.

ON the 13th of *November*, the Year following, the young Queen *Iſabel*, commonly called the *Little*, for ſhe was but eight Years old, was carried from *Kennington*, through *Southwark*, to the *Tower* of LONDON, and ſuch Multitudes of People went to ſee her, that on *London-Bridge*, nine Perſons were crowded to Death, of whom the Prior of *Tiptre* in *Eſſex* was one.

Nine Perſons crowded to Death on London-Bridge.

IN the Year 1426, *John Reinwell* being Mayor, was began to be built the Tower on *London-Bridge*, at the North End of the Draw-Bridge, which was then eaſily and readily to be drawn up, as well for the Paſſage of Ships to *Queen-hith*, as for the Reſiſtance of any foreign Force.

THE other Tower, that was over the Gate at the South End, will be ſpoken of in another Place.

Jack Cade *put to Flight on* London-Bridge.

In the Year 1450, *Jack Cade*, and other Rebels of *Kent*, were overcame by the Citizens of LONDON, on this Bridge, and put to Flight.

An Account of Jack Cade's *Rebellion.*

This *Jack Cade* was an *Iriſhman*, who, at the Inſtigation of the Duke of *York*, aſſumed the Name of *John Mortimer*, of the Houſe of *March*, and raiſed a great Inſurrection in *Kent*, upon Pretence of reforming the Government. Whereupon, the King, [*Henry* VI.] aſſembling a Body of fifteen thouſand Men, headed them himſelf, and marched againſt the Rebels. Upon his Approach, *Cade*, as if he had been afraid, retired, and lay in Ambuſh in a Wood near *Sevenoak*, not queſtioning but the King would follow him: But *Henry*, imagining the Rebels were diſperſed, returned to LONDON, being contented with ſending after them a Detachment of his Army, commanded by Sir *Humphrey Stafford*. This Detachment falling into the Ambuſh, were cut in Pieces.

Rapin, *Page* 575.

At the ſame Time *Cade* began his March towards LONDON, whilſt the King, and the whole Court, retired haſtily to *Kenelworth* Caſtle, leaving a Garriſon in the Tower. *Cade*'s Succeſs againſt *Stafford* increaſed his Army with Multitudes, who flocked from all Parts to join him. The City of LONDON, either through Fear, or ſome other Motive, opened her Gates to the Rebels, and *Cade* entered, as it were, in Triumph, at the Head of his Troops: But he prohibited, under ſevere Penalties, the offering any Injury to the Inhabitants. Next Day, being informed, that the Lord *Say*, High Treaſurer, was in the City, he ordered him to be apprehended and beheaded. Towards the Evening, he retired to *Southwark*, on the other Side of the *Thames*, and continued thus, for ſome Days, to enter the City in the Morning, and to go out again at Night, on Purpoſe to take from the Citizens all Occaſion of Fear.

Cade's Soldiers and the *Londoners*, lived, at firſt, very friendly together; but, at laſt, the Soldiers committing ſome Riot in the City, when they would have entered, according to Cuſtom, in the Morning, they found the Bridge-Gate ſhut againſt them. Whereupon a Battle enſued between them and the Citizens, which laſted all Day, and ended at the Approach of Night, by a Ceſſation of Arms till the Morrow. Mean while, the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and the Chancellor, who had taken Refuge in the Tower, obſerving by their Spies, and the Proceedings of the Rebels, that their Hearts began to fail them, inſtantly drew up a general Pardon, put the Great Seal to it, and cauſed it to be proclaimed in the Night in *Southwark*. The Pardon produced ſo ſudden and ſurpriſing Effect, that before it was Day, *Cade* found himſelf deſerted by his Followers, and forced to fly all alone, and conceal himſelf in *Suſſex*. But the King promiſing by Proclamation, a thouſand Marks to any Perſon that ſhould bring him dead or alive, he was ſlain in his Retreat by *Alexander Iden*, a Gentleman of *Kent*, who brought his Body to LONDON. The Pardon under the Great Seal did not prevent the Execution of many of his Accomplices. Thus ended this dangerous Rebellion, which might have been attended with worſe Conſequences, had it been conducted by a more experienced Leader.

Baſtard of Fawconbridge *burnt all the Houſes on the Bridge.*

To return to the Bridge. In the Year 1471, *Thomas*, the Baſtard of *Fawconbridge*, beſieged *London-Bridge*, burnt the Gate, and all the Houſes to the Draw-Bridge, being at that Time thirteen in Number.

An Houſe on London-Bridge *fell down.*

In the Year 1481, an Houſe, called the *Common-Stage* on *London-Bridge*, fell down into the *Thames*, by which five Men were drowned.

Sir Thomas Wyat *ſtopt at* London-Bridge.

On the 3d of *February*, in the Year 1553, the firſt of Queen *Mary*, Sir *Thomas Wyat* and the *Kentiſh* Men, who were riſen on Account of the Queen's intended Marriage with *Philip* of *Spain*, marched to *Dartford*, and from thence towards LONDON, upon which the Draw-Bridge was cut down, and the Bridge Gates ſhut. *Wyat* and his People enter'd *Southwark*, where they lay till the 6th of *February*, but could get no Entrance by the Bridge, which was well defended by the Citizens, and ſo was forced to go round by *Kingſton*.

The Dimenſions of the Bridge.

The Bridge of LONDON over the River *Thames*, is 1200 Feet long, conſiſts of 19 Arches made of ſquared Stone, 60 Feet high, 30 Feet broad, and 21 Feet diſtant from each other; on both Sides, Houſes are built, which make it look like a continued Street. There was antiently, as before-mentioned, a Chapel on the Eaſt Side, which is now converted into a Houſe, and called the *Chapel-Houſe* to this Day. At the North End of the Draw-Bridge, is a Houſe called the *Non-ſuch* Houſe, ſaid to be framed in *Holland*, and here placed, and that when finiſhed, it had no Nail in it, but was all pinn'd together with wooden Pegs. It is now inhabited by Mr. *Bray*, a Stationer, on one Side of the Way, and Mr. *Weſt*, a Dry-Salter, on the other. Over the Arch on the South Side, are the Arms of Queen *Elizabeth*, and two Dials, ſet up in the Mayoralty of Sir *Patience Ward*, 1681, with this Motto over them:

TIME and TIDE ſtay for None.

All the Houſes upon the Bridge rebuilt.

On each Side, between the Houſes are left three Vacancies, oppoſite to each other, two with Stone Walls, upon which are Iron Rails, that People paſſing along may take a View of the River Eaſt and Weſt, and may alſo ſtep out of the Way of Carts and Coaches, the Paſſage being formerly very narrow, and the Floors of the Houſes that lay croſs the Street, being low, they not only render'd thoſe Places dark, but likewiſe obſtructed the free Paſſage of Carts, if they were loaded any way high, and Coaches, ſo that they could not paſs by one another, which oftentimes occaſioned great Stops upon the Bridge, and was a great Hinderance to Paſſengers. To prevent which Inconveniences, and for the Eaſe of Paſſengers, as well as to add Beauty and Magnificence to this noble Structure, in the Year 1685, all the old Houſes upon the Bridge, from one End to the other, except that ſtately Building joining to the Draw-Bridge, were pulled down, and the Street enlarged from 12 to 20 Feet wide, and the Arch of the *Non-ſuch* Houſe, by the Draw-Bridge, was made two Stories high, as were alſo the other Arches croſs the Street; and then the Houſes were all new built in a regular and uniform Manner.

In Memory of this noble Work, upon the North Side of the high Arch of the aforeſaid Houſe, was ſet up the following Inſcription in Letters of Gold.

Anno MDCLXXXV. *et primo Jacobi* II. *Regis.*

This Street was opened and enlarged from 12, *to the Width of* 20 *Feet.*

Sir James Smith, *Knight, Lord Mayor.*

The three Navigable Locks.

The Rock-Lock.

The three Vacancies before-mentioned, are over three Arches of the Bridge, which are wider than the reſt, and are called the navigable Locks; one of theſe near the Gate is called the *Rock Lock*, it being commonly reported, that there is a Rock growing under the Water there; but we have been aſſured by a Perſon of great Veracity, as well as Curioſity, that a Friend of his, in the

Year 1715, when the Tide was ſo kept back that many People walk'd over the River, went near enough to examine into this, and found it to be Stones joined together with Cement and Iron in ſome Places; and therefore ſuppoſed it was Part of an Arch that had formerly been broken down, and never ſince removed.

The ſecond is called the *Draw-bridge Lock*, and the third, near the Chapel, St. *Mary*'s *Lock*. There is a Fourth between St. *Magnus*'s Church and the firſt Vacancy, called the *King*'s *Lock*.

London-Bridge *ſeveral Times burnt.*

Besides the Fire, before ſpoken of, in the Year 1212, there have been other great Fires on this Bridge. On the 13th of *February* 1632, between the Hours of Eleven and Twelve at Night, a terrible Fire happened, which began in the Houſe of one *Briggs*, a Needlemaker, near St. *Magnus*'s Church, by the Careleſneſs of a Maid-Servant, who ſat a Tub of hot Aſhes under a Pair of Stairs. Before Eight o'Clock the next Morning all the Buildings were conſumed from the North End of the Bridge to the firſt Vacancy, on both Sides, containing 42 Houſes; Water being very ſcarce, the *Thames* being almoſt frozen over.

After this Fire, the North End of the Bridge lay unbuilt for many Years, and had only Deal-boards ſet up to prevent People falling into the *Thames*. Many of which being often blown down by high Winds, made it very dangerous to paſs that Way in the Night.

About the Year 1645, this began to be re-built, but lay unfiniſhed, till the Year 1666, when by the general Conflagration of LONDON, on the 2d of *September*, all the new Buildings were again conſumed, but ſome of the old Houſes, built in the Reign of King *John*, remained unhurt.

The Violence of this Fire, and the Fall of the Buildings, at the North End, did ſo batter and weaken the Stone-Work, upon which they ſtood, that the Repairing the Stone Piers, and Arches, before they could be ſtrong enough to build upon, amounted to 1500*l.* which was all paid out of the Bridge Rents.

The laſt Fire that happened there, was, on the 8th of *September*, in the Year 1725, in the Mayoralty of Sir *George Mertins*, Knt. It began at the Houſe of a Bruſhmaker near St. *Olave*'s-Street, thro' the Careleſneſs of a Servant, and burnt all the Houſes on that Side the Way, as far as the Gate, and ſome on the other.

This occaſioned the Gate to be taken down, and new built, in the Year 1728, in a handſomer Manner than before, having two Poſterns for Foot-Paſſengers, whereas to the old Gate there was but one.

The following Inſcription is over the Arch on the South Side.

> *This Gate was widen'd from 11 to 18 Feet, in the Mayoralty of Sir* Edward Becher, *Knight.*
>
> S. P. Q. L.

And over that are the King's-Arms.

In the Year 1722, in the Mayoralty of Sir *Gerrard Conyers*, to preſerve the Paſſage of the Bridge free, the following Order was publiſhed by the Court of Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council.

“THIS Court being very ſenſible of the great Inconveniences and Miſchiefs which happen, by the diſorderly Leading and Driving of Carrs, Carts, Coaches, and other Carriages over *London-Bridge*, whereby the Common Paſſage there is much obſtructed, doth ſtraightly Order and Enjoin (purſuant to ſeveral former Orders made by this Court for Prevention of thoſe Miſchiefs) That three ſufficient and able Perſons be appointed, and conſtantly maintained; One by the Governors of *Chriſt*'s-*Hoſpital*, One by the Inhabitants of the Ward of *Bridge-within*, and the Other by the Bridge-Maſters; which three Perſons are to give their diligent and daily Attendance at each End of the Bridge, and by all good Means to hinder and prevent the ſaid Inconveniences, and for that Purpoſe to direct and take Care, That all Carts, Coaches, and other Carriages coming out of *Southwark* into this City, do keep all along on the Weſt Side of the ſaid Bridge, and all Carts, Coaches, and other Carriages going out of this City, do keep all along on the Eaſt Side of the ſaid Bridge, and that no Carman be ſuffered to ſtand a-croſs the ſaid Bridge to load or unload, and that they ſhall apprehend all ſuch who ſhall be Refractory, or offend herein, and carry them before ſome of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace for this City and Liberties, to be dealt with according to Law. And further, to prevent the aforeſaid Obſtructions, it is ordered, That the Collector of the Tolls upon the ſaid Bridge, ſhall take Care that the ſaid Duties be collected without making a Stay of the Carts for which the ſame is to be paid. And that none may plead Ignorance hereof, It is further ordered, That this Order be forthwith Printed, and publiſhed in the moſt publick Places on the ſaid Bridge, and within this City, and the Borough of *Southwark*, for the better Obſervation hereof.

A new Draw-Bridge laid.

In the ſame Year, in the Mayoralty of the ſaid Sir *Gerrard Conyers*, *viz.* on the 12th of *May* 1722, The old Draw-Bridge was taken up, and a new one began to be laid; on which Account an Order was publiſhed to give Notice to all People to avoid the Place till the ſame was finiſhed, which was in five Days Time: And it is remarkable, that on that very Day fifty Years, *viz.* on the 12th of *May* 1672, in the Mayoralty of Sir *Robert Hanſon*, the laſt Draw-Bridge had been laid down.

For the better keeping this Bridge in Repair, there are a Comptroller, two Bridge-Maſters, whoſe Names, this Year (1733) are *Webb* and *Lunn*, and Officers under them, and many Years 3000*l.* have been laid out thereon, which is defrayed out of the Ground Rents of the Houſes on the Bridge, Fines, Benefactions, Tolls, &c.

The following Tolls are taken on the Bridge.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
For every Cart or Waggon with ſhod Wheels	00	00	4
For a Dray with five Barrels	00	00	1
For each Pipe or Butt	00	00	1
For a Ton of any Goods	00	00	2
For any Thing leſs than a Ton	00	00	1

The two Officers, called Bridge-Maſters, are choſen, or continued every Year, by the Citizens aſſembled, in their Common Hall, upon an Election, if there are two Candidates, and one require the Polls to be number'd, the Mayor is oblig'd to allow it. One *Turner* brought his Action on the Caſe againſt Sir *Samuel Sterling*, Lord Mayor, in the Year 1669, for refuſing to number the Polls, and diſcharging the Court, ſo that he loſt the Profits, and Judgment was given for the Plaintiff.

To conclude this Article of *London-Bridge*, we ſhall preſent our Readers with the following Verſes upon it, wrote in the Time of Mr. *Stow*.

DE
PONTE LONDINENSI

Ejuſque
Stupendo ſitu & ſtructurâ,
ad inſtar
Celebris Hexaſtichi Poetæ
SANNAZARII, *De urbe* Veneta
Viderat Hadriacis, &c.

Cum *Londinenſem Neptunus* viderat Urbem,
Vectus ibi propriis atque revectus aquis;
Dum denſam penetrat Sylvam Lucoſque ferentes,
Pro ramis funes, pro foliiſque cruces;
Cum ſuper impoſitum Torrenti flumine Pontem
Viderat, & rapido ponere jura freto;
Cum tantos muros, ferrumina, caſtra, tot Arcus
Vidit, & hæc tergo cuncta jacere ſuo;
Arcus, qui poſſent totidem formare Rialtos
Metiri ſiquis ſumma vel ima cupit:
Hæc Deus undarum aſpiciens fluxuſque retrorſum,
Tundere & horrendos inde boare Sonos;
Nunc mihi quanta velis, Terræ miracula pandas,
Eſt primus mundi Pons, ait, iſte ſtupor.

The ſame Paraphraſed in Engliſh *by* JAMES HOWELL, *Eſq;*

" When *Neptune* from his Billows, *London* ſpy'd,
" Brought proudly thither by a high Spring Tyde.
" As through a floating Wood he ſteer'd along,
" And dancing Caſtles cluſter'd in a Throng;
" When he beheld a mighty Bridge give Law
" Unto his Surges, and their Fury Awe:
" When ſuch a Shelf of Cataracts did roar,
" As if the *Thames* with *Nile* had chang'd her Shore;
" When he ſuch Maſſy Walls, ſuch Towers did eye,
" Such Poſts, ſuch Irons, upon his Back to lye;
" When ſuch vaſt Arches he obſerv'd, that might
" Nineteen *Rialto's* make for Depth and Height;
" When the *Cerulean* God theſe Things ſurvey'd,
" He ſhook his Trident, and aſtoniſh'd ſaid;
" *Let the whole Earth now all the Wonders count,*
" *This Bridge of Wonders is the Paramount.*

The Rialto, *the chief Bridge at* Venice.

Of other BRIDGES *in the City.*

There were antiently divers Bridges over ſeveral Rivers, Bourns, and Brooks which ran thro' many Streets and Places of the City; of which ſome are yet remaining; but the reſt were taken down, as any River or Brook was ſtopt up.

Fleet-Bridge. *Fleet-Bridge*, in the Weſt, without *Ludgate*, was, in Mr. *Stow*'s Time, a Bridge of Stone, coped on each Side with Iron Pikes. On the Weſt, towards the South, were alſo Lanthorns, for Lights to be placed in the Winter Nights, for the Convenience of Paſſengers. Under this Bridge ran the Water once called, *The River of the Wells*, afterwards *Turn-Mill-Brook*, and then *Fleet-Dike*, becauſe it ran by the *Fleet*, and, at one Time about it. Since the Re-building LONDON, it is made the Breadth of the Street, for the Convenience of Coaches and Carts. The Sides are raiſed above Breaſt high; and upon two Peers, on each Side, are carved the City Arms and Supporters. Under this Bridge runs the Canal, as it is now called; over which there are likewiſe two other Bridges of Free-Stone; that on the South of *Fleet-Bridge*, is oppoſite to *Bridewell*; and that on the North, is over-againſt the End of *Fleet-Lane*, near the *Fleet Priſon*.

THERE is nothing more neceſſary to be ſaid of this Bridge in this Place; for of the Water Courſe that was antiently here, and of that Part of it which is propoſed to be fill'd up by the City, for which an Act of Parliament was paſs'd in the preſent Seſſion, [1733] we have already ſpoken.

Holborn-Bridge. *Holborn*, or *Old-Bourn* Bridge, was ſo called from a *Bourn*, that in old Times, ran down *Holborn-Hill* into the *River of the Wells*.

Cow-Bridge. *Cowbridge* was ſomewhat more North, over the ſame Water, near *Cowbridge-ſtreet*, or *Cow-Lane*.

THERE were alſo divers Bridges over the Town Ditch, *viz.* without *Aldgate*, *Biſhopſgate*, *Mooregate*, *Cripplegate*, *Alderſgate*, the Poſtern of *Chriſt's Hoſpital*, *Newgate*, and *Ludgate*; and one other over the *River of the Wells*, or *Fleet-Dike*, between the Precinct of the *Black-Fryars*, and *Bridewell*.

THERE were alſo, in old Times, divers Bridges in many Places, over the Water of *Walbrook*; every Perſon who had Lands on either Side the ſaid Brook, being obliged to vault, or bridge, and mend the ſame as far as their Lands extended. And in the 11th of *Edward* III. the Inhabitants upon the Courſe of the Brook, were obliged to pile, or wall the Sides of it. One of the Bridges over *Walbrook* was called *Horſe-ſhoe Bridge*, near the Church of St. *John Baptiſt*, now called St. *John Baptiſt near Dowgate*.

OF all theſe Bridges there are but four remaining, and theſe are all over the Canal; *viz.* *Bridewell-Bridge*, *Fleet-Lane-Bridge*, and *Holborn-Bridge*.

CHAP.

CHAP. VIII.

Of the Antient TOWERS, *and* CASTLES, *that have been in and about the City of* LONDON.

The TOWER *on* London-Bridge.

The Tower at the North End of the Draw-Bridge.

THE next Tower to that of LONDON (which will be treated of in a Chapter by itſelf) was the Tower on *London-Bridge*, at the North End of the Draw-Bridge, which was began to be built in the Year 1426: *John Reinwell*, Mayor of LONDON, laid one of the firſt Corner Stones in the Foundation of it. The other three were laid by the Sheriffs and Bridge-Maſters. Upon every one of theſe four Stones was ingraved, in fair *Roman* Letters, the Word IHESUS; which Stones Mr. *Stow* afterwards ſaw depoſited in the Bridge Store-Houſe, when this Tower was new built of Timber.

THIS Gate and Tower was at firſt ſtrongly built of Stone, and ſo continued till the Year 1577, when, being much decayed, it was began to be pull'd down, and the Traitors Heads thereon, were removed, and ſet on the Tower over the Gate at the Bridge-Foot, towards *Southwark*. When it was thus pulled down, a new Foundation was drawn, and Sir *John Langley*, Lord Mayor, laid the firſt Stone, in the Preſence of the Sheriffs and Bridge-Maſters. In the Year 1579, this new Tower was finiſhed, a beautiful and chargeable Piece of Work, all above the Bridge being of Timber. This is the *Non-ſuch* Houſe, ſpoken of in the laſt Chapter.

The TOWER *on the South of* London-Bridge.

The Tower at the South End of London-Bridge.

THERE was another Tower on *London-Bridge*, over the Gate, at the South End, towards *Southwark*. This Gate, with the Tower thereon, and two Arches of the Bridge, fell down in the Year 1436; but no Man, as it happened, was Hurt thereby. Towards Re-building it, many liberal Citizens gave large Sums of Money.

BAYNARD'S-CASTLE.

Baynard's-Caſtle.

William Fitz-Stephen ſaith, In the Weſt Part of this City were two moſt ſtrong Caſtles; and *Gervaſius Tilbury*, in the Reign of *Henry* II. ſaith, Two Caſtles were built, with Walls and Ramparts, whereof one was in Right of Poſſeſſion *Baynard's*; the other the Barons of *Mountfitchet*. The firſt of theſe Caſtles, Banking on the River *Thames*, was called *Baynard's-Caſtle*, from *Baynard*, a Nobleman, who came in with *William* the Conqueror, and then built it. He died in the Reign of *William Rufus*; after whoſe Deceaſe *Geffrey Baynard* ſucceeded; and then *William Baynard*, in the Year 1111, who, by Forfeiture for Felony, loſt his Barony of *Little-Dunmow*, and King *Henry* gave it wholly to *Robert Fitz-Richard*, the Son of *Gilbert* Earl of *Clare*, and to his Heirs, together with the Honour of *Baynard's-Caſtle*. This *Robert* married *Maude de Sent-Licio*, Lady of *Bradham*, and dying in the Year 1134, was buried at St. *Need's*, by *Richard* Earl of *Clare*. *Walter*, his Son, ſucceeded him, and married *Matilda de Becham*, after whoſe Deceaſe, he married *Matilda*, the Daughter and Co-heir of *Richard de Lucy*, on whom he begat *Robert*, and others. He died in the Year 1198, and was buried at *Dunmow*; to him ſucceeded *Robert Fitz-Water*, a valiant Knight.

ABOUT the Year 1213, there aroſe a great Contention betwixt King *John* and his Barons, on Account of *Matilda*, called *The Fair*, a Daughter of the aforeſaid *Robert Fitz-Water*, whom the King unlawfully loved, but could not obtain; whereupon, and for other Cauſes of the like Sort, there enſued a War throughout the Realm. The Barons being received into LONDON, did great Damage to the King; but in the End, the King did not only baniſh the ſaid *Fitz-Water*, among others, out of the Realm, but alſo cauſed his Caſtle, called *Baynard's-Caſtle*, and his other Houſes, to be demoliſhed. After this a Meſſenger was ſent to *Matilda the Fair*, about the King's Suit, but ſhe not conſenting to it, was poiſoned. *Robert Fitz-Water* being then gone, with others, into *France*, and ſome went into *Scotland*.

IN the Year 1214, King *John* being in *France* with a great Army, a Truce was made between the two Kings of *England* and *France*, for five Years. There being a River, or Arm of the Sea, between the two Armies, a Knight among the *Engliſh* called out to thoſe on the other Side, to Challenge any one among them to come and take a Juſt or two with him; whereupon, without any Delay, *Robert Fitz-Water*, who was on the *French* Side, ferried over, and got on Horſeback, without any one to help him, and ſhewed himſelf ready to the Face of this Challenger, whom at the firſt Courſe he ſtruck ſo violently with his great Spear, that Horſe and Man fell to the Ground; and when his Spear was broken, he went back again to the King of *France*. King *John* ſeeing this, cry'd out, *By God's Tooth*, his uſual Oath, *he were a King indeed, who had ſuch a Knight*. The Friends of *Robert*, hearing theſe Words, kneeled down, and ſaid, *O King! He is your Knight: It is* Robert Fitz-Water. Whereupon, he was ſent for the next Day, and reſtored to the King's Favour; by which Means a Peace was concluded, *Fitz-Water* was reſtored to his Eſtates, and had Leave given him to repair his Caſtle of *Baynard*, and other Caſtles.

IN the Year 1216, the firſt of *Henry* III. the Caſtle of *Hertford*, being delivered to *Lewis* the *French* King, and the Barons of *England*, *Robert Fitz-Water* deſired to have it, becauſe the Keeping thereof did antiently of Right belong to him; but was anſwered by *Lewis*, "That "*Engliſhmen* were not worthy to have ſuch Places "in Keeping, becauſe they betray'd their own "Lord, *&c.*

THIS *Robert* died in the Year 1234, and was buried at *Dunmow*, and *Walter* his Son ſucceeded him. This Barony of *Baynard*, was in the Ward of King *Henry*, during the Non-age of another *Robert-Fitz-Water*, who in the Year 1289, married *Ælianor*, Daughter and Heir to the Earl of *Ferrers*.

ON the 12th of *March*, 1303, the ſaid *Robert Fitz-Water*, did acknowledge his Service to the City for his Caſtle of *Baynard*, before Sir *John Blunt*, Mayor of LONDON; and ſwore upon the Evangeliſts, That he would be true to the Liberties thereof, and maintain the ſame to his Power, and keep the Counſel of the ſame, &c.

The RIGHTS *that belonged to* Robert Fitz-Water, *Chaſtilian and Banner-Bearer of* LONDON, *Lord of* Wodeham, *were theſe:*

Robert Fitz-Water *Chaſtilian and Banner-Bearer of* LONDON.

THE ſaid *Robert* and his Heirs, ought to be, and are chief Banners of LONDON, in Fee for the Chaſtiliary, which he and his Anceſtors had by *Caſtle-Baynard*, in the ſaid City. In Time of War, the ſaid *Robert* and his Heirs ought to ſerve the City, in Manner as followeth; that is,

The Banner of St. Paul.

THE ſaid *Robert* ought to come, he being the Twentieth Man of Arms on Horſeback, covered with Cloth, or Armour, unto the great Weſt Door of St. *Paul*, with his Banner diſplayed before him of his Arms. And when he is come to the ſaid Door, mounted and apparelled, as before is ſaid, the Mayor, with his Aldermen and Sheriffs, armed in their Arms, ſhall come out of the ſaid Church of St. *Paul* unto the ſaid Door, with a Banner in his Hand all on Foot, which Banner ſhall be *Gules*, the Image of St. *Paul*, Gold; the Face, Hands, Feet, and Sword, of Silver. And as ſoon as the ſaid *Robert* ſhall ſee the Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs come on Foot out of the Church, armed with ſuch a Banner, he ſhall alight from his Horſe, and ſalute the Mayor, and ſay to him, *Sir Mayor, I am come to do my Service which I owe to the City.*

AND the Mayor and Aldermen ſhall anſwer;

WE give to you, as to our Banneret of Fee in this City, the Banner of this City to bear and govern, to the Honour and Profit of this City, to your Power.

AND the ſaid *Robert* and his Heirs ſhall receive the Banner in his Hands, and go on Foot out of the Gate, with the Banner in his Hands; and the Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs, ſhall follow to the Door, and ſhall bring a Horſe to the ſaid *Robert*, worth 20 *l.* which Horſe ſhall be ſaddled with a Saddle of the Arms of the ſaid *Robert*, and ſhall be covered with Sindals of the ſaid Arms.

ALSO they ſhall preſent to him 20 *l. Sterling*, and deliver it to the Chamberlain of the ſaid *Robert*, for his Expences that Day. Then the ſaid *Robert* ſhall mount upon the Horſe which the Mayor preſented to him, with the Banner in his Hand: And as ſoon as he is up, he ſhall ſay to the Mayor, That he muſt cauſe a Marſhal to be choſen for the Hoſt, one of the City; which being done, the ſaid *Robert* ſhall command the Mayor and Burgeſſes of the City, to warn the Commons to aſſemble, and all go under the Banner of St. *Paul*; and the ſaid *Robert* ſhall bear it himſelf to *Aldgate*, and there the ſaid *Robert* and Mayor ſhall deliver the ſaid Banner of St. *Paul*, to whom they think proper. And if they are to go out of the City, then the ſaid *Robert* ought to chooſe two out of every Ward, the moſt ſage Perſons, to look to the Keeping of the City, after they are gone out. And this Counſel ſhall be taken in the Priory of the *Trinity* near *Aldgate*. And before every Town or Caſtle, which the Hoſt of LONDON ſhall beſiege, if the Siege continue a whole Year, the ſaid *Robert* ſhall have, for every Siege, of the Commonalty of LONDON, one hundred Shillings, and no more.

THESE were the Rights that *Robert Fitz-Water* had in Time of War. The Rights belonging to him and his Heirs, in the City of LONDON, in Time of Peace, were as follow:

THAT is to ſay, the ſaid *Robert Fitz-Water* had a Soke or Ward in the City, where was a Wall of the Canonry of St. *Paul*, which led down, by a Brewhouſe of St. *Paul*, to the *Thames*, and ſo to the Side of the Mill, which was in the Water coming down from *Fleet-Bridge*, and went by *London-Wall*, betwixt the Fryars Preachers and *Ludgate*, and ſo returned by the Houſe of the ſaid Friars, to the ſaid Wall of the Canonry of St. *Paul*; that is, all the Pariſh of St. *Andrew*, which was in the Gift of his Anceſtors, by the ſaid Seniority: And ſo the ſaid *Robert* had appendant unto the ſaid Soke, all the Things underwritten.

THAT he ought to have a Sokeman, and to place what Sokeman he will, ſo he be of the Sokemanry, or the ſame Ward; and if any of the Sokemanry be impleaded in the *Guildhall*, of any Thing that toucheth not the Body of the Mayor that for the Time is, or that toucheth the Body of no Sheriff, it is not lawful for the Sokeman of the Sokemanry of the ſaid *Robert Fitz-Water*, to demand a Court of the ſaid *Robert*; and the Mayor and his Citizens of LONDON ought to grant him to have a Court; and in his Court he ought to bring his Judgments, as it is aſſented and agreed upon in the *Guildhall*, that ſhall be given him.

IF any therefore be taken in his Sokemanry, he ought to have his Stocks and Impriſonment in his Soken; and he ſhall be brought from thence to the *Guildhall*, before the Mayor, and there they ſhall provide him his Judgment that ought to be given of him: But his Judgment ſhall not be publiſhed 'till he come into the Court of the ſaid *Robert*, and in his Liberty.

AND the Judgment ſhall be ſuch, that if he have deſerved Death by Treaſon, he to be tied to a Poſt in the *Thames* at a good Wharf, where Boats are faſten'd, two Ebbings and two Flowings of the Water.

AND if he be condemned for a common Thief, he ought to be led to the Elms, and there ſuffer his Judgment as other Thieves. And ſo the ſaid *Robert* and his Heirs hath Honour, that he holdeth a great Franchiſe within the City, that the Mayor of the City, and Citizens, are bound to do him of Right; that is to ſay, That when the Mayor will hold a great Council, he ought to call the ſaid *Robert* and his Heirs, to be with him in Council of the City; and the ſaid *Robert* ought to be ſworn to be of Council with the City, againſt all People, ſaving the King and his Heirs. And when the ſaid *Robert* cometh to the *Huſtings* of the *Guildhall* of the City, the Mayor, or his Lieutenant, ought to riſe againſt him, and ſet him down near unto him, and ſo long as he is in the *Guildhall*, all the Judgments ought to be given by his Mouth, according to the Record of the Recorders of the ſaid *Guildhall*. And ſo many Waifes as come ſo long as he is there, he ought to give them to the Bailiffs of the Town, or to whom he will, by the Council of the Mayor of the City.

THIS *Robert* died in the Year 1305, leaving Iſſue, *Walter Fitz-Robert*, who had Iſſue, *Robert Fitz-Water*, to whom the Citizens of LONDON, in the Year 1320, acknowledged the Right which they ow'd to him and his Heirs, for the *Caſtle-Baynard*. He died in the Year 1325, and was ſucceeded by *Robert Fitz-Robert*, *Fitz-Water*, &c. but how the Honour of *Baynard*'s-*Caſtle*, with the Appurtenances, fell from the Poſſeſſion of the *Fitz-Waters*, Mr. *Stow* can give no Account.

Baynard's-Caſtle *burnt, and rebuilt by* Humphrey *Duke of* Glouceſter.

In the Year 1428, the ſeventh of *Henry* VI. a great Fire happening at *Baynard's-Caſtle*, it was new built by *Humphrey* Duke of *Glouceſter*; and after his Attainder and Death, in the Year 1446, it came into the Hands of *Henry* VI. and from him to *Richard* Duke of *York*, who, in the Year 1457, lodged there in his own Houſe.

On the 28th of *February*, in the Year 1460, the Earls of *March* and of *Warwick*, with a great Number of Men, tho' but few of Note, entered the City of LONDON, where they were joyfully received by the Citizens; and upon the 3d of *March*, the Earl of *Warwick* muſter'd his Men in St. *John*'s Field, in the midſt of Throngs of People, whom ordering to be caſt into a Ring about him, he read aloud the Agreement between the King and the late Duke of *York*, with the Act of Parliament by which it was confirmed. That done, he told the People, *Henry* had notoriouſly violated this Agreement, and ſo forfeited, according to the Act of Parliament, his Right to the Crown: Then raiſing his Voice, he asked the People, who ſtood round him, *Whether they would have* Henry *of* Lancaſter *for King?* The whole Multitude crying out, *No, No*; He asked, *Whether according to that Settlement, they would have* Edward, *Son of the late Duke of* York, *to reign over them?* To which all the People anſwer'd with Acclamations, expreſſing their Conſent. Upon this, certain Captains were appointed to carry the Relation of what had been done to the ſaid *Edward* Earl of *March*, then lodged at his Caſtle of *Baynard*, where a great Council was called of all the Biſhops, Lords, Gentlemen, and Magiſtrates, in and about LONDON. *Edward* being preſent in the Aſſembly, ſet forth his Title to the Crown, as well by Birth, as by the aforeſaid Agreement, and deſired it might be adjudged to him. It would have been great Boldneſs to diſpute his Pretenſions at ſuch a Juncture. So, with one Conſent, the Aſſembly declared, that *Henry* of *Lancaſter* having forfeited his Right of enjoying the Crown, during Life, by Breach of the ſolemn Agreement made with the Duke of *York*, and ratified by the Parliament, it was devolved to *Edward*, eldeſt Son of the Duke of *York*. Upon this Declaration, the Crown was offered the Earl; he thanked God and them for his Election, but ſhewed ſome Diffidence in himſelf to take upon him ſo great a Charge, till by the Exhortation of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, the Biſhop of *Exeter*, and certain Noblemen, he yielded to their Requeſt. And the next Day he went to St. *Paul*'s in Proceſſion, made an Offering, and had *Te Deum* ſung. Then was he in great State conveyed to *Weſtminſter*, and there in the great Hall ſet in the King's Seat, with St. *Edward*'s Scepter in his Hand.

Rapin. *Page* 587.

The Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* having asked the People, whether they would have *Edward* Earl of *March* for King; the People anſwer'd with loud Acclamations. Then the King took the Homage of the Lords that were preſent, and the Ceremony concluded with ſinging *Te Deum*. *Edward* was afterwards conducted with great Solemnity to the Biſhop's Palace, where *Henry* uſed to lodge, when he was within the Walls of the City: And the next Day, being the 5th of *March*, he was proclaimed in LONDON, and the neighbouring Towns, by the Name of *Edward* IV.

In the ſeventh Year of King *Edward*'s Reign, many Men were arreſted for Treaſon ſurmiſed againſt them, for which ſeveral were put to Death, and others eſcaped by paying large Sums of Money. Among the reſt, Sir *Thomas Cooke*, Sir *John Plummer*, Knights, *Humphrey Heyward*, and other Aldermen of LONDON, were arreſted and charged with Treaſon, whereof they were acquitted, but loſt their Goods to the King, to the Value of 40,000 Marks, or more, as ſome have written. And for Example, Sir *Thomas Cooke*, a little before Lord Mayor of LONDON, was impeached of High-Treaſon, by one *Hawkins*, for which he was committed to the *Tower*, his Houſe in LONDON was ſeized on by the Lord *Rivers*, and his Lady and Servants turned out of it; the Cauſe being thus:

Hawkins afore-named came, upon a Time, to the ſaid Sir *Thomas Cooke*, requeſting him to lend him a thouſand Marks upon good Security; to which he anſwer'd, that he would firſt know for whom the Money was borrowed. Underſtanding afterwards, that it was for Queen *Margaret*, he anſwer'd, That he had no current Goods that he could diſpoſe of without great Loſs, and therefore deſired *Hawkins* to preſs him no farther about it; yet the ſaid *Hawkins* at length requeſted but one hundred Pounds, but went away without one Penny, and never came after to ask him for any.

Two or three Years after, *Hawkins* was committed to the *Tower*, and brought to the Brake or Rack, commonly called the Duke of *Exeter*'s Daughter, becauſe that Duke was the Inventor of it. By Means of which Pain he revealed many Things, and among the reſt, the Motion which he had made to Sir *Thomas Cooke*; upon which Account the ſaid Sir *Thomas* was troubled, as before related, and indicted of Treaſon. After which a Commiſſion of *Oyer* and *Terminer* was held in the *Guildhall*, where ſat the Lord Mayor, the Duke of *Clarence*, the Earl of *Warwick*, the Lord *Rivers*, Sir *John Fogge*, with other of the King's Council.

To this Place was the ſaid Sir *Thomas* brought and arraigned upon Life and Death, where he was acquitted of the Indictment, and ſent to the Compter in *Bread-Street*, and from thence to the *King's-Bench*. Being thus acquitted, his Wife got Poſſeſſion again of his Houſe, which ſhe found in a very ſad Plight; for the Servants of Sir *John Fogge*, and the Lord *Rivers*, had made Havock of what they pleaſed. Alſo at his Seat at *Giddy-Hall* in *Eſſex*, others had deſtroyed the Deer in his Park, his Conies and Fiſh, and not ſpared even his Braſs, Pewter, Bedding, and whatever could be carried away, for which, not one Penny could be got again in Recompence, nor could Sir *Thomas* himſelf be diſcharged till he had paid 8000 *l.* to the King, and 800 *l.* to the Queen. And becauſe Sir *John Markham*, Knt. then Chief Juſtice of the *Common-Pleas*, had determined ſomewhat againſt the King's Pleaſure, that Sir *Thomas Cooke*'s Offence was not Treaſon, but Miſpriſion of Treaſon, which was not puniſhable by Death, but only by a Fine at the King's Pleaſure, the Lord *Rivers* and the Dutcheſs of *Bedford*, his Wife, procured him to be turned out of his Office.

Richard III. *took upon him the Title of King in* Baynard's-Caſtle.

Edward IV. being dead, leaving his eldeſt Son *Edward*, and his ſecond Son *Richard*, both Infants, *Richard* Duke of *Glouceſter*, then Protector, began to plot for the Crown; and, as it were, by the Election of the Commons in the *Guildhall* of LONDON, took upon him the Title of King in this *Baynard's-Caſtle*.

Henry

☞ *In the foregoing Sheet, Page* 50, *in the laſt Line but one of the ſecond Column, after* Bridewell-Bridge, *read* Fleet-Bridge.

Henry VII. about the Year 1487, the 31ſt of his Reign, repaired, or rather new built, this Houſe, not imbattelled, or ſo ſtrongly fortified like a Caſtle; but far more beautiful and commodious, fit for the Entertainment of any Prince. In the ſeventh Year of his Reign, he and his Queen, were lodged there, and came from thence to St. *Paul*'s Church, where they made their Offering, dined in the Biſhop's Palace, and ſo returned.

In the 18th Year of his Reign, he was lodged there, and the Ambaſſadors from the King of the *Romans*, were brought thither to an Audience, and from thence the King went to St. *Paul*'s, and was there ſworn to the King of the *Romans*, as the ſaid King had ſworn to him.

In the 20th Year of his Reign, he, with the Knights of the Garter, in all their Habits of the Order, rode from the Tower of LONDON, through the City, to the Cathedral Church of St. *Paul*, and there heard Even-Song; and from thence rode to *Baynard*'s-*Caſtle*, where the King lodged, and the next Day, in the ſame Habits, they rode again to St. *Paul*'s in Proceſſion, heard Divine Service, offered, and returned. The ſame Year the King of *Caſtile* was lodged there.

This Caſtle came afterwards to the Earls of *Pembroke*.

On the 19th of *July*, in the Year 1553, the Council, being partly moved by the Right of the Lady *Mary*, and conſidering that moſt of the Realm was inclined to her Side, changed their Opinion, with reſpect to the Lady *Jane Grey*, newly proclaimed Queen; and aſſembling themſelves at *Baynard*'s-*Caſtle*, conſulted with the Earl of *Pembroke*, the Earl of *Shrewsbury*, and Sir *John Maſon*, Clerk of the Council; and ſending for the Lord Mayor, rode to the Croſs in *Cheapſide*, where Garter, King at Arms, with Trumpets ſounding, proclaimed the Lady *Mary*, Daughter to King *Henry* VIII. and Queen *Catherine*, Queen of *England*, &c.

This *Baynard*'s-*Caſtle*, as alſo that of *Mountfitchet*, near adjoining, have been long ſince pulled down, and converted into Timber-Yards, Wood-Wharfs, and private Buildings.

Tower *of* Mountfiquit, *or* Mountfichet.

The next Tower, or Caſtle, banking alſo on the River *Thames*, was called *Mountfiquit*'s-*Caſtle*, belonging to a Nobleman, the Baron of *Mountfichet*, the firſt Builder of it, who came over with *William* the Conqueror, and was ſirnamed, *Le Sire Mountfitchet*. This Caſtle he built in a Place not far diſtant from *Baynard*'s-*Caſtle*, towards the Weſt. This ſame *William Mountfitchet*, lived in the Reign of *Henry* I. and was Witneſs to a Charter then granted to the City, for the Sheriffs of LONDON. *Richard Mountfiquit* lived in the Reign of King *John*; and in the Year 1213, was baniſhed, by that King, into *France*, when, perhaps, he cauſed his Caſtle, among thoſe of other Barons, to be demoliſhed. This, after his Return, might be again built; for the total Deſtruction of it was about the Year 1276, when *Robert Kilwarby*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, began there the Foundation of the Houſe of the *Fryars Preachers* Church, commonly called the *Black-Fryars*, as appeareth by a Charter, dated the 10th of *June*, in the 4th of *Edward* I. remaining in the Records of the Tower; wherein it is declared, That *Gregory de Rockeſley*, Mayor of LONDON, and the Barons of the ſame City, granted, and gave unto the ſaid Archbiſhop *Robert*, two Lanes, or Ways, next the Street of *Baynard*'s-*Caſtle*, and the Tower of *Mountfiquit*, to be applied for the enlarging the ſaid Church and Place, in theſe Words:

“*Gregory Rockeſley*, Lord Mayor, and the Barons of LONDON, granted, and gave to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, *Robert Kilwarby*, two Lanes, or Ways, lying next to the Street of *Baynard*'s-*Caſtle*, and the Tower of *Mountfiquit*, or *Mountfichet*, to be deſtroyed. In the which Place, the ſaid *Robert* builded the late new Church of the *Black-Fryars*, with the reſt of the Stones that were left of the ſaid Tower: For, the beſt and choice Stones, the Biſhop of LONDON had obtained of King *William* the Conqueror, to re-edify the upper Part of St. *Paul*'s Church, which was then (by Chance of Fire) decayed.

The Charter of King *Edward* II. before-mentioned, ran thus:

Edwardus, *Dei Gratia*, &c. *Omnibus*, &c.

“*EDWARD*, Son of King *Edward*, &c. To all, &c. Whereas *Gregory de Rockeſley*, our Mayor of LONDON, and the other Barons of the ſaid City, at our Inſtance, have commonly, and unanimouſly, granted to the Venerable Father, *Robert*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and his Aſſigns, two Lanes contiguous to his Place of *Caſtle-Baynard*, and the Tower of *Montfichet*, to be ſtopt up for the enlarging of the foreſaid Place, and to encloſe them; while yet he ſhall aſſign a like Way to them, and as convenient for the Commonalty of the ſaid City. And We, underſtanding by the foreſaid Mayor, and Barons of the ſaid City, that the ſaid Archbiſhop hath already prepared a better Way, and more convenient for the ſaid Commonalty, than the foreſaid Lanes were: We, to the ſaid Archbiſhop, and his Aſſigns, for Us and Our Heirs, as much as in Us is, do grant, ratify, and confirm, the foreſaid Grant. So that Our ſaid Barons of LONDON, by Occaſion of their foreſaid Grant, nor the Archbiſhop, nor his Aſſigns, on Account of the ſaid changing of the Ways, be accuſed or moleſted for Time to come, before our Juſtices Itinerants at the *Tower* of LONDON, upon Cauſe of Purpreſture made of the foreſaid Lanes. In Teſtimony whereof, &c. Witneſs myſelf at *Weſtminſter*, the 10th Day of *June*, *Anno* 1311, in the Fourth Year of Our Reign.

The Tower *on the* Thames.

There was a Third Tower ſituated on the River *Thames*, near the ſaid *Black-Fryars* Church, on the Weſt Part of it, built at the Citizens Charge; but by Licence and Command of *Edward* I. and *Edward* II. as appeareth by their Grants. By the latter, [King *Edward* II.] in the 10th Year of his Reign, an Impoſition was granted towards the Building a new Tower on the Wall, near the *Fryars Preachers*, which ſtood for two hundred Years; and was, at laſt, taken down by the Command of Sir *John Shaa*, Mayor of LONDON, in the Year 1502. That this Tower was a large and magnificent Building, we may gather from the following Letter from *Edward* I. to the City:

“WHEREAS we have granted you for Aid of the Work of the Walls of our City, and the Cloſure of the ſame, divers Cuſtoms of vendible Things, coming to the ſaid City, to be taken for a certain Time, We command you, That you cauſe

“ to be finiſhed the Wall of the ſaid City, now
“ begun near the Manſion of the *Fryars Preachers*,
“ and a certain good and comely Tower at the
“ Head of the ſaid Wall within the Water of
“ *Thames* there. Wherein We may be received,
“ and tarry with Honour, to our Eaſe and Satiſ-
“ faction in our Comings there; out of the Pence
“ taken, and to be taken of the ſaid Cuſtoms,
“ &c. Witneſs myſelf at *Weſtminſter*, the 8th
“ Day of *July* 1276.

A TOWER *in the Weſt Part of the City.*

ANOTHER Tower, or Caſtle, there was alſo in the Weſt Part of the City, appertaining to the King; for in the Year 1087, the 20th of *William* I. the City of LONDON, with St. *Paul*'s Church, being burned, *Mauritius*, then Biſhop of LONDON, afterwards began the Foundation of a new Church; to forward which Work, King *William* gave the choice Stones of this Caſtle, ſtanding near the Bank of the River *Thames*, at the Weſt End of the City. After *Mauritius*, his Succeſſor *Richard*, purchaſed the Streets about *Paul*'s Church, encompaſſing the ſame with a Wall of Stone, and Gates. King *Henry* I. gave to this *Richard*, ſo much of the Moat, or Wall of the Caſtle, on the *Thames* Side to the South, as ſhould be needful to make the ſaid Wall of the Church-Yard, and ſo much more as ſhould ſuffice to make a Way without the Wall on the North-ſide.

THIS Tower or Caſtle, thus deſtroyed, ſeems to have been in the Place where *Bridewell* now ſtands: For, notwithſtanding the Deſtruction of the ſaid Caſtle, or Tower, the Houſe remained ſo large that many Kings long after lodged therein, and kept their Courts. In the ninth Year of *Henry* III. the Courts of Law and Juſtice were kept in the King's Houſe, whereſoever he lodged, and not elſewhere: And of the Kings being lodged, and keeping their Law-Courts in this Place, might be ſhewn from many Authorities on Record; but for a plain Proof, this one may ſuffice: *Hæc eſt finalis Concordia, facta in Curia Dom. Regis apud Sanct.* Brigid. Lond. *à Die Sancti Michaelis, in* 15 *Dies, Anno Regni* Johannis *Septimo; coram* G. Fil. Petri, Euſtacio *de* Fauconberg, Johanne *de* Geſtlinge, Osbart *Filio* Hervey, Walter *de* Criſping, *Juſticiar. & aliis Baronibus Domini Regis.*

King's Houſe near St. Bride's.

MOREOVER, *Matthew Paris* ſaith, That about the Year 1210, King *John*, in the twelfth Year of his Reign, ſummoned a Parliament at St. *Bride*'s in *London*, where he exacted of the Clergy, and religious Perſons, the Sum of 100,000 *l.* beſides which, the white Monks were compelled to cancel their Privileges, and to pay 40,000 *l.* to the King, &c. This Houſe near St. *Bride*'s being left, and not at all uſed by the Kings, fell to Ruin, inſomuch, that the very Platform lay waſte, and became a Lay-Stall for Filth and Rubbiſh; only a very good Well remained there.

A great Part of this Ground, in the Weſt, was afterwards given to a Biſhop of *Salisbury*; the other Part, toward the Eaſt, remained waſte, 'till King *Henry* VIII. built a ſtately and beautiful Houſe thereon, giving it the Name of *Bridewell*, from the Pariſh, and the Well there. This Houſe he built on purpoſe to entertain the Emperor *Charles* V. in, who in the Year 1522, came into this City.

Bridewell *built by King* Henry VIII.

The TOWER *of* Barbican.

ON the Weſt Side the City, near *Redcroſs-Street*, there was a Tower, commonly called *Barbican*, or *Burhkenning*; for this being built a good Height, and on riſing Ground, was formerly uſed as a Watch-Tower for the City; from whence a Man might view all the City towards the South, and ſee alſo into *Kent*, *Suſſex*, and *Surrey*, and every other Way, Eaſt, North, and Weſt.

Other WATCH-TOWERS.

THERE were of old Time ſome other Watch-Towers, in and about the City, all which were repaired, and others new built, by *Gilbert de Clare*, Earl of *Glouceſter*, in the Reign of *Henry* III. when the Barons were in Arms, and held the City againſt the King: But the Barons being reconciled to his Favour, in the Year 1267, he cauſed all their Burhkennings, Watch-Towers, and Bulwarks, made and repaired by the ſaid Earl, to be pulled down, and the Ditches to be fill'd up; and then was this Burhkenning, among the reſt, demoliſhed; and altho' the Ditch near it, called *Hounſditch*, was ſtopt up, yet the Street, for a long Time, was called *Hounſditch*, but now has the Name of *Barbican*. The Ground on which this Burhkenning, or Watch-Tower ſtood, King *Edward* III. in the Year 1336, and the tenth of his Reign, gave to *Robert Efford*, or *Ufford*, Earl of *Suffolk*, by the Name of the Manor of *Baſe-Court*, in the Pariſh of St. *Giles's without Cripplegate*, LONDON, commonly called the *Barbican*.

TOWER-ROYAL.

Tower-Royal was antiently the King's Houſe, King *Stephen* being there lodged, but afterwards called the *Queen's Wardrobe*. The Princeſs, Mother to King *Richard* II. in the fourth Year of his Reign, was lodged there, being forced to fly from the *Tower* of LONDON, when the Rebels poſſeſſed it. On the 15th of *June*, ſaith *Froſard*, *Wat Tyler* being ſlain, the King went to this Princeſs, his Mother, then lodged in the *Tower-Royal*, called the *Queen's Wardrobe*, where he tarried two Days and two Nights. Which *Tower* (ſaith the Record of *Edward* III. the 36th Year) was in the Pariſh of St. *Michael de Pater-noſter*, &c.

IN the Year 1386, King *Richard*, with Queen *Anne*, his Wife, kept their *Chriſtmas* at *Eltham*, to which Place *Lion*, King of *Armenia*, came to him, under Pretence of making Peace between the Kings of *England* and *France*. Whatever the Occaſion was of his coming hither, he found his Account in it; for, beſides innumerable Gifts, which he received from the King and the Nobility, the King, when he lay in this *Tower-Royal*, at the *Queen's Wardrobe* in LONDON, granted to him by Charter, 1000 *l.* a Year, during his Life. He being, as he affirmed, chaced out of his Kingdom by the *Tartars*. What elſe concerns this *Tower* will be related, when we come to *Vintry Ward*, in which it ſtood.

SERNE'S-TOWER.

Serne's-Tower, in *Bucklersbury*, was another Caſtle or Palace of the Kings of *England*, which King *Edward* III. in the 18th Year of his Reign, appointed his Exchange of Monies to be kept in; and in the 32d, he gave the ſaid *Tower* to his free Chapel of St. *Stephen*'s at *Weſtminſter*.

CHAP. IX.

Of the TOWER *of* LONDON.

The Tower of LONDON.

WILLIAM *Fitz-Stephen* ſaith, “The City of LONDON hath in the Eaſt a very great and moſt ſtrong Palatine Tower, whoſe Turrets and Walls do riſe from a deep Foundation; the Mortar thereof being tempered with the Blood of Beaſts, *&c.*

IT is ſituated upon a large Plot of Ground, called the *Tower Liberty*, which contains both the *Tower-Hills*, the Greater and the Leſs, and Part of *Eaſt-Smithfield*, *Roſemary-Lane*, *Well-Cloſe*, &c.

Its Situation.

IT is encompaſſed with a deep Ditch, in ſome Places 120 Feet Broad, ſupplied with Water out of the *Thames*, which is its Southern Boundary. Over this Ditch it hath two Bridges, one for Carts and Coaches, by the *Lyon*'s-*Tower*; the other for Foot Paſſengers, over a Draw-Bridge on the South Side: Beſides theſe, it hath a Paſſage, or Cut, out of the *Thames*, which is called *Traytor*'s-*Bridge*; becauſe, formerly, all Perſons committed to the Tower for Treaſon, were brought this Way into it, by Boat.

THE Compaſs about the Tower, on the Outſide of the Ditch, is 3156 Feet; and the Quantity of the Ground comprehended within the Walls and Ditch, is twelve Acres, and ſome Rods. The whole, with its Liberty aforeſaid, contains ſomewhat above twenty-ſix Acres of Ground.

The Tower, how within the City. Coke *Inſtit.* P. 4.

WHEREAS the Tower is ſaid to be within the City of LONDON, “It is, ſaith Lord *Coke*, thus to be underſtood: That the antient Wall of LONDON, the Menſion whereof yet appeareth, extended through the Tower; and all that which is environed by the ſaid Wall, that is, on the Weſt Part of it, is within the City, that is to ſay, in the Pariſh of *Alhallow*'s *Barking*, within the Tower Ward. And the reſt of the Tower on the Eaſt Side of the antient Wall, is in the County of *Middleſex*. This, upon Enquiry, was found 13 *Jacob. Regis*, in the Caſe of Sir *Thomas Overbury*, who was poiſoned in a Chamber in the Tower, on the Weſt Side of the old Wall; and therefore *Weſton*, the principal Murtherer, was tried before Commiſſioners of *Oyer* and *Terminer* in LONDON; and ſo was Sir *Gervas Elways*, Lieutenant of the Tower, as Acceſſary.

The Tower Liberties.

THERE is a certain Extent of Ground bordering upon the Tower, to which is annexed the peculiar Liberty of being ſubject to no Juriſdiction but that of the Tower it ſelf. This, being upon the Confines of the City, hath oftentimes occaſioned great Diſputes between the Tower Officers, and the Mayor and City of LONDON; as in the 6th of *Edward* IV. in the 1ſt of Queen *Elizabeth*; and alſo in the Year 1585, as will be ſhewn more at large in the *Chapter* of *Tower-ſtreet* Ward, beſides what followeth.

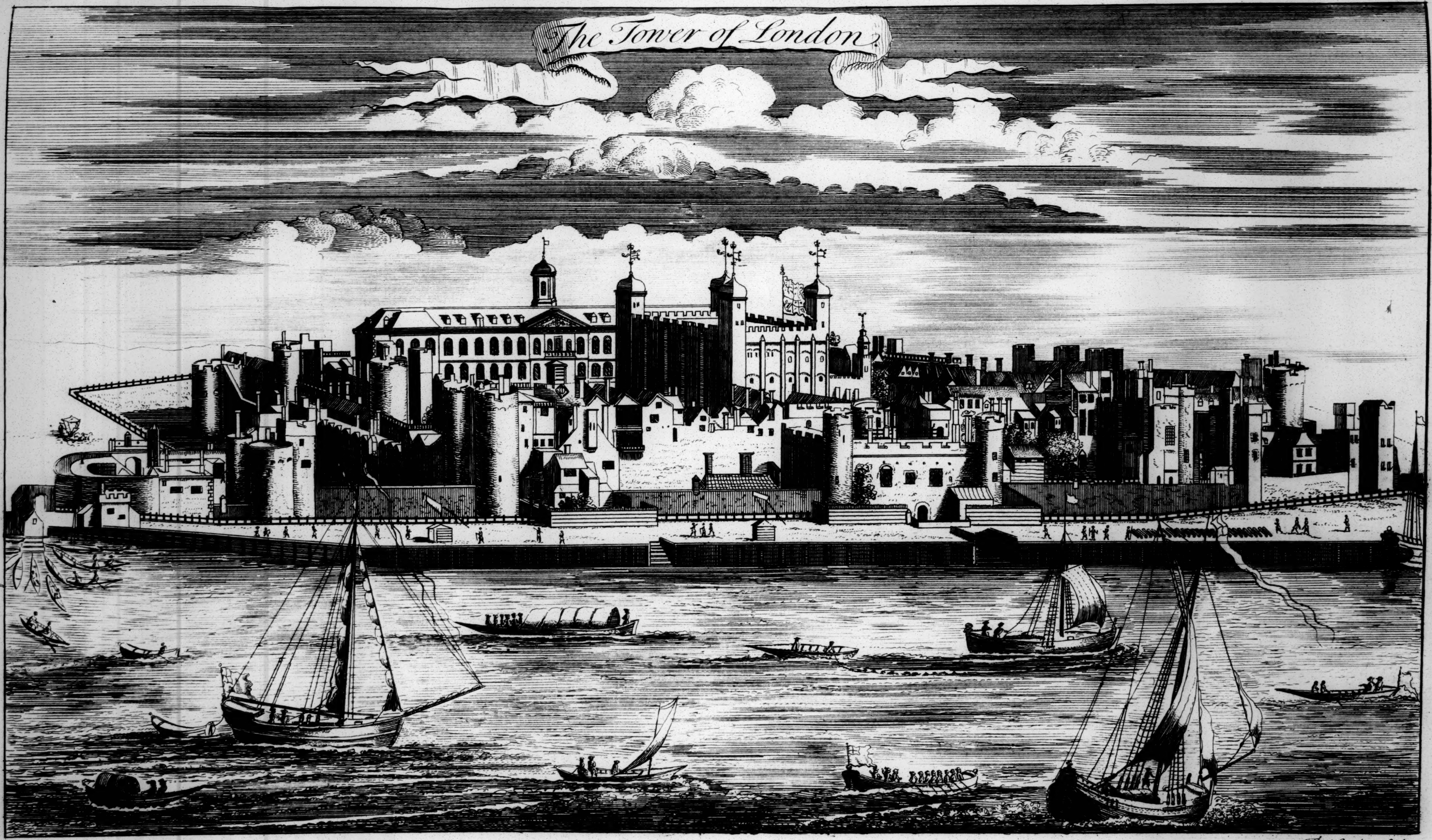
IN *Eaſt-Smithfield*, at the End of *Hog-Lane*, a Gibbet being ſet up, in the Year 1580, for the Execution of one *R. Dod*, for the Murther of one Mrs. *Skinner*, in her own Houſe thereabouts; and the Sheriff having brought the Malefactor to be hanged, Sir *Owen Hopton*, then Lieutenant of the *Tower*, commanded the Sheriffs Officers back again to the Weſt Side of a Croſs that ſtood there, which ſeems to have been the Boundary of the *Tower* Liberties; and then taking the Sheriff and the Malefactor into an Houſe, after ſome Stay they all departed; the Gibbet was taken down, and the Malefactor carried to *Tyburn* in the Afternoon, and there executed.

IN the Year 1589, one *John Cox*, a Limeman, attempted to build a Wharf in the *Thames*, at the Watergate, ſituated about the Weſt End of the *Tower-Wharf*, and had ſet up his Frame. This Place was ſaid to be within the Liberties of the City of LONDON; but he had the Countenance of an Officer of the *Tower*, as he pretended. This Building, by narrowing the Paſſage in that Place to the River *Thames*, would have been a great Inconvenience to many of her Majeſty's Subjects; whereupon Sir *Richard Martin*, Lord Mayor, gave Orders to put a Stop to it, which *Cox* would not obey; but when one from the Lord Mayor commanded him to forbear, he lifted up his Staff to ſtrike him, and ſtill proceeded. Upon which, the Mayor complained to the Lord Treaſurer, deſiring that *Cox* might be commanded to take away his Frame, and leave off his Work. And withal he beſeeched his Lordſhip, That whereas many Times before, Variances had ariſen between the City and the Officers of the *Tower*, about Encroachments upon the common Soil within the Liberties of the City, which ſome Perſons, with regard to their private Profit, had ſuppoſed to appertain to the Officers of the *Tower*; and had therefore procured Grants from ſome Officers unto themſelves, and by that Means raiſed Contention between the City and the Lieutenant of the *Tower*; he humbly beſeeched his Lordſhip to extend his Favour ſo far to the City, that the Titles on each Side might be examined into, that all Occaſions of Controverſy between the City and Lieutenant, and other the Queen's Officers of the *Tower*, might be put an End to.

Contention between the Lord Mayor and Lieutenant of the Tower, *concerning the Liberties.*

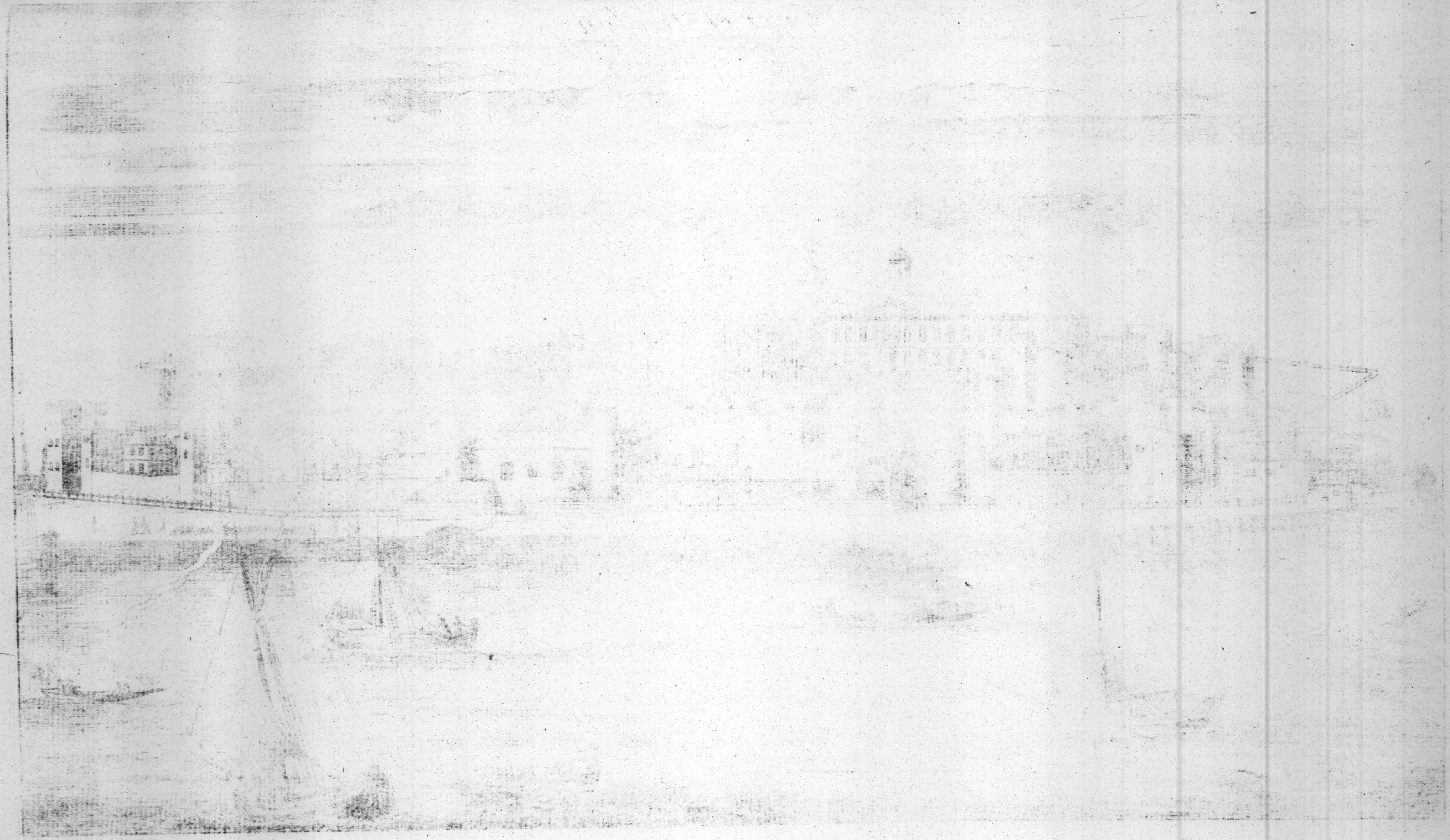
ABOUT the ſame Time, a dangerous Quarrel happened, concerning the ſaid Liberties of the *Tower*. On a *Sunday*, the Apprentices of LONDON took Occaſion to make an Inſurrection, and held their Rendezvous near, or within the Liberties. Thither the Lord Mayor, the Sheriffs, and their Attendants came to them to quell the Tumult, and in the Hurly-Burly, came, it ſeems, within the Liberties; whereat ſome of the People of the *Tower* were moved, as at an Infringement on their Liberties, and began to reſiſt the Mayor and his Attendants: But of this, as an Affront offer'd to him and the City, he complained to the Queen and Council againſt the Lieutenant Sir *Michael Blount*, who, in his own Vindication, gave the following Account of what he had done, *viz.* That as ſoon as he was advertiſed of the Tumult, being in his Lodging in the *Tower*, he went out of the Gate, in his Doublet, Hoſe and Slippers, with only a little Walking-Staff in his Hand, and, by a civil Meſſage, ſent only by one Man, acquainted the Lord Mayor that his Entering within the Liberties bred Offence, and deſired him to remember the Freedom of the Place. That he neither by Word, Meſſage, or any Action, commanded or conſented to any Violence, being offered to the

Lord



The Tower of London

Tho. Gardner Sculp.



Lord Mayor, or Sheriffs, or any of their Company; but did his Endeavour to appeaſe the Tumult, in a peaceable Manner. That he put his own Life in Danger, by going to ſuppreſs the Diſorder, and both reſtrain'd his own, and her Majeſty's Servants, from offering any Violence; and, with his own Hands, drew them, and held them, within the Gates of the Tower. That the Meſſenger he ſent to the Lord Mayor, in a courteous Manner, was aſſaulted, and ill uſed; and, that what Violence was offered, came from the Lord Mayor's Company. All which he was ready to aver and prove, before the Lords of her Majeſty's moſt Honourable Privy Council.

The Buſineſs of ſettling the Bounds between the City and the Tower, was not determined in the Year 1591; altho' the Lord Treaſurer had given Promiſe, that there ſhould ſpeedily be iſſued forth a Commiſſion for that Purpoſe. This Sir *William Webb*, Mayor, by Letter, earneſtly intreated him to, ſaying, It might otherwiſe be a Cauſe of Trouble and Diſſention hereafter, when the Officers of both Places ſhould have Occaſion to viſit their ſaid Bounds, according to Order. In this Letter, the Lord Treaſurer wrote, with his own Hand, the Names of the Perſons to whom the aboveſaid Commiſſion ſhould be directed, *viz.* the Queen's two Chief Juſtices, Chief Baron *Forteſcue*, and the Maſter of St. *Catharine*'s.

In the Mayoralty of Sir *John Spenſer*, in the Year 1595, the Affair was not adjuſted: For certain Apprentices, in the Month of *June*, riſing again in a tumultuous Manner in ſeveral Parts of the City, and chiefly taking their Shelter here, the Mayor, with the Sword-Bearer, and other Officers, came to ſuppreſs them; but the Lieutenant's Men hurt the Sword-Bearer, and pulled down his Sword, although the Lieutenant was preſent: Of which he complained to the Lord Treaſurer.

The Bounds in Diſpute, were at *Little-Tower-Hill*, the *Poſtern*, and *Eaſt-Smithfield*, on one Side; and on the other, the Extent of *Tower-Hill*, and towards *Barking* Church. The Particulars of which will appear, by a Paper in the Tower, entitled,

Points of Controverſy between the City and Lieutenant of the Tower, and other Officers there, as yet, remaining undecided.

I. It is ſaid for the City, That the Poſtern Gate in the End of *London-Wall*, near the Tower of LONDON, is the City's: And that the Houſes built upon, and near unto the ſaid Wall and Poſtern, are the City's, and were all built by the City; and that the City had, and ought to have, the Profit and Juriſdiction thereof: Wherein the City is diſturbed by Mr. Lieutenant.

II. That all the void Ground within the Poſtern-Gate of *London-Wall*, near the Tower of LONDON, *viz.* the whole Hill, and Ground where the Scaffold ſtandeth for the Execution of Traitors, and where the Sheriffs of LONDON receive Priſoners from the Tower to be executed, (from which Place the Bound-Stone is removed, by Mr. Lieutenant's Command) with the Water-Gate, and the Gardens under *London-Wall*, and certain Houſes and Sheds built upon the Soil there, are the City's, and within the Liberties and Freedom of the City of LONDON, and within the Pariſh of *Alhallows Barking*, in the Ward of the Tower of LONDON; and ſo, Time out of Mind, have been, and of Right ought to be. And that the City hath had, and ought to have, the Juriſdiction thereof: Wherein they are likewiſe diſturbed by Mr. Lieutenant.

III. That the whole Ground and Soil, called the *Tower-Hill*, without the Poſtern-Gate, being Parcel of *Eaſt-Smithfield*, is the City's, and within the Liberties, Suburbs, and Freedom of the City: And that the City hath had, and ought to have, the Profits and Juriſdiction thereof. Wherein they are likewiſe diſturbed by Mr. Lieutenant.

IV. Where Mr. Lieutenant holdeth Plea in the Court of the Tower, for all Matters of Debt, Treſpaſſes, *&c.* be the ſame never ſo great, the Truth is, that that Court is only a Court Baron, and no Court of Record: And no Plea ought there to be holden for any other Matter, than may ordinarily be holden in the Court Baron at the Common Law.

V. There be Exactions unjuſtly required and taken of Victuallers, bringing Victuals, Fuel, and other Things by Water to the City; which are taken by the Officers of the Tower, in the Name of Prizage, directly contrary to the Liberties of the City, granted by her Majeſty's Progenitors, and confirmed by her Majeſty.

VI. There be Exactions unjuſtly required and taken at the common Watergate, near the Tower, of Citizens, and others, bringing Joiners Ware, and other Stuff, over the Water, from *Southwark*, and other Places; which was ever wont to be free, and no ſuch Exactions uſed to be taken there.

VII. There be other Exactions alſo demanded and taken of Poor, and others, for drying of Cloaths, whitning of Cloths, and ſuch like, both within and without LONDON Walls; which was alſo wont to be free, and no ſuch Exactions uſed to be taken.

There is another Paper, entitled,

A brief Note, or Abſtract of Proofs, on the Part of the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of LONDON, *touching the Differences between the Lieutenant and them.*

I. Concerning the Poſtern. It appears by divers Accounts, beginning *Anno* 32 *Edward* I. and ſo continuing till *Anno* 7 *Henry* VIII. That the Mayor and Commonalty of LONDON, did repair the Poſtern, and provided Locks and Keys for it, and ſcowred the Ditch there, to their great Charge. That it was called ſometime *Poſterna apud Turrem*; ſometimes *juxta Turrem*, and ſometime the *Poſtern* in the Tower Ditch.

That they appointed Keepers of it, [the Poſtern-Gate] as all other Gates of the City; and in Time of Danger, appointed Men to guard it: And they ſometimes gave Charge to theſe Keepers, that they ſuffered not Leprous Perſons to enter into it; *viz.* 5 *Edward* II. and 19 *Edward* III.

In the 29th of *Henry* VIII. there was made a Preſentment by the Wardmote Inqueſt of LONDON, That the Dwellers there, were common Bawds; and that they lodged ſuſpicious Perſons; uſing theſe Words, *The Poſtern within our Ward.*

The Lieutenant of the Tower, in Anſwer to this, ſaid, That the Citizens had a Poſtern, but it was not this now in Queſtion, but a Poſtern in another Place further to the North in *London-Wall*. To which the City replied, That by all Proofs, the Poſtern which the City had, muſt be a Place of Building and Habitation: But the ſuppoſed Place never was but a Bulwark of Stone; which ſome few Years paſt was taken down, as was teſtified by Witneſſes. Again, the Poſtern which the City had, muſt be a Place of common Paſſage in and out of the City; which the ſuppoſed Poſtern never was, nor ever could be; for it was an Entry into the Bulwark now decayed; and the great Tower-Ditch lieth along to it, which could be no Paſſage, nor ever was, by Bridge, or otherwiſe.

ALSO, it muſt be at the Tower Ditch, as the Evidence doth plainly appear; which the ſuppoſed Place is not.

MOREOVER, Mr. Lieutenant did make no Proof for the Poſtern, but only ſince King *Edward* the IVth's Time; and that only a Proof of Poſſeſſion, *viz.* that they have Leaſed it, and held it ever ſince. Whereas, indeed, the Controverſy hath been as old between the City and them, at the leaſt; and therefore their Poſſeſſion, no quiet Poſſeſſion. And ſo great and old an Adverſary as the Lieutenant of the Tower being in Poſſeſſion, is not eaſily gotten out, eſpecially ſhadowing himſelf under Colour of defending the Queen's Right.

II. TOUCHING the Soil of the *Tower-Hill*, both within and without the Poſtern.

THAT it was proved in the City's Behalf from Time to Time, that they have mended the Way on the Hill within the Poſtern, and erected, and mended the Scaffold, Gallows, and the Gibbets thereon. And when ſome other Perſons, *Anno* 8. *Edward* 4. erected Gallows there, the King, by his Proclamation diſclaimed it, and commanded it ſhould be taken in Derogation of the Franchiſes, Liberties, and Privileges of the City. That it was not till the 6th of *Edward* IV. they did leaſe Gardens here, and received Rents for the ſame. That in that Year of King *Edward* IV. they granted the Queen certain Grounds at *Tower-Hill* near the Poſtern, to build a Chapel on, and from thence the Rents of the City's Gardens ceaſed, and the Queen's Majeſty holdeth the Grounds to this Day.

THAT Preſentments have been made before the Coroner of LONDON, touching the Death of Men on *Tower-Hill*, and in the Tower-Ditch, named in each Place in ſome Pariſh in LONDON.

THAT the Pariſhioners of *Barking* in the *Tower-Ward*, LONDON, had uſed in their Perambulation to compaſs the *Tower-Hill* within the Poſtern.

THAT the Sheriffs of LONDON have uſually received Priſoners out of the Tower, at a Stone near Outergate or Bulwark, to which Place the Liberties of the City reached; but by Order of ſome of the Lieutenants of the Tower, that Stone was taken away.

THAT touching the *Tower-Hill* without the Poſtern, it appeared in 19 *Edward* II. That the City was at Charge to make a Ditch there at the Poſtern. That in 13 *Richard* II. the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens, ſold to the Abbot of *Grace's*, (which is at the fartheſt Part of the ſaid *Tower-Hill* toward the Eaſt) two waſte Pieces of Ground, lying on *Tower-Hill*, on the Weſt Part of the Abbey. That divers antient Preſentments had been made within LONDON, of Encroachments committed in that Place, in 21 *Henry* VII. and in 21 and 22 *Henry* VIII. That the Watering-Place at the End of the *Tower-Ditch*, next to the Poſtern, was defective for Want of Rails; and the Reparation belonged to the Chamber of LONDON. It appeared by antient Accounts, that the *Tower-Ditch*, without the Poſtern, and certain Vaults and Sewers, near the Poſtern, were cleanſed at the Charge of the City. And that at this Day, (*when the Controverſy was on Foot, which was in Queen* Elizabeth's *Reign,*) and Time out of Mind, the City held and leaſed out divers Gardens, lying upon the Poſtern, where Houſes were then newly built.

III. TOUCHING the Watergate. In 3 *Edw.* IV. It was, by Act of Common-Council, appointed to be one of the Places where Ruſh-Boats ſhould be brought for Sale of Ruſhes.

THE ſame Watergate, and the Places near joining to it, had from Time to Time been paved at the Charge of the City.

THE better to underſtand the Pleas on both Sides, here followeth,

The Lieutenant of the Tower his Anſwer to the City's Breviate.

THAT the City by their firſt Article challenged a Poſtern ſituated, as in their own Records is ſpecified, ſometimes *juxta*, ſometimes *prope*, ſometimes *apud Turrim*, which proves, that the Precinct of the Tower Liberty ſhould extend to the Poſtern; but aſſigned no certain Place where the ſaid Poſtern was ſeated.

THAT the ſecond and third Articles made nothing to their Titles. For that they made no direct Proof where that Poſtern ſtood, other than the Poſtern deſcribed in their antient Map; which is moſt probable the Poſtern, whereunto they did make their Challenge. Their Preſentment in Wardmote can give them no Title to the Queen's Soil.

IT is not confeſſed, that the City had a Poſtern near the Poſtern now in Queſtion; and it is abſolutely denied, that any Poſtern ſhould be a common Paſſage, but in the right of Nature ought to be a ſmall Sally only, to view the outward Part of the Wall, and the Ditch, or for ſome privy Way of Paſſage along the Ditch in Time of Danger.

TO all their Allegations it is reply'd, That their Proofs, being only out of their own Manuſcripts, and Memorials, are not of Force ſufficient to diſinherit any Subject of his juſt Poſſeſſion and Title, much leſs her Majeſty.

AS for the Mark-Stone, where the Sheriff uſed to receive the Priſoners, which they would infer to be the City Boundary, it was no Bound Stone, but a looſe Stone. And the Boundaries of LONDON had always the City Arms, or other Mark ſet on them, which this had not, neither could have, being ſo ſmall.

THEIR fee'd Chronicler, Mr. *Stow*, in ſetting out the Boundaries of the Liberty of *Cree-Church*, within *Aldgate*, lately ſold, by the Lord *Thomas Howard*, to the City, doth abuttal it thus, *viz.* From *Aldgate* unto the Gate of the Bailiffs of the Tower, called *Congate*, and all the Lane, called *Chick-Lane*, &c. By this, it appeareth, that the Tower had a Poſtern, and a Gate next unto *Eaſt-Smithfield*, which can be no other but the Tower-Poſtern, now in her Majeſty's Poſſeſſion.

IN 9 *Edward* II. the Mayor of LONDON, *John Giſors*, and Citizens, ſubmit themſelves to the King's Pleaſure, for breaking down the King's Mud Wall, over-againſt the outward Part of the King's Tower. And in the 10th Year of the ſaid King, they paid a Fine of a thouſand Marks for the Offence, and repaired the Wall.

FOR Herbage of the Place, without the Tower, there was anſwer'd unto the King, upon an Account in 16 *Edward* II. for one Year 3 *s.* 6 *d.* And in 29 *Edward* II. *pro Herbagio unius Placæ extra Poſternam veterem*, v. *Sol.* i. e. For Herbage of a Place without the old Poſtern, 5 *s.*

De Siccatione Pellium in Eaſt-Smithfield, *nichil hoc Anno de eo quod propter Perturbationem Hominum Civitatis commotam, nichil inde levari potuerit*, i. e. Concerning drying Pells in *Eaſt-Smithfield*, nothing this Year, for nothing could be levied thence, by reaſon of a Diſturbance raiſed by the Citizens.

Anno 20 Edward. II. *uſque ad Annum primum* Edward. III. xi *li.*

De Herbagio Placæ extra Poſternam, ſeu de Pellibus ſiccandis ſuper Placeas in Eaſt-Smithfield, *extra Portam ejuſdem Turris, non reſpond. Temp. Prædict.*

Anno 2 Edward. III. xi *li.*

THE free Chapel of St. *Mary Grace*'s, is abutalled by Record to lie next the Tower of LONDON, 25 *Edward* III. 36 *Henry* III.

THE King granted to the Abbot of St. *Mary Grace*'s, *juxta Turrim*, all his Tenements in the Pariſh of St. *Botolph*'s *without Aldgate*, between the Place called *Tower-Hill*, and *Eaſt-Smithfield* on the North Part, and a green Place of the King's Land there on the South Part, 36 *Edw.* III.

THE King granted to the Maſter, Brothers and Chaplain, and Siſters of St. *Catherine*'s, that they for ever ſhould have one Fair upon *Tower-Hill*, over-againſt the Abbot of *Grace*'s, upon the King's Ground, in all Places thereof; 20 *Henry* VI.

IT was preſented by the Inqueſt, ſworn before Sir *Anthony Kyngeſton*, Knight, High Conſtable of the Tower, that the King's Ground and Liberty of the Tower, did begin at the Watergate next the *Ram*'s-*Head* in *Petty Wales*, and ſo ſtretched North unto a Mud Wall, called *Pyke*'s *Garden*, now being *Raſe Johnſon*'s, on this Side the *Crutched Fryars*, and ſo ſtrait Eaſt unto the Wall of LONDON, with nine Gardens above the Poſtern, and above the Broken Tower, right unto the midſt of *Hog-Lane* End, and ſo ſtrait unto the *Thames*; and then ſix Feet without the Stairs at the Eaſt Gate of the Tower, towards St. *Catharine*'s, 27 *Henry* VIII.

BY all which it appears, that the Precinct of the Tower, begins at the Tower Dock, and extends unto the End of *Tower-ſtreet*, and ſo is deſcribed to lie *juxta Barking* Church on the Weſt Side, *juxta Crutched Fryars* on the North, *juxta* St. *Mary Grace*'s and St. *Catharine*'s on the Eaſt; *juxta* can have no other Conſtruction, but *Conjunctim*, ſo as there cannot be any Thing *Interpoſitum*, i. e. Put between: And therefore LONDON is ſecluded to have any Soil of Liberty between *Barking* Church, and *Crutched Fryars*, St. *Mary Grace*'s, and St. *Catharine*'s.

St. Peter's Church in the Tower.

WE are now to look within the Tower, which is a Pariſh of itſelf, and the Church is called St. *Peter*'s *ad Vincula*, within the Tower. It is ſaid ſome Time to be the Rectory, ſome Time the Chapelry of St. *Peter*'s. The Bounds of this Pariſh are the whole Compaſs of the Tower, and ſome Ground without, as *Little Tower-Hill*, which was therefore called the King's Soil of *Little Tower-Hill*, joining to which was a Place called the King's Waſte of *Roſemary-Lane*, or *Hog-Lane*: But theſe Boundaries have been an old Controverſy between the Magiſtrates of the City and the Officers of the Tower.

THIS Church is ſituate at the North Weſt Angle of *Northumberland* Walk, at the End of the new Armoury, and fronting the Parade; its Walls are built of bolder and ſquared Stone, and its Roof ſupported by Arches and Columns of the *Gothick* Order; the Floor is paved with Stone, and there are two Iſles.

THE Eaſt End, and more than half down the Sides, is wainſcotted, and the Pillars caſed with Oak about eight Feet high; it is alſo pewed, and the Pulpit and Altar-piece are all of the ſame Wood, the latter is about 14 Feet high, with a Corniſh and Pediment, but the Decalogue is not there depenciled, tho' the Tables are arched, as thoſe uſually for the Commandments, and placed under a Cherub between two Feſtoons, &c. The Roof is ceiled with Timber. The Dimenſions are, Length 66 Feet, Breadth 54, Altitude about 24.

THE Living is a Rectory in the Gift of the King, valued at about 60 *l. per Annum*; the preſent Incumbent is the Reverend Mr. *Hawkins*, paid by the King, as Miniſter of the Tower Garriſon, rated in the King's Books 18 *l.* 3 *s.* 4 *d.* There is no Lecture, nor Organ, Prayers are *Wedneſdays*, *Fridays*, and Holidays, about eleven. The Rector hereof has no Inſtitution and Induction, and the Living is exempt from Archiepiſcopal Juriſdiction.

THE antient Tithes and Benefits belonging to the Rector of this Church, appears in Part by an old Record, 8 *Henry* V. *Pro Joanne Salmonby Rectore Capelle in Turre*, &c. whereby is granted to him 60 *s.* Rent, and the Appurtenances in *Candlewick-ſtreet*, LONDON, for and towards his Subſiſtance 38 *s.* 8 *d.* for that Tenement on *Tower-Hill* and *Little Wales*, 58 *s. per Annum*; from the Hoſpital of St. *Catharine*'s 10 Marks *per Annum*, paid by the Conſtable of the Tower; and 20 *s. per Annum* of his good Will; 13 *s. per Annum* from the Maſter of the Mint; and of every Artificer and Stipendiary a certain Tithe out of their Wages and Stipends. This Church is commonly called St. *Peter*'s *in the Tower*, and antiently called *The Free Chapel of St.* Peter's *in the Tower*. The Incumbent of it was called the Rector of St. *Peter*'s. Several Chaplains alſo belonged to it, to perform ſacred Offices. All which were preſented by the King.

THUS in 21 *Edw.* IV. the Rectory was granted to *William Fitz Herbert*, Clerk, by Patent for Term of his Life. King *Edward* III. ſeems to have been the Founder. For it appears by the Tower Records, that in the 28th of his Reign, for the Rector and three Chaplains, there appointed by the King, he granted certain Rents, at a certain Cuſtom of *Stabotes* or *Stalbotes*, which were a kind of Fiſher Boats. And two Years after, to wit, in the 30th of his Reign, he added two Chaplains more. And for the Maintenance of the Rector, and five Chaplains of this St. *Peter*'s, there were granted by the King certain Allowances to be paid for ſome Tenements in LONDON, and at *Tower-Hill* and *Petty Wales*. And moreover, Fees of the Conſtable, and of the Officers, and of the Moneyers. And in the 36th of the ſame King *Edward* the Founder, he granted a Chaplainſhip. *Conceſſ. Tho. de O. unam perpetuam Capellaniam ſive Cantariam*, i. e. To *Thomas de O.* one perpetual Chaplainſhip, or Chantry in the Chapel there. And laſtly, there is, 27 *Henry* VI. a Confirmation of the King's Grants and Donations to the Rector here.

THIS Church, no doubt, was formerly very large and ſpacious, ſince the Kings ſometimes went thither themſelves to their Devotions. In *Henry* III's Time, here were two Stalls for the King and Queen: And it had two Chancels belonging to it. The Chancel of St. *Peter*, and the Chancel of St. *Mary*. It was adorned alſo with St. *Mary* and her Shrine, and with the Images of St. *Peter*, St. *Nicholas*, and St. *Catharine*. There is a Letter mandatory from the King to the Keeper of the Tower Works, in the 25th *Henry* III. *Anno* 1241, for the Repair, and farther adorning this Church; which runs thus:

“ Rex eiſdem [Cuſtodibus Operationis
“ Turris] Salutem. Præcipimus vobis quod Can-
“ cellum beatæ *Mariæ* in Eccleſia Sancti *Petri*
“ infra Ballium Turris noſtræ LONDON. &
“ Cancellum beati *Petri* in eadem Eccleſ. & ab
“ introitu Cancelli beati *Petri* uſque ad ſpatium
“ iiij Pedum ultra Stallos ad opus noſtrum &
“ Reginæ noſtræ in eadem Eccleſia factos, bene
“ & decenter lambruſcari faciatis, & eoſdem

“ Stallos depingi. Et Mariolam cum ſuo “ Tabernaculo, & Ymagines beatorum *Petri, Nicolai*, & *Catharinæ*, & Trabem ultra Altare “ Beati *Petri*, & parvum patibulum cum ſuis “ Ymaginibus de novo colorari, & bonis coloribus “ refriſcari. Et fieri faciatis quandam Ymaginem de Sancto *Chriſtophoro* tenente & portantem Jeſum, ubi melius & decentius fieri poteſt; & depingi in predicta Eccleſia. Et fieri “ faciatis tuas Tabulas pulchras, & de opt. Coloribus, & de Hiſtoriis beatorum *Nicholai*, & “ *Catharinæ* depingi ante Altaria dictorum Sanctorum in eadem Eccleſia; & duos Cherumbinos “ ſtantes a dextris & a ſiniſtris magni patibuli pulchros fieri faciatis in prædict. Eccleſia cum “ hyllari vultu & jocoſo: Et preterea unum Fontem Marmoreum cum Columpnis Marmoreis “ bene & decenter inſciſis. Et Cuſtum, &c. ut “ ſupra. [*Scil.* Quod ad hoc poſueritis per Viſum & Teſtimonium legalium hominum, computabitur vobis ad Scaccar.] Teſte, ut ſupra, “ *Scil.* Rege ap. Windles. x° die Decembr.

Which is thus tranſlated into *Engliſh*.

“ The King to the Keepers of the Tower “ Work, ſendeth Greeting. We command you to “ bruſh or plaiſter with Lime, well and decently, “ the Chancel of St. *Mary*, in the Church of St. “ *Peter*, within the Bailiffwick of our Tower of “ LONDON, and the Chancel of St. *Peter* “ in the ſame Church; and from the Entrance “ of the Chancel of St. *Peter*, to the Space of “ four Foot beyond the Stalls made for our own “ and our Queen's Uſe in the ſame Church, and “ the ſame Stalls to be painted; and the Little “ *Mary*, with her Shrine, and the Images of St. “ *Peter*, St. *Nicholas*, and St. *Catharine*, and “ the Beam beyond the Altar of St. *Peter*, and “ the little Croſs, with its Images, [*i. e.* of “ *Chriſt, John* and *Mary*] to be coloured anew, “ and to be refreſhed with good Colours. And “ that ye cauſe to be made a certain Image of “ St. *Chriſtopher*, holding and carrying *Jeſus*, “ where it may beſt and moſt conveniently be “ done, and painted in the aforeſaid Church. “ And that ye cauſe two fair Tables to be made, “ and to be painted of the beſt Colours, concerning the Stories of the bleſſed *Nicholas* and “ *Catharine*, before the Altars of the ſame Saints “ in the ſame Church. And that ye cauſe to be “ made two fair Cherubims with a chearful and “ joyful Countenance, ſtanding on the Right and “ Left of the Great Croſs in the ſaid Church: “ And moreover, one Marble Font with Marble “ Pillars, well and handſomely wrought. And “ the Coſt that for this you ſhall be at, by the “ View and Witneſs of Liege Men, ſhall be “ reckoned to you at the Exchequer. Witneſs “ the King at *Windſor*, the 10th Day of *December*.

Perſons of Diſtinction buried, and Monuments in St. Peter's *Church in the* Tower.

In this Church ſeveral Perſons of great Diſtinction have been buried; namely,

Perſons of Diſtinction buried in St. Peter's *in the Tower.*

Sir *Richard Cholmondeley*, ſometime Lieutenant of the Tower, in the Reign of *Henry* VII.

Here is a Monument erected to the Memory of him and his Wife, which ſtood formerly in the Middle of the Church; but hath been removed to the Side, againſt the North Wall. His Figure is in Armour; and hath a Collar gilded, which ſeems to be a Collar of SS about his Neck, and a Roſe hanging before. Upon the Edges of the Stone, the Figure lies upon, is this Inſcription. *Jacent Corpora* Richardi Cholmondeley *Militis, & Dominæ* Eliſabethæ *Conjugis ſuæ. Qui - - - - Quorum omnibus Deus propitietur.* Amen.

John Fiſher, Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, who was beheaded on *Tower-Hill*, the 22d of *June* 1535. His Body was firſt buried in the Church-yard of *Alhallows Barking*, and afterwards removed hither.

Sir *Thomas Moore*, Lord Chancellor of *England*, beheaded at the ſame Place, on the 6th of *July* 1535; but his Corpſe was afterwards removed from hence to the Church of *Chelſea*, in *Middleſex*, by his Daughter *Roper*.

George Bullen, Lord *Rochford*, beheaded on the 17th of *May* 1536, on *Tower-Hill*.

Anna Bullen, Wife to King *Henry* VIII. beheaded two Days after, *viz.* on the 19th of *May* 1536, on a Scaffold erected on the Green within the Tower, being accuſed of Inceſt and Adultery with her own Brother, *George* Lord *Rochford*, above-mentioned, who, it is ſaid, coming to her Bed-ſide to ſollicit a Suit, leaned down to whiſper her in the Ear, which the Spies gave out he did to kiſs her; but it is the moſt probable, that the Inſtruments of the Pope were the Contrivers of the Crimes laid to the Charge of this Queen, who gave great Encouragement to thoſe of the reformed Religion; and that her Death was rather ſought after, than merited by her, ſeems very likely, from the King's being married to the Lady *Jane Seymour*, the next Day after her Death.

Thomas Cromwell, Earl of *Eſſex*, who, from a Blackſmith's Son at *Putney*, came to be a great Favourite of King *Henry* VIII. but at laſt loſt his Head on *Tower-Hill*, and was here buried, *Anno* 1540.

Catharine Howard, the fifth Wife of King *Henry* VIII. beheaded on *Tower-Hill*, on the 13th of *February* 1541.

Edward Seymour, Duke of *Somerſet*, who was beheaded on *Tower-Hill*, *January* the 24th, 1552.

John Dudley, Duke of *Northumberland*, who loſt his Head at the ſame Place, on the 22d of *Auguſt*, 1553.

On the North Side of the Altar of this Church, is a very ſtately Monument, with Columns and Entablement of the *Corinthian* Order, in Memory of Sir *Richard* and Sir *Michael Blount*, both ſucceſſively Lieutenants of the Tower. Sir *Richard* died the 11th of *Auguſt*, 1564; and Dame *Mary*, Wife of Sir *Michael Blount*, one of the Co-heirs of *Thomas Moor* of *Biſſiter*, died *December* the 22d, 1592.

There is on the Pavement, an engraven Stone for *Cobham Doves*, of *Dover*, Mariner, the 20th of *Auguſt*, 1608.

On the South Side of the Chancel is a Marble Monument in Memory of Sir *Allen Apſley*, Knt. fourteen Years Lieutenant of the Tower, and one and twenty Victualler of the Royal Navy. He died the 24th of *May*, 1630.

Close by this are the Buſto's of a Man and a Woman, and the Figures of two very young Children, cumbant on their Left-Side, adorned with the Figures of two Cupids cut in Marble, but with no Inſcription.

On the Pavement is a Stone for *John Agges*, Yeoman, Warder of the Tower 33 Years: Died the 20th of *January*, 1640.

Another for *Frances*, Wife of *William Povey*, Gent. and Daughter of *Edward Sherborn*, Eſq; Clerk of the Ordnance. She died *October* the 22d, 1669.

And one for *Talbot Edwards*, late Keeper of his Majeſty's Regalia; 30th of *September* 1674. Aged 80.

On the North Side of the Church is a neat black and white Marble Monument, adorned with two Chambers of Cannon, inſtead of Columns,

lumns, adorn'd with the Figure of a Ship under Sail, done in *Baſſo Relievo*; alſo a Cherub, Cartouches, &c. with this Inſcription done in Gold Letters on Black Marble.

“Erected in Memory of Captain *Valentine Pyne*, late Maſter-Gunner of *England*; ſecond Son of *George Pyne*, of *Currimallet*, in the County of *Somerſet*, Gent. who following the Footſteps of his Father, in Loyalty and Obedience to his Sovereign, trailed a Pike, under the Command of his ſaid Father, in the late Expedition at *Calais*, in the Year 1625; and in the Year 1627, in the Expedition of the Iſle of *Rhee*. After that he betook himſelf to his Majeſty's Fleet, where he ſerv'd at Sea till the late unhappy Rebellion, and during that Rebellion, in his Majeſty's Service by Land; after whoſe Death he voluntarily followed the Command of Prince *Rupert*, for the Space of fifteen Years, both in his Expedition at Sea, and in the Wars of *Germany*, till his now Majeſty's happy Reſtoration; ſince which Time, he commanded ſome of his Majeſty's Ships in the firſt War againſt the *Dutch*: And in Recompence of his faithful Service, his Majeſty was graciouſly pleaſed to elect him Maſter-Gunner of *England*. In which Capacity he departed this Life, (which he led ſingle) the laſt Day of *April*, *Anno Dom.* 1677. in the 28th Year of his Majeſty's Reign. Aged 74 Years.

Under which is the following ACROSTICK.

U ndaunted Hero, whoſe aſpiring Mind,
A s being not willing here to be confin'd,
L ike Birds in Cage, in narrow Trunk of Clay,
E ntertain'd Death, and with it ſoar'd away:
N ow he is gone, why ſhould I not relate,
T o future Age, his Valour, Fame and Fate?
I uſt, Loyal, Prudent, Faithful; ſuch was he,
N ature's Accompliſh'd, World's Epitome.

P roud he was not; and tho' by Riches try'd,
Y et Virtue was his ſafe, his ſureſt Guide.
N or can devouring Time his rapid Jaws
E re eat away thoſe Actions he made Laws.

AGAINST a Pillar fronting Southward, is a great white Marble Monument, enriched with Trophy Work, an Urn, Cherub, and Palm Branches, with this Inſcription:

M. S.

“JONÆ MORI Equitis aurati, in agro Lancaſtrienſi apud Vicum Whitelee nati viii die Februarii, Ann. à partu Virginis MDCXVII.

“QUI ob egregiam erga principem ſuum fidelitatem ſummam in rebus mathematicis ſcientiam & ſingularem in negotiis peragendis ſolertiam & induſtriam, à rege *Carolo* II. ad officium Superviſoris Generalis rei Tormentariæ bellicæ evocatus eſt.

“QUO Munere dum dignè fungitur, ingenuas etiam diſciplinas arteſque Mechanicas non magis ad animi ſui oblectamentum quam publica patriæ commoda ſtudioſiſſime excoluit. Et imprimis Aſtronomiæ & Nauticæ artis fautorem beneficentiſſimum ſe præbuit eaſque promovendi cauſa ſpeculum Grenovicenſem (Jubente rege) extruit, curavit, inſtrumentis idoneis locupletavit, editiſque Mathematicis operibus utiliſſimis orbi inclaruit.

“VIXIT annos 62. devixit 27. Aug. An. Chriſti MDCLXXIX.

“Filium unicum de uxore chariſſima ſuſceptum poſt ſe reliquit, qui fundem quem pater tenuerat & locum & honoris gradum adeptus, præpropera Morte extinctus, hic unà ſepultus eſt. Maria filia è duabus natu Major, ejuſque maritus *Gulielmus Hanway*, Generoſ. patri optimo, & fratri, Monumentum hoc, LL. MM. PP.

UNDER the Communion-Table lies the Body of *James Scott*, Duke of *Monmouth*, Natural Son to King *Charles* II. who ſome, indeed, pretend was married to the Duke's Mother, altho' the King declared the contrary in the Publick *Gazette*.

THIS unfortunate Gentleman coming over from *Holland* in a hoſtile Manner, and levying War againſt King *James* II. loſt his Head for the ſame on *Tower-Hill*, on *July* the 15th 1685, the very next Day after his being brought to Town, having been routed and taken at the Battle of *Sedgmore*.

ALSO within the Altar Rails, was buried *George* Lord *Jefferies*, Baron of *Wem*, Lord Chancellor of *England*, who, when he was Lord Chief Juſtice, being ſent into the Weſt, with a Commiſſion of *Oyer* and *Terminer*, to try and judge thoſe who had been concerned in the Rebellion againſt King *James* II. condemned and executed ſuch Numbers of Men, that he made it his Boaſt, “That he had hanged more Men, than all the Judges of *England* ſince *William* the Conqueror.

AFTER the Revolution, being committed Priſoner to the Tower, he died there, as ſome will have it, of Grief, at the latter End of the Year 1688.

AT the North Eaſt Angle of the Church, a Monument of white Marble, with his Buſto, is erected for *William Bridges*, Eſq; on which is this Inſcription;

To the MEMORY of

“*William Bridges*, Eſq; late Inhabitant of this Place, and Surveyor-General of the Ordnance.

“IN that, and other conſiderable Offices, thro' which he paſſed, at different Times, a diligent and faithful Servant to the Crown, and to his Country in Parliament; aſſiduous in publick Buſineſs, and, in his private Life, poſſeſſing an happy Equality of Temper, adorned with exemplary Sobriety and Virtue. He died *October* 30, 1714, and lies buried at the Eaſt End of this Chapel.

“*Elizabeth Bridges*, his only ſurviving Siſter and Executrix, hath cauſed this Monument to be erected, as a grateful Memorial of the beſt of Friends and Brothers. *Anno Dom.* 1716.

IN the Pavement in the South Iſle is a Stone with this Inſcription:

“HERE lies the Body of Mrs. *Rebecca Silveſter*, the youngeſt Daughter of Mr. *Thomas* and *Sarah Silveſter*, who departed this Life the 7th of *January* 1717, aged 16 Years, 3 Months, and 3 Days,

NEAR that, another with the following Inſcription:

“HERE lieth the Bodies of *Elizabeth* and *Hannah*, Daughters of *John* and *Elizabeth Jones*, of the Tower. They departed this Life, *Elizabeth* on the 6th of *Auguſt* 1704; and *Hannah* on the 31ſt of *January* 1706: As alſo the Body of Mr. *John Briſtow*, who departed this Life the 30th of *November* 1718.

How ſoon alas! for in his early Bloom,
In Prime of Life he meets an earthly Tomb;
As by the Number of his Days appears,
Which reach'd but juſt to one and twenty Years.
O! where's that ſtubborn Soul that can forbear,
Hearing this Loſs, and not let fall a Tear?

NEAR the Communion-Table is a Stone, thus inſcribed,

"HERE lies the Body of Mr. *Edward Silveſter*, eldeſt Son of Mr. *Thomas* and Mrs. *Sarah Silveſter*, who departed this Life, the 12th of *October*, 1718, in the 28th Year of his Age.

"ALSO the Body of *Thomas Silveſter*, the youngeſt Son of *Thomas* and *Sarah Silveſter*, who departed this Life, the 27th Day of *May*, 1727, in the 28th Year of his Age.

A little lower in the South Iſle, on a white Marble Stone in the Pavement, is this Inſcription.

"HERE lies *Catharine*, the beloved Wife of the Honourable Colonel *Williamſon*, Deputy-Lieutenant of the Tower, who lived eſteem'd, and died lamented by all who knew her, *March* the 25th, 1729.

IN the ſame Iſle, a whole Family lies buried under a Stone with this Inſcription.

"To the Memory of *Elizabeth*, Wife of *James Whittaker*, who died *September* the 11th 1731, aged 39; and of *William*, their ſecond, and *Thomas*, their third Son. And to the Memory of *James Whittaker*, eldeſt Son of the ſaid *James* and *Elizabeth*, who died *April* the 7th, 1732, aged 9.

Memor eſto brevis ævi.

"AND to the Memory of *James Whittaker*, Gent. Huſband of the aboveſaid *Elizabeth*, and Father of the ſaid Children, who died *December* the 4th, 1732, aged 39.

See how the Juſt, the Virtuous, and the Strong,
The Beautiful, the Innocent, the Young,
Here, in promiſcuous Duſt, together lie,
Reflect on this, depart, and learn to die.

THE laſt Perſon mention'd on this Grave-Stone died of the Bite of a Mad Dog.

St. John's Chapel in the Tower.

BESIDES the Chapel or Church of St. *Peter*, there was formerly another Chapel, in the White Tower, for the more private Uſe of the Kings and Queens when they reſided in the Tower. This aſcends by a great many Steps; it is dark and venerable for the Pillars, which are very antique. The Uſe it is at preſent put to, is for repoſiting the old Records; but in antient Times, when it was uſed, as a Chapel, Care was taken for the Repairs thereof, as was for that of St. *Peter's*. And King *Henry* III. the ſame Day that he order'd the Repairs of the latter, did the ſame for this Chapel of St. *John*, for that was the Saint it was dedicated to; as appears by this Record.

Rex Cuſtodibus Operationis Turris LONDON. *Sal. precipimus vobis*, &c. Wherein, after Command given for amending the Leaden Gutters, and doing other Things needful for the Great Tower, he proceeded to require them alſo to take Care of the Repair, and Adorning of the Chapel there.

"DEALBARI etiam faciatis totam Capellam Sancti *Johannis* Evangeliſtæ, in eadem Turri. Et fieri faciatis in eadem Capella tres Feneſtras vitreas, unam Scil. ex Parte Boreali cum quadam *Mariola* tenente Puerum ſuum, reliquam in Parte Auſtrali (cum Imagine) de Trinitate; & tertiam de Sancto *Johanne* Apoſtolo & Evangeliſta in eadem Parte Auſtrali. Et depingi faciatis Patibulum & Trabem ultra Altare ejuſdem Capel. bene & bonis Coloribus. Et fieri faciatis & depingi duas Imagines pulchras, ubi melius & decentius fieri poſſint in eadem Capell. unam de Sancto *Edwardo* tenente anulum, et donante et tendente Sancto *Johan*. Evangeliſta, &c.

THAT is, "And that ye cauſe the whole Chapel of St. *John* Evangeliſt in the ſaid Tower to be whited. And that ye cauſe three Glaſs Windows in the ſame Chapel to be made; to wit, one on the North Side, with a certain Little *Mary* holding her Child; the other on the South Part, with the Image of the *Trinity*, and the third of St. *John* the Apoſtle and Evangeliſt on the ſame South Part; and that ye cauſe the Croſs and the Beam (*i. e.* the Rood) beyond the Altar of the ſame Chapel, to be painted well, and with good Colours. And that ye cauſe to be made and painted two fair Images, where more conveniently and decently they may be done in the ſame Chapel, one of St. *Edward* holding a Ring, and giving and reaching it out to St. *John* Evangeliſt, &c.

DENOTING thereby, perhaps, that King to be Founder of the Chapel; and this the Ceremony in thoſe Days of dedicating holy Places to the Saints.

Of the GOVERNOR *and Principal* OFFICERS *of the Tower.*

Conſtable of the Tower.

THE Chief Officer of the Tower of LONDON is called the Conſtable, which is a Poſt of high Honour as well as great Truſt. *Othowerus* was the firſt Conſtable, in the Reign of King *Stephen*; and *Acolivillus*, *Otto*, *Godfrey Magnaville*, Earl of *Eſſex*, his Succeſſors in the ſame Reign.

Henry Fitz-Aucher, and *Othou*, were Conſtables of the Tower in the Reign of *Henry* III. but an exact Liſt of all the Perſons, who have enjoyed this high Truſt is not to be come at; however, the five following are mentioned in a Patent of King *Richard* II. granted to Sir *Thomas Murrieux*, viz. *John Darcy*, *John de Beauchamp*, *Robert le Morle*, *Richard la Vache*, and *Alan de Buxhil*. *John Holland*, Duke of *Exeter*, was Conſtable of the Tower, in the Reigns of King *Henry* V. and King *Henry* VI.

Edward V. *and his Brother murther'd in the Tower.*

IN the firſt Year of the Reign of *Richard* III. *Robert Brackenbury*, Eſq; was conſtituted Conſtable of the Tower, for his Life; but an extraordinary Command was once iſſued out from the King to him, to ſurrender up the Keys of the Tower (which was in Effect to give up all his Power) to Sir *James Tyrrel*, only for the Space of a Night, for the ordering of ſome ſpecial Matters there. Which was in Truth, to murther the two young Princes, *Edward* and *Richard*. Which the ſaid Conſtable, being privately dealt with about the Buſineſs, honourably declined. But *Tyrrel*, a Man of a more profligate Conſcience, undertook; and for that Purpoſe was in a ſort Conſtable of the Tower for that black Night. To this Knight the King was very bountiful, and conferred on him many Lands and Offices, if they could but have made his Mind eaſy under the Weight of his Guilt.

Brackenbury, altho' he had the Conſtableſhip for Life, was, notwithſtanding, diſcharged in the Year 1585, the 1ſt of *Henry* VII. and a Nobleman, *viz.* the Earl of *Oxford*, ſucceeded him in that honourable Employment.

SIR *Thomas Lovel* was Conſtable under the Reign of *Henry* VIII. and afterwards, when *Anna Bullen* was committed to the *Tower*, Sir *Anthony Kyngeſton* was Conſtable.

IN the Reign of King *Edward* VI. Sir *John Gage*, Knight, was Conſtable, a Man of great Quality, ſometime Comptroller of the Houſhold to King *Henry* VIII. afterwards a Privy Counſellor to the ſame Prince. In the Month of *October* 1552, were Articles and Ordinances eſtabliſhed by the King's Majeſty for Sir *John Gage*, Conſtable of the Tower, and Sir *Edward Warner*, Lieutenant, and the Yeomen of the Guard, with others appointed to give Attendance in the Tower of LONDON, for the ſure keeping of the ſame, to be obſerved and kept upon Pains therein limited; but towards the latter End of that Reign he was diſcharged, by the Intereſt of the great Duke of *Northumberland*, who then govern'd all things; and *Clinton*, Earl of *Lincoln*, Lord Admiral, towards the very Concluſion of King *Edward*'s Life, was placed there politickly by the ſaid Duke, as Conſtable, ſuppoſing him his aſſured Friend and Creature, the better to bring to bear the Pretenſions of Lady *Jane Grey* to the Crown, who was married to the Duke's Son: But he was deceived, for that Earl ſoon turned to the Lady *Mary*'s Intereſts, and made his former Miſtreſs, Queen *Jane*, his Priſoner. And when Queen *Mary* came to the Throne, ſhe replaced Sir *John Gage*.

Anno 1552, *May* the 28th, a Patent was granted to Sir *Edward Bray*, Knight, of the Conſtableſhip of the Tower, in Reverſion, after the Death of *Gage*, with the Annual Fee of 100 *l. durante Vita.*

Privileges of the Conſtable.

THE Conſtable had many great Privileges due to him from the Ships of the Merchants of LONDON, *viz.* from every Ship laden with Wines coming into the Port of LONDON, one Flagon of Wine before the Maſt, and another behind it. From every Boat laden with Oyſters, Muſcles, or Cockles, one Maund. From every Boat laden with Ruſhes, an Armfull. Every Ship, Barge, Boat, or other Veſſel, belong'd to him, that was ſtraying upon the Banks of the *Thames*, between *Graveſend* and *London-Bridge*, if no Perſon was found in the ſame. Every Swan, or Cygnet, which came, or returned, upon the ſaid Banks in ſwimming, from the ſaid Bridge to *Graveſend*. Every Beaſt, that by Miſfortune, fell into the Water of the *Thames*, ſwimming between the aforeſaid Bounds, without the Protection of any, &c.

UPON certain Liberties and Franchiſes being granted by King *Richard* II. to the Citizens, they refuſed to allow theſe Duties to the Conſtable: Whereupon, Sir *Thomas Murrieux*, Conſtable, petitioned the ſaid King, who iſſued out his Proclamation, that the before-mention'd Privileges of the Conſtable ſhould be in Force, notwithſtanding any thing granted to the City; and this was ratified by Parliament, as appears by the following Inſtrument.

“ NOS de Aviſamento & Aſſenſu Prælatorum & aliorum Magnatum in Parliamento noſtro Supplicationi prædict. Conſtubularii juxta Petitionem ſuam gratioſè annuimus in hac Parte. Et ideo vobis præcipimus, quod infra Civitatem prædict. & Suburbia ejuſdem in locis ubi melius expediens fuerit, ex parte noſtra publicari, proclamari & pronuntiari faciatis, omnes & ſingulas Libertates & Francheſias ad Caſtrum noſtrum prædictum pertinentes; & quod volumus quod dict. Caſtrum noſtrum Libertatibus & Francheſiis prædictis gaudeat & utatur in forma prædict. Libertatibus & Francheſiis dictis Civibus & Communitati per nos Conceſſis non obſtantibus. Ipſiuſque Conſtabularii Jura & Proficua hujuſmodi ad dict. Caſtrum petinentia, per ſe vel Miniſtros ſuos habere & percipere permittatis. Teſte meipſo apud *Weſtmonaſter*. Viceſimo ſecundo die Novembr. Anno Regni noſtri nono.

Per Petitionem conceſſam per ipſum Regem in Parliamento. Et erat Patens.

Convenit cum Recordo.

THIS was a ſecond Inſtrument granted to Sir *Thomas Murrieux*, to ratify his Privileges, as Conſtable of the Tower, in Conſequence of a Petition from him to the King and Parliament, upon their being diſputed by the City. The former Grant of King *Richard* II. was three Years before; that is, in the ſixth Year of his Reign; directed to the Mayor and Commons of the City, to this Effect in *Engliſh*:

“ *RICHARD*, by the Grace of God, King of *England* and *France*, and Lord of *Ireland*, to the Mayor and Sheriffs of LONDON, ſendeth Greeting. Foraſmuch as we have underſtood, that the Conſtables of our Tower of LONDON, Time out of Mind, even to the Time now laſt paſt; and in particular *John Darcy*, *John de Beauchamp*, *Robert le Morle*, *Richard la Vache*, and *Alan de Buxhil*, heretofore Conſtables of the ſaid Tower, have had the Cuſtoms, Pence, and Profits under-written, by Right belonging to the aforeſaid Tower, and in quiet Manner taken them by themſelves, or their Servants: To wit, of every Boat laden with Ruſhes brought to the aforeſaid City, ſuch a Quantity of Ruſhes to be laid upon Tower-Wharf, as may be contained within a Man's Arms. Of every Boat accuſtomed to bring Oyſters, Muſcles, and Cockles, to the aforeſaid City, one Maund, thence to be brought and laid upon the ſaid Wharf. From every Ship laden with Wines coming from *Bourdeaux*, or elſewhere, unto the aforeſaid City, one Flagon before the Maſt, and another behind the Maſt: Whatſoever Ship, Barge, or Boat, or other Veſſel, which ſhall go looſe, by reaſon of Storm or Wind, or the Ropes and Cordage being broke, ſhall float from *London-Bridge* to *Graveſend*, or from thence to the ſaid Bridge, to be taken by the Conſtable of the ſaid Tower, or his Servants, and to be applied to the Uſe of the ſaid Conſtable. What Swans ſoever coming under the ſaid Bridge, towards the Sea, or from the Sea towards the ſaid Bridge; all Manner of Horſes, Oxen, Cows, Hogs, and Sheep, which have fallen from the ſaid Bridge into the Water of *Thames*; which the aforeſaid Conſtable, or his Servants, may take any ſuch like Creature ſwimming thorough the Middle of the ſaid Bridge, to the aforeſaid Tower; which the ſame Conſtable, or his Servants aforeſaid, have taken. Of every Foot of ſuch like Creature feeding within the Ditch of the ſaid Tower, one Penny. Every Cart, empty, or laden, which ſhall fall into the aforeſaid Ditches, as a Forfeiture, or Fee of the ſaid Conſtable. And that the aforeſaid Conſtables, as well thoſe before named as “others, have uſed and enjoyed the Uſages underwritten, from the Time beforeſaid; to wit, that no Cart, empty, or laden, ought to come from the End of the Street, called *Petty Wales*, upon the ſaid *Tower-Hill*, nor near the aforeſaid Ditch, to the High Street, called *Tower-Street*, unleſs it be taken and brought within the ſaid Tower: And that no Cart ſhall paſs beyond the Bridge between the Ditch of the ſaid Caſtle, and the Ditch of the Hoſpital of St. *Catharine*'s, without the Licence of the Conſtable of the ſaid Tower; and if it do, and break the Bar, that Cart ought to be brought within the ſaid Tower, and to make Satisfaction for the Trangreſſion, according to the ſaid Conſtable's Will.

“WE willing to maintain all and ſingular the Rights and Liberties of our Tower aforeſaid, that they periſh not, or be unlawfully taken away, Command you, that you permit our beloved and loyal Sir *Thomas Murrieux*, now Conſtable of the Tower, to take and have the Cuſtoms, Pence and Profits by himſelf and his Servants in Form aforeſaid, and to uſe and enjoy the aforeſaid Uſages freely, and without any Impediment, as he ought to take and have ſuch Cuſtoms, Pence and Profits, and to uſe and enjoy the beforeſaid Uſages; and he, and all other Conſtables of the ſaid Tower have reaſonably accuſtomed to take and have thoſe Cuſtoms, Pence and Profits, and to uſe and enjoy the aforeſaid Uſages; and he and all other Conſtables of the ſaid Tower have reaſonably accuſtomed to take and have thoſe Cuſtoms, Pence and Profits, and to uſe and enjoy the aforeſaid Uſages from the Time beforeſaid. And that by no Means neglect this. Witneſs myſelf at *Eltham*, the 16th Day of *November*, in the ſixth Year of our Reign.

By the KING.

THIS cauſed the Struggle between the City and the Conſtables and Lieutenants of the Tower, till King *James* I. ſettled the Matter in Favour of the City.

THERE were certain Injunctions given the Conſtables by former Kings. In 11 *Henry* III. the King iſſued out his Command to the Conſtable of the Tower to compel thoſe who brought Fiſh to ſell in Ships to LONDON, to bring the ſaid Fiſh to *Queen-hith*.

“QUOD Conſtabularius Turr. LONDON. diſtringat eos qui ducunt Piſcem venalem in Navibus uſq. LONDON. & remanent trans pontem LONDON, ex Parte Turris ad ducendum dictum Piſcem uſq; Hitham Reginæ.

AND the Year before, *Quod ducet Piſcem venientem apud* LONDON, *ad ripans Reginæ vendendum*.

THE Power of the Conſtable of the Tower extended to the five Ports, and to arreſt their Ships in the *Thames*, if there were Occaſion. A Precept was ſent to him in the 9th of *Henry* III. to arreſt thoſe Ships in Time of Dearth of Corn, to prevent the Tranſportation of it.

IN 52 *Henry* III. the King commanded the Abbot of *Weſtinſter, carriare Buſcam, Blada, & alia Victualia tam per Terr. quam per Aquam, uſq. ad Abbiam predict. ita quod nulla inde ſiat Priza ad Opus Regis*. That is, to carry Bruſh or Underwood, Corn, and other Victuals, as well by Land as by Water, to the ſaid Abbey; ſo that no Prizal be made to the King's Uſe.

IN 14 *Edward* II. there were Letters Patents for making Allowances to the Conſtables of the Tower, for the Wages of the King's Priſoners there, *viz.* For a Knight 2 *d.* a Day, and for an Eſquire, one Penny.

IN 38 *Edward* III. there were Orders for the Conſtable of the Tower, to repair the Defects in the Water, or the Banks thereof, running from *Ware* to *Waltham*, and ſo to LONDON. This is the River *Lee*.

MR. *STRYPE* ſays, in a Manuſcript he has, Theſe Fees were order'd by *Philip* and *Mary*, in the ſecond and third Years of their Reign, That the Conſtable ſhall have of their Majeſties at the Receipt of the *Exchequer* for his Entertaiment, the yearly Fee or Wages of 100 *l.* and 100 *l.* by the Year for the Diet of poor Priſoners, who have not wherewithal to pay for their Diets. So that the ſaid poor Priſoners may be examined within ſeven Days after their coming into his Cuſtody, and be diſcharged again from his Cuſtody within ſeven Days after they have been examined.

THE ſaid Conſtable ſhall have of every Duke, if there be any committed by their Majeſties, to the ſaid Tower, for the Suit of his Irons 20 *l.* and for a Marquis, 16 *l.* and for the Board of every ſuch Duke or Marquis, weekly, 3 *l.* 10 *s.* and for the Chaplain's Board of every ſuch Duke or Marquis every Week, 6 *s.* 8 *d.* and for every of his Gentlemen, 6 *s.* 8 *d.* and for every of his Yeomen waiting upon him, 5 *s.* before his Attainder, and after his Attainder, as their Majeſties ſhall appoint.

Item, THE ſaid Conſtable ſhall have for every Earl and Viſcount, for the Suit of his Irons, 20 Marks; and for their Board, every Week, 46 *s.* 8 *d.* and for the Gentlemen and Yeomen, as in the Duke's Diet before the Attainder, and after at their Majeſties Will.

Item, THE ſaid Conſtable ſhall have for every Baron and Lord, of the Degree, as the younger Son of a Duke or Marquis, and for a Knight of the Garter, for the Suit of Irons 10 *l.* and for his Board weekly, 35 *s.* and for his Gentleman and Yeoman, as before.

Item, THE aforeſaid Conſtable ſhall have for every other Knight or Gentleman, above 100 *l.* Eſtate, for Suit of his Irons, 5 *l.* and alſo for his Board, weekly, 23 *s.* 4 *d.* and for every of his Gentlemen and Yeomen, as before.

Item, THE ſaid Conſtable ſhall have of every Gentleman of the Eſtate of 100 *l.* by the Year, and under, for the Suit of his Irons, 40 *s.* and his Board weekly, 17 *s.* 6 *d.* And other Men not having Lands and Poſſeſſions, and yet having Goods ſufficient to find themſelves, for Suit of Irons, 20 *s.* and for their Week's Board, 13 *s.* 4 *d.*

Item, ALL other to live of the Houſe, except their Majeſties appoint the ſame a better Diet by Warrant.

Item, THE Porter ſhall have, of every Priſoner commanded by the King's and Queen's Majeſties for Treaſon to the ſaid Tower, his uppermoſt Garment, or agree with him for it.

Item, HE ſhall have of every Perſon delivered out of the Tower 5 *s.*

Item, IT is ordered, That the Conſtable ſhall no more take Bedding, Goods, and Plate, or Money of any Perſon attainted, or not attainted, except that he may ſtay the ſame, for the Time that he be anſwer'd, and contented for his Fees and Diets, after the Rate aforeſaid. And except that upon the Attainder of every ſuch Priſoner, the ſaid Conſtable, ſhall have their Wearing Apparel and Bedding of the ſame Priſoner ſo attainted, and the Plate and Jewels of the ſame, if any do remain, to be kept to their Majeſties Uſe.

THESE Orders were made thro' the Queen's Frugality. For theſe Allowances to the Priſoners were for the moſt Part out of the Princes Purſes.

What a Regulation and Reduction of the Fees this was, may appear to him that ſhall compare this Note of Fees following, brought in by the Lieutenant, in the Reign of King *Edward* VI. for the Duke of *Norfolk*, the Dutcheſs of *Somerſet*, and *Edward* Lord *Courtney*, eldeſt Son to the Marquis of *Exeter* executed, viz.

THE Charges of the Tower being rated after the Degrees of the Perſons, and ordinary there accuſtomed.

Thomas, late Duke of *Norfolk*.

	s.	*d.*	
For himſelf	100	0	*per Week.*
For his Man	6	8	
For Fuel and Candle	8	0	
	114	8	

The Dutcheſs of Somerſet.

	s.	*d.*	
For herſelf	100	0	*per Week.*
For two Gentlewomen	20	0	
For three Men, attending upon her	20	0	
For Fuel and Candle	20	0	
	160	0	

Edward Courtney.

	s.	*d.*	
For himſelf	26	8	*per Week.*
For his Man	6	0	
For Fuel and Candle	5	0	
	37	8	

THRO' the long Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, there was no Conſtable ſet over the Tower; but inſtead of it, a Lieutenant, who was an Officer ſubordinate to the Conſtable, had the chief Government of this important Place; and therefore was ſometime called the Conſtable's Lieutenant. The Tower Records mention *John Chauncy*, the Lieutenant to *Holland*, Duke of *Exeter*, in 31 *Henry* VI. and *John Winwicke* Lieutenant to the Conſtable of the Tower, 16 *Edward* III. to whom a Command came to this Purpoſe.

" Turr. LONDON. Rex Mandavit Johan. Winwike, Locumtenenti Conſtabulario ejuſdem, &c. W. L. Capital. Carpentar. ſuo quod reduci fac. Ingenium ſuum magnum ab Sandwico uſque Turr. prædict. & ad Naves arreſtand. & capiend. pro Vectura, &c. ejuſdem". That is, Tower of LONDON, The King hath commanded *John Winwike*, Lieutenant to the Conſtable of the ſame, and W. L. his Chief Carpenter, to bring back his great Engine from *Sandwich* to the Tower aforeſaid, both to arreſt Ships, and to take for Fraught, &c. of the ſame.

THERE were *Cuſtodes*, or Keepers, ſometimes ſet over the Tower, who had the chief Power and Government of it, but only the Title not ſo high as that of Conſtable.

YET, *Henry Fitz-Aucher*, who was Conſtable of the Tower, had a particular Fee for keeping the Tower, which was 50 *l. per Annum.* as if *Conſtable* and *Cuſtos* had been two ſeveral and diſtinct Places. The Record runs, " That this *Henry Fitz Aucher*, Conſtable of the *Tower*, be paid, *ad Kaiam Regis*, i.e. at the King's-Key, before the Tower, 20 *l.* 12 *Henry* III. and 50 *l. per Annum*, for keeping the Tower, *Anno* 13 *Henry* III." And 14 *Henry* III. it is recorded, " That the Conſtable took 50 *l.* for the Cuſtody of the ſaid Tower.

IN the 52d Year of *Henry* III. there was a *Cuſtos* both of the Tower and City too.

THIS King granting the keeping of his Tower, with the Appurtenances, and his City of LONDON, to *Thomas Ipgreve*, " Unà cum Armatur. inſtaurand. & Victualib. ſuis per Chirographum liberand.

SUCH another was *Radulphus de Sandwich*, in the 13th of *Edward* I. " Turris LONDON, cum Pertinentiis commiſſa *Rad.* de *Sandwico*, quam diu Domino Rege placuerit. Ita quod de Exitu inde proven. Regi reſpondeat ad Scaccarium. 13 *Edw.* I. Idem *Rad.* habet Cuſtodiam Civitat. LONDON, ut ſupra. Et iterum, Anno 17.

AGAIN, *William*, Archbiſhop of *York*, was *Cuſtos* of the Tower, 1 *Edward* I. and there was Order for the Payment of 100 *l.* for his Fee.

THESE *Cuſtodes*, or Keepers, were often changed: For in the 3d of *Edward* I. the Keeping of the Tower was granted by the King to *Anthony Beke*, *durante bene placito*, as *Philip Baſſet* before had it. And he was to receive 100 *l. per Annum* for his ſaid Keeping.

AGAIN, The Cuſtody of the Tower of LONDON was granted to *John Crombwell*, for the Term of five Years, and to take the Fees and Cuſtoms: And it is commanded to *Thomas Walter* to deliver the ſame to him, by Indenture with the Appurtenances, together with the Arms, Victuals, and all other Things and Priſoners being there, 1 *Edward* III.

AGAIN, The Cuſtody of the Tower was granted to *William de Monte Acuto*, or *Montague*, for Life, after the Death of *John de Crombwell*, 9 *Edward* III. And it was granted *pro Michael de la Beche. Et Anno* 20. *pro Johan. Darcy.*

AND for the Repairing of the King's Key, near the Tower of LONDON, it was commanded to the Keeper of the King's Foreſt of *Windſor*, That he cauſe *John Crombwell*, Keeper of the aforeſaid Tower, to have 300 *Palos de Alneto*, i. e. Pales, or Poles, from the Alderwood in the aforeſaid Foreſt. And it is commanded to the Sheriff of *Berks*, That he cauſe the ſaid Poles to be felled, and to be carried unto the Tower of LONDON, out of the Iſſues of the County.

LIEUTENANTS *of the* Tower.

Lieutenant of the Tower.

THE firſt Lieutenant under Queen *Elizabeth*, was Sir *Edward Warner*, who had been alſo in that Place under King *Edward* VI. In the Year 1562, he was deprived of this Truſt, and committed to Cuſtody, upon the coming together of the Earl of *Hertford*, and the Lady *Catharine Grey*, who had privately concluded a Marriage together, without the Queen's Conſent. And ſo were put into ſundry cloſe Priſons, not to come at one another; but they corrupted their Keepers.

THE next Lieutenant was Sir *Owen Hopton*, preferred to this Place by the Intereſt of the Lord Treaſurer. He was an active and brave-ſpirited Man; but was complained of, as will be ſhewn, for ſome Neglects in his Truſt, in the Year 1572, being a Year of great Terror to the *Engliſh* Nation; fearing ſome Maſſacre, or Inſurrection, or Violence to be offered the Queen's Perſon: For in this Year happened the bloody Maſſacre of the Proteſtants in *France*, which aſtoniſhed this Kingdom. In this Year were two great Peers cut off, the Duke of *Norfolk*, and the Earl of *Northumberland*, for Treaſon and Rebellion. The Queen alſo fell Sick of the Small-pox. There were alſo great Apprehenſions from the Queen of *Scots*, and her Party, ſhe being then a Priſoner in *England*. Theſe Uneaſineſſes and Fears made the People concerned for the Preſervation of the Tower; and great Complaints were made to the Lords of the Council againſt *Hopton*, and of Matters in and about the Tower. As, that the ſaid Lieutenant ſhewed the Warders that they were perjur'd if they did not firſt acquaint him of all Treaſons, Conſpiracies, or any other like Matters, that they ſhould know or hear of, before they utter'd the ſame to any of the Queen's Council. Whereupon he took an Oath of all ſuch Yeomen, as came of late to ſerve there under him.

THAT the Priſoners had much more Liberty to walk and meet upon the Leads of *Cold-Harbour*, and to go one to another, and alſo to ſend their Minds and Letters to their Friends, as they ſhould think good; which had not heretofore been allowed of. Which Liberty they had by reaſon of ſuch needy Perſons as Mr. Lieutenant had appointed to be their Keepers, to whom he gave very little Wages to maintain them.

THAT there ſhould be Seven-ſcore Gunners belonging to the Tower, whereof there wanted a great Number. And that the moſt Part of them who took Wages were unſkilful, ſo that if the Queen's Majeſty ſhould ſtand in Need of Service, ſhe would be diſappointed. And beſides that, many of them were Papiſts.

THAT the Clerk of the Ordnance was a very rigid Papiſt.

THAT there wanted the moſt Part of ſuch Warders, as ought to watch and ward, and to lie within the Tower: And the Hamlets did neither watch nor ward, according to their bounden Duties. For if the *Tower-Ditch* ſhould be frozen, conſidering there were no better Order taken for the Defence of the ſame, and conſidering the State of the Time, and if Need ſhould ſo require, it might be in great Danger. Wherefore all the Yeomen ſhould be commanded, daily to wait, and to lie within the Tower every Night, for the Preſervation of the ſame: Seeing the Watches of LONDON and St. *Catharine*'s were not kept, as of late, but now moſt needful, until this Time be paſt.

IT was likewiſe informed, That *December* the 29th, the Earl of *Southampton* ſtood leaping upon the Tower; his Wife being right over-againſt him, on the other Side of the Ditch: And when one *Philip*, a Gunner, ſeeing this, demanded, if this might be allowed; the Servants very angrily asked him, If he were therewithal offended?

THAT Command had been given by their Honours, That no great Ordnance ſhould be ſhot off at any Time upon the *Tower-Wharf*, or about the Tower, except it were only for the Queen; notwithſtanding, they continued, from Time to Time, Shooting off great Pieces. Which Pieces, were to be ſold, or elſe lent to divers Perſons, and with the Queen's own Powder, conveyed by them out of the Tower in Barrels. That this Shooting utterly marred the Wharf, being ſore worn and ſhaken already, broke the Glaſs Windows, and looſed the Tiles of the Houſes newly repaired.

FURTHER, That they did receive and diſcharge upon the ſame Wharf, divers Mens Goods, as Timber-Logs, Billets, Faggots, Rubbiſh, Hay, Straw, and other Things, and carry and re-carry the ſame with Carrs and Carts, which did greatly decay the Wharf, and wear the Queen's Cranes.

THAT they made a common Highway, with all Manner of Carriages, from St. *Catharine*'s leading to the *Minories*: By reaſon whereof, the Way is greatly decayed, the Banks of the *Tower-Ditch* ſunk, and the Ditch filled with Earth and Filth; whereas it was uſed to be chained betwixt two great Poſts; and likewiſe by the *Tower-Hill* there was another Chain with two great Poſts by the Bulwark-Gate, for reſtraining all Carriages, ſave only for the Queen, by reaſon whereof the Banks there are greatly decayed, and the Ditch filled with Earth by the Sufferance thereof.

THIS was the Tenor of the Complaint, made at this dangerous Juncture againſt the Lieutenant, but he was not negligent to vindicate himſelf, by a Letter to the Lord *Burleigh*, his Friend and Advancer, vowing to GOD, that he ſerved her Majeſty, the more dutifully and painfully, becauſe he was preferred by his Lordſhip, whom he loved and honoured; and deſcending to Particulars, he enumerated what he had done more than other Lieutenants before him.

SIR *Owen Hopton* continued Lieutenant a great while, till the Year 1590, when he deliver'd up this important Charge to *Michael Blount*, Eſq; who was ſoon after Knighted. This Gentleman, in a Diſcourſe he had with ſome of his intimate Friends, ſhewed the high Opinion he had of the Charge he was intruſted with; for he declared, if the Queen ſhould die, and ſhe was then very ſick, that he ſhould not think himſelf bound to obey any Counſellor, for then all Counſellors would be private Men; but would keep his Poſt till the Succeſſor ſhould be eſtabliſhed, according to the Juſtice of his Title; and that he would permit none of the Officers of the Ordnance to enter into the Tower, unleſs they were ſworn to take the ſame Side with himſelf; for then the whole Charge would be his, and becauſe he looked upon ſeveral of the Warders to be Knaves, he would turn them out, and call the reſt before him, and ſuch as would not be ſworn to obey him, as by their Oath, he ſaid, they were obliged to, he would turn them out alſo, and ſupply their Places with his own Friends; that by this Means, and having Ammunition in his Power, he ſhould be able to arm more than half the Realm beſide. All this was teſtified by *Edmond Nevyl de Latymer*, Eſq; before the Lord *Cobham* and Lord *Buckhurſt*, two of the Privy Council appointed to examine him; he alſo teſtified that the Lieutenant had often asked him his Opinion how many Men would ſerve to keep the Tower, and what Courſe was beſt to take for victualling it. Theſe Things looking very ſuſpiciouſly, raiſed Jealouſies in the State againſt him, and brought him into Trouble.

AS to the modern State of this great Officer of the Tower, he is, by Virtue of his Office, to be in Commiſſion of the Peace for the Counties of *Kent*, *Surrey* and *Middleſex*: He is High Steward of a Court held within the Tower; he may refuſe an *Habeas Corpus*; he may give Protection to all Debtors belonging to the Tower, *infra Regnum Angliæ*; he hath the Privilege, before ſpoken of, to take one Flagon, that is, two Gallons and a Pint, before, and as much behind the Maſt, of all Wine Ships that come. Some hold, that he is to be *Cuſtos Rotulorum* of the County of *Middleſex*. His Salary is 200 *l*. *per Annum*. His Perquiſites are large. His uſual Fee for every Priſoner ſent to the Tower, is 20 *l*. and 3 *l*. a Week for an Earl; and 5 *l*. for a Knight; for a Baron or a Degree higher, 50 *l*. at his Entrance, to whom the King allows weekly, 10 *l*. whereof two Parts go to the Priſoner, and the other third to the Lieutenant, for Lodging and Diet; and 50 *l*. to the Lieutenant upon the Priſoner's Diſcharge.

THE preſent Lieutenant is *Hatton Compton*, Eſq;

GENTLEMAN-PORTER.

Gentleman Porter.

A third chief Officer of the Tower, is the Gentleman-Porter, who holds his Place by Patent, and at the Entrance of any Priſoner, hath for Fee *Veſtimenta Superiora*, (his upper Garments) or a Compoſition for the ſame.

This Office is at leaſt as old as the Time of King *Edward* III. For in the Tower Records, mention is made, in that King's Reign, of the Cuſtody of the Tower-Gate being granted to *John de London*.

In the Reign of *Edward* VI. *Henry Webb* was Gentleman-Porter. There were four in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, Mr. *Chamberlain*, Sir *William Gorge*, Mr. *Shelton*, and Mr. *Worthington*.

This Officer, among other Perquiſites of his Place, in former Times, had allowed him, out of the King's Wardrobe, yearly, Broad Cloth for a Watching Gown, and ſo had the other Yeomen, as appears by this Extract out of King *Edward*'s Book of Warrants: “A Warrant to Sir *Rafe Sadler*, Knt. (who was Maſter of the King's Wardrobe,) to deliver to *Henry Webb*, Porter of the Tower of LONDON, and to fourteen Yeomen of the Chamber attending there, and to every of them, five Yards of Broad Cloth, of *London-Ruſſet*, at 4 *s.* 1 *d.* the Yard, for their Watching-Gowns.

This Officer ſeem'd to have a Right to the Benefit of the Ground, within the Liberties of the Tower. For in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, he received Rents for many Edifices ſtanding thereon: Concerning which, there happened a Controverſy between the Tenants and the Gentleman-Porter. For between the Years 1570 and 1580, many Houſes and Tenements were built within the Liberties, ſome at the Poſtern-Gate, ſome within the Bulwark, ſome without it, and others on *Tower-Wharf*, where formerly were ſmall Shops, and Parcels of Ground incloſed. So that in the Space of 10 Years, there were 40 Houſes, or more built, and divers other Yards and Incloſures: For pulling down which Yards, and laying open the Incloſures, an Order came from the Council. The chief Landlord of theſe Tenements was the Gentleman-Porter, who about this Year (1580) was Sir *William Gorge*, between whom and ſome of the Builders, an Agreement was made, that they ſhould allow him, beſides Fines, certain Conſiderations yearly, in Lieu of Rent. When *Gorge* died, and Mr. *Worthington* ſucceeded in the Place, he required the Tenants to remove, or come to new Terms with him; and many of them did ſo, rather than be turned out.

The Builders and petty Landlords found themſelves aggrieved hereby; for the Porter came upon the Occupiers, and took no Notice of them, whereupon, in the Year 1587, they made a Complaint to the Lord Treaſurer againſt him, “That they had built ſundry Tenements upon noiſome Places, in the Liberties of the Tower, to their great Charge: But the preſent Gentleman-Porter, contrary to former Uſage, had required them to depart, either to drive the Petitioners to change their Habitations, or otherwiſe to get to himſelf great improved Rents. A Matter, which if permitted would work the Undoing of moſt of his Lordſhip's Orators.” The Lord-Treaſurer referred the Examination of this Buſineſs to one *Necton*, who underſtood by the ſaid Gentleman-Porter, that he, as Lord, would not allow of any Petty-Landlords, not ſuffering them to be Tenants to him, but only ſuch of the Tenants as were commorant Tenants to the Petty-Landlords, quite excluding the Petty-Landlords from him, and that upon theſe two Cauſes, the one, becauſe they did not dwell upon any of their Tenements, the other, becauſe they had reſerved to themſelves far greater Rents than they paid to him, which he had a Mind to take to his own Uſe, as he found them improved; but yet he was willing to allow every Petty-Landlord, for their ſeveral Buildings, as much in reaſon as they by Proof had laid out.

The Petition of the Petty-Landlords againſt the Gentleman-Porter was ſeconded with another of the Tenants againſt the Petty-Landlords. The Effect whereof was, “That they complained, that the ſaid Landlords had moleſted them, and threatned daily to arreſt them for their Rents, that they had then paid to the Gentleman-Porter.

The Rents which the Gentleman-Porter at this Time received, were as follows:

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Of 26 Tenants, within the Liberties of the Tower, for Tenements and Shops	49	10	6
Beſides, of the Petty-Landlords	27	9	0
And there remained to them, beſides this Payment to the Gentleman-Porter,	54	15	0

The Gentleman-Jailor.

The Gentleman-Jailor is an Officer put in by the Lieutenant of the Tower, his Fee is 40 *s.* for a Gentleman, and 5 *l.* for a Knight.

There are likewiſe 40 Warders of the Tower, who are accounted the King's Domeſtick Servants, and are ſworn by the Lord-Chamberlain of his Majeſty's Houſhold, or by the Clerk of the Checque: They are all habited with the ſame Caps and Coats as thoſe of the Yeoman of the Guard that attend the King; and come into waiting, ten every Day.

The following is a Liſt of the Officers immediately under the Conſtable, who is the Right Honourable *John* Earl of *Leiceſter*.

Lieutenant, Hatton Compton, *Eſq*;
Deputy-Lieutenant, *Col.* Adam Williamſon.
Major, Richard White, *Eſq*;
Gentleman-Porter, Tho. Pennington, *Eſq*;
Gentleman-Jailor, Mr. Fowler.
Chaplain, *Mr.* Hawkins.
Phyſician, *Dr.* Gideon Harvey.
Surgeon, *Mr.* Blake.

Lieutenancy of the Tower.

As to the Lieutenancy of the Tower, or Military Government thereof, the Conſtable or Lieutenant hath the Command of the Militia, for a conſiderable Compaſs about it in divers Diviſions, called Hamlets, lying in the Pariſhes of *Hackney*, *Stepney*, *Whitechapel*, *Minories*, St. *Catharine's*, *Wapping*, *Shadwell*, *Shoreditch*, and the Liberty of *Norton-Falgate*; and *Bromley*. The Names of which Hamlets are as follows:

The Hamlets.

Hackney.
Norton-Falgate.
Shoreditch.
Spittle-Fields.
Whitechapel.
Trinity-Minories.
Eaſt-Smithfield.
Tower Extra.
Tower Intra.
St. *Catherine*'s.
Wapping.
Ratcliff.
Shadwell.
Limehouſe.
Poplar.
Blackwall.
Bromley.
Bow.
Old Ford.
Mile-End.
Bednal-Green.

These one and twenty Hamlets, being all the Hundred of *Oſulſton*, in the County of *Middleſex*, are exempted from the ſaid County by Act of Parliament, 14 *Car.* II. to be the ſtanding Militia of the Tower. The Conſtable, or Lieutenant, is Lord-Lieutenant of the ſame; they raiſe two Regiments, conſiſting of eight hundred Men each. And this, Time out of Mind, hath been the conſtant Militia and ſtanding Force of the

Tower; and was confirmed by a Clauſe in an Act of Parliament under King *Charles* II. in theſe Words:

“ Provided alſo, and be it enacted, That whereas the Militia of the Tower-Diviſion in the County of *Middleſex*, commonly known by the Name of the *Tower-Hamlets*, are, and always have been, under the Command of his Majeſty's Conſtable or Lieutenant of the Tower, for the Service and Preſervation of that his Royal Fort; that it ſhall and may be lawful for his Majeſty's Conſtable or Lieutenant of the Tower, for the Time being, to continue to levy the Train'd-Bands of the ſaid Diviſion, or Hamlets of the Tower, in ſuch Manner and Form, as to the Number and Quality of Perſons, as was obſerved in forming the preſent Forces thereof.

The Antiquity and firſt Foundation of the Tower.

The firſt Foundation of the Tower.

It has been the vulgar Opinion, That *Julius Cæſar* was the firſt Founder of this great Fortreſs; but this has very little Probability of Truth, for two Reaſons, the firſt, is, the little Stay he made here, during which, he had other Things to think of; the ſecond, That he himſelf, who is ſo exact in all his Relations, eſpecially where any Thing conduces to his own Honour, nor any other *Roman* Author, makes any Mention of ſuch a Work; therefore that Opinion which approacheth neareſt to Truth, is what *Edmond*, of *Hadenham*, an old *Engliſh* Antiquary, affirms, That *William* the Conqueror, firſt built the Tower of LONDON, that is, the great Square White Tower, about the Year of Chriſt 1078, appointing *Gundulph*, then Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, Principal Superviſor and Surveyor of the Work, who was for that Time lodged in the Houſe of *Edmere*, a Burgeſs of LONDON, as it ſtands recorded by the aforenamed Author, in the following Words: Gundulphus *Epiſcopus, mandato* Willielmi. *Regis, magni præfuit Operi magnæ Turris* LONDON. *Quo Tempore hoſpitatus eſt apud quendam* Edmerum *Burgenſem* LONDON, *qui dedit unum Were Eccleſiæ* Roffen.

The Wall of the City was furniſhed, as has been ſaid before, with many Baſtions and Turrets, at due Diſtance from each other, and many ſtood on the Water-Side, where ſome of the old Wall extended at firſt; but the *Thames* with its Ebbing and Flowing, did, as it were, undermine, and ſubvert thoſe Buildings on the South Side; wherefore the Conqueror (for then the Art of Fortification was come to a greater Perfection) for Defence of the City and River, pitched upon that Place, as moſt convenient, to erect a Bulwark in the Eaſt Part of the Wall. The White Square Tower was firſt erected and finiſhed in the Conqueror's Time, but ſtood naked and ſingle without any other Building a good while; and Hiſtory ſaith, That in the Reign of *William Rufus, Anno* 1090, it being very much damaged, and Part of it beaten down by a violent Tempeſt, which at the ſame Time took off the Roof from *Bow-Church*, and overthrew 600 Houſes in *London*: It was again repaired by the ſaid *Rufus*, and *Henry* I. who alſo cauſed a Caſtle to be built under the ſaid Tower, on the South Side towards the *Thames*, and ſurrounded it alſo with a ſtrong Wall.

Henry of *Huntington* ſays, *That* William Rufus *challenged the Inveſtiture of Prelates, pilled and ſhaved the People with Tribute, eſpecially to ſpend about the Tower of* London, *and the Great Hall of* Weſtminſter, *whereof he was Founder.* The four firſt Conſtables of this Tower of LONDON, held, by Force, a Portion of Land belonging to the Priory of the *Holy Trinity*, within *Aldgate*, that is to ſay, *Eaſt-Smithfield* near the Tower, making thereof a Vineyard, and would not part from it till the ſecond Year of King *Stephen*, when, by Judgment of the Court, it was reſtored to the ſaid Church.

One of the four before-mentioned, named *Geffrey de Magnaville*, was Earl of *Eſſex*, Conſtable of the Tower, Sheriff of *London*, *Middleſex*, *Eſſex*, and *Hertford* Shires, as appeareth by a Charter of *Maud* the Empreſs, dated 1141. He alſo fortified the Tower of LONDON againſt King *Stephen*; but the King took him in his Court at St. *Alban*'s, and would not deliver him, till he had rendered the Tower of LONDON, with the Caſtles of *Walden* and *Pleſhey* in *Eſſex*.

In the Year 1153, the Tower of LONDON, and the Caſtle of *Windſor*, were by the King delivered to *Richard de Lucie*, to be ſafely kept.

In the Year 1155, *Thomas à Becket*, being Chancellor to *Henry* II. cauſed the *Flemmings* to be baniſhed out of *England*, their Caſtles, lately built, to be pulled down, and the Tower of LONDON to be repaired.

In the 2d Year of *Richard* I. about the Year 1190, *William Longchamp*, Biſhop of *Ely*, Chancellor of *England*, on Account of a Difference between him, and Earl *John*, the King's Brother, who was a Rebel, incloſed the Tower and Caſtle of LONDON, with an outward Wall of Stone, embattled; and alſo cauſed a deep Ditch to be caſt about the ſame, thinking to have environed it with the River *Thames*. By the making this Ditch in *Eaſt-Smithfield*, the Church of the *Holy Trinity* in LONDON, loſt half a Mark Rent by the Year, and the Mill was removed that belonged to the poor Brethren of the Hoſpital of St. *Catharine*'s, and to the Church of *Trinity* aforeſaid, which was no ſmall Loſs, and Inconvenience to them. And the Garden which the King had hired of the Brethren for ſix Marks a Year, for the moſt Part, was waſted and marred by the Ditch; Recompence was often promiſed, but never made, 'till King *Edward*, coming after, gave to the Brethren five Marks and a Half, for that Part which the Ditch had devoured, and the other Part thereof without, he reſtored to them again, and of the ſaid Rent of five Marks and a Half, they have a Deed, by Virtue whereof they were well paid.

It is alſo to be noted, That the ſaid Incloſure and Ditch took the like, or greater Quantity of Ground from the City, within the Wall, namely, on that Part called *Tower-Hill*, beſides breaking down the City Wall from the *White Tower* to the firſt Gate of the City, called the *Poſtern*: Yet was there not any Quarrel made by the Citizens, or Recompence demanded by them for that Matter; becauſe all was done for the Good of the City's Defence, and to their own Liking.

Matthew Paris writes, that in the Year 1239, “ King *Henry* III. fortified the Tower of LONDON to another End; wherefore the Citizens fearing leſt that was done to their Detriment, complained: And the King anſwered; *That he had not done it to their Hurt; but* (ſaith he) *I will from henceforth do as my Brother doth, in building and fortifying Caſtles, who beareth the Name to be wiſer than I am.*

“ It followed in the next Year, (ſaith our Author) the ſaid noble Buildings of the Stone Gate and Bulwark, which the King had cauſed to be made by the Tower of LONDON, on the Weſt Side thereof, were ſhaken, as it had been, with an Earthquake, and fell down, which the King again commanded to be built in better ſort than before, which was done.

“ And yet again, in the Year 1241, the ſaid Wall and Bulwarks that were newly built,

“ wherein the King had beſtowed more than twelve thouſand Marks, were irrecoverably thrown down, as afore; for which Chance the Citizens of LONDON were not ſorry; for they were threatened, that the ſaid Wall and Bulwarks were built to the End, that if any of them would contend for the Liberties of the City, they might be impriſoned: And that many might be laid in divers Priſons, many Lodgings were made, that no one ſhould ſpeak to another.

MORE of King *Henry* III's Dealings againſt the Citizens of LONDON, may be read in the aforeſaid Author, and other Hiſtorians; but concerning the ſaid Wall and Bulwark, the ſame were finiſhed, tho' not in his Time; for *Edw.* I. in the Year 1274, and the ſecond of his Reign, commanded the Treaſurer and Chamberlain of the Exchequer, to deliver out of his Treaſury, unto *Giles* of *Andwarp*, 200 Marks, of the Fines taken of divers Merchants, or Uſurers, of LONDON, towards the Work of the Ditch, then new made about the ſaid Bulwark, now called the *Lion-Tower*.

The LION-TOWER.

IN the Year 1235, *Frederick*, the Emperor, ſent to *Henry* III. three Leopards, after which the ſaid Leopards, with ſome Lions, Lynxes, and other wild Beaſts, which had been kept in *Woodſtock* Park, were kept in a Part of the Bulwark of the Tower of LONDON, now called the *Lion-Tower*, and their Keeper there lodged. King *Edward* II. in the 12th Year of his Reign commanded the Sheriffs of LONDON to pay the Keeper of the King's Leopards in the Tower of LONDON, 6 *d.* a Day, for their Suſtenance, and Three-half-pence a Day for the Diet of the ſaid Keeper, out of the Fee Farm of the ſaid City.

IN the 16th of *Edward* III. one Lion, one Lioneſs, one Leopard, and two Cat-Lions in the ſaid Tower, were committed to the Cuſtody of *Robert*, the Son of *John Bowre*.

Wild Creatures in the Tower at this Time, Anno 1733.

THERE are at preſent in this Tower;

TWO Lions, which were preſented to his late Majeſty King *George* I. by the Emperor of *Morocco*.

TWO, by the Conſul of *Algiers*.

TWO, by the Dutcheſs of *Ancaſter*.

AND one, by Colonel *Clayton*, to his preſent Majeſty;

BESIDES five young ones, which were brought forth in the Tower.

THERE are likewiſe two Leopards, one Panther, one Vulture, and two Eagles, one of which was taken in a Steel Trap, in the County of *Suſſex*.

IN former Times, Perſons of high Quality had the Keeping of the wild-Creatures in this Tower, (whereof the Earl of *Oxford* was one) and they had a Penſion from the Crown upon that Account.

MR. *Martin* is the preſent Maſter of the *Lion-Office*, which Place he has enjoyed many Years; and, it is ſaid, hath ſhewn more Skill in bringing up the young Lions, whelp'd in this Place, than any of his Predeceſſors.

Stow hath ſearch'd into the Original of bringing theſe fierce Creatures here, and hath given us ſome antient Records concerning them; and *Strype* hath added a few more.

IN the 16th of *Henry* VI. the Office of keeping the Lions and Leopards of the Tower was granted to *Robert Manſfield*, Eſq; for Life; with a certain Place there, antiently belonging to it, with a Fee of 6 *d.* a Day for every Lion.

IN the 37th of the ſaid King's Reign, the ſaid Office was granted to the ſaid *Robert Manſfield*, Eſq, and his Son *Robert* was put into the Patent.

IN the 29th Year of the ſaid King, the Office was granted to *Thomas Rookes*, Eſq;

IN the 4th of *Edward* IV. the Office of keeping the Lions, and Leopards, of the Tower, was granted to *R. Haſtings*, Eſq;

SUCH Grants alſo are extant in the Tower Records, in the Reigns before; as in *Edward* I. *Edward* II. and ſucceeding Kings.

BY which we may ſuppoſe, that the wild Beaſts kept in the Tower, were generally Lions and Leopards; for ſeldom any other Creatures are mentioned in the Patents: That the Keeper was ſome Officer about the King, and of Quality; and appointed by the King's Letters Patents: That his Wages were 6 *d.* a Day, allowed for himſelf; and 6 *d.* a Day for every Lion and Leopard: And that the Place, or Apartment where the Lions were kept, was alſo granted him; as by this Patent to the aforeſaid *Robert Manſfield*, Eſq; appears.

“ REX omnibus ad quos, &c. Dilecto ſervitori noſtro *Roberto Manſfield*, Armigero, Mareſcallo Aulæ noſtræ - - - - de Gratia noſtra ſpeciali, &c.

“ THE King to all to whom theſe Preſents ſhall come, &c. We, of our ſpecial Grace, have granted to our beloved Servant *Robert Manſfield*, Eſq; Marſhal of Our Hall, the Office of Keeper of the Lions, with a certain Place, which hath been appointed antiently within our ſaid Tower, for them, to have, and to occupy the ſame by himſelf, or his ſufficient Deputy, for the Term of his Life, with the Wages of 6 *d. per* Day, for the Maintenance of every Lion, or Leopard, now being in his Cuſtody, or that ſhall be in his Cuſtody hereafter; to be taken yearly, from the 22d Day of *September*, during his Life, from the Iſſues and Profits of the Counties of *Bedford* and *Buckingham*, coming to the Hands of the Sheriff of the ſaid Counties for the Time being, &c.

A white Bear and an Elephant in the Tower.

LONG before this King *Henry* VI. namely, in the Reign of *Henry* III. there was a white Bear, and an Elephant in the Tower; in which Creatures the King ſeemed to delight: For he iſſued out ſeveral Orders concerning providing for, and taking Care of them; and that to the Sheriffs of LONDON, as appears by theſe *Liberates*, lately found in the *White-Tower*.

Rex Vicecomitibus, &c.

“ THE King to the Sheriffs of LONDON, Greeting. We command you, that for the Suſtenance of a white Bear, which we ſend to our Tower of LONDON, there to be kept; and for his Keeper, ye cauſe to be allowed 4 *d.* every Day, as long as they ſhall be there. Witneſs the King, at St. *Edmund's*, *September* 13.

THE like Order was ſent to the Sheriffs from the King, dated from *Windſor*, *September* 29.

THERE was ſtill, the next Year, (viz. *Anno* 1253) concerning this white Bear, another Order iſſued from the King, to provide him a Muzzle, and a Chain, and a ſtrong Rope, to make Sport in the *Thames*.

Rex Vicecomitibus LONDON, &c.

“ THE King to the Sheriffs of LONDON, Greeting. We command you, that for the Keeper of our white Bear, lately ſent us from *Norway*,

“ *Norway*, and which is in our Tower of
“ LONDON, ye cauſe to be had one Muzzle, and one Iron Chain, to hold that Bear
“ without the Water, and one long and ſtrong
“ Cord to hold the ſame Bear fiſhing, or waſhing
“ himſelf, in the River *Thames*. Witneſs the
“ King at *Windſor*, *October* the 30th.

The King, alſo a Year or two after, had an Elephant, *viz. Anno* 1255, which the Sheriffs was to build an Houſe for, in the Tower, and provide for his Suſtenance and his Keepers.

Rex Vicecomitibus LONDON, *Salutem*, &c.

“ The King to the Sheriffs of LONDON,
“ greeting. We command you, That of the
“ Farm of our City, ye cauſe (without Delay)
“ to be built at our Tower of LONDON,
“ one Houſe of 40 Feet long, and 20 Feet deep,
“ for our Elephant: Providing, that it be ſo
“ made, and ſo ſtrong, that when Need be, it
“ may be fit and neceſſary for other Uſes. And
“ the Coſt ſhall be computed at the *Exchequer*.
“ Witneſs the King at *Weſtminſter*, the 26th
“ Day of *February*.

Again, the next Year.

“ The King to the Sheriffs of LONDON,
“ greeting. We command you, that from the
“ Feaſt of St. *Michael*, laſt paſt, and as long as
“ you ſhall be Sheriffs of LONDON, and our
“ Elephant ſhall be there, ye ſhall find for him
“ and his Keeper Neceſſaries, as there ſhall rea-
“ ſonably be Need. Witneſs the King at *Weſt-*
“ *minſter*, *Oct.* 2.

Now concerning the Nature of theſe wild Beaſts.

King James I. *goes to the Tower, where the Courage of the Lion is tried before him.*

Anno 1604, *June* 3. King *James* I. taking with him the Duke of *Lenox* (with divers Earls and Lords) went to ſee the Lions at the Tower. And here he cauſed two of them, a He-Lion, and a She, to be put forth; and then a live Cock was caſt to them, which being their natural Enemy, they preſently killed it and ſucked the Blood. Then the King cauſed a live Lamb to be put to them, which the Lions, out of their Generoſity (as having Reſpect to its Innocence) never offered to touch, altho' the Lamb was ſo bold as to go cloſe to them. Then the King cauſed the Lions to be taken away, and another Lion to be put forth, and two Maſtiffs to be turned to him. The Maſtiffs preſently flew upon the Lion and turned him upon his Back, and tho' the Lion was ſuperior to them in Strength, yet, it ſeems they were his Match in Courage.

There was a Spaniel Dog, for ſome Offence or other, caſt into the Lion's Den; but the Lion did not attempt to hurt him: And this Dog continued in the Den with the Lion ſeveral Years, and there died.

In the Month of *June* 1609, a Reſolution was taken to make Trial of the Valour of the Lion; which was by turning him looſe to a Bear.

The Bear was brought into an open Yard, and the Lion was turned out of his Den to him, but he would not aſſault him, but fled from him; and ſo it was done with other Lions, one after another; and laſtly, two together were turned to him, but none ſet upon him, but rather ſought to return to their Dens. A Stone Horſe ſoon after was put into the Yard with the firſt Lion and the Bear: The Horſe fell to grazing between them; after he had gazed a little upon them, two Maſtiff Dogs were let in, who boldly fought with the Lion. Afterwards ſix Dogs more were let in, who flew upon the Horſe, moſt in Sight, at their firſt Entrance, and would ſoon have worried him to Death, had not three ſtout Bearherds enter'd, and reſcued the Horſe, and brought away the Dogs, while the Lion and Bear ſtood ſtaring upon them. At this Sight were preſent King *James* I. the Queen, the Prince, and divers great Lords: And ſo much for the *Lion-Tower*.

The Tower of LONDON was fortified by *Edward* IV. who incloſed with Brick a certain Piece of Ground, taken out of *Tower-Hill*, Weſt of the *Lion-Tower*. His Officers, alſo in the 5th Year of his Reign, ſet upon the ſaid Hill both Scaffold and Gallows, for the Execution of Offenders, whereupon the Lord Mayor and Aldermen complained to the King; but were anſwer'd, That the ſame was not done in Derogation of the City's Liberties.

Richard III. repaired and built ſome Part of this Tower; for Mr. *Strype* ſays, He found in an old Leidger-Book of that King, that in the Year 1484, a Commiſſion was directed to *Thomas Daniel*, Surveyor of the King's Works, *To take and ſeize for Uſe, within this Realm, as many Maſons, Bricklayers, and other Workmen, as ſhould be thought neceſſary for the haſty Expedition of the King's Works, within the Tower of* LONDON, *and Palace of* Weſtminſter.

Henry VIII. in 1532, repaired the *White-Tower*, and other Parts thereof.

In the Year 1548, 2 *Edward* VI. on the 22d of *November*, a *Frenchman*, who lodged in the round Bulwark, betwixt the Weſt Gate and the Poſtern, or Draw-bridge, called the *Warder's-Gate*, blew up the ſaid Bulwark, and burnt himſelf, but no one elſe, by ſetting fire to a Barrel of Gunpowder in the Night. This Bulwark was forthwith new built.

The Weſt Gate is the principal Gate of the Tower, and is uſed for the Receipt and Delivery of all Kinds of Carriages; a little within this Gate, opening to the South, is a ſtrong Poſtern for Paſſengers, by the Ward-Houſe, over a Draw-Bridge, let down for that Purpoſe. Farther on the South Side, toward the Eaſt, is a large Watergate, for the Receipt of Boats and ſmall Veſſels from the River *Thames*; beyond it, is a ſmall Poſtern, with a Draw-Bridge, ſeldom let down, but for the Receipt of ſome great Perſons, Priſoners. More towards the Eaſt, is a great and ſtrong Gate, commonly called the *Iron Gate*, but not uſually opened.

Of the Weſt Gate, the Gentleman-Porter hath the Charge of the Keys, which he is every Night to deliver to the Conſtable, or, in his Abſence, to the Lieutenant, or Deputy-Lieutenant, and receive them again in the Morning.

In the Year 1663, the Ditch was cleanſed, and all the Wharfing about it new built, with Brick and Stone, ſo that the Water of the *Thames* running into it, is there kept by Sluices, and to be let out as Occaſion requires.

The Tower in Danger by the Fire of LONDON.

In the Year 1666, the Fire of LONDON, ending at the Eaſt End of *Tower-Street*, whoſe Extent came juſt to the Dock on the Weſt Side of the Tower, there was nothing between the Tower-Walls and it, but the Breadth of the Dock, and a great many old Timber-Houſes, which were built upon the Banks of the Dock, and in the outward Bulwark of the Tower and *Tower-Ditch*, (which then was very foul) to the very Wall of the Tower itſelf. Which old Houſes, if the Fire had taken hold of, the Tower itſelf, and all the Buildings within it, had, in all Probability, been deſtroyed. But ſuch was the Lieutenant's Care of the great Charge committed to him, that to prevent future Danger, a few Weeks after, he cauſed all theſe old Houſes, which ſtood between the *Tower-Dock* and the *Tower-Wall*, to be pulled down; and not only them, but alſo all thoſe which were built upon, or near, the *Tower-Ditch*, from the Bulwark-Gate, along both the *Tower-Hills*, and ſo to the Iron-Gate; and cauſed ſtrong Rails of Oak to be ſet upon the Wharf where thoſe Houſes ſtood, which were about 350 or 400; ſo that by this Means, not only the *White Tower*, but the whole outer *Tower-Wall*, and the Ditch round about the ſame, are all of them viſible to Paſſengers; and make a fine Proſpect.

ON the *Tower-Wharf* are 62 Guns, lying in a Range faſt in the Ground, always ready to be diſcharged on any Occaſion of Victories, Coronations, Feſtivals, Days of Thankſgiving, Triumphs, *&c.*

The White Tower.

NOW to come within the Walls of the Tower. The *White Tower* is a lofty ſquare Stone Building, with a Turret at each Angle of it, ſtanding on a riſing Hill, diſengaged from the other Buildings, where formerly were kept many thouſand Barrels of Gun-powder, and vaſt Quantities of Match; but great Part of this publick Magazine is now diſtributed in the ſeveral Yards, and Store-Houſes, belonging to the Government, at *Woolwich*, *Chatham*, *Portſmouth*, *Plymouth*, &c. This *White Tower* was founded by *William* the Conqueror, as hath been ſaid before; but has been ſo often repaired, and rebuilt, that it is likely that there are but few Stones left of the original Foundation. At the Weſt End of this Building, is the main Guard of the Tower, with Lodgings for the Officers.

The new Armoury.

THE moſt magnificent Structure in the Tower is the new Armoury, or grand Store-Houſe, which was began to be built in the Reign of K. *James* II. and finiſhed in the Reign of King *William* III. It is ſituated on the North of the *White-Tower*, is a hundred and thirty Yards in length, and about twenty in Depth; it hath a graceful Walk before it, paved with Free Stone the whole Length of it, and planted with Lime-Trees without the Pavement. In the Midſt of the Building, is a ſtately Portal, adorned with four Columns, Entablature, and Triangular Pediment of the *Dorick* Order; under the Pediment are the King's Arms, curiouſly embelliſhed with Trophy Work.

The Artillery.

IN this Store-Houſe, on the Ground-Floor, is a very large Mortar, which carries a Bomb, of 500 Weight, two Miles; alſo the Carcaſſes and ſeveral leſs Mortars, ſome for throwing Hand-Granadoes, which are called *Cohorn-Mortars*, from *Cohorn*, the *Dutch* Engineer, who invented them: And one that ſhoots nine ſeveral Balls at a Time.

AN Engine for ſhooting ſeveral Musket-Balls at once, to clear an Avenue.

Cheveaux de Frieze, to keep off Horſe.

TWENTY new braſs Guns, each weighing 32 Hundred, 3 Quarters, 14 Pound, and thus inſcribed:

ANNA Mag. Brit. Fran. & Hib. *Regina*, *Anno Regni Quarto.*

JOHANNES *Baro* Churchill, *Dux et Comes de* Marlbrough, Mag. Brit. *Reg. à Conciliis Secretior. Ordinis Periſcelidiſ. Eques, Rei Tormentariæ et Copiarum præfectus Generalis.*

Sacri Romani Imperii Princeps, &c.

HERE are alſo ſeveral ſmaller new braſs Guns.

A Pontoon, and ſeveral Guns taken at *Vigo*, and a Rack to extort Confeſſion.

AN Engine of ſmall Mortars, which ſhoots 30 Shells at a Time.

A Gun that diſcharges ſeven Balls out of as many Bores.

A curious Gun made for Prince *Henry*, the Workmanſhip of which is ſaid to coſt 200 *l.*

A Smith's Forge, wherewith to work on a March, or encamped, *&c.*

A vaſt Number of other Cannon mounted on Carriages, and a proportionable Quantity of other Materials, for drawing the Trains of Artillery.

KETTLE-DRUMS taken at the Battle of *Hochſtet*, with a ſtrange Inſtance of a Shot in one of them.

The ſmall Armoury.

IN the Room over the Artillery, is the Armoury of ſmall Arms, of equal Dimenſions with that underneath: It is an Arſenal, ſurpriſingly curious in all its Parts, and is therefore juſtly the Admiration of all Strangers; for here are Pikes, Bayonets, Carbines, Piſtols, Halberts, and Swords, for an Army of 100,000 Men, kept not only beautiful and clean, but in ſuch admirable Order, forming various Kinds of Figures, as render the Scene not a little delightful to the Eye.

THE North and South Walls are adorned with ſixteen Pilaſters, eight on each Side, of Pikes and Piſtols, of the *Corinthian* Order, whoſe Intercolumns are,

CHEQUER-WORK of Carbines and Piſtols, Waves of the Sea, in Swords and Bayonets.

HALF-MOONS, Semicircles, and a Target of Bayonets.

THE Form of a Battery in Swords and Piſtols.

SUNS, with Circles of Piſtols.

A Pair of Gates, in Halberts and Piſtols.

THE Witch of *Endor* (as they call it) within three Elipſes of Piſtols.

BACK-BONE of a Whale, in Carbines, *&c.*

A Fiery Serpent, *Jupiter*, and the *Hydra*, in Bayonets.

THE Star and Garter of the Order of the Knights of the Garter, repreſented in Piſtols, and Swords, and near the South-Weſt Angle, are the Arms, as Blunderbuſſes, Swords, and Pikes, taken from Sir *William Perkins*, who was Executed at *Tyburn*, for the Aſſaſſination-Plot, *Anno 1696*, and the Blunderbuſs wherewith the King was to have been ſhot in his Coach near *Turnham-Green*.

AT the Weſt End of the Room, are two Pyramids of Piſtols, at the Eaſt End the Figure of an Organ, Front-formed by Piſtols. At the ſame End, the Armour of *Henry* V. who conquer'd, and of *Henry* VI. who loſt *France*.

AND between the Eaſt and Weſt Ends, there are eight ſquare Columns, or Pillars, eight round Columns, of Pikes and Piſtols; but nothing is more beautiful, than the four lofty wreathed Columns formed with Piſtols, in the Middle of the Room, which ſeem to ſupport it. They ſhew alſo ſome other Arms, which are only remarkable for the Uſe they have been put to; as the two Swords of State carried before the Pretender, when he invaded *Scotland*, in the Year 1715, and the Arms taken from the *Spaniards* that landed in *Scotland*, *Anno* 1719.

THE ſmall Arms were placed in this beautiful Order, by one Mr. *Harris*, originally a Blackſmith, who had a Place, or Penſion, granted him by the Government, for this Piece of Service, which he well deſerved; no Nation in *Europe*, being able to ſhew a Magazine of ſmall Arms, ſo good in their Kind, and ſo ingeniouſly diſpoſed.

IN this Place where this Armoury now ſtands, was formerly a Bowling-Green, a Garden, and ſome Buildings.

The Horſe Armoury.

A little Eaſtward of the Office of Ordnance, is the Horſe Armoury, which contains the Figures of ſeveral of our Kings, ſince *William* the Conqueror, curiouſly repreſented on Horſeback, in rich Armour, Cap-a-pe, and ſome of their Horſes have Armour. Here are King *William* III. King *Charles* I. and II. King *Henry* V. VII. and VIII.

King *Edward* III. &c. with their Guards in Armour, backward.

A Suit of Armour, ſaid to be *John* of *Gaunt*'s, 7 Foot and an half high; that of the Lord *Kinſale*, with the Sword which he took from a *French* General, for which he and his Poſterity have the Honour of being covered in the King's Preſence; the Earl of *Argyle*'s Leading-Staff, and many other Suits of Armour and Curioſities.

The Spaniſh *Armoury.*

NEAR the South Weſt Angle of the *White Tower*, is the *Spaniſh* Armoury, conſiſting chiefly of Arms of divers Sorts taken from the *Spaniards*, when we overcame, what they vain-gloriouſly called, the *Invincible Armado*.

THERE is likewiſe to be ſeen here, a large Wooden Cannon, which is call'd *Old Policy*, it being ſent with ſeveral others, of the ſame Sort, to the Siege of *Bologne*, in King *Henry* VIII's Reign, where it was impoſſible to bring Braſs or Iron Cannon; but theſe appearing as ſuch to the *Frenchmen*, they were ſo terrified thereat, that they ſurrender'd the Town, without a Shot being made, or a Man loſt.

HERE is alſo the Axe which cut off the Heads of *Anna Bullen* and the Earl of *Eſſex*, the Mother and the Favourite of Queen *Elizabeth*.

The Jewel-Office.

THE Jewel-Office, where the Regalia are kept, is near the Eaſt End of the Armoury. The Keeper of this Office muſt be a Perſon of great Integrity, ſo great a Truſt being repoſed in him. Before *Blood* ſtole the Crown, Perſons who had the Curioſity to ſee the *Regalia*, were admitted into the Room where they were kept, and allowed to take them in their Hands; but ſince that Time there is more Care taken, the Place being incloſed with Iron Grates, ſo that they may be ſeen, but none admitted into the Room.

FROM antient Times, the Royal Jewels were carefully preſerved in the Tower, by ſome truſty and faithful Perſon, appointed by the King, who had a ſettled Fee for the ſame. And from hence, upon great Triumphs, and Days of publick Splendor, they uſed to be brought to *Weſtminſter*; and when all was over, diligently ſent back again, and that under the King's own Hand.

THERE is in the Records of the Tower, an Order to *William* Biſhop of *Carliſle*, 14 *Hen.* III. concerning four Coffers with the King's Jewels, to be laid up in the Tower, and another in the 12th Year of *Edward* III. appointing one *John Flete*, Keeper of the Jewels, Armour, and other Things in the Tower, during Pleaſure; and to take for his Fee 12 *d. per Diem.*

A Liſt printed is commonly given to thoſe who come daily to ſee theſe ineſtimable Curioſities in the Jewel-Houſe, briefly mentioning the chief of them. And it is this that followeth:

A LIST *of his Majeſty's* Regalia, *beſides Plate, and other rich Things, at the Jewel-Houſe in the Tower of* LONDON.

I. THE Imperial Crown, which all the Kings of *England* have been crowned with ever ſince *Edward* the Confeſſor's Time.

II. THE Orb, or Globe, held in the King's Left Hand at the Coronation; on the Top of which is a Jewel near an Inch and an half in Height.

III. THE Royal Sceptre, with the Croſs, which has another Jewel of great Value under it.

IV. THE Sceptre with the Dove, being an Emblem of Peace.

V. ST. *Edward*'s Staff, all beaten Gold, carried before the King at the Coronation.

VI. A rich Salt-Seller of State, the Figure of the Tower, uſed on the King's Table at the Coronation.

VII. *Curtana*, or the Sword of Mercy, borne between the two Swords of Juſtice, the Spiritual and Temporal, at the Coronation.

VIII. A noble Silver Font, double gilt, that the Kings and Royal Family were chriſtened in.

IX. A large Silver Fountain, preſented to King *Charles* II. by the Town of *Plymouth*.

X. QUEEN *Anne*'s Diadem, or Circlet, which her Majeſty wore in proceeding to her Coronation.

XI. THE Coronation Crown, made for the late Queen *Mary*.

XII. THE rich Crown of State that his Majeſty wears on his Throne in Parliament; in which is a large Emerald, ſeven Inches round, a Pearl, the fineſt in the World, and a Ruby of ineſtimable Value.

XIII. A Globe and Sceptre made for the late Queen *Mary*

XIV. AN Ivory Sceptre with a Dove, made for the late King *James*'s Queen.

XV. THE Golden Spurs, and the *Armilla's* that are wore at the Coronation.

XVI. THE *Ampulla*, or Eagle of Gold, which holds the Holy Oil that the Kings and Queens are anointed with, and the golden Spoon that the Biſhop pours the Oil into: Which are Pieces of great Antiquity.

THESE *Regalia* are more fully deſcribed by Mr. *Strype*, from a Hiſtory of the Coronation of King *James* II. and his Conſort, written by *Francis Sandford*, Eſq; and communicated to him by the Keeper of the Jewel-Houſe.

SWORDS.

The three Swords.

Firſt, There are three Swords; that is, two Swords, called the *Swords of Juſtice*; and one whoſe Place is in the Middle between them, called the *Sword of Mercy*. One Sword of Juſtice repreſents the Spiritual Sword, and is borne on the Right Hand: The End of this Sword is pointed, but yet ſomewhat obtuſe. The other Sword of Juſtice, being the Temporal Sword, is borne on the Left Hand. This hath a very ſharp Point. The *Curtana*, or Sword of Mercy, hath the Point flat, and, as it were, broken off.

THIS pointleſs Sword is the principal of the three in Dignity: It is a broad, bright Sword, the Length of the Blade thirty two Inches, the Breadth almoſt two Inches. The Handle is cover'd with a fine Gold Wire, four Inches, beſides the Pomel an Inch and three Quarters; which, with the Croſs, is plain Steel gilt: The Length of the Croſs is almoſt eight Inches. This is borne naked before the King at his Coronation. At the Coronation of his preſent Majeſty King *George* II. it was borne by that great and worthy Nobleman the late Earl of *Pembroke*.

THE ſecond Sword, the Sword of Juſtice to the Spirituality, hath a Blade forty Inches long, and an Inch and a half broad: The Handle, as of the other, cover'd with Gold Wire.

THE third Sword, the Sword of Juſtice to the Temporality, is of the ſame Size with the former. The Scabbards, of all three, are cover'd with a rich brocaded Cloth of Tiſſue, with a rich Ferule, Hook, and Chape.

The Spurs.

THE Spurs, called the great Golden Spurs, are curiouſly wrought.

The Ampulla.

THE *Ampulla*, or Eaglet of Gold, contains the Holy Oil. It is in Form of an Eagle, with Wings expanded, ſtanding on a Pedeſtal; all of pure Gold, finely chaced. The Head ſcrews off at the Middle of the Neck, to put in the Oil: And the Neck being hollow, the Holy Oil is poured out into a Spoon, thro' the Point of the Beak. The Height of it, from Bottom to Top, including the Pedeſtal, is about nine Inches: The Diameter of the Pedeſtal, about three Inches and a half; and the Breadth between the fartheſt Point of the Wings, about ſeven Inches. The Weight of the whole, about eight or ten Ounces.

The Spoon.

The Anointing Spoon is likewiſe of pure Gold, with four Pearls in the broadeſt Part of the Handle; and the Bowl of the Spoon finely chaced, both within and without. It appears to be very antient.

Crowns.

The Crowns.

These ſeveral Crowns belong to the *Regalia.*

King Edward's Crown.

Firſt, King *Edward*'s Crown; with which the Kings of this Realm are crowned: So called, in Commemoration of the antient Crown in the Church of *Weſtminſter*, remaining till the Beginning of the great Rebellion, when, with the reſt of the *Regalia*, it was ſacrilegiouſly taken away. It is a very rich Imperial Crown of Gold, made againſt the Coronation of King *Charles* II. embelliſhed with Pearls and precious Stones of divers Kinds, *viz.* Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds and Saphires, with a Mound of Gold on the Top of it, encircled with a Band, or Fillet, of Gold, embelliſhed alſo with precious Stones, and three very large oval Pearls, one at the Top of the Croſs, and two other pendant at the Ends of the Croſs. The ſaid Crown is compoſed, as all the Imperial Crowns of *England* are, of four Croſſes, and as many *Flowers-de-Liz* of Gold, upon a Rim or Circlet of Gold; all embelliſhed with precious Stones. The Cap within the ſaid Crown is of Purple Velvet, lined with white Taffata, and turned up with Ermine, thick powder'd in three Rows.

The Crown of State.

Secondly, The Crown of State, ſo called becauſe it is worn by the King or Queen, at ſuch Times as they come in State to the Parliament Houſe. This was alſo made at the Coronation of King *Charles* II. It is exceeding rich, being embelliſhed with ſeveral large Diamonds, and other Stones; but moſt remarkable for a wonderful large Ruby, ſet in the Middle of one of the Croſſes, reckoned worth 10,000 *l.* as alſo for the Mound's being of one entire Stone, of a Seagreen Colour, called an *Agmarine.* This Crown was taken to Pieces, being too weighty, in the Reign of Queen *Anne*, and made fit for her, and ſhe then wore it when ſhe went to Parliament.

The Queen's Circlet.

Thirdly, The Queen's Circlet of Gold. Queen *Mary*, Conſort of King *James* II. wore it in her proceeding to her Coronation. It is a Rim, or Circlet of Gold, very richly adorn'd with large Diamonds, curiouſly ſet, with a String of Pearl round the upper Edge thereof. The Cap of Purple Velvet lined with white Taffata, and turned up with Ermine richly powder'd.

The Queen's Crown.

Fourthly, The Queen's Crown, wherewith the Queens are crowned, being a very rich Imperial Crown of Gold, ſet with Diamonds of great Value, intermixed with a few precious Stones of other Kinds, and ſome Pearl. The Cap of Purple Velvet, lined with rich white Taffata, turned up with Ermine, or Miniver pure, richly powdered.

Another Crown for the Queen.

Fifthly, The Queen's rich Crown, which is worn in her Return to *Weſtminſter-hall*, (after the Coronation Ceremony is ended.) It is of Gold, but ſo richly embelliſhed with Diamonds and Pearl, that little or none of the Gold appeareth. It is an Imperial Crown, compoſed of Croſſes and *Flowers-de-Liz*, with Arches, and a Mound, as the other Crowns.

The Orb, or Mound.

The Orb, Mound, or Globe, which is put into the King's Right Hand immediately before his being crown'd, and borne in his Left Hand upon his Return into *Weſtminſter-hall*, is a Ball of Gold, ſix Inches Diameter, encompaſſed with a Band, or Fillet, of Gold, embelliſhed with Roſes of Diamonds, encircling other precious Stones, and edged about with Pearl. On the Top whereof is a very large Amethyſt, of a Violet, or Purple Colour, near an Inch and an half in Height, of an oval Form; which being encompaſſed with four Silver Wires, becometh the Foot or Pedeſtal of a very rich Croſs of Gold, of three Inches and a Quarter in Height, and three Inches in Breadth, ſet very thick with Diamonds, having in the Middle thereof a fair Saphire on one Side, and and a fair Emerald on the other; and embelliſhed with four large Pearls in the Angles of the Croſs, near the Center, and three large Pearls at the End of the ſaid Croſs. The whole Height of the Orb, or Croſs, being eleven Inches.

Sceptres.

Sceptres.

Firſt, St. *Edward*'s Staff, in Length four Feet ſeven Inches and an half, is a Staff, or Sceptre of Gold, with a Pike, or Foot, of Steel, about four Inches and a Quarter in Length; and a Mound and Croſs at the Top: The Garniſhings are alſo of Gold, and the Diameter is about three Quarters of an Inch.

The King's Sceptre with the Dove, is a Sceptre of Gold, in Length three Feet ſeven Inches, and three Inches in Circumference at the Handle, and two Inches and a Quarter about the Top: The Pomel garniſhed with a Circle, or Fillet, of Table-Diamonds, and in ſeveral Places with precious Stones of all Sorts; and the Mound at the Top embelliſhed with a Band, or Fillet, of Roſe Diamonds. Upon the Mound is a ſmall *Jeruſalem* Croſs, whereupon is fix'd a Dove with Wings expanded, as the Emblem of Mercy.

The King's Sceptre with the Croſs, or Sceptre Royal, likewiſe of Gold. The Handle plain, and the upper Part wreathed; in Length two Feet nine Inches and a Quarter, and of the ſame Thickneſs as the former. The Pomel at the Bottom enriched with Rubies, Emeralds, and ſmall Diamonds. The Top riſeth into a *Flower-de-Liz*, with ſix Leaves, whereof three are upright, and the other three hanging down, all enriched with precious Stones. Out of the ſame *Flower-de-Liz*, iſſueth a Mound, made of an Amethyſt, garniſhed with Table-Diamonds, and on the Mound, a Croſs wholly covered with precious Stones, with a large Table-Diamond in the Center.

The Queen's Sceptre with the Croſs, alſo of Gold, adorned with Diamonds, and other precious Stones, in Length two Feet ten Inches, with a Mound, and Croſs at the Top, iſſuing out of a *Flower-de-Liz*, very like the King's in all the Embelliſhments thereof, only ſmaller, and wreathed, not altogether ſo thick.

The Queen's Ivory Rod, is a Rod, or Sceptre, of white Ivory, in Length three Feet one Inch and a half, whereof the Pomel and Garniture is Gold, as is alſo the Mound and Croſs at the Top, only the Dove at the Top of the Croſs is enamelled with white. The Circumference at the Bottom about two Inches, and at the Top about an Inch and a half.

Rings.

Rings.

The King's Coronation Ring is a plain gold Ring, with a large Table-Ruby Violet, wherein a plain Croſs, or Croſs of St. *George*, is curiouſly enchaced.

The King's Coronation Ring is likewiſe of Gold, with a large Table-Ruby ſet therein, and ſixteen other ſmall Rubies round-about the Ring; whereof thoſe next to the Collet are the largeſt, the reſt diminiſhing proportionably.

The other *Regalia*, as the open Pall, the *Supertunica* of Cloth of Gold, the Surcoat of Crimſon Sattin, the *Colobium Syndonis*, the *Armilla*, the Buskins, Sandals, King *Edward*'s Chair, &c. are kept in *Weſtminſter-Abbey*.

THERE was a Time when the Tower was not thought a Place ſafe enough for this Treaſure: But whatever the Reaſon was (whether the King's Wars here at Home) *Henry* III. ſent (if not all) a great many of them into *France*. What they were, and to whom ſent, and by whom, and where laid up, a Tower Record will relate

Anno 46, *Henry* III. *William de Latymer*, and Mr. *Henry de Gandaoo*, with others, brought the King's Jewels to *Margaret* Queen of *France*, in two Coffers, and ſhe laid them up in the Temple at *Paris*, under her Seal. The Keys, the ſaid *Latymer* and *Gandaoo*, the King's Meſſengers, brought back with them. They are named, *viz.* one great Crown. One *Firmaculum cum Rubetis* [Buckle with Rubies.] One Ring with a Ruby. Three gold Crowns, *Unum Capellum Imperatorium. Quatuor Ferra, Unum Alphabetum*. Three gold *Pectina* [Combs.] Fifty two *Firmacula* [Buckles.] Ten *Baculos* [Staves] containing 208 Rings, *cum Rubetis & Baleſiis*. Two Staves, containing 66 Rings, *cum Maragdenibus*. One Staff, containing 20 Rings, with Saphires. One Staff, containing 13 Rings, with Topazes. One Staff, containing 17 Rings, with divers Stones. Sixty ſix Girdles. Alſo two golden Peacocks. One Buckle, with twelve Diamonds. Other fourteen Buckles, with five gold Garlands.

The ORDNANCE OFFICE.

The Ordnance Office.

THE Ordnance Office is kept in a Part of the Tower, called *Cold-Harbour*, where ſtrict Accounts are taken of, and Orders for providing and diſpoſing of Warlike Materials, neceſſary for the Defence of the Kingdom, in Times, both of Peace and War, do iſſue. This is an Office of great Account and Importance, it being the ſtanding and grand Magazine of all the Utenſils, Inſtruments, and Weapons of War, as well by Sea as by Land, for the Defence and Safety of the Kingdom, having the Superintendence, Ordering and Diſpoſing, as well of the grand Magazine, lodged in the Storehouſes in the Tower, as at *Woolwich*, *Chatham*, *Portſmouth*, *Plymouth*, *Hull*, *Windſor*, and elſewhere. In which Places is Ammunition at all Times, for as many Land and Sea Forces, as may not only defend the Kingdom, but be ſerviceable to all our Neighbours in League and Friendſhip with us, and formidable to our Enemies.

IN old Records ſeveral Patent Officers belonging to this Office are to be met with, which are now wholly antiquated, or of little Account.

AS an Officer for keeping and making the Bows, called the *Bowyer*. This was granted by Patent to *Robert Bridford*, by King *Richard* II. in the Twenty-ſecond Year of his Reign, together with certain Houſes belonging to the ſame Office. And *Edward* IV. in the 13th Year of his Reign granted to *Thomas Maſburgh* the Office of keeping, making, and providing Bows in the Tower, granting him a certain Manſion, ſituate between the Tower, called *Wakefield-Tower*, and the Tower, called *Weſt-Smithfield*, for exerciſing the aforeſaid Office.

THERE was alſo another Officer belonging to the Croſs-Bows, who was called, in the Records of the Tower, *Attiliator Balliſtarum*. He ſeemed to be one who provided Harneſs and Accoutrements for thoſe Bows. King *Edward* I. in the Firſt of his Reign, granted this Office to *T. S.* and he had for his Wages Seven-pence-Halfpenny *per Diem*.

ANOTHER Officer was called *Galeator*, that, perhaps, provided and took care for the Helmets, or Head-Pieces. This Place was once granted to *Richard Glover*, Armig. *Anno*. 5. *H.* IV.

Armourer.

THERE was an Armourer within the Tower. This Office was once enjoyed by *William Snell*, granted to him by *Richard* III. in his twelfth Year, Keeper of his Armour, and likewiſe of his Jewels, and other Things in the Tower, during Pleaſure, with a Fee of 12*d.* a Day.

Keeper of the Tents.

THERE was a Keeper of the Tents. This Place was granted by King *Henry* VI. in the 19th Year of his Reign, to *Richard Lound*, for Term of Life; and he had a Meſs withal granted him, ſituated upon the Wharf, near St. *Catharine's* Hoſpital: Which Meſs is ſaid to belong to the Office, 14. *H.* VI.

Maſter-General of the Ordnance.

THE Principal Officer at this Time is ſtiled the Maſter-General of the Ordnance, who ought to be a Perſon of great Honour and Integrity.

Subordinate to this great Officer (unto whom the Management of this Office is committed) are other Principal Officers, *viz.* 1. The Lieutenant-General. 2. The Surveyor. 3. The Clerk of the Ordnance. 4. The Keeper of the Stores. 5. The Clerk of the Deliveries. 6. The Treaſurer and Pay-Maſter.

ALL which hold their Places by Patent, under the Great Seal of *England*; and have their Clerks for the Management of their reſpective Offices. Their Duties are as followeth:

Lieutenant-General of the Ordnance.

The Lieutenant-General of the Ordnance, is to receive all Orders and Warrants from the Maſter, and the other principal Officers, and to ſee them duly executed; and to make Orders, as the King's Occaſion ſhall require. Alſo to give Orders for the Diſcharging the great Ordnance, when required, as, upon Coronation Days, Birth Days of Kings and Princes, Feſtivals, Triumphs, Victories, and the like.

HE is alſo to ſee the Train of Artillery and all its Equipage fitted for Motion, upon any Occaſion, when it ſhall be ordered to be drawn into the Field.

Surveyor of the Ordnance.

THE Charge of the Surveyor of the Ordnance, is to ſurvey all his Majeſty's Ordnance, Stores, and Proviſions of War, in the Cuſtody of the Store-Keeper, which he is to ſee ſo diſtinguiſhed and placed, as ſhall be beſt for their Preſervation and Safety. He is to allow all Bills of Debts, and to keep a Check upon all Labourers and Artificers Work. Alſo, to ſee that all Proviſions received be good, and ſerviceable, and duly proved; for which he muſt take the Aſſiſtance of the reſt of the Officers, and the Proof-Maſters, and ſee if they are marked with the King's Mark, if they ought ſo to be.

Clerk of the Ordnance.

THE Clerk of the Ordnance is to record all Orders and Inſtructions, given for the Government of the Office; as likewiſe all Patents and Grants, and the Names of all Officers, Clerks, Artificers, Attendants, Gunners, Labourers, and others, who enjoy the ſaid Grants, or any other Fees from the King for the ſame. He is alſo to draw all Eſtimates for Proviſions and Supplies to be made: Likewiſe all Letters, Inſtructions, Commiſſions, Deputations, and Contracts, for his Majeſty's Service. Further, to make all Bills of Impreſt, and Debentures for the Payment and Satiſfaction of the reſpective Artificers, and Creditors of this Office, for Work done, or Proviſions received. Alſo Quarter Books, for the Salaries, Allowances, and Wages of all Officers, Clerks, and others, belonging to the ſaid Office. He is alſo to keep Journals and Leidgers of the Receipts and Returns of his Majeſty's Stores, to ſerve as a Check between the two Accomptants of the Office, the one for Money, the other for Stores.

Store-Keeper.

THE Duty of the Store-Keeper, is, to take into his Charge, and Cuſtody, all his Majeſty's

Ordnance, Munitions, and Stores thereunto belonging, and to indent, and put in legal Security, for the ſafe keeping thereof, and for making juſt and true Account from Time to Time. He is to receive no Proviſions whatſoever, that are manifeſtly unſerviceable, or before they have been ſurveyed by the Surveyor. He is not to iſſue any Proportion of Ordnance, Munition, or Stores, except the ſame be agreed upon, and ſigned by the Officers, according to the Appointment of the Maſter of the Ordnance, granted upon Order of his Majeſty, or ſix of the Privy Council, or the Lord Admiral, for Matters concerning the Navy. He is not to receive back any Stores, formerly iſſued, until they have been reviewed by the Surveyor, and regiſter'd by the Clerk of the Ordnance, in the Book of Remains. He is to look that all his Majeſty's Store-Houſes be well repaired, and well accommodated, and that the Stores be kept in ſuch Order, as is fit for the Service and Honour of the King.

Clerk of the Deliveries.

THE Duty of the Clerk of the Deliveries, is to draw all Proportions or Orders for Deliveries of any Stores or Proviſions, and to ſee them duly executed, and, by Indenture, to charge the Particular Receiver of his Majeſty's ſaid Stores, whether Captain, Gunner, or others, and to regiſter, as well the Copies of all Warrants, for the Deliveries, as the Proportions delivered, thereby to diſcharge the Store-Keeper.

Treaſurer and Pay-Maſter.

THE Place of Treaſurer, and Pay-Maſter, was formerly an Appendix to that of the Lieutenant-General; but King *Charles* II. ordered, That the Office of Treaſurer ſhould be no more executed by the Lieutenant, or any other Perſon, having other Charge, or Employment, in the Office of Ordnance: Since which Time there is a particular Office erected, diſtinct from any of the aforeſaid Offices. [Thro' this Officer's Hands runs all the Money for the whole Office of Ordnance, as well the Salaries as the Debentures.]

THERE are other Subordinate Officers, who likewiſe hold their Places by Patent from the King. As,

Maſter-Gunner of England.

THE Maſter-Gunner of *England*, who is to teach and inſtruct all ſuch as deſire to learn the Art of Gunnery, and to adminiſter to every Learner an Oath, obliging him not to ſerve any foreign Prince or State, without Leave; nor to teach the Art of Gunnery to any, but ſuch as have taken the ſaid Oath; and to certify to the Maſter of the Ordnance, the Sufficiency of any Perſon, recommended to be one of his Majeſty's Gunners, and his Ability to diſcharge the Duty of a Gunner.

Keeper of the ſmall Guns.

THE Keeper of the ſmall Guns, who hath the Charge and Cuſtody of his Majeſty's ſmall Guns, as Muſquets, Carbines, and Piſtols, with their ſeveral Furnitures.

THERE are divers other inferior Attendants, and Artificers, as the Clerks, Proof-Maſters, Meſſengers, Maſter-Smith, Maſter-Carpenter, Maſter-Furbiſher, Block-maker, and ſuch like.

THERE is yet a further Superintendency and Juriſdiction peculiar to the Maſter of the Ordnance over all his Majeſty's Engineers, employed in the ſeveral Fortifications of this Kingdom, moſt of which have their Salaries, and Allowances payable in the ſaid Office, to which they are accountable, and from whence they receive their particular Orders and Inſtructions, according to the Directions and Commands given by his Majeſty, and ſignified by the Maſter of the Ordnance.

The preſent OFFICERS *of the Ordnance are as follow:*

MASTER-GENERAL of the Ordnance, *John* Duke of *Argyle*, whoſe Salary is 1500 *l. per Ann.*

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL, Sir *Charles Wills*, Knt. of the *Bath*, 800 *l. per Ann.* and 300 *l. per Ann.* for a Houſe in the *Minories* belonging to him.

SURVEYOR-GENERAL, Col. *John Armſtrong*, 700 *l. per Annum*

CLERK of the Ordnance, *Leonard Smelt*, Eſq; 600 *l. per Ann.*

STORE-KEEPER, *George Gregory*, Eſq; 400 *l. per Ann.*

CLERK of the Deliveries, *William-Rawlinſon Erle*, Eſq; 340 *l. per Ann.*

TREASURER, *John Plumtree*, Eſq; 500 *l. per Ann.*

SECRETARY to the Maſter-General, Mr. *Cockburn*, 200 *l. per Ann.*

THERE is at preſent no Maſter-Gunner; the laſt was Col. *James Pendlebury*.

KEEPER of the Armoury, *William Nicholas*, Eſq; 60 *l. per Ann.*

KEEPER of the ſmall Armoury, *William Baccus*, Eſq; 80 *l. per Ann.*

CHIEF Engineer, Col. *Laſſels*, 300 *l. per Ann.*

SECOND Engineer, *Chriſtian Lilly*, Eſq; 250 *l. per Ann.*

BARRACK-MASTER, Mr. *Francis Maxwell*, 40 *l. per Ann.*

BESIDES theſe, there are Store-keepers, at the ſeveral Garriſons, whoſe Salaries, are from 120 *l.* to 30 *l. per Ann.* together with a Waggon-Maſter, Fire-Maſter, Chief Bombardier, Petardier, Comptroller of the Fire-Works, and other inferior Officers, whoſe Salaries are more or leſs, as the Maſter of the Ordnance appoints.

THE Aſtronomical Obſervator, Dr. *Edmund Halley*, hath likewiſe 100 *l. per Ann.* paid him out of this Office.

BESIDES all theſe, there are three other Offices, very neceſſary and important, and in former Times ſettled and granted by Patent, tho' not ſo now, *viz.* thoſe of the Tower-Smith, Carpenter, and Maſon.

Tower-Smith.

KING *Edward* I. in the firſt Year of his Reign, appointed the Tower-Smith to have Four-pence-Half-penny a Day for his Wages; and moreover, in a Schedule hanging to the Patent, *de Gardinariis Regis capit.* 3 d. *per Diem*, i. e. 3 *d.* a Day more from the King's Gardeners, or rather the King's Warders, or Guards, who were commonly ſtiled *Gardeyns*; Officers belonging to the Tower.

THE Chief Smith, the Maſon, and Carpenter, were all in one Patent of King *Edward* III. *Magiſter* Wil. de Rameſey *aſſignat. Capital. Cementarius Reg. ibidem & Capital. Superviſor omnium operum Reg. in omnibus Caſtris Reg. citra* Trentam, *percipiend. per Annum unam Robam et* xii d. *per Diem ad Scaccariam. Et de eod. modo pro Magiſtro* Willielmo Hurle, *quod ſit Capital. Carpentarius*, &c. *ut ſupra*; & Walt. le Fevre, *Capital Fabr.* 10 Edward III. *i. e.* Mr. *William de Rameſey* is appointed Chief Maſon of the King there, (at the Tower) and Chief Overſeer of all the King's Works in all his Caſtles on this Side *Trent*; taking yearly one Robe, and 12 *d.* a Day at the *Exchequer*. And after the ſame Manner for Mr. *William Hurle*, that he be Chief Carpenter, &c. as before, and *Walter le Fevre*, Chief Smith, in 10 *Edward* III.

IT will not be amiſs to make ſome Obſervation of theſe Offices and Officers as they ſtood in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Time, and what Inſpections were made of them, and Orders given, concerning them, in that careful Government.

ABOUT the Year 1584, (or perhaps ſomewhat later) Commiſſioners were appointed for the Surveying of the Office of Ordnance. The Commiſſioners were Lord *Burleigh*, Lord Treaſurer, the Earl of *Warwick*, Maſter of the Ordnance, Sir *Francis Knollis*, Treaſurer of the Houſhold, Sir *Chriſtopher Hatton*, Vice-Chamberlain; Sir *Walter Mildmay*, Chancellor of the *Exchequer*, Sir *Owen Hopton*, Lieutenant of the Tower, *John Hawkins*, Treaſurer of the *Admiralty*, *William Dodington* and *John Conyers*, Auditors of the Preſts, *William Borough*, Clerk of the Ships.

THE Subſtance of their Commiſſion was this: Authority was given to them, or to any three, (whereof one of the two Auditors to be one) both to conſider of the Remain, that was left upon the laſt Survey taken the 17th Day of *February*, in the tenth Year of her Majeſty, as of the Proviſions ſince that Time made: And thereupon to conſider how the ſame Proviſions, &c. have been delivered and expended, and by what Warrant and Order.

Item, To make a perfect Survey of all the Ordnance that are remaining in the Charge of the Officers of the Ordnance, and the ſame to deliver in Charge to thoſe Officers, to whom the Cuſtody thereof belongeth; by ſuch Book or Books, as to the ſaid Commiſſioners ſhall be thought meet: To the End, they may yearly account as well for the Store preſently remaining, as hereafter to be provided.

Item, AUTHORITY is given to any four of the ſaid Commiſſioners, (whereof the Lord Treaſurer to be one) upon ſuch Survey taken, to make Allowance and Determination of all Accompts and Charges; which ſhall be a good Exoneration and Diſcharge for the ſaid Officers againſt her Majeſty, her Heirs, &c.

Item, To ſet down ſuch Orders in Writing as they ſhall think meet, for the better ordering of the ſaid Office, as well for the receiving and iſſuing of any Proviſions, as for the abridging of any extraordinary and ſuperfluous Charges and Allowances, as to eſtabliſh any former or new Allowances for her Majeſty's better Service herein.

Item, To cauſe ſuch Things as have been lent out of the ſaid Office, (by Warrant or otherwiſe) to be reſtored, or Money to be anſwered to the Lieutenant, to the Value of the ſame. And the ſame to be put in Charge with the ſaid Officers.

Item, To appoint ſuch Perſons, as they ſhall think meet, to ſurvey and take a Note of all her Majeſty's Ordnance, &c. remaining in any Caſtle or Block-houſe, and the Broken and Unſerviceable to exchange, or repair, as they ſhall ſee Cauſe.

Item, AUTHORITY is given to any of the ſaid Commiſſioners, (whereof the Lord-Treaſurer to be one) by Bill ſubſcribed by their Hand, to gain Allowance for the Travel and Pains of any Perſon uſed in that Service, or any otherwiſe; touching the Execution of this Commiſſion, to be paid by the Lieutenant of the Ordnance. Which Bills ſo ſubſcribed, ſhall be allowed him upon his Account.

NOW to look back to the firſt Officers employed in this great Truſt, and their antient Fees.

IN the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, the Maſter of the Ordnance was the high born *Ambroſe* Earl of *Warwick*, under whom were ſeveral other Officers made by Letters Patents, and their Salaries payable out of the *Exchequer*, *viz.*

THE Lieutenant of the Ordnance. The firſt Lieutenant was Sir *Chriſtopher Morrice*, who was made by King *Henry* VIII. *Anno Regni* 36. The Fee then aſſigned to this Officer, was, 56*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* *Bromfield* was in this Office, in the 5th of Queen *Elizabeth*, Sir *Robert Conſtable* and Sir *William Pelham*, *Anno* 1588, Sir *George Carew*, 1593.

NEXT, was the Surveyor of the Ordnance. The firſt Surveyor was *Henry Johnſon*, conſtituted by King *Henry* VIII. in the 34th Year of his Reign. His Fee, then aſſigned, was, 36*l.* 10*s.* at 2*s.* by the Day. *Randolph* was in this Place, *Anno Elizabeth* 8. Afterwards *John Powel*, then *William Partridge*.

THEN is the Clerk of the Ordnance-General, ſometimes ſtiled alſo, Clerk of the Armoury.

THIS Office is antient. The Fee, *per Ann.* was 12*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* that is, 8*d.* by the Day. *William Painter* was in this Office when Queen *Elizabeth* firſt took the Scepter. *Anthony Painter* and *John Bagnal* enjoyed this afterward in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign; and before them Mr. *Pelham*, *Anno* 13 *Elizabeth*.

THE next Officer is the Keeper of the Stores. The firſt Patent was to one *Richard Bowland*, in 14 *Eliz.* His Fee was 54*l.* 12*s.* *per Ann.* that is, 3*s.* by the Day. Before that Time, he had the Room of a Gunner at 12*d.* *per Diem*, and he did this Service. *Humphrey Bowland* was in this Office, *Anno* 1584. The Queen allowed 6000*l.* *per Ann.* for buying in Stores.

THE Keeper of the ſmall Guns was the next. The firſt that had a Patent for this Office was *E. Partridge*, in the 2d and 3d of Queen *Elizabeth*, and next to him *Nathaniel Partridge*, his Son. This was no Office before *Partridge*'s Time, whoſe Fee by the Year, was 15*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.* that is, 10*d.* by the Day. Afterwards *Richard Powell* ſucceeded in this Office under Queen *Elizabeth*.

THEN came the Clerk of the Deliveries. *Fleming* and *Anthony*, *Anno* 7. *Edward* VI. were the firſt appointed to this Office, but not in Patent, till about 16 *Elizabeth*, when *Brian Hog* had a Patent for this Place. The Fee both under King *Edward* and Queen *Elizabeth*, was, *per Ann.* 18*l.* 5*s.* at 12*d.* by the Day. The next that ſucceeded in this Place, was *George Hog*.

SO that the Sum Total of theſe Officers amounted yearly to 203*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*

BUT beſides theſe firſt and antient Fees, they had theſe Fees and Allowances moreover granted them by the Queen, for their Diet, Riding-Charges, Boat-Hire, Wood, Coals, Ink, Paper, Keeping of Books, Wages of Clerks, &c. that is to ſay,

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
To the Lieutenant	72	00	0
To the Surveyor	32	03	4
To the Clerk of the Ordnance	68	05	0
To the Clerk of the Deliveries	18	05	0

BESIDES theſe principal Officers, the Maſter of the Ordnance had his Deputy, in which Place ſerved *Tho. Sharples*, ——— *Hocknel*, and *Geffrey Turvell*. The Lieutenant had his Deputy, (in which ſerved *Harman Harriſon* and *Will. Horne*) and Clerk. The other Officers had their Clerks. The Surveyor's Clerks were *Henry Walton*, *John Pavy*, and *James Cudner*, or *Coderer*. Theſe were ſuch as were daily attendant upon the Receipts and Iſſues of the Office, and for the Keeping and Engroſſing of Books, appertaining to the ſame. Theſe alſo had Allowances, but not in Precedent, which were generally to each Clerk, 18*l.* 5*s.*

IN the Year 1584, and the Month of *June*, the Officers petitioned for Augmentations of their Salaries, and for the Eſtabliſhment of the Allowances of their Clerks, whereupon theſe Sums ſeem to be granted as Additions, *viz.*

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
To the Lieutenant for his Riding-Charges.	133	06	8
For his Diet	100	00	0

To Geffery Turvil, *Deputy to the Maſter of the Ordnance.*

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
For Riding-Charges	50	00	0
For Boat-Hire	20	00	0
For Diet	70	00	0
To the Surveyor for Diet	70	00	0
For Riding-Charges and Boat-Hire	25	13	4

To the Clerk of the Ordnance.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
For his Riding-Charges, Travel in the Books, and Accounts of the Office	6	13	4
For Diet	70	00	0

To the Keeper of the Stores.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
For Riding-Charges and Boat-Hire	40	00	0
For Diet	70	00	0

To the Keeper of the ſmall Guns.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
For his Diet	36	10	0
Keeping of Books	12	03	4

To the Clerk of the Deliveries.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
For his Diet	40	00	0

To Harman Harriſon, *Deputy to the Lieutenant.*

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
For Riding-Charges and Boat-Hire	40	00	0
For Diet	36	10	0
Keeping of Books	18	05	0
	839	01	8

Great Frauds, formerly committed by the Surveyor, Store-Keeper, &c.

In the Reign of her ſaid Majeſty Queen *Elizabeth*, the Surveyor of the Ordnance, the Keeper of the Stores, and ſome other Officers, were found tardy in their Dealings, having upon Occaſion, taken the Liberty to advance their own private Intereſts, at the Queen's Expence; but about the Year 1591, *N. Rainberd*, one belonging to that Office, as it ſeems, privately gave the Lord Treaſurer Information, by a Letter, diſcovering their Shifts and Devices in drawing of Books, and Proportions, for their own Gain and Commodity; over-charging her Majeſty with exceſſive Prices of Proviſions brought into the Store from Time to Time. He informed alſo of a Book of Debts to be ſoon exhibited to his Lordſhip, wherein they propoſed to demand Allowances for ſome Things already paid for by the Queen, as, upon due Examination thereof, by the Officers, generally would appear. As divers Emptions for the Ships were demanded in the ſame Book, which the Keeper of the Stores would alledge to be due to him, altho' her Majeſty had already paid for the ſame. Alſo a Quantity of Iron Shot, lately brought into the Store, which in Truth, upon due Examination, would appear to be her Majeſty's, being an old Remain, returned from Sea, at the Time of the *Spaniards* being here. There was a Bargain of 30,000 Pounds Weight of Copper Plate, and 200,000 Pounds of Match: Of the Copper, there was brought into her Majeſty's Stores 13,000 Pounds Weight; and all at 4 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* the Hundred Weight; but, indeed, the ſame was bought for betwixt 50 *s.* and 3 *l.* the Hundred: So the Queen loſt in every Hundred 33 *s.* 4 *d.* the leaſt. This Informer offered, when the Lord Treaſurer ſhould command him, to draw a Brief of the whole Deceit.

In the Year 1578, there was another Diſcovery of embezzling the Queen's Gun-powder and Salt-petre, which Abuſe had been practiced a good while before. And one of the Clerks, or ſome other belonging to the Stores, privately ſignified it to the Lord Treaſurer; by which he went in Danger of his Life, were it known: Deſiring it, therefore, might be taken Notice of ſome other Way. In order to which, he ſecretly delivered this Paper to the ſaid Treaſurer, which way the Queen might find out the Abuſes in the Office of Ordnance, without any Suſpicion of the Revealer of the ſame. Which Courſe was accordingly taken by the Lord Treaſurer.

Anno 1587, about *Michaelmas*, the Earl of *Warwick*, Maſter of the Ordnance, ſent a Gentleman of his, one Mr. *Blincoe*, with a Command to all the Gun-Founders in *Suſſex*, to repair up to the City, on ſuch a Day, there to underſtand his Pleaſure, concernining their further Continuance in that Trade. Whereupon appeared *Henry Nevil*, and the reſt of that Occupation, at the Houſe of his Deputy Mr. *Hockenal*, who told them, that upon Complaint made to the Lords of the Council of the Abuſe of the Tranſportation of Ordnance into foreign Countries, their Honours had referred it to the Earl of *Warwick*, to take Order for Redreſs of it. Whereupon he thought good to call them together, and had authorized them, the ſaid *Hockenal*, with *Blincoe*, to deal with them, and to take ſufficient Security againſt the like Abuſes for the Time to come; and becauſe it was thought convenient, that ſome Quantity of Ordnance ſhould yearly be made for the neceſſary Proviſion of our own Navigation, they ſet down a general Rate yearly, which ſhould ſerve the whole Realm, and out of that they allotted to every Founder a certain Quantity; but requiring at their Hands, that they ſhould enter into Bonds, not to caſt any greater Quantity, than ſhould be allotted them; nor to ſell any but in the City, nor to any Merchant, but ſuch as my Lord, or his Deputy, ſhould name, with certain other Conditions, of taking a Stamp for all Pieces out of the Office, and ſome other ſmall Points; but that Article of Selling to none but ſuch as ſhould be appointed, cauſed ſome Diſturbance, becauſe they thought it tended rather to ſome private than publick Benefit.

About the Year 1593, Notice having been before taken of great Quantities of Iron Ordnance Caſt by Founders and tranſported abroad by Merchants, certain Perſons (whereof one *Dickenſon* was Chief) went about to obtain of the Queen a Patent, for the Term of Twenty-One Years, to have the only Nomination and Appointment of ſuch Founders as were to be allowed, and the ſole Government and Diſpoſition of Caſting and Selling of Ordnance, and Shot of Iron; on Condition to pay her Majeſty 40 *s.* for every Ton of Ordnance that ſhould be Caſt and Sold within this Realm, and to keep fifty Tons of Ordnance in Readineſs, ever to be Sold to her Majeſty, upon any ſudden Occaſion; and to give an Account to the Lieutenant of the Ordnance, every ſix Months, of all the ſeveral Guns that ſhould be Caſt and Sold; and to build new Furnaces without any Charge to her Majeſty, when any extraordinary Pieces were to be Caſt for the only Uſe of her Highneſs, upon any reaſonable Warning given.

For the backing of which Suit, they ſhewed, That a Gun-Founder had confeſſed, that of late he had known 2500 Tons of Iron Ordnance to be Caſt in this Realm, or upward, in ſome one Year; which might prove a Thing, both dangerous to the State, and hurtful to the Subject: And that for theſe two Reaſons.

Firſt, That the more Ordnance is Caſt, the greater is the Waſte of Woods, Timber, and Ewre, and the leſs good Iron made for the Uſe of the Commonwealth. And,

Secondly, For that there is ever ſuch an exceeding Quantity of Ordnance, ready made, and diſperſed into many Places, as did allure bad People in the Night to convey, by Stealth, the ſame to the Water-ſide, and ſo into foreign Countries, where there was uttered three Times as much Ordnance as was uſed here by the *Engliſh* Subjects; and that, therefore, without Licence, or Payment of Cuſtom.

AND theſe Diſorders chiefly grew by the Wilfulneſs, and over-grown Numbers of Founders, who, notwithſtanding, had often been expreſly forbidden to Caſt any Guns by the Maſter of the Ordnance, and by the Lords of the Privy Council, in the Name of her Majeſty: And for Obſervation thereof have been enforced to enter into Bonds; and yet, to this Day, no Means have been found ſufficient to rule or reſtrain them.

FOR which Cauſe the late Maſter of the Ordnance, and the other Officers there, thought it beſt to abridge the Number of the Founders, and, by Licence from her Majeſty, to eſtabliſh ſome few of the fitteſt of that Company to continue thoſe Services under, and by ſome neceſſary Orders and Penalties. By which Means there ſhould be no more Ordnance Caſt, than were needful, nor any tranſported without Intelligence for full Licence and Payment of Cuſtom.

HERE Sir *George Carew*, the Lieutenant of the Ordnance (*Anno* 1593) interpoſed in Behalf of himſelf, as to whom of Right this Matter chiefly belonged, and that as well the Caſting of Guns, as the Tranſportation of them, (which the Queen had granted, under the Great Seal, to certain Farmers) was, in Time paſt, *ex Officio*, in the Power of the Maſter of the Ordnance, or of the Lieutenant; and that no longer ſince, when Sir *Robert Conſtable* lived, whereby, in ſome ſort, he held himſelf more intereſted in this Cauſe, than a meer Stranger; and in that Reſpect had good Hope the Queen would admit him to be her Farmer before any Man elſe, and the rather, for that herein he ſhould advance her Benefit in a Thing which hitherto had been wholly unprofitable to her.

NEAR about this Time the Queen granted to *John Powell*, Eſq; Surveyor of the Ordnance, a Patent by her Prerogative, to have Power and Authority to dig, open, and work for Salt-petre, in, or upon any the Ground, or Grounds, within the Realm of *England* and *Ireland*, where the Salt-petre, without Fraud or Covin, ſhould be thought to be found; and the ſame to try out, and make into Powder, as well within her own Grounds, Lands, and Poſſeſſions, as any of her Subjects; ſo as the ſaid Surveyor, or his Deputy, did reaſonably agree accord, and ſatisfy the Parties according to Law, and with the Owner of any ſuch Stuff, or Neceſſaries, as might chance to be taken for the Uſe of the ſaid Works.

IN the Year 1595, *William Partherick*, Eſq, Surveyor of the Ordnance, was appointed to ride to all the Forts, Caſtles, and Places of Defence, within the Cinque Ports, and their Members, as well to view and ſurvey what Want of Ordnance, Powder, Shot, and other Munition of War, was in every of them; and alſo to ſee the Decays of their ſeveral Platforms, within every of the ſaid Places of Defence. To the Intent further Order might be taken, as well for the repairing and amending thereof, as for the neceſſary Supplies of ſuch other Furniture there needful. He was alſo to take Order for the ſending up from *Dover* to the Tower, thoſe Pieces of Braſs that were broken, and to deliver certain Powder, remaining at *Canterbury*, left there ſince the Year 1588.

Of the MINT.

The Mint.

THE Office of the Mint is likewiſe kept in the Tower of LONDON. The Moniers are a Corporation, ſettled by Charter of *Edward* III. and confirmed ſince by ſeveral of our Kings, conſiſting of,

I. THE Warden, who is the Chief, and by his Office is to receive the Gold and Silver Bullion, and pay for it in full Value; the Coinage being defrayed by a ſmall Duty on Wine imported; ſo that the Bullion is coined for the Goldſmiths, or whoever bring it in, *Gratis*.

II. THE Maſter-Worker, who receives the Bullion from the Warden, cauſeth it to be melted, delivers it to the Moniers, and when minted, takes it from them again. His Allowance is according to the Pound Weight.

III. THE Comptroller, who is to ſee that the Money be made in Size; to over-ſee the Officers, and controul them.

IV. THE Aſſay-Maſter, who weigheth the Gold and Silver to be coined, and ſeeth that it be according to the Standard of Fineneſs.

V. THE Auditor, who is to make up, and audit the Accounts.

VI. THE Surveyor of the Melting, who is to ſee the Silver Caſt out, and not to be altered after it is delivered to the Melter, which is after the Aſſay-Maſter hath made Trial of it.

VII. THE Clerk of the Irons, who ſeeth that the Irons be clean and fit to Work with.

VIII. THE Engraver, who engraveth the Stamps for the Money.

IX. THE Smiter of Irons, who, after they are graven, ſmiteth them upon the Money.

X. THE Melters, who melt the Bullion before it comes to the Coining.

XI. THE Blanchers, who anneal, boil, and cleanſe the Money.

XII. THE Porter that keeps the Gate of the Mint.

XIII. THE Provoſt of the Mint, who is to provide for all the Moniers, and to over-ſee them.

XIV. THE Moniers, who are ſome to ſhear the Money, ſome to forge it, ſome to beat it broad, ſome to round it, and ſome to ſtamp, or coin it.

IN the Year 1344, King *Edward* III. in the 18th Year of his Reign, commanded Florences of Gold to be made and coined in the Tower, that is to ſay, a Penny-Piece of the Value of Six Shillings and Eight-Pence; the Half-penny Piece of the Value of Three Shillings and Fourpence; and a Farthing-Piece, worth Twenty-Pence. *Percevall de Porte*, of *Luke*, being then Maſter of the Mint. This was the firſt Coining of Gold in the Tower, and alſo the firſt Coinage of Gold in *England*.

IT is alſo recorded, That the ſaid King, in the ſame Year, ordained his Exchange of Money to be kept in *Sernes-Tower*, a Part of the King's Houſe in *Buckler*'s-*Bury*. In Times before paſſed, all great Sums were paid by Weight of Gold and Silver, or ſo many Pounds or Marks of Silver, or ſo many Pounds or Marks of Gold, cut into Blanks, and not ſtampt. The ſmaller Sums alſo were paid in Sterlings, which were Pence ſo called, for they had no other Coins.

The Antiquity of this Sterling Penny uſually in this Realm, is from the Reign of *Henry* II. notwithſtanding the *Saxon* Coins (before the Conqueſt) were Pence of fine Silver, the full Weight, and ſomewhat better than the latter Sterlings.

William the Conqueror's Penny alſo was fine Silver, of the Weight of the Eaſterling, and had on one Side ſtamped, an armed Head with a Beardleſs Face (for the *Normans* wore no Beards) with a Scepter in his Hand. The Inſcription in the Circumference, was this, *Le Rei Wilam:* On the other Side a Croſs double to the Ring, between four Rowels of ſix Points.

King *Henry* I. his Penny was of the like Weight, Fineneſs, Form of Face, Croſs, *&c.*

This *Henry*, in the 8th Year of his Reign, ordained the Penny, which was round, ſo to be quartered by the Croſs, that they might eaſily be broke into Half-pence and Farthings.

In the firſt, ſecond, third, fourth and fifth of King *Richard* I. his Reign, and afterwards, Eaſterling Money is commonly mentioned.

The Weight of the Eaſterling Penny may appear by divers Statutes, namely, of Weights and Meaſures, made in 51 *Henry* III. in theſe Words, *Thirty-two Grains of Wheat, dry and round, taken in the Midſt of the Ear, ſhould be the Weight of a Sterling Penny; twenty of thoſe Pence ſhould weigh one Ounce; twelve Ounces a Pound Troy.* It followeth in the Statute, *Eight Pounds to make a Gallon of Wine, and eight Gallons a Buſhel of* LONDON *Meaſure*, &c.

King *Edward* I. in the 27th of his Reign, held a Parliament at *Stebunheth*, in the Houſe of *Henry Waleis*, Mayor of LONDON, wherein, among other Things handled, the Tranſporting of Sterling Money was forbid.

In the Year 1351, *William Edington*, Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, and Treaſurer of *England*, a Wiſe Man, but loving the King's Convenience more than the Wealth of the whole Realm and Common People, (ſaith *Walſingham)* cauſed a new Coin, called a Groat, and a half Groat to be coined, and ſtamped; the Groat to be taken for 4*d.* and the half Groat for 2*d.* not containing in Weight, according to the Pence, called Eaſterlings, but much leſs, to wit, by 5*s.* in the Pound; by Reaſon whereof Victuals and Merchandizes became dearer through the whole Realm.

About the ſame Time alſo, the old Coin of Gold was changed into a new, but the old Floren or Noble, then ſo called, was worth much above the taxed Rate of the new; and therefore the Merchants engroſſed up the old, and conveyed them out of the Realm, to the great Loſs of the Kingdom: Whereof a Remedy was provided by changing of the Stamp.

In the Year 1411, King *Henry* IV. cauſed a new Coin of Nobles to be made, of leſs Value than the Old, by 4*d.* in the Noble, ſo that fifty Nobles ſhould be a Pound, Troy Weight.

In the Year 1421, was granted to *Henry* V. a fifteen to be paid at *Candlemas*, and at *Martinmaſs*, of ſuch Money as was then current Gold or Silver, not over-much clipped or waſhed, to wit, that if the Noble was worth 5*s.* 8*d.* then the King ſhould take it for a full Noble of 6*s.* 8*d.* and if it was leſs of Value, than 5*s.* 8*d.* then the Perſon paying that Gold, to make it good to the Value of 5*s.* 8*d.* the King always receiving it for a Noble of 6*s.* 8*d.* and if the Noble ſo paid, was better than 5*s.* 8*d.* the King to pay again the Surpluſage that it was better than 5*s.* 8*d.* Alſo this Year was ſuch Scarcity of white Money, that tho' a Noble was of ſo good Gold and Weight as 6*s.* 8*d.* Men could get no white Money for them.

In the Year 1465, King *Edward* IV. cauſed a new Coin, both of Gold and Silver, to be made, by which he was a great Gainer. For, of an old Noble, he made a Royal, which he commanded to go for 10 Shillings. To this Royal was put an Allay of 8*d.* which made it weigh the more; and it was ſmitten with a new Stamp, *viz.* a Roſe. He alſo made half Angels of 5*s.* and Farthings of 2*s.* 6*d.* Angelets of 6*s.* 8*d.* and half Angelets, 3*s.* 4*d.* He made Silver Money of Three-pence, a Groat, and ſo of other Coins, after that Rate, to the great Harm of the Commons.

Roſe Noble.

William Lord *Haſtings*, the King's Chamberlain, being Maſter of the Mints, undertook to make the Monies, under Form following, to wit, Of Gold, a Piece of 8*s.* 4*d.* Sterling, which ſhould be called a Noble of Gold; of which there ſhould be fifty ſuch Pieces in the Pound Weight, Troy. Another Piece of Gold, 4*s.* 2*d.* Sterling, and to be of them an hundred in the Pound. And a third Piece of Gold, 2*s.* 1*d.* Sterling, two hundred in the Pound, every Pound Weight of the Tower, to be worth 20*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* of Sterling, which ſhould be 23 Carats, 3 Grains and a half, 5 *&c.* and for 37*s.* 6*d.* of Sterlings. The Piece of Four-pence to be 112 Groats and Two-pence, in the Pound Weight.

In the Year 1504, King *Henry* VII. appointed a new Coin, to wit, a Groat, and half a Groat, which bear but half Faces. The ſame Time alſo was coined a Groat, which was in Value 12*d.* but of thoſe but few, after the Rate of 40*d.* the Ounce.

In the Year 1526, 18 *Henry* VIII. the Angel Noble, being then the ſixth Part of an Ounce Troy, which was 40*s.* Sterling, and the Angel was alſo worth two Ounces of Silver, ſo that ſix Angels were worth twelve Ounces of Silver, which was 40*s.* A Proclamation was made on the 6th of *September*, that the Angel ſhould go for 7*s.* 4*d.* the Royal of 11*s.* and the Crown for 4*s.* 4*d.* And on the 5th of *November* following again, by Proclamation, the Angel was enhanced to 7*s.* 6*d.* and ſo every Ounce of Gold to be 45*s.* and the Ounce of Silver at 3*s.* 9*d.* in Value.

In the Year 1544, 35 *Henry* VIII. on the 16th of *May*, Proclamation was made for the enhancing of Gold to 48*s.* and Silver to 4*s.* the Ounce; alſo the King cauſed to be coin'd baſe Monies (called Teſtons) to wit, Pieces of 12*d.* 6*d.* 4*d.* 2*d.* and 1*d.* in Weight, as the late Sterling, in Shew good Silver, but inwardly Copper.

The Pieces had whole or broad Faces, and continued current, after that Rate, till the 5th of *Edward* VI. when they were on the 9th of *July* called down, the Shilling to 9*d.* the Groat to 3*d.* and on the 17th of *Auguſt*, from 9*d.* to 6*d.* *&c.* On the 30th of *October* it was publiſhed, that new Coins of Silver and Gold ſhould be made, a Piece of Silver, 5*s.* Sterling, a Piece, 2*s.* 6*d.* of 12*d.* of 6*d.* a Penny, with a double Roſe, a Halfpenny, a ſingle Roſe; and a Farthing with a Portcloſe. Coins of fine Gold, a whole Sovereign of 30*s.* an Angel, 10*s.* an Angelet, 5*s.* Of Crown Gold, a Sovereign, 20*s.* Half Sovereign, 10*s.* 5*s.* 2*s.* 6*d.* and baſe Money to paſs as before.

Which continued till the ſecond of Queen *Elizabeth*, then called to a lower Rate, taken to the Mint, and refined, the Silver whereof being coined with a new Stamp of her Majeſty, the Droſs was carried to foul Highways to heighten them. This baſe Money (for the Time) cauſed the old Sterling Money to be hoarded up, ſo that 21*s.* current was given for one old Angel to gild withal. Alſo Rents of Lands and Tenements, with Prices of Victuals, were raiſed far beyond the former Rates, and were not ſoon brought down again. Thus much for baſe Money coined and current in *England*; but of Leather Money, there is no Mention of any ſuch here. *Philip de Commines* indeed writes of Leather Money, with a little Stud or Nail of Silver in midſt, being for many Years uſed in *France*, which was occaſioned by the Poverty brought upon that Nation, by paying a Ranſom of three Millions of Florences for King *John*, taken Priſoner by *Edward*, the Black Prince, at the Battle of *Poictiers*.

Besides the ſeveral Coins mentioned by Mr. *Stow*, the following are to be added.

Money coined by King Edward VI.

The Money coined in the Reign of King *Edward* VI. were Pieces of 5 *s.* of 2 *s.* 6 *d.* of 1 s. of 6 *d.* 4 *d.* ¾. and ſome ſmaller Pieces. On the Pieces of 5 *s.* were ſtamped upon one Side, the King's Effigy on Horſeback, with the Date of the Year under the Horſe's Feet; and between the Rings, *Edwardus D. G. Ang. et Fran. Rex*, On the other Side, the Arms of *England* and *France* quarter'd, with this Motto, *Poſui Deum Adjutorem meum*.

By Queen Mary.

In the firſt Year of Queen *Mary* certain new Coins were proclaimed of Gold and Silver, *viz.* a Sovereign of Gold, 30 *s.* an Angel, 10 *s.* of Silver, the Groat, half Groat, and Penny.

Phillip *and* Mary's *Coin.*

Queen *Mary* alſo coined the ſame Pieces as her Brother *Edward* VI. had done: And after her Marriage with King *Phillip*, both their Effigies were ſtampt on one Side of the Piece, facing each other; and the Arms of *England* and *France* quarter'd, impaled with the Arms of *Spain* on the Reverſe. About the Effigies was engraven, *Phil. et Mar. D. G. R. et Reg. Ang. Fra.* and about the Arms, their Motto.

Queen Elizabeth's *Coin.*

Queen *Elizabeth* coined the ſame Pieces of Money with King *Edward* VI. and with the ſame Arms and Motto, only her Effigy was a half Face, looking to the ſiniſter Hand.

King James's *Coin.*

King *James* I. coined alſo Crowns of 5 *s.* Half Crowns, 2 *s.* 6 *d.* Shillings of 12 *d.* Six-pences, &c. Having his Effigy ſtampt on one Side, with a Dexter Face, and this Inſcription about it. *Jacobus. D. G. Mag. Brit. Fra. et Hiber. Rex.* On the other Side, the Arms of *England*, *Scotland*, *France*, and *Ireland*, quarter'd in this Order. In the firſt Quarter, the Arms of *France* and *England* quartered. In the ſecond Quarter, the Arms of *Scotland*. In the third Quarter, the Arms of *Ireland*. The Fourth, the ſame with the Firſt, with this Motto about them. *Quem Deus conjunxit Nemo ſeparet.*

King Charles I's *Coin.*

King *Charles* I. coined the ſame Peices, both of Gold and Silver, as his Father King *James* I. had done before him. His Effigy was a half Face, looking to the Siniſter Hand; the Arms the ſame, but the Motto was *Chriſto Auſpice Regno.*

The Coin of the Commonwealth.

Soon after the Death of this King, in the Year 1649, when *England* was voted by the Rump Parliament, a Free State, there was Money coin'd in the Tower, both of Gold and Silver, *viz.* 20 *s.* Pieces of Gold, and of Silver, Pieces of 5 *s.* Pieces of 2 *s.* 6 *d.* Shillings, Six-pences, Groats, Half Groats, and Pence. All which Pieces had upon one Side the Croſs of *England*, in a ſingle Eſcutcheon, and on the other Side, the *Engliſh* Croſs in one Eſcutcheon, and the *Iriſh* Harp in another, not impaled but joined together in two ſeveral Eſcutcheons. On that Side that had the Croſs of *England*, there was engraven, *The Commonwealth of* England: And on the other Side, where the Arms of *England* and *Ireland* were in two Eſcutcheons, was engraven, God *with us*; which occaſioned a witty Saying of an old Cavalier, *I find*, ſaid he, *by this Coin, That* God *and the Commonwealth are of different Sides.*

About the Year 1643 and 1644, King *Charles* I. was forced to coin Money at *Oxford*, and other Places, for the Supply of his Armies at that Time.

King Charles II's *Coin.*

After the Reſtoration of King *Charles* II. which was in the Year 1660, and the 13th of his Reign, all the afore-mentioned Money (called the State's or Commonwealth Money) was called in and other Money coined.

The Money coined by King *Charles* II. of Gold, were Pieces called Guineas, (being made of Gold from that Place) of 20 *s.* Half Guineas at 10 *s.* and ſome Double Guineas of 40 *s.*

Of Silver alſo, he coined Crowns, Half Crowns, Shillings, Six-pences, &c. all which Pieces, both Gold and Silver, were not ſtampt as his Predeceſſors were; but done in a Mill, and from thence called Milled Money, and to prevent clipping, or other defacing, were jagged on the outward Brim, the Crown and Half Crown Pieces have this Inſcription round the Edge: *Decus et Tutamen.*

Theſe Coins have on one Side the King's Effigy, with a half Face, looking to the Dexter Hand, and about it *Carolus* II. *Dei Gratia*: And on the other Side, four Eſcutcheons placed in Form of a Croſs, whoſe Baſe Points meet in the Center of the Piece, in which Eſcutcheons are the Arms of the Four Kingdoms, *England*, *Scotland*, *France*, and *Ireland*; and about them, *Magnæ Britanniæ Fra. et Hiberniæ Rex*; and the Date of the Year.

King James II's *Coin.*

King *James* II. coined alſo the ſame Pieces, both of Gold and Silver, bearing the like Inſcription, only the Name altered, and the Face looking towards the Siniſter Hand.

King William *and Queen* Mary *their Coin.*

King *William* and Queen *Mary* coined the ſame Pieces, both of Gold and Silver, with the like Inſcriptions, the Names only alter'd, and their Faces, which are two, both looking towards the Dexter Hand, with the Arms of *England* on the Reverſe. In the Center of the Arms, was an In-Eſcutcheon of Pretence, *Billette*, a *Lion Rampant*; but after the Death of Queen *Mary*, the Coin had only the Effigy of the King.

King William's *alone.*

The Calling-in the old Coin

In this King's Reign, the old Coin of *England* was ſo extremely debaſed, by clipping, which was got ſo far, that Half Crowns were reduced to Shillings, and Shillings were accounted large, that weighed 8 *d.* And moreover, one half of what paſſed was counterfeited, which was eaſily done, the old hammered Money being at firſt not very curious; this made foreign Exchanges riſe upon the *Engliſh*, for as Silver is the Medium of Trade, that Metal is by all Nations allowed to bear a certain intrinſick Value, and Coinage being invented to certify the Weight and Fineneſs of the Piece; any Nation that debaſes the Allay, or diminiſhes the Weight in its Coin, does ſo much abate the Value of that Coin in Foreign Markets, however Authority may be able to keep it up at Home.

This made Guineas run up to 30 *s.* a-piece, ſo that in the Year 1696, it was found abſolutely neceſſary, notwithſtanding the expenſive War with *France*, and the prodigious Difficulty of the Undertaking, to call in all the hammered Money, which was reputed to be about four Millions of the ſix, accounted the Running-Caſh of the Nation, and to have it new coined into mill'd Money, which before the End of the Year 1697, was throughly accompliſhed, and with that Frugality and good Management, that are hardly credible.

The late Earl of *Hallifax* was Chancellor of the *Exchequer* at this Time, and was greatly aſſiſted in this Affair by Sir *Iſaac Newton*, who for the Signal Services he had done upon this Occaſion, was, about three Years after, made Maſter of the Mint, a Poſt, which as Monſ. *Fontenelle*, ſays, in his Life of this great Man, requires great

Skill in Geometry and Natural Philoſophy, and oftentimes demands both difficult Calculations and a great Number of Chymical Experiments: And of his Abilities in this Way, Sir *Iſaac* has given Proofs in the Table of Aſſays of Foreign Silver, which he printed at the End of Dr. *Arbuthnot*'s Book.

Queen Anne's *Coin.*

QUEEN *Anne* ſucceeding King *William*, had her Effigy in the Coin, looking towards the Siniſter Hand, all her Money likewiſe milled, with the like Bearings on the Reverſe.

King George I. *and* II. *their Coins.*

THE Coins of his late and of his preſent Majeſty King *George* I. and II. are likewiſe milled, on the Reverſe the Arms of the Kingdoms, with an In-Eſcutcheon of the moſt illuſtrious and antient Houſe of *Hanover*; but in his preſent Majeſty's Gold Coin, the Arms, on the Reverſe, are in a Shield or ſingle Eſcutcheon.

ALL Coins current in *England*, as well Gold as Silver, are ſeveral, and of a different Value, but all reduced to Pounds, Shillings and Pence. Only (in relation to the Neceſſity of the Poor, and Exchange of great Money) a ſmall Piece of Braſs, Copper, or Tin, called a Farthing, (being the fourth Part of a Penny) and a Halfpenny (which is the Value of two Farthings) have been permitted to be coined, but no Man is compelled to receive them for Payment of Debt or Rent, which cannot be ſaid of any Nation, or State in the World beſides.

NO Money, in any Mint, is made of pure Gold or Silver, being too flexible, and therefore allayed with Copper. The Standard of Crown Gold, is 22 Carats of fine Gold, and 2 Carats of Allay, in the Pound Weight Troy, which is divided into 44 Parts and a half, each Part is to paſs for 30 *s.* and the half Part for 10 *s.*

THE Allay of ſome Gold Coins is all Silver, as the *Guinea* Gold, which renders the Gold Coin ſome more white, ſome more yellow.

THE Standard for Sterling Silver is, 11 Ounces and 2 Penny-Weights of fine Silver, and 18 Penny-Weights Allay of Copper, out of the Fire: So that 12 Ounces of pure Silver, without any Allay, is worth 3 *l.* 4 *s.* 6 *d.* and the Ounce is 5 *s.* 4 *d.* ½. But with Allay, it is worth but 3 *l.* and the Ounce 5 *s.*

The MONIERS *divide the*

Pound Troy,	into	12 Ounces
Ounce,		20 Penny-weights.
Penny-weight,		24 Grains.
Grain,		20 Mites.
Mite,		24 Droits.
Droit,		20 Perits.
Perit,		24 Blanks.

A TABLE of the Engliſh *Gold Coins, and their Value.*

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
A Piece of 2 *s.* 9 *d.* is worth	00	03	3
A Piece of 5 *s.*	00	05	9
A Piece of 5 *s.* 6 *d.*	00	06	3
A Piece of 10 *s.*	00	11	6
A Piece of 11 *s.*	00	12	6
A *Scotch* Croſs-Daggers	00	12	6
A Piece of 20 *s.* King *James* and King *Charles*	01	03	6
A Piece of 22 *s.*	01	05	6
An Half *Elizabeth*	00	14	6
A Piece of 30 *s.* *Jacobus*	01	15	0
A Piece of 22 *s.* of Queen *Eliz.*	01	09	0
A Roſe Noble of Queen *Eliz.*	02	05	0
A Roſe Noble of King *James* I.	02	00	0
An Angel of Queen *Elizabeth*	00	14	0
An Angel of King *James* I.	00	13	0
An Angel of King *Charles* I.	00	11	6
An Angel of King *Charles* II.	00	05	0
A Ship Angel of King *Charles* II.	00	05	0
A leſſer Ship Angel of King *Charles* II.	00	04	6
A Ship Angel of King *James* II.	00	04	6
A Guinea	01	01	6
A Half-Guinea	00	10	9
A double Guinea-Piece	02	03	0
A Five Guinea-Piece	05	07	6

THUS the aforeſaid Value of the Gold Coin ſtood for many Years, till about the Year 1717, the Guineas (by Proclamation) were reduced Six-pence each Guinea, and the other Coin in Proportion.

NOW as to ſome antient Affairs relating to the Mint, and the Officers thereof.

IN the Year 1483, the firſt of King *Richard* III. *John Wood*, Eſq; had a Grant for keeping the King's Coin and Money, of Gold and Silver, in the Tower of LONDON, and elſewhere in *England*.

A Pardon for all the Officers of the Mint.

IN the Year 1552, It ſeems all, or moſt of the Officers had been tardy, for King *Edward* VI. on the 21ſt of *July* in the 6th Year of his Reign, granted a Pardon to Sir *John York*, Knt. Under-Treaſurer of the Coin-Money and Mints within the Tower of LONDON and *Southwark*; to *Nicholas Throckmorton*, Eſq; one of the Under-Treaſurers of the ſaid Mints; to Sir *John Godſalve*, Knt. Comptroller of the Mint within the Tower; to *Thomas Fleetwood*, Gent. Comptroller of the Mint within the Tower and *Southwark*; to *William Knight* of LONDON, Mercer, Aſſay-Maſter of the ſaid Mints; to *William Dunch*, Auditor of the ſaid Mints; to *William Billingſley*, Aſſay-Maſter; to *William Stanley*, of LONDON, Goldſmith, Aſſay-Maſter; for all and all manner of Tranſgreſſions, Contempts, Abuſes, and Offences, touching or concerning the ſaid Mints of the Tower and *Southwark*.

Baſe Money called-in by Queen Elizabeth.

Anno 1560, Baſe Monies being called-in by Queen *Elizabeth*'s Proclamation, were received into the Mint, and fine Monies thereof made. And a Computation was given in from the Mint, of the baſe Monies received into the Mint ſince *Michaelmas* 1560, to *Michaelmas* 1561, and of the Charges of the Workmanſhip, or Coinage of the fine Monies thereof made, with a Note of the Proviſions, and other Charges incident to the ſame, the Waſte of Melting and Blanching being borne.

THE Total of the Maſs of Baſe Money was, 631,9,50 Pounds Weight.

AT this Time there were odd Pieces coined, of which none are now current, or hardly to be found; namely, Four-pence Half-penny Pieces, Two-pence Farthing Pieces, and Penny Half-penny Pieces.

Anno 1572, Queen *Elizabeth* granted to *John Loniſon*, during Life, to be Maſter-Worker of the Monies in the Tower, and elſewhere, through this Realm. And his Allowance was 14 *d.* ½, upon every Pound of Silver coined. This Man coined Money Six-pence Farthing in the Pound under the Standard, and ſhort of the Weight for divers Years, pretending that his Indenture bore him out, as it ſeemed indeed to do. *Richard Martin*, Warden of the Mint, was the chief

Man that ſued him, his Office being to over-ſee Matters of the Mint. This Controverſy between *Martin* and *Loniſon* continued for ſome Years. For in the Year 1574, the Lord Treaſurer left the Matter to *Peter Osborn*, the Remembrancer, an able and honeſt Man. *Martin* and *Loniſon* had ſeveral Conferences before the ſaid *Osborn*, expounding the Articles of their Indentures. *Osborn* bad them draw out two Books each, concerning their own Minds. The Warden did ſo, and ſent his, by *Osborn*, to the Lord Treaſurer, concerning the Meaning of the ſaid Articles. *Loniſon* had Order to draw out his Book, and that he ſhould ſet down, ſimply, what he thought was the Meaning of the Articles for his Turn and Purpoſe. Theſe two Books ſaved the Lord Treaſurer abundance of Pains, and would ſerve to give Light to the Queen's learned Counſel, and the Judges, the more skilfully to judge of, and underſtand the Matter, and Artſmen alſo to find the Difference between them, which, it ſeems, was not ſo eaſily diſcoverable.

This held till the Year 1578, when the Queen appointed Commiſſioners to enquire into *Loniſon*'s Doings, who pretended to them, that he did it, becauſe 14 *d.* was too little to bear the Charges. In fine, the Commiſſioners were contented to allow him 15 *d.* for every Pound Weight; and if he would not accept of that, to be diſcharged of what was paſt, and the Queen to make Choice of another Officer in his Place, and to allow him a Penſion of 300 *l.* a Year, during his Life, to be paid out of the Coinage. The Commiſſioners were Perſons of the higheſt Rank, viz. *Nicholas Bacon*, Lord-Keeper; *William* Lord *Burleigh*, Lord Treaſurer; *Thomas* Earl of *Suſſex*; *Robert* Earl of *Leiceſter*; Sir *Chriſtopher Hatton*; Sir *Francis Walſingham*, and Sir *Walter Mildmay*, all Privy-Counſellors.

And here, as Mr. *Strype* has done, we will ſubjoin the Report of the ſaid Lords, and other her Majeſty's Commiſſioners, touching this Controverſy in the Mint, given *May* the 25th, 1578, becauſe thereby ſomewhat of the Nature of the Mint, in thoſe Days, may be known.

“ *Firſt*, They find that the Standard for Silver Monies, appointed by her Majeſty, is eleven Ounces Two-penny Weights fine Silver; and Eighteen-penny Weights for Allay in every Pound Weight, which is the antient Standard of the Sterling of *England*.

“ *Secondly*, They find, that every Perſon bringing Bullion to be coined, muſt deliver the ſame Bullion at the Fineneſs of the Standard.

“ Whereupon they think, that no Bullion ought to be put to melting, to make Sterling Monies, of leſs Fineneſs than the Standard aforeſaid.

“ And therefore do like beſt, (if it may ſo ſtand with her Majeſty's good Pleaſure) that the ſaid Standard ſhould, by the Over-ſight and Avouchment of the Warden, be kept in the Commixture and Melting of the ſaid Bullion, being the firſt and principal Action of the whole Work, which, they think, is agreeable with the Tenor of the Indentures, and is agreeable unto Juſtice, in yielding unto the Subjects as good Silver in their Monies, as they delivered to make the ſame; and is alſo moſt for the publick Utility of the Realm, in preſerving the Riches of the Coin, being the common Meaſure and Value of all Things, bought and ſold, both within the Realm and without.

“ By which Reſtitution of the Coin to its Perfection, it will fall out, that her Majeſty then muſt forbear a Part of that Gain which now ſhe hath; albeit in the Riches of her Treaſure it will be ſufficiently recompenced.

“ That whereout of the 18 *d.* which the Subject payeth for the Coinage, Waſte, and Workmanſhip of every Pound Weight, her Majeſty now hath 10 *d.* and the Maſter 8 *d.* There is taken from the Monies, as the Coinage is now in Weight and Fineneſs, 6 *d.* Farthing more, to make up 14 *d.* Farthing for the Maſter's Allowance, without which he cannot perform the Work. And if the Standard ſhould be reſtored in Perfection, then the ſame 14 *d.* Farthing is to come out of the 18 *d.* paid by the Subjects, and not out of the Monies.

“ And ſo will remain to her Majeſty upon the Pound Weight, 3 *d.* ¾. which, nevertheleſs, is more than any of her Majeſty's Progenitors had in the like Caſe.

“ And yet the Commiſſioners think, that the Subjects, to have the Standard kept upright, and to receive their Money coined by Weight, as heretofore they have done, may be endured to pay 21 *d.* upon the Pound Weight for Coinage and Waſte, which is 3 *d.* more than they now do.

“ And then will remain to her Majeſty, upon every Pound Weight, 6 *d.* Three-Farthings, and the Maſter to have his 14 *d.* Farthing, being the Sum agreed on in the Bargain with him, and the Money kept in Perfection in Weight and Fineneſs.

“ The like Conſideration is to be had in the Standard of the Gold.

“ But if her Majeſty ſhall not like to forbear ſo much of her own Commodity, (which, for the Reſpects aforeſaid, they wiſh it may pleaſe her to do) then in a ſecond Degree, they think it fitteſt, that the Matter be thus ordered.

“ That the Bullion being delivered by the Subjects at the full Standard of eleven Ounces, Two-penny Weights fine, the ſame, ſhould by the Over-ſight and Avouchment of the Warden, be put to the Melting at eleven Ounces, one Penny-Weight fine, and be ſhorn at 3 *s.* 3 *d.* in the Weight; whereby will be gotten out of the Monies in Fineneſs and Weight 6 *s.* and a Farthing in the Pound Weight, as the half Remedy of the Allay and Shear.

“ Which Profit they think meet to be reſerved wholly to her Majeſty, to be accounted, *viz.* for the Fineneſs by the Leiger, and the Melting Books, and for the Shear by the Teller's Books, as the only true Means to make the Accompt by.

“ Which 6 *d.* Farthing being added unto the 18 *d.* paid by the Subjects for Coinage and Waſte, will make 2 *s.* and a Farthing upon the Pound Weight; whereof deduct 14 *s.* and a Farthing in Money, by Tale, for the Maſter's Allowance, and then will remain to her Majeſty 10 *d.* the Sum that now ſhe hath.

“ But becauſe the Maſter doth alledge that 14 *d.* Farthing is too little to bear all his Charges, the Commiſſioners, in that Requeſt, (to encourage him the better to ſerve her Majeſty faithfully in the Place) do think it convenient, (if it may ſo like her Majeſty) to make his Allowance, the Sum of 15 *d.* upon the Pound Weight.

“ And then ſhall remain to her Majeſty 9 *d.* Farthing upon every Pound Weight, not much leſs than the Sum ſhe now hath.

“ The like is to be had in the Standard of Gold; and whereas *John Loniſon*, now Maſter-Worker of the Mint, hath been charged with the Breach of the Standard, whereby it is alledged, that he ſhould be in Arearage to her

“Majeſty; becauſe, that in his Anſwer, it ſeems, he took it, that his Indenture gave him Power to proceed in the Courſe he hath done; and that the Proſecution of the Suit in the ſame, hath been very chargeable to him, the Commiſſioners think convenient, that it may pleaſe her Majeſty, for the ending the Controverſy, to give him a Diſcharge for all thoſe Things riſing in Queſtion heretofore; and that he may paſs his Account to the Warden accordingly.

“And that it likewiſe pleaſes her Majeſty to give a Diſcharge unto *Richard Martin*, now Warden of the Mint, to reckon and paſs the ſaid *Loniſon*'s Accompt in Form afore-declared; which *Martin* they do not find to have done any Thing, in this Controverſy, thereby to have any particular Gain to himſelf; but the whole Matters alledged by him to have tended to her Majeſty's Service, and for diſcharging of his Duty belonging to the Office.

“And this being by her Majeſty allowed, the Indentures are to be renewed.

“*Finally*, If *Loniſon* will not accept of this laſt Offer, to have 15 *d.* upon the Pound Weight, and to be diſcharged of what is paſt, then the Commiſſioners think good, that her Majeſty ſhould make Choice of another Officer that will ſerve the Place, in ſuch Sort as may be moſt beneficial to her Majeſty.

“Nevertheless, becauſe *Loniſon* ſhall not be diſmiſſed without ſufficient Recompence for his Service and Intereſt, the Commiſſioners think convenient, that he have a Penſion of 300 *l.* by the Year, during his Life, to be paid out of the Coinage; or, that wanting, out of her Majeſty's Receipt, and One Hundred Pounds a Year, after his Deceaſe, unto his Wife, during her Life, out of the Coinage.

Nic. Bacon.
Tho. Suſſex.
Chr. Hatton.
William Burleigh.
Robert Leiceſter.
Francis Walſingham.
Walter Mildmay.

Loniſon not complying with the Commiſſioners, or dying before all was ended between the Queen and him, there was brought into his Executors, a Charge of his Debt to the Queen, for ſo much as in his Time, he had impaired the Monies of Weight and Fineneſs under their juſt Standard; ſo that from *April* 1572, to *October* 1578, there remained due to the Queen, by him, for the Remedies of the Aſſay and Shear upon Gold, molten and coined, 62 *l.* 7 *s.* 11 *d.* and 8 Mites; and alſo remained due and owing ~~to~~ the Queen for the Remedies of the Aſſay and Shear, upon Silver, molten and coined, 1876 *l.* 13 *s.* 3 *d.* and 8 Mites: Sum Total, due to her Majeſty for Gold and Silver, according to the Leiger and Teller's Books, 1939 *l.* 1 *s.* 2 *d.* ½, and 4 Mites.

Upon the aforeſaid Reſolution of the Commiſſioners for *Loniſon*'s Buſineſs, theſe Matters following, were concluded upon, or perhaps propounded, only (by the Lord Treaſurer's Device chiefly) for the Coining of Gold and Silver, and for the Allowances to be made to the Warden and Maſter-Worker.

Besides the four Manner of Monies of Silver, one Piece of a Penny ſhall be coined, ſo as 720 thereof make a Pound Weight.

The Bullion of Gold ſhall be coined at 23 Carats, three Grains, one Quarter of fine Gold, and three Quarters of a Grain of Allay.

The Silver Standard at 11 Ounces one Penny-Weight fine, and 19 Penny-Weights of Allay into the Melting Pot.

The Gold to be 36 *l.* 1 *s.* 10 *d.* ½ the Pound Weight.

The Silver at 3 *l.* 0 *s.* 3 *d.* the Pound Weight.

The Warden ſhall take up in every Pound Weight of Gold 5 *s.* 10 *d.* Half-penny, out of which he ſhall pay to the Maſter-Worker 12 *d.* Three-Farthings.

Note, There ſhall be retained out of the Commixtion of Gold one 18th Part of a Carat of Gold of every Pound Weight of Gold.

And one Penny-Weight of Silver of every Pound of Silver, which the Maſter-Worker ſhall have to his own Uſe, beſides the 3 *s.* 4 *d.* Half-penny aboveſaid for Gold, and 12 *d.* Three-Farthings for Silver, towards all Manner of Charges.

From *April* 1572 to *October* 1573, Gold Monies coined were Poiz 583 Pounds Weight 11 Ounces, three Quarters. From the laſt of *Oct.* 1573, to the 12th of *July* 1578, Gold Money coined were Poiz 629 Pounds Weight, eight Ounces, one Penny-Weight and ſix Grains.

From *April*, as aforeſaid, to *October*, 1573, Silver Monies coined were 55,675 Pounds Weight, ſix Ounces. From *October*, as aforeſaid, to *July* 1578, Silver Monies coined, were 94,238 Pounds Weight, 10 Ounces and 16 Penny-Weights.

A Trial-Piece made.

Anno 1577, there was a Trial-Piece made, which Trial-Piece tried the Work-Maſter of the Mint's Monies; which Mr. *Martin*, the Warden, brought into Goldſmiths-Hall, being a juſt and good Standard in Fineneſs, as he divers Times reported it to be, by Trial made thereof in *France* and *Flanders*, and by many other Trials of the ſame made, before the preferring of the ſame to the Goldſmiths: And another Trial-Piece was made, authorized by the Privy-Council, to touch Plate.

Mint Aſhes.

In the Year 1570, and odd, one *Nicholas Rykward*, formerly a Dependant on *Walter Peppard*, belonging to the Queen's Mines in *Ireland*, petitioned the Queen about the Mint Aſhes. The Rubbiſh and Aſhes of the Tower Mint were caſt out as of no Value, and laid rejected for the Space of four or five Years, and other ſome 20, 40, 60, or 100 Years and upwards, after the Silver and other Metals had been tried, waſhed, fined, and molten. This Man thought, that by further trying, good handling, and Huſbandry with Labour, theſe Heaps of Rubbiſh might be wrought to ſome Profit. In Conſideration whereof he humbly beſought the Queen to grant him, and his Aſſigns, all that Rubbiſh and Aſhes of all her Mints, which had been ſo caſt out in the Tower, or ſuch Parts of them as ſhe ſhould pleaſe, with convenient Liberty to make, ſearch, dig, take, and uſe the ſame, filling and making good the ſame Places and Grounds which he ſhall break, and leaving them in as good Caſe or better than he found them, during ſome reaſonable Term of Years, by her Majeſty to be limited, with Proviſo, that none other ſhould have, uſe, or occupy the Trying of the ſame Aſhes or Rubbiſh, nor the Earths wherewith the ſame were mingled; to be taken at ſome reaſonable yearly Rent, or Part of the Gain or Profit that ſhould grow thereby.

A Complaint againſt Sir Richard Martin, *Warden of the Mint.*

In the Year 1597, ſome Goldſmiths, and others, made a Complaint, and preferred a Petition againſt Miſdemeanors in the Mint, which were likely to cauſe great Decay of her Majeſty's Profit, by Thouſands of Bullion that might and would come in; utterly diſcouraging her Subjects that would bring Bullion into the Mint. The great Hindrance whereof they made to be; for that Sir *Richard Martin* did detain great Sums of their Money by Force, which had been long before coined, converting it to his own Uſe. But this ſeems to be only the Complaint of ſome few peeviſh Folks; there being but ſeven Hands to the Petition, and the two firſt, Women, *viz. Mary Feek*, and *Suſannah Franknel*. This Man laid long under the Spleen and Malice of ſome

People, but as formerly, in a Letter to the Lord Treaſurer, he appealed to the Searchers of all Hearts, who beſt knew how unjuſtly he was accuſed, and earneſtly deſired an honeſt and indifferent Jury for Trial of his Cauſe; ſo it beſpoke his faithful and good Service, that the Queen continued him thus long in her Service.

The King's Seals to be engraven only in the Tower-Mint.

ONE peculiar Privilege of the Mint in the Tower is, that the King's Seals are to be engraven there only, for tho' the Kings of *England* had ſeveral Mints in other Places in the Realm, yet it appears, by ſundry Writs, recorded in the *Exchequer*, that when any Seals of the Kings in former Times were to be engraved, that a Writ was directed to the Warden of the Mint, ſetting forth the Form of ſuch Seal, with a Command, that he ſhould cauſe ſuch a Seal to be engraven by the King's Engraver in the Mint, within the Tower of LONDON. And the ſame Seal, with a fair Pattern thereof, together with the ſame Writ, to return at a Day certain. And then theſe Seals ſo made and returned, were by the Lord Treaſurer, and Barons, delivered unto ſuch Officers, as ſhould uſe the ſame. And the Purpoſe of having a Pattern, was for Judgment, if any counterfeit Seals ſhould be uſed.

WHICH certain Cuſtomers and Alnagers in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, and many other Officers, uſed her Seal in their ſeveral Offices, and cauſed the ſame to be made at their Pleaſures; the Warden of the Mint complained of them to the Lord Treaſurer *Burleigh*, ſhewing the aforeſaid antient Cuſtom, and the Uſefulneſs of it, and how this Making of Seals at the Officer's Pleaſure tended to the deceiving and defrauding of the Queen and her People: And he required that ſome ſpecial Commandment ſhould be given out for the Defacing of all ſuch Seals as were counterfeit. And that the antient Records might be ſearched for the Penalties due to ſuch Counterfeiture. And that it had been heretofore accuſtomed for the Warden, or Graver, by his Appointment, to make Search for ſuch Counterfeit Seals; and he made Preſentment thereof before the Lord-Treaſurer and Barons. And they, *viz.* the Mint-Maſter and Graver, prayed his Lordſhip's Order in the Premiſes to be had.

Coining of Farthings.

ONE Thing more to be mentioned in relation to the Mint, is, concerning a Queſtion ſtarted in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, about the Coining of Farthings: Whether to make them of Silver, or Silver debaſed, or Copper? If they ſhould be made of the Standard of other Money, the Piece would be only two Grains, of that Smallneſs, as neither to be conveniently coined or handled for Payment; if a baſe Standard be appointed, therefore to increaſe the Weight, that every Farthing might weigh ſix Grains, (which is the ſmalleſt that conveniently can be) then there would be Eighty in every Ounce; and in every Pound Weight 960, and would be current for 20 *s.* The Workmanſhip thereof conſidering the Number of Pieces, the Difficulty of Melting, and Manner of Commixture would coſt 2 *s.* 6 *d.* the Pound Weight, and for her Majeſty's Revenue, at leaſt, 6 *d.* So the Value in Silver cannot exceed 17 *s.* that is, 3 Ounces 3 Penny-Weights of fine Silver; and 8 Ounces 17 Penny-Weights of Allay. This ſmall Quantity of Silver will make no Shew, and be but clearly loſt, and be as eaſy to counterfeit, as if they were only Copper.

IF they be only of Copper, the ſame might be faithfully made of one Penny Weight, the Piece, and ſo in a Pound Weight there ſhould be 240, and be current for 5 *s.* and with a reaſonable Revenue thereof to her Majeſty, as of the other Monies, and Charges of Copper, Tools, and Workmanſhip will be worth their Value. They will be apt for Uſe, and of infinite Continuance, and in them there is no Precedent of embaſing. This was offered by Mr. *Martin*, the Warden, and one Mr. *Palmer*, an Officer (as it ſeems) in the Mint.

The Mint farmed.

QUEEN *Elizabeth* once farmed out the Mint to ſome private Subject, who ſeems to have been the before-mentioned *Martin*, the Mint-Maſter. The Inconvenience and Danger whereof to herſelf, and the Nation, ſome Perſon unknown, ſhewed in the following Paper, addreſs'd to the Lord Treaſurer.

THE Mint of this our Realm, with the Gain belonging to the ſame, is not a Thing fit to be converted to the Uſe of every private Subject in ſuch Sort, as of late Time hath been, and yet doth continue, by reaſon of the Eſtate of the outward Doings of the whole Realm, as Things ſold and bought, whatſoever, as well Foreign Commodities, as our own, and our Traffick abroad, with the ordinary Means to maintain the Treaſure in competent Eſtate, and to defend the ſame from extraordinary Decay. All which Things depend upon thoſe Doings, which of Right ought to be put in Practice in the Mint. And theſe Things are of ſo much the more Importance, by reaſon they are daily and continually in Uſe from Time to Time. And therefore, as they are certainly, or uncertainly dealt in, ſo will the Price of the ſaid Commodities, and the Quantity of the Treaſure follow accordingly, by ſome near Proportion to the more Profit or Prejudice of the Queen's Majeſty and the whole Realm.

AND although we have a Mint, yet we have no Mines, and therefore the Treaſure of this our Realm is rather to be maintained by Art, than by Nature. And there is ſome Difference between other Countries and us in the Government of the Treaſure. And this Thing is to be obſerved, That the Occaſions of Loſs or Gain do continually fall out from Time to Time, and will ſo do, ſo long as we have Traffick with other Countries, and many Times in ſuch Sort, as a private Subject is neither able to prevent the Loſs nor to procure the Gain; as of late Time, there hath been Experience of both: And by the Ignorance of theſe Things, the Inconveniences and Loſſes which have happen'd to the Queen's Majeſty, and the whole Realm, with the Gain, which in the mean Time hath been neglected, are not to be countervailed with the Sum of Ten hundred Thouſand Pounds in one reſpect or other. And if every Thing be duly conſider'd, it will appear, that thoſe Doings which of Right ought to be put in Practice in the Mint, are Things of greater Charge than any private Subject is able to diſcharge. And if the Mint ſhall long continue in the Hands of a private Subject, in ſuch ſort as of late Time it hath done, in a ſhort Time it will neither be profitable to Prince nor Subject, without ſome general Loſs otherwiſe, as well to the Queen's Majeſty, as unto the whole Realm. And therefore of Neceſſity the Mint ought to be in the Queen's Majeſty's own Hands, whether the Gain be more or leſs: If not for Gain, yet to avoid the Danger of Loſs otherwiſe, if the like Occaſions ſhould hereafter happen which heretofore have happened.

AND this is moſt certain, that there is not any private Subject living that will ſeek to have the Mint, but rather in reſpect of his own private Gain, than for her Majeſty's Profit, and the Commodity of the whole Realm. And if a Mint-Maſter can make the Mint gainful unto himſelf, his Coin being reſtrained within certain Limits of certain ordinary Allowances, then much more may the Queen's Majeſty make the ſame profitable, conſidering that her Majeſty may urge the ordinary Allowances further than is convenient for any Mint-Maſter to do, and alſo may increaſe ſome extraordinary Cauſes of Gain, far otherwiſe

wiſe than any private Subject is able to do. And for my own Part, I am certainly perſuaded, that there is not any private Subject living, which knoweth what of Right belongeth to the Mint, that with a ſafe Conſcience can either ſeek to have the Mint himſelf, or would be willing that any other ſhould have the ſame in Uſe, but only the Queen's Majeſty, if by any convenient Means it lie in him to prevent the contrary.

AND although it may be thought that ſuch certain and apparent Gain, as the Queen's Majeſty hath had by the letting out of the Mint to a private Subject, hath been much more profitable than otherwiſe it would have been, if the ſame had remained in her Majeſty's own Hands; which notwithſtanding, if every Inconvenience be duly obſerved, it will appear, that the ſecret Loſs, which ſince that Time, hath happened to the Queen's Majeſty, and the whole Realm, hath far exceeded any ſuch Gain, and that in divers and ſundry reſpects, not here to be ſet down at large, but otherwiſe, if without Offence, it may be thought convenient.

The OFFICERS *of his Majeſty's Mint in the Tower of* LONDON, *at preſent are,*

THE Warden, or Keeper of the Charge of Coinage of Money, Sir *Andrew Fountain*, Knt. whoſe Salary, for himſelf and Clerks, is 640 *l. per Annum.*

MASTER-WORKER, *John Conduit*, Eſq; for himſelf and Clerks, 580 *l. per Annum.*

COMPTROLLER, the Lord *Aylmer*, for himſelf and Clerks, 340 *l. per Ann.*

HIS Deputy, Mr. *Charles Smith*, 100 *l. per Ann.*

ASSAY-MASTER, *Hopton Haynes*, Eſq; 400 *l. per Ann.*

CLERK of the Papers, *Richard Hill*, Eſq; for himſelf and Clerk, 120 *l. per Ann.*

DEPUTY-WARDEN, Mr. *Morgan*, 100 *l. per Ann.*

DEPUTY-MASTER-WORKER, Mr. *Henry Vandereſch*, 100 *l. per Ann.*

CLERK of the Irons, Lieutenant-General *Evans*, 100 *l. per Ann.*

MELTER, Mr. *John Cartlidge.*

HIS Majeſty's Chief Engraver, *John Croker*, Eſq;

ASSISTANT-ENGRAVER, Mr. *Oaks.*

WEIGHER and Teller, *John Phillips*, Eſq;

The COURT *of* RECORD, *and* RECORD-OFFICE *kept in the Tower.*

THE Court kept within the Tower of LONDON, is of great Antiquity, conſiſting of a Steward, a Deputy-Steward; and the Gentleman-Porter is in the Nature of a Sheriff of a County, having the like Power within the Liberty of the Tower, for which Compaſs the Court is held by Preſcription, every *Monday*, for determining Matters, whether Actions of Debt, Treſpaſs, *&c.* for any Sum.

THE Records are repoſited in two Places, *viz.* in the Chapel, uſually called *Julius Cæſar's* Chapel in the *White-Tower*, and in the Record-Office, which is kept in the Place, called *Wakefield's Tower*, joining to the *Bloody-Tower*, near Traytor's Gate. This Office was repaired and beautified in the Reign of Queen *Anne*, at 2000 *l.* Expence, at leaſt. The Entrance into it is very graceful and clean, through a ſmall Yard paved with free Stone; and againſt the Stone-Walls are planted Phileries. The Stairs and Stair-Caſe mended and whited, and made much more commodious and lightſome. The Windows, which before were but ſmall and darkſome, are now ſaſhed, and let in much more Light, ſo requiſite for the Inſpection of thoſe obſolete, and, ſometimes, obſcure Writings. The Rooms, which are three in Number, one above another, beſides the large round Room, where the Rolls lie, are all beautifully wainſcotted and pannelled with right Wainſcot. This Wainſcot-Work is framed into Preſſes round each Room, within which are Shelves and Repoſitories for the Reception of Records, as they ſhall be ſent hither, from Time to Time.

GREAT Quantities of other Records lie in the Chapel of the *White-Tower*, which were in great Confuſion till Queen *Anne's* Acceſſion to the Throne, when the Lord *Hallifax*, obſerving the deplorable Condition they were in, moved the Matter to the Houſe of Lords, who forthwith appointed a Committee, (wherein his Lordſhip preſided,) to inſpect this Grievance, and to report their Opinions in what Manner it might be moſt effectually redreſſed; to this Committee, frequently revived, and for ſeveral Years under the Direction of the ſame Preſident, we owe the Safety and now regular Diſpoſition of theſe venerable Remains, juſtly eſteemed to excel, in Age and Beauty, whatever the choiceſt Archives abroad can produce of the like Sort.

HERE Mr. *Prinn*, ſome Time Keeper of the Records, had gather'd out of large Heaps, covered with Duſt and Cobwebs, *Pope's* Bulls, Parliament Writs, and Returns, and Letters, which he printed; but took leſs Care to ſort and digeſt them, and leave them in Order for the Uſe of others.

Pope's Bulls he reduced to Order being in all 165, beginning at the Year 1256, to the Year 1406, where are Bulls of *Alexander* IV. *Alexander* V. *&c.* unto the Bulls of *Gregory* XII.

The Records which are in the Office.

THE Records that lie in the Office, begin in the firſt Year of King *John*. For before that Time there were no Rolls, but only *Chartæ Antiquæ*, i. e. Antient Charters, or Tranſcripts made and done, a few before, the reſt ſince the Conqueſt, until the Beginning of the ſaid King *John*; then follow the Rolls of his Son, King *Henry* III. where the firſt Inquiſitions, *poſt Mortem*, begin. Then the Rolls of King *Edward* I. King *Edward* II. King *Edward* III. of King *Richard* II. King *Henry* IV. King *Henry* V. King *Henry* VI. King *Edward* IV. but the Rolls of King *Richard* III. are kept in the Chapel of the *Rolls* in *Chancery-Lane*; where be alſo the Rolls of the ſucceeding Kings.

Rolls Chapel.

AND as the ſaid Chapel of the *Rolls*, and the Petty-Bag-Office, do fill with Records out of other Offices, they have been, and ſtill ought to be tranſmitted into the Tower after ſome Years.

THESE Records, in the Tower, among other Things, contain the Foundations of Abbies, and other Religious Houſes: And thoſe of later Date in the Chapel of the *Rolls*, contain the Diſſolution of them, and alſo the Donation of the Lands belonging to them, whereof many Families are now poſſeſſed.

Rymer's *Fœdera.*

THESE Records conſiſt alſo of Leagues of Foreign Princes, and Treaties with them; whereof ſeveral Volumes have been tranſcribed and printed by the Pains of Mr. *Rymer*, the late Queen's Hiſtoriographer. All the Atchievements of this Nation in *France* and other Foreign Parts; The Originals of all the Laws that have been enacted, or recorded unto the Reign of *Richard* III. The Homage and Dependancy of *Scotland* upon *England*; The Eſtabliſhment of *Ireland*, and its Laws and Dominions; The

Dominion of the *Britiſh* Seas, totally excluding both *French* and *Dutch* from Fiſhing therein, without Licence from *England*, proved by ſeveral Preſcriptions, and Records before the Conqueſt, the Intereſt of the Iſles of *Man*, and of *Jerſey*, *Guernſey*, *Sark*, and *Alderney*, being the only remaining Parts of the *Norman* Poſſeſſion left to this Crown of *England*; The Title to the Realm of *France*, and by what Means obtained, and all that the Kings or Princes of this Realm, to the Time aforeſaid, have done abroad, or granted and confirmed unto their Subjects at home or abroad; Tenures of all the Lands in *England*; Extents, or Surveys of Manors or Lands; Inquiſitions *poſt Mortem*, of great Uſe upon Trials of Intereſt or Deſcent; Liberties and Privileges granted to Cities and Towns Corporate, or to private Men, as Court-Leets, Waiffs, Eſtrays, Markets, Fairs, Free-Warren, Felons-Goods, or what elſe could come to the Crown, or paſs out of it; Several Writs, Pleadings, and Proceedings, as well in Chancery, as in all the Courts of Common Law and Exchequer; *Inſpeximus*'s, and Enrolments of Charters and Deeds, made and done before the Conqueſt; Deeds and Contracts between Party and Party; and the juſt Eſtabliſhment of all the Offices in the Nation; The Metes and Bounds of all Foreſts in *England*, with the ſeveral reſpective Rights of the Inhabitants therein, to common Paſture, *&c.* beſides many other Privileges and Evidences.

THE following Records are, or have been in the Office, as they are mentioned in an old Book, called, *The Repertory of Records*; wherein is contained whatſoever may give Satiſfaction to the Searcher for Tenures or Titles, *viz.*

ONE Kalendar, called, *The Book of Names*, made by Way of Alphabet, containing the Names of all Men, whoſe Offices or Inquiſitions, (taken after their Deaths) are there to be found: In which you may ſee what Lands any ſuch died ſeized of, with the Tenure of the ſame; and in many of them, the laſt Wills and Teſtaments of ſuch Perſons recited in the ſame; which Wills are ſometimes to be found no where elſe.

Item, Divers Kalendars of Eſcheators Bundles; as one of each of theſe Kings, viz. *Henry* III. *Edward* I. *Edward* II. *Edward* III. *Richard* II. one of *Henry* IV. and *Henry* V. and laſtly, one of *Edward* IV.

Item, The Book of *Heirs* of *Henry* III's Time, containing the Names of ſuch Perſons as had Offices found at that Time, declaring who were their Heirs, and their Age; and ſometimes mentioning their Wives, with the Counties wherein they had any Lands.

Item, The like Books, ſeverally made up, of the Times of *Edward* I, II, and III. and of *Richard* II. *Henry* IV, and V.

Item, A little Kalendar, by way of Alphabet, containing ſuch Manors and Lands as were found in any of the aforeſaid Offices or Inquiſitions, in the County of *Eſſex*, but not perfect.

Item, The like Book of the County of *Lincoln*; the like Books of the Counties of *Berks*, and of *Buckingham*; and one great Book for the Counties of *Somerſet*, *Dorſet*, *Devon*, and *Cornwall*; but not by way of Alphabet.

Item, A Kalendar and Collection out of the old Rolls, called *Charta Antiqua*, without Date.

Item, A like Kalendar of the Rolls of King *John*, and another of King *Henry* III. unto the 11th of his Reign.

Item, A Kalendar and Collection of all Grants of Inheritance, granted by any of our Kings before *Richard* III. and as antient as there are any Records here. This, with the like, was tranſmitted hither out of Chancery.

Item, Certain Rolls of *Edward* I. for his whole Reign.

Item, Two Books, or Kalendars, of Free-Warrens, Markets, Fairs, Leets, and other Liberties, gathered out of the Charter Roll of the Time of *Edward* I. and during his whole Reign.

Item, An old Kalendar of Charters of Corporations, and other Liberties, granted, of Cities, Boroughs, Abbies, Colleges, and Cathedral Churches, during the ſaid King *Edward's* Reign.

Item, A Kalendar, or Collection, of the Parliament Rolls of Attainders, Reſtitutions, Reſumptions, from the 29th of *Henry* III. till the End of his Reign.

Item, Certain Paper Rolls, for Confirmations of Charters, and Liberties of Colleges, Corporations, and Religious Houſes; and for Licenſes of Lands to be given in *Mortmain*, from the firſt of *Edward* I. till the laſt of *Edward* IV. done by way of Alphabet.

Item, One Book of Confirmations of Charters, of Liberties of Colleges, Corporations, and Religious Houſes; and for Licenſes of Lands to be given in *Mortmain*, as aforeſaid, collected out of the Patent and cloſe Rolls of all the Time of *Edward* II. except two or three of the laſt Years.

Item, Certain ſmall Bundles of looſe Papers of like Nature, by way of Alphabet, of ſundry Kings Times, confuſedly laid together.

Item, A Collection of the Patent Rolls, gathered, of all Preſentations made by the King to any Church, Prebendary, or Chapel, as well in the Right of the Crown, as in the Right of any other, the ſame being, for that Time, in the Hands of the King, from the Firſt of *Edward* I. till the Midſt of the Reign of *Edward* III.

HERE are alſo two Books, the one of the Taxation of all the Spiritual Livings in *England*, the other of the Temporalities.

Item, The antient Perambulations of the Foreſts.

SOME Parliament Buſineſſes, *&c.*

SOME foreign Buſineſſes, as Treaties.

HERE are alſo theſe particular Rolls, *viz.* *Compotus totius Reventionis Principis Walliæ*, i. e. An Account of the whole Revenue of the Prince of *Wales*, in the Time of *Edward* III; A Viſitation of the Hoſpital of *Bethlem*, *Anno* 4 *Henry* IV; another, *De Superioritate Maris Angliæ*, *Anno* 26 *Edward* I; Franchiſes of LONDON, confirmed by Parliament in the Time of *Edward* III. Roll 15; the Proceſs of the Court Military, in the Cauſe of Arms between *Richard le Scroope*, Knight, and *Groſvenor*, in the Time of *Richard* II.

AMONG the printed Books belonging to this Office of Records, is a Book of Common-Prayer, under the Great Seal; which was that which was printed and authorized to be uſed in the Church of *England*, upon King *Charles* II's coming in: To which Recourſe might be had, as the authentick Common-Prayer then eſtabliſhed.

THE Sum Total of all the Rolls now in the Office, reckoning ſeveral lately reſcued from the rude Heaps in the *White-Tower*, and brought in thither, are as followeth:

IN the Reign of	Rolls.
King *John*	68
Henry III	305
Edward I.	242
Edward II.	157
Edward III.	575
Richard II.	210
Henry IV.	126

IN

In the Reign of	Rolls.
King *Henry* V.	93
Henry VI.	285
Edward IV.	150

These *Engliſh* Records preſerved here, were, for ſome Time, accompanied with the Treaſure of thoſe of *Scotland*. For *Oliver Cromwel*, after he had beat the *Scots* in their own Nation, ſeized all the publick Regiſters, Records, and Rolls of that Kingdom, and ſent them up to the Tower, where they lay for ſome Years, till King *Charles*'s Reſtoration: And Pity it was they continued not there longer, ſince being ſent back by that King's Order, to be laid up in the Caſtle of *Edinburgh*, they moſt unhappily periſhed, together with the Ship that carried them, being caſt away near *Holy-Iſland*.

This Office is kept open, and Attendance conſtantly given here, from the Hour of Seven a Clock to One, every Day in the Week, except in the Months of *December*, *January*, and *February*; and in them, from Eight till One; ſaving on Sundays, Holidays, Publick Faſting and Thankſgiving-Days, and Times of great Peſtilence.

The Chief Officer, or Keeper of theſe Records, is *David Polhill*, Eſq; and his Deputy Mr. *George Holmes*.

The good Orders made for this Office, in the Reign of Queen *Anne*, whereof a Table was hung up, were, "That the Deputy and Clerks ſhould duly and diligently attend in the Office, during the Times aforeſaid, and give their beſt Attendance and Expedition, to all Perſons reſorting thither, in their Searches, in copying and examining Records. That they ſhould not procure, or ſuffer any Books, Writs, Rolls, Memorandums, or Records, to be embezzled, falſified, corrupted, raſed, blotted, torn or defaced: Nor carry, or cauſe any of them to be carried out of the Office; unleſs by ſpecial Order of the Queen, or Lord Chancellor, or Maſter of the Rolls, or of her Majeſty's Judges, Barons of her Exchequer, or her learned Counſel at Law, or ſome other great Officers of State, for her Majeſty's Service upon ſpecial Occaſions. Special Entry to be made in a Book for that Purpoſe, of any particular Book, Writ, Roll, or Record, ſent out; of the Perſon that ſent for it, and that carried it out of the Office; the Day of the Month when carried out, and when returned: To be ſubſcribed by the Clerk who carried and returned it; and to be brought back without Delay, when done with. Every Book, Writ, Roll, &c. removed out of its Claſſis, or Place, by reaſon of any Search, Examination or Tranſcript, to be returned to its proper Place immediately after made uſe of. That if any *Membrana*, or Schedule, be unſtitched, or torn off, to be new ſtitched, or faſtened again by the Clerk. All Books, Bundles of Writs, Rolls and Records, to be diligently inſpected once every Quarter of the Year, to ſee if any be miſſing or miſplaced. No Perſon to be ſuffered to tipple, or take Tobacco in the Office. No Fee to be taken from any Perſon for a Search, who thro' Ignorance deſires to ſearch any Book or Record not kept in the Office. No Fee for Searches, Copies, or Examinations of Records, other than the antient Fees of the Office. A particular Entry to be duly made of all Searches, Copies, and Examination of Records, and of Fees taken for the ſame. No clandeſtine Searches, and Examinations and Copies to be made, concealed, or not entred by the Deputy, or any Clerk. No Perſon to peruſe any Record in private, but only publickly in the Office. The firſt Comer to be firſt ſerved, and diſpatched without Delay, or Preference given to another that comes after. The Rooms in the Office to be kept clean, and ſwept once, or more, every Week; and the Writs and Records therein preſerved from Cobwebs, Duſt, Filth, and Putrefaction; and the outward Doors duly locked every Night, for the Preſervation of the Records. The Deputy and Clerks to ſpend their vacant Time in the Office, in making exact Kalendars and Tables to the Records for publick Good; and in reducing the looſe Records in the Office and *White-Tower* Chapel, that are uſeful, into Order and Bundles, as the Maſter of the Office ſhall direct them. Every Deputy and Clerk of the Office, before his Admiſſion, voluntarily to make and ſubſcribe ſuch an Oath, before the Maſter of the Office, as is ſuitable to his Truſt.

The Antiquity of the Record Office.

Now as to the Antiquity of this Office of Records kept in the Tower.

There is an antient Record of the 34th of *Edward* III. wherein Mention is made, of a certain Houſe within the Tower of LONDON, wherein the King [*Edward* III.] cauſed to be laid up the Rolls, and other memorable Matters of Chancery; as well from the Time of his Progenitors, heretofore Kings of *England*, as in his own, for the ſafe and ſecure Cuſtody of the ſaid Rolls, and memorable Things.

The Place where theſe Records were then kept, was a certain Houſe, which Houſe was afterwards called a Tower; that, undoubtedly, which is now called *Wakefield*'s-*Tower*.

In the Record above ſpecified, it is ſaid to be in a certain Houſe.

In another Record of King *Henry* VI. Mention is made of a little Houſe. Johannes Malpas *habuit Officium Cuſtodis Armaturæ infra Turrim* LONDON, *unâ cum parva Domo tunc vacant. infra dictam Turrim, juxta Turrim infra quam Rotuli Cancellariæ Regis continentur.*

In this Houſe there was a Chamber, called the *White-Chamber*, contiguous to a Hall called the *White-Hall*, where one *Robert de Hoton*, by a ſpecial Order from King *Edward* III. in the firſt Year of his Reign, arrayed and ſet in Order the Charters, Writings, and Muniments, in two Cheſts. The ſame King gave Order to the Clerk of his Works within the Tower, to ſee to the Reparation of the Defects of this Houſe, as well to the Roof, as the Doors, Windows, &c. There were other Places, where, in Times paſt, Rolls and Inſtruments were kept; as, in the Keeper of the Rolls of Chancery his Inn, and in the Priory of St. *Bartholomew*'s. For ſo, in a Record 39 *Henry* VI. Mention is made of divers great Cheſts, containing Records of Pleas of the Common-Bench, which were in the Priory of St. *Bartholomew*'s in *Weſt-Smithfield*, to be removed to the Tower, by a Command from the King: For the chief and laſt Repoſitory for theſe Records was the aforeſaid Houſe in the Tower, whither they were often remanded, by ſpecial Orders from the Kings ſucceſſively.

The Keepers of theſe Records were, ſometimes the Kings Treaſurers. Thus *Walter Reginald*, the King's Treaſurer, ſeems to have had the Records in his Cuſtody, who, as appears by a Record, was by King *Edward* II. enjoined to deliver to one *Benſted*, all the Writings and Inſtruments, touching the Negotiation of Peace, between King *Edward* his Father, and the King of *France*, which were in his Cuſtody in the Tower.

In the 1ſt of *Edward* III. *Robert Hoton* ſeems to have been Keeper of the Records. For in that Year a Writ was directed to him, that he ſhould bring to the Exchequer, all the Writings, Muniments, &c. which belonged to *Thomas*, Earl of *Lancaſter*, deceas'd, which remained in his Cuſtody.

In the 14th of *Edward* III. *William de Kildesby*, Keeper of the Privy-Seal, ſeems to be alſo Keeper of the Records of the Tower. For there is a Tower-Record that runs thus; “All the Rolls, Bundles, and Memoranda of *Chancery*, which were in the Houſe of *John* St. *Paul*, (i. e. *Powel*) then Keeper of the Rolls of the ſaid *Chancery*, were ſent by the King's Command to the Tower, and there were delivered to *Will. de Kildesby*, Keeper of the Privy-Seal of the ſaid King, by *William de Emeldon*, Clerk of the ſaid *John*.

In the 10th of *Richard* II. one *John Burton* ſeems to have been Keeper of the Tower-Records, from a Record extant in the ſaid Tower.

In the 11th of *Henry* VI. *Thomas Smith*, Clerk, was Keeper of the Records, as appears by a large Exemplification of a Proceſs in the Star-Chamber.

Soon after this, *viz.* the 14th of the ſame King, *John Malpas*, who was Keeper of the Armoury, had alſo this Place of Keeper of the Records; for a Record in that Office runs; “*John Malpas* hath the Office of Keeper of the Armoury within the Tower of LONDON, together with one little Houſe, then vacant within the ſaid Tower, within which are contained the Rolls of the King's *Chancery*.

About the 30th of *Henry* VIII. *Ralph Pexal* was Keeper of theſe Records; for in a Bill ſigned about that Year, the King commanded *Ralph Pexal*, termed Keeper of the Records, within the Tower of LONDON, that he raſe, or cauſe to be raſed, certain Words, negligently written, long before, in the Rolls of *Chancery*, of 22 *Edward* IV. then being in the Tower, *viz.* in a Levy granted to *Edmund Church*.

Edward Hales was Keeper of the Records in King *Edward* the VIth's Time. In the Time of his Cuſtody of them, a great many Records lay in an old Houſe in the Tower unknown, undiſcovered, till *Hoby*, that belonged to the Ordnance, looking for a convenient Place to lay Gunpowder in, found, and gave the ſaid *Hales* Notice of it, and to fetch ſome of them away: Many whereof had lain there ſo long by the Walls, that they were eaten and periſhed by the Lime.

In the Beginning of Queen *Elizabeth*, one *William Bowyer*, a Gentleman, bred up in the Study of the Law, by the Perſuaſion of Sir *Thomas Parry*, a great Man at Court, took on him this Truſt.

When he came into the Place, he found theſe Records in no Order, ſo that they could be but little ſerviceable to any that ſhould conſult them, not knowing where to find what they looked for. He therefore drew up at firſt a Compendium of the Records, from King *John* to the laſt Year of *Edward* IV. And at the Inſtigation of Secretary *Cecil*, and for his Service, at length, writ out, with his own Hand, many *Repertoria*, neceſſary either for the Queen, or her Subjects, *viz.* of all the Rolls of Parliament, all the Patents, and Rolls of *Wales*, of *Gaſcoine*, *Scotland*, *Rome*, *France*, *Normandy*, and *Almain*, from the firſt of King *John* to the laſt of *Edward* IV. and digeſted them all into ſix great Volumes, which employed him eight Years, and above 1000 *l.* of his own Eſtate, beſide all his Labour.

The Keeper of the Records, ſucceeding Mr. *Bowyer*, were *Thomas Heneage*, and *William Heneage*; then *Roger Wilbraham*, Eſq; 2 *Jac.* *Robert Bowyer* and *Henry Elſing*, Eſq; 10 *Jac.* then *John Burroughs*, afterwards Knight, and *Nicholas Parker*, Eſq; the one of *Gray*'s-*Inn*, and the other of the *Middle-Temple*; the two next Keepers, *viz.* *Prinn* and *Petyt*, were great and laborious Antiquarians.

The laſt was ſucceeded by *Richard Topham*, Eſq; as he was by the preſent Keeper, *David Polhill*, Eſq;

The Fee for ſearching the Records in the Tower, was at firſt but a Noble for opening the Door; afterwards 10 *s.* in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign; for which any one might have a whole Day's Search from Morning to Night, with the Attendance of one or two Clerks, and the free Uſe of all the Records there, and of as many Kalendars as had been made thereof by the continual Labour of twenty Years, and more: Now the Cuſtom is to ſearch four Terms more for the ſame Fee.

Before the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, the Records of the Tower were ſearch'd but ſeldom; but in and ſince her Time, they have been more reſorted to, ſuch Pains being taken in Sorting and Kalendaring the ſaid Records, that the Search is much readier and more eaſy than it uſed to be.

Henry Lord *Stafford*, a learned Nobleman, who was Chamberlain of the *Exchequer* in King *Edward* the VIth's Reign, and to Queen *Elizabeth*, had a Key of theſe Records committed to him; and being a Man ſtudious of ſuch Antiquity, beſtowed much of his Time thereon: And was one of the firſt that attempted the reducing them into Order. He made an Inventory of moſt of them, ſetting them in ſuch Order, that he could have found any notable Matter enquired for. Which nevertheleſs, after, by tumbling and toſſing were diſplaced again. He made alſo Repertories of every Matter from King *John*'s Days, till *Richard* III. And of Charters, Rolls, Patent-Rolls, Parliament-Rolls, from *Edward* III. to *Richard* III. This Lord is alſo to be remembred with Honour, for the Informations he gave to Secretary *Cecil* in the very Beginning of Queen *Elizabeth*, of the Neglects and Embezzlements of theſe precious Records; which had this Effect, that the Queen gave the Secretary, the Earl of *Shrewsbury*, and others, Commiſſions to view, ſee, and underſtand, how and where they were conveyed away; and to draw up Inſtructions for the better preſerving, and Order in keeping them hereafter. Whereupon they appointed two Keys unto the Office, one whereof they committed unto the ſaid Nobleman; and that a perfect Inventory ſhould be made of the Books that remained: And he, for the more careful Preſervation of them, kept one *Fitz*, his Servant to be always there ready with his Key, when any Search ſhould be commanded to be made, and to keep a Book of Comptrolment, when any Records went out; and by what Warrant, and how they were brought in again. For *Bowyer*, the Keeper of the Records at this Time, did uſe for his own Eaſe to take home with him ſome Rolls, and return them at his Pleaſure again.

So that theſe Records have been kept ſometimes under two Keys; as when the Keeper had one, and the Chamberlain of the *Exchequer* another; that the Safety of theſe valuable Writings might not depend upon one Man, whoſe Clerks or Servants might embezzle them. Upon this Account it was, that the above-mentioned Lord *Stafford* alledged how dangerous a Thing it was for the Queen and Realm, that the ſame ſhould be under one Key; and ſhewed, that by ſundry Records remaining in the Treaſury of the Palace of *Weſtminſter*, there had been given Allowance unto the Clerks and Deputies of the Lord Treaſurer, and Chamberlains, for the arraying, (*i. e.* ſetting in Order) and removing of the Records of the Tower.

There are no Rolls perfect, but only Fragments and Pieces, before the Reign of King *John*. The Reaſon whereof might be, partly, the Defacing of many, by their being ill laid up, or by the Negligence of former Keepers, who truſted the Office to Servants.

There were divers Caſtles and Towers, in antient Times, where the State-Records and other Rolls of Moment were uſed to be preſerved, both in *England* and *France*; but the Tower of LONDON was always one.

In the Reign of King *Edward* II. the chief Places appointed for preſerving the Records, were the Caſtles of *Pontefract* in *Yorkſhire*, *Tutbury* in *Staffordſhire*, and *Tonnebrug (Tunbridge)* in *Kent*, and the Tower of LONDON; which four Places are mentioned in an old Record. *Rex omnibus ad quos*, &c. *Know ye, that we have aſſigned our beloved Clerks*, Robert de Hoton, *and* Thomas de Sibthorp, *to ſearch, array, and put in right Order our Charters, Writings, and other our Muniments, being within our Caſtles of* Pontefract, Tutbury, *and* Tonnebrug, *and thoſe which came lately, and are in the Cuſtody of our Keeper of our Tower of* LONDON; *and alſo all thoſe which are in the Houſe of the* Friars Preachers *within the City of* LONDON; that is, the *Black-Friars*; a Place of Strength, where Parliaments uſed ſometimes to ſit, and where was a Tower.

In thoſe Times there were alſo other Records kept in the King's Dominions, in the Parts of *France*, *viz.* at the Towers of *Bourdeaux* and *Baion*; which Places are mentioned in a Record in the Time of *Edward* III. to which, it is to be obſerved, the Tower of LONDON is alſo added.

☞ In *Page* 71, *Col.* 1 *Line* 9, for 62 Guns, *read* 61.

CHAP. X.

Of divers remarkable ACCIDENTS *and* OCCURRENCES *which have happened in, or concerning, the* TOWER.

In the Year 1196, *William Fitz-Osbert*, a Citizen of LONDON, ſeditiouſly moving the common People to ſeek Liberty, and not to be ſubject to the Rich and more Mighty, at length was taken and brought before the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* in the Tower, where he was by the Judges condemned, had Judgment, and was by the Heels drawn thence to the Elms in *Smithfield*, and there hanged.

1242, King *John* wrote unto *Geffery Magnaville*, to deliver the Tower of LONDON, with the Priſoners, Armour, and all other Things found therein, (belonging to the King) to *William*, Archdeacon of *Huntington*.

The Year 1216, 1 *Henry* III. the ſaid Tower was delivered to *Lewis* of *France*, and the Barons of *England*.

In the Year 1222, the Citizens of LONDON having made a Tumult againſt the Abbot of *Weſtminſter*, *Hubert* of *Burgh*, Chief Juſtice of *England*, came to the Tower of LONDON, and called before him the Mayor and Aldermen, of whom he enquired for the principal Authors of that Sedition, amongſt whom, one, named *Conſtantine Fitz-Aelulfe*, avowed that he was the Man, and had done much leſs than he thought to have done: Whereupon, the Juſtice ſent him (with two others) to *Falks de Brent*, who with armed Men brought him to the Gallows, and there hanged him, and the other two.

In the Year 1244, *Griffith*, the eldeſt Son of *Luellin*, Prince of *Wales*, being kept Priſoner in the Tower, contrived Means to eſcape, and having, in the Night-Time, made a long Line, of the Hangings, Sheets, Towels, and Table-Cloths, he let himſelf down from the Top thereof; but in ſliding, the Weight of his Body, being a Fat Man, broke the Rope, and his Neck withal. His Carcaſs being found in the Morning, by the Tower-Wall, was a pitiful Sight to the Beholders, for his Head and Neck were driven into his Breaſt between both his Shoulders. The King, hearing thereof, puniſhed the Watchmen, and cauſed *Griffith's* Son, who was impriſon'd with his Father, to be more ſtrictly confined.

In the Year 1253, King *Henry* III. impriſoned the Sheriffs of LONDON, above a Month, in the Tower, for the Eſcape of a Priſoner out of *Newgate*.

In the Year 1260, King *Henry*, with his Queen, for Fear of the Barons, were lodged in this Tower; the next Year he ſent for his Lords, and held his Parliament there.

In the Year 1263, when the Queen would have removed from the Tower, by Water, towards *Windſor*, ſeveral *Londoners* got together on the Bridge, under which ſhe was to paſs, and not only uſed her with reproachful Language, but alſo threw Dirt and Stones at her, which forced her to return for that Time; but in the Year 1265, the Citizens were compelled to ſubmit themſelves to the King for it; and the Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs, were ſent to divers Priſons, and a *Cuſtos* was ſet over the City, *viz. Othon*, Conſtable of the Tower.

In the Year 1282, *Luellin*, Prince of *Wales*, came down from the Mountain of *Snowdon*, to *Montgomery*, and was taken at *Bluith-Caſtle*, where uſing reproachful Words againſt the *Engliſh*, *Roger Le Strange* ran upon him, and with his Sword cut off his Head, leaving his dead Body on the Ground. Sir *Roger Mortimer*, cauſed the Head of this *Luellin* to be ſet up on the Tower of LONDON, crowned with a Wreath of Ivy. This was the laſt Prince of the *Britiſh* Blood, who had any Rule or Dominion in *Wales*.

In the Year 1290, the 18th of *Edward* I. ſeveral Juſtices, as well of the Bench, as of the Aſſizes, were ſent Priſoners to the Tower, who, with great Sums of Money, regained their Liberty, *viz.* Sir *Thomas Weyland*, and ſeveral others.

Edward II. in the 14th Year of his Reign, appointed for Priſoners in the Tower, 2 *d.* a Day for a Knight, and one Penny a Day for an Eſquire, to ſerve for their Diet.

In the Year 1320, the King's Juſtices ſat in the Tower, for Trial of Matters, whereupon *John Giſors*, late Mayor of LONDON, and many others fled the City for Fear of being charged with Things they had preſumptuouſly done.

In the Year 1321, the *Mortimers* yielding themſelves to the King, he ſent them Priſoners to the Tower, where they remained long, and were adjudged to be drawn and hang'd: But at length *Roger Mortimer* of *Wigmore* by giving his Keepers a Sleeping Potion, eſcaped out of the Tower, and his Uncle *Roger* being ſtill kept there, died about five Years after.

In the Year 1326, the Citizens of LONDON took the Tower, wreſted the Keys out of the Conſtable's Hands, and releaſed all the Priſoners, and kept both the City and Tower for the Uſe of *Iſabel* the Queen, and *Edward* her Son.

In the Year 1330, *Roger Mortimer* Earl of *March*, was taken and brought to the Tower, from whence he was drawn to the *Elms*, and there hanged on the common Gallows, where he hung two Days and two Nights, by the King's Command, and then was buried in the *Grey Fryars* Church. He was condemned by his Peers, and yet never was brought before them: For it was not then the Cuſtom, after the Death of the Earls of *Lancaſter*, *Wincheſter*, *Glouceſter*, and *Kent*, wherefore this Earl had that Law himſelf, which before he had appointed for others.

In the Year 1360, *John* the *French* King being Priſoner in the Tower, King *Edward* III. being newly returned victoriouſly from *France*, the firſt thing he did was to viſit his Priſoner, whoſe Ranſom was aſſeſſed, afterwards, at three Millions of Florins, or Nobles; whereupon he was brought honourably to the Sea Side.

In the Year 1381, the Rebels of *Kent* drew *Simon Sudbury*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, Lord Chancellor, *Robert Hales*, Prior of St. *John*'s, and Treaſurer of *England*, *William Appleton*, Friar, the King's Confeſſor, and *John Legge*, a Sergeant of the King's, out of the Tower, where the King was then lodged, and beheaded them on *Tower-Hill*. The particular Hiſtory of which Rebellion is related in the following Manner, taken *verbatim* from the Annals of Mr. *John Stow*, in the Life and Reign of King *Richard* II.

The HISTORY *of* Wat Tylar*'s Rebellion.*

IN the Year 1381, and the fourth Year of the Reign of King *Richard* II. was granted to the King a grievous Tax and Tallage of his Subjects, both Spiritual and Temporal, through which was raiſed in *England* a Shipwreck of great Troubles; for divers Courtiers, deſirous to enrich themſelves with other Mens Goods, informed the King and his Court, that the Tallage was not gathered up faithfully to the King's Uſe by the Collectors; whereupon they offered the King, that they would pay a great Sum of Money for the Farm of that which they ſhould gather over and above that which had been paid, if they might be by the King thereunto authorized.

Some of them getting the King's Letters and Authority, ſate in divers Places of *Eſſex* and *Kent*, and handled the People ſore and uncourteouſly, almoſt not to be ſpoken, for the levying of the ſaid Sum of Money; which ſome of the People taking in evil Part, ſecretly took Counſel together, gathered Aſſiſtants, and reſiſted the Exactors, riſing againſt them; of whom ſome they ſlew, ſome they wounded, and the reſt fled.

This Tumult began principally in *Kent*, and after this Manner, as I find the ſame ſet down in a Chronicle of St. *Alban*'s: One of the Collectors of the Groats, or Pole-Money, coming to the Houſe of *John* (others ſay *Wat*) *Tylar*, in the Town of * *Dartford* in *Kent*, demanded of the ſaid *Tylar*'s Wife, for her Huſband, for herſelf, for her Servants, and for their Daughter (a young Maiden) every one of them a Groat, which the *Tylar*'s Wife denied not to pay, ſaving for her Daughter, who (ſhe ſaid) was a Child, and not to be accounted as a Woman. *That will I ſoon wete*, (anſwered the Collector) and taking the young Maiden diſhoneſtly, turned her up to ſearch whether ſhe were undergrown with Hair or not; (for in many Places they had made the like ſhameful Trial) whereupon her Mother cried out, which cauſed Neighbours to come in, and her Huſband (being at Work in the ſame Town tiling of an Houſe) when he heard thereof, caught his Lathing-Staff in his Hand, and ran preſently Home; where reaſoning with the Collector, Who made him to be ſo bold? The Collector anſwered with ſtout Words, and ſtrake at the *Tylar*; but the *Tylar* avoiding the Blow, ſmote the Collector with his Lathing-Staff, that the Brains flew out of his Head; where through great Noiſe aroſe in the Streets, and the poor People being glad, every one prepared to ſupport the ſaid *John Tylar*.

Thus the Commons being drawn together, went to *Maidſtone*, and from thence back again to *Black-Heath*; and ſo (in ſhort Time) they ſtirred all the Country (in a manner) to the like Commotion. Then beſetting the Way that led to *Canterbury*, arreſted all Paſſengers, compelling them to ſwear; *Firſt*, That they ſhould keep Allegiance to King *Richard*, and to the Commons; and that they ſhould accept no King that was named *John*, in Envy they bare unto *John* Duke of *Lancaſter*, who named himſelf King of *Caſtile*: And that they ſhould be ready, whenſoever they were called: And that they ſhould agree to no Tax to be levied from thenceforth on the Kingdom, nor conſent to any, except it were a Fifteen.

The Fame of theſe Doings ſpread into *Suſſex*, *Hertford*, *Eſſex*, and *Cambridge Shires*, *Norfolk*, *Suffolk*, &c. And when ſuch Aſſembling of the common People daily took Increaſe, and that their Number was now almoſt infinite, ſo that they feared no Man to reſiſt them, they began to ſhew ſome deſperate Acts, as they had raſhly conſidered on their Minds, and took in Hand to behead all Men of Law, as well Apprentices, as utter Barriſters, and old Juſtices, with all the Jurors of the County, whom they might get into their Hands. They ſpared none whom they thought to be learned; eſpecially, if they found any to have a Pen and Inkhorn about him, they pulled off his Hood, and all with one Voice crying, *Hale him out, and cut off his Head*. The Bondmen, and other of *Eſſex*, being joined with them of *Kent* on *Black-Heath*, there came Knights to them from the King, to enquire the Cauſe of their Aſſembly; to whom they made Anſwer, That for certain Cauſes they were come together to have Talk with the King, and therefore willed the Knights to tell him, That he muſt needs come unto them, that he might underſtand the Deſire of their Hearts.

The King was counſelled by ſome to make Haſte unto them; but *Simon Sudbury*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, Lord Chancellor, and *Robert Hales* of St. *John*'s, Treaſurer, affirmed, That it was not meet for the King to go to ſuch a rude Company, but rather ſome Order to be taken for their Suppreſſion; which when the Commons heard, being moved to a furious Rage, they ſwore, That they would go and ſeek the King's Traitors, to take off their Heads. Forthwith they took their Journey towards LONDON, and came to *Southwark*, where they filled all the Places of that Borough, and the Country about: They ſpoiled the Archbiſhop's Palace at *Lambeth*, for Deſpite they bare him. The Lord Mayor of LONDON and Aldermen (fearing the City's Spoil)

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* *It ſhould be* Deptford.

Spoil) decreed to ſhut up the City Gates; but the Commons of the City, eſpecially the poorer People, favouring the Commons of the Country, would not ſuffer the Mayor to ſhut them out, but threatned Death to them that went about it.

All the Night following, to wit, *Corpus Chriſti* Eve, the Rebels enjoyed free Ingate and Outgate, and encouraged the Commons of LONDON, as alſo of all the Realm, to favour their Cauſe: For, ſaid they, their Purpoſe was but to ſearch out the Traitors of the Land, and ſo ceaſe. The more Credit was given to their Speeches, becauſe they took nothing from any Man, but at a juſt Price, and if they found any Man Thieveing, they beheaded him. The Morrow after, to wit, on *Corpus Chriſti* Day, coming into the City, talking with the Commons of procuring Liberty to them, and apprehending of Traitors (as they termed them) eſpecially the Duke of *Lancaſter*, they ſhortly got all the poorer Citizens to conſpire with them, and the ſame Day after it was grown ſomewhat warm, and that they had taſted divers Wines (for the Citizens did ſet open their Cellars for them to enter at their Pleaſure) they exhorted each other, That going to the *Savoy*, the Duke of *Lancaſter*'s Houſe (to which there was none in the whole Realm to be compared for Beauty and Statelineſs) they might ſet it on Fire, and burn it to the Ground.

Straightway they ran thither, and ſetting Fire on it round about, applied their Travel to deſtroy it; and that it might appear to the Commonalty, that they did not any thing for Avarice, they cauſed to be proclaimed, That none, (upon Pain of loſing his Head) ſhould preſume to convert to his own Uſe, any Thing that was there, but that they ſhould break ſuch Plate and Veſſels of Gold and Silver (as was there in great Plenty) into ſmall Pieces, and then to throw the ſame into the *Thames*, and ſo all, whatſoever, was deſtroyed: But one of the Rebels, (ſaith *Henry Knighton*) contrary to the Proclamation, took a goodly Silver Piece and hid it in his Boſom; but another, who eſpied him, told his Fellows, who forthwith hurled him and the Piece of Plate into the Fire, ſaying, "We be "zealous of Truth and Juſtice, and not Thieves "and Robbers". Alſo two and thirty of thoſe Rebels entered a Cellar of the *Savoy*, where they drank ſo much of Sweet Wines, that they were not able to come out again in Time, but were ſhut in with Wood and Stones, that mured up the Door, where they were heard crying and calling ſeven Days after; but none came to help them out, till they were all dead.

These Things being done, they brake down the Place called the *New Temple* at the Bar, in which Place Apprentices at the Law were lodged, for Anger which they had conceived againſt Sir *Robert Hales*, Maſter of St. *John*'s Hoſpital, unto which Hoſpital of St. *John*'s the *Temple* belonged, where many Monuments, the Lawyers had in their Cuſtody, were conſumed with Fire. After a Number of them had ſacked this Temple, what with Wearineſs of Labour, and what with Wine, being overcome, they lay down under the Walls and Houſings, and were ſlain like Swine, one of them killing another for old Grudges, and others alſo making quick Diſpatch of them.

Another Troop (in the mean Time) ſet Fire on the noble Houſe of St. *John* at *Clerkenwell*, cauſing it to be burnt by the Space of ſeven Days together, not ſuffering any to quench it. On *Friday* they burned the Manor of *Highbury*, the whole Number of the common People (being at that Time) divided into three Parts: Of which Diviſion, one Part was attending to deſtroy the Manor of *Highbury*, and other Places, belonging to the Priory of St. *John*; another Company lay at the *Mile's-End*, Eaſt of the City; the third kept at the *Tower-Hill*, there to ſpoil the King of ſuch Victuals as were brought towards him. The Company that were aſſembled on the *Mile's-End*, ſent to command the King, That he ſhould come to them without Delay, unarmed, or without any Force, which if he refuſed to do, they would pull down the Tower, neither ſhould he eſcape alive. The King taking Counſel, with a few unarmed Men, went toward them in great Fear, on Horſeback, and ſo the Gates of the Tower being ſet open, a great Multitude of them entered into it.

There were (at the ſame Time) within the Tower, ſix hundred armed valiant Perſons, and expert in Arms, and ſix hundred Archers, all which did quail in Stomach, and ſtood like Men amazed; for the baſeſt of the Ruſticks, (not many together, but every one by himſelf) durſt preſume to enter the King's Chamber, and his Mother's, with their Weapons, to put in Fear each of the Men of War, Knights, and others. Many of them went into the King's Privy-Chamber and played the Wantons, in ſitting, lying, and ſporting on the King's Bed; and, that which is much more ſaucily, invited the King's Mother to kiſs with them, yet durſt none of thoſe Men of War (ſtrange to be ſaid) once withſtand them: They went in and out like Maſters, that were but baſe Slaves and of moſt vile Condition.

While theſe rude Wretches ſought for the Archbiſhop, running up and down with terrible Noiſe and Fury, at length finding one of his Servants, they charged him to bring them where his Maſter was, whom they named Traitor. The Servant not daring to diſpleaſe them, brought them to the Chapel, where, after Maſs had been ſaid, and having received the Communion, the Archbiſhop was buſy in his Prayers; for not knowing of their Coming and Purpoſe, he had paſſed the laſt Night in Confeſſing of his Sins, and in devout Prayers: When therefore he heard that they were come, with great Conſtancy, he ſaid, to his Men, *Let us now go; ſurely it is beſt to die, when it is no Pleaſure to live:* And with that the Tormentors entring, cried, *Where is the Traitor?* The Archbiſhop anſwered, *Behold, I am the Archbiſhop, whom you ſeek, not a Traitor:* They therefore laid Hands on him, and dragging him out of the Chapel, they drew him forth of the *Tower-Gate* to the *Tower-Hill*; where being compaſſed about with many Thouſands, and ſeeing Swords about his Head, drawn in exceſſive Manner, threatning Death to him, he ſpoke unto them in theſe Words:

"What is it (Dear Brethren) you purpoſe to "do? What is mine Offence committed againſt "you, for which you will kill me? You were "beſt to take Heed, that if I be killed, who am "your Paſtor, there come not on you the Indig-"nation of the juſt Revenger; or, at leaſt, for "ſuch a Fact, all *England* be not put under In-"terdiction.

Scarce could he pronounce theſe Words, before they cried out with an horrible Noiſe, That they neither feared the Interdiction, nor allowed the Pope to be above them. The Archbiſhop ſeeing Death at hand, with comfortable Words, (as he was an eloquent Man, and wiſe beyond all the wiſe Men of the Realm) ſpake fairly to them. *Laſtly*, After Forgiveneſs granted to the Executioner that ſhould behead him, kneeling down, he offered his Neck to him that ſhould ſmite off his Head. Being ſtricken in the Neck, but not deadly, he, putting his Hand to his Neck, ſaid, *Aha, It is the Hand of God.* He had not removed his Hand from the Place where the Pain was, but that being ſuddenly ſtricken again, his Fingers Ends being cut off, and Part of the Arteries, he fell down; but yet he died not, till being mangled with eight ſeveral Strokes in the Neck and Head, he fulfilled moſt worthy Martyrdom. There lay his Body unburied all that *Friday*, and the Morrow, till Afternoon; none daring to deliver his Body to Sepulture. His Head thoſe wicked Villains took, and nailing thereon his Hood, they fixed it on a Pole, and ſet it on *London-Bridge*, in the Place where before ſtood the Head of Sir *John Minſtarworth*.

THIS Archbiſhop, *Simon Tibald*, alias *Sudbury*, Son to *Nicholas Tibald*, Gentleman, born in the Town of *Sudbury* in *Suffolk*, Doctor of both Laws, was Eighteen Years Biſhop of LONDON; in which Time he built a goodly College, in the Place where his Father's Houſe ſtood, and endowed it with great Poſſeſſions, furniſhing the ſame with Secular Clerks, and other Miniſters; being valued, at the Suppreſſion, at 122*l.* 16*s.* in Lands by the Year. He built the upper End of St. *Gregory*'s Church at *Sudbury*. Afterward, being tranſlated to the Archbiſhoprick of *Canterbury*, *Anno* 1375, he re-edified the Walls of that City, from the Weſt Gate (which he built) to the North Gate, which had been deſtroyed by the *Danes*, before the Conqueſt of King *William* the Baſtard.

HE was ſlain, as you have heard, and afterward buried in the Cathedral Church of *Canterbury*. There died with him Sir *Robert Hales*, a moſt valiant Knight, Lord of St. *John*'s, and Treaſurer of *England*, and *John Legg*, one of the King's Serjeants at Arms, and a *Franciſcan* Friar, named *W. Appledore*, (*Appleton*) the King's Confeſſor, all whom they drew out of the Tower, and beheaded them on *Tower-Hill*; *Richard Lions* alſo, a famous Lapidary and Goldſmith, late one of the Sheriffs of LONDON, was drawn out of his Houſe and beheaded in *Cheap*. Many that Day were beheaded, as well *Flemings* as *Engliſhmen*, for no Cauſe, but only to fulfil the Cruelty of the rude Commons. For it was a ſolemn Paſtime to them if they could take any that was not ſworn to them, to take from ſuch a one his Hood, with their accuſtomed Clamours, and forthwith to behead him. Neither did they ſhew any Reverence to Sacred Places; for in the very Churches they did kill any whom they had in Hatred. They fetched 13 *Flemings* out of the *Auguſtin Friars* Church in LONDON, and 17 out of another Church, and 32 in the *Vintry*, and ſo in other Places of the City, as alſo in *Southwark*, all which they beheaded, except they could plainly pronounce *Bread and Cheeſe*: For if their Speech ſounded any Thing on *Brot* or *Cawſe*, off went their Heads, as a ſure Mark that they were *Flemings*.

THE King coming to the *Mile's-End*, the Place before recited, was greatly afraid, beholding the Mad-headed Commons, who with froward Countenances, required many Things, which they had put in Writing, and to be confirmed by the King's Letters Patent.

The DEMANDS *made by the Rebels to the King at the* Mile's-End.

I. “THAT all Men ſhould be Free from Servitude and Bondage; ſo as (from thenceforth) there ſhould be no Bondmen.

II. “That he ſhould pardon all Men, of what Eſtate ſoever, all manner of Actions and Inſurrections committed, and all manner of Treaſons, Felonies, Trangreſſions and Extortions, by any of them done, and to grant them Peace.

III. “THAT all Men (from thenceforth) might be enfranchiſed, to buy and ſell in every County, City, Borough, Town, Fair, Market, and other Places within the Realm of *England*.

IV. “THAT no Acre of Land, holden in Bondage or Service ſhould be holden but for Four-pence: And if it had been holden for leſs in former Time, it ſhould not hereafter be inhanced.

THESE, and many other Things they required, and told him moreover, That he had been evilly governed.

THE King perceiving that he could not eſcape, except he granted their Requeſt, yielded to the ſame, and ſo craving Truce, departed from them; and the *Eſſex* Men returned homeward. On the Morrow, being *Saturday*, the 15th of *June*, the King, after Dinner, went from the Wardrobe in Tower-Royal, in LONDON, to *Weſtminſter*, to viſit the Shrine of St. *Edward* the King, and to ſee if they had done any Miſchief there. Then went he to the Chapel, called *Our Lady in the Pew*, where he made his Prayers, and returning by the Suburbs of *Weſt-Smithfield*, he found all that Place full of the *Kentiſh* Men; wherefore he ſent to ſhew them, that their Fellows, the *Eſſex* Men, were gone home, and that he would grant to them the like Form of Peace, if it liked them to accept thereof.

THEIR Chief Captain, named *John*, or, as other affirm, *Walter Hilliard*, alias *Tylar*, being a crafty Fellow, and of an excellent Wit, but wanting Grace, anſwered, That he deſired Peace, but with Conditions to his Liking; meaning to feed the King with fair Words until next Day, that he might in the Night Time have compaſſed his Purpoſe; for they thought (the ſame Night) to have ſpoiled the City, the King being firſt ſlain, and the great Lords that were about him, then to have burnt the City, by ſetting Fire to it in four Parts: But GOD that reſiſteth the Proud, did ſuddenly diſappoint him. For, whereas, the Form of Peace was written in three ſeveral Charters, and thrice ſent to him, none of them could pleaſe him; wherefore, at length, the King ſent to him one of his Knights, named Sir *John Newton*, not ſo much to command as to intreat him (for his Pride was well enough known) to come and talk with him about his own Demands, to have them put into his Charter: Of which Demands I will ſet down one, that it may plainly appear, how contrary to Reaſon all the reſt were.

Firſt, He would have a Commiſſion to behead all Lawyers, Eſcheators, and others whatſoever, that were learned in the Law, or communicated with the Law, by reaſon of their Office. For he had conceived in his Mind, that this being brought to paſs, all Things afterwards ſhould be ordered according to the Fancy of the common People. And, indeed, it was ſaid, that he had (but the Day before) made his Vaunt, putting his Hand to his own Lips, That before four Days came to an End, all the Laws of *England* ſhould proceed from his Mouth. When Sir *John Newton* was in Hand with him for Diſpatch, he anſwered him with Indignation, “If thou art ſo haſty get thee to thy Maſter, for I will come when it pleaſeth me.” Notwithſtanding he followed on Horſeback a ſlow Pace, and by the Way there came to him a Doublet-Maker, who had brought to the Commons threeſcore Doublets, which they bought and wore, and he demanded thirty Marks for them, but could have no Payment. *Wat Tylar*, anſwer'd him, ſaying, “Friend, appeaſe thyſelf, thou ſhalt be well paid before this Day be ended, keep thee near to me, I will be thy Debtor.

Setting Spurs to his Horſe he departed from his Company, and came ſo near to the King, that his Horſe had touched the Crupper of the King's Horſe, and the firſt Words he ſpake, were theſe, *Sir, King, ſeeſt thou all yonder People? Yea, truly*, (quoth the King) *wherefore ſayeſt thou ſo? Becauſe* (ſaid he) *they be all at my Commandment, and have ſworn to me their Faith and Truth, to do all that I would have them. In good Time*, (replied the King) *I believe it well.* Then ſaid Wat Tyler, *Believeſt thou, King, that theſe People, and as many more, as be in* LONDON, *at my Command, will depart from thee thus, without having thy Letters. No*, (ſaid the King,) *Ye ſhall have them, they be ordained for you, and ſhall be delivered to every one of them.*

At theſe Words, *Wat Tylar*, ſeeing the Knight, Sir *John Newton*, near to him, on Horſeback, bearing the King's Sword, was offended, and ſaid, It had become him better to be on Foot in his Preſence. The Knight, not having forgot his old accuſtomed Manhood, anſwered, That it was no Harm, ſeeing himſelf was on Horſeback: Which Words ſo offended *Wat*, that he drew his Dagger, and offer'd to ſtrike the Knight, calling him Traitor. The Knight anſwered, He lied, and drew his Dagger likewiſe. *Wat Tylar*, not ſuffering ſuch an Indignity to be done him, and before his Ruſtick Companions, made as if he would have run upon the Knight; the King, therefore, ſeeing the Knight in Danger, to aſſwage the Rigour of *Wat*, for the Time, commanded the Knight to alight on Foot, and to deliver his Dagger to *Wat Tylar*. But when his proud Mind could not be ſo pacified, but he would alſo have his Sword, the Knight anſwer'd, It was the King's Sword, and (quoth he) thou art not worthy to have it, nor durſt thou aſk it of me, if there were no more but Thou and I. By my Faith, ſaid *Wat Tylar*, I ſhall never eat until I have thy Head; and would have run in upon the Knight.

At that very Inſtant came to the King, *William Walworth*, Lord Mayor of LONDON, a bold, courageous, and brave-minded Man, with many Knights and Squires to aſſiſt the King, and he ſaid, "My Liege, It were a great Shame, "and ſuch as never had been heard of, if, in thy "Preſence, they ſhould permit a Noble Knight "to be ſhamefully murthered, and before the "Face of their Sovereign, wherefore he ought to "be reſcued, and *Tylar*, the Rebel, to be arreſted." Which Words being heard, the King, altho' he were but of tender Years, taking Boldneſs and Courage to him, commanded the Mayor of LONDON to lay Hand upon him; the Mayor, being a Man of an incomparable Spirit and Boldneſs, without any further Delay, or Doubting, ſtrait arreſted him with his Mace upon the Head, and in ſuch Sort, that he fell down at the Feet of his Horſe. By-and-by they which attended on the King environed him round about, whereby he was not ſeen of his Company. And an Eſquire, of the King's, called *John Cavendiſh*, alighted from his Horſe, and thruſt his Sword into *Wat Tylar*'s Belly: Albeit, more Opinions do hold, that the Mayor did it with his Dagger, and many, beſides, thruſt him in, in many Places of his Body, and then drew him from among the People into the Hoſpital of St. *Bartholomew*; which when the Commons perceived, they cried out, That their Captain was traiterouſly ſlain, heartning one another to fight, and to revenge his Death, bending their Bows. But the King rode to them, ſaying, "What a Work is this, my "Men? What mean you to do? Will you ſhoot "at your King? Be not quarrellous, or ſorry "for the Death of a Traitor and Rebel; I am "your King, I will be your Captain and Leader; "follow me into the Field, there to have whatſoever you require.

This the King did, leſt the Commons, being bitterly bent in Mind, ſhould ſet Fire on the Houſes in *Smithfield*, where their Captain was ſlain. They, therefore, followed him into the open Field, and the Soldiers, that were with him, not knowing, as yet, whether they would kill the King, or be in Reſt, and depart home with the King's Charter. In the mean while, worthy *Walworth*, the (for ever) famous Mayor of LONDON, to ſecond his firſt Piece of Service, which fell out to ſo good Purpoſe, only with one Servant, riding ſpeedily into the City, began to cry, "You good Citizens, come to help your "King, that is in Doubt to be murdered, "and ſuccour me, your Mayor, that am in the "like Danger. Or, if you will not ſuccour me, "yet leave not the King deſtitute." When the Citizens heard this, in whoſe Hearts the Love of the King was ingrafted, ſuddenly, and very ſeemly prepared, to the Number of 1000; they tarried in the Streets for ſome one of the Knights to lead them (with the Mayor) to the King. And by good Fortune, Sir *Robert Knowles*, a Freeman of the City, came in the very Inſtant, whom they all required to be their Leader. He gladly undertook Part of them, and *Perducas Dalbert*, the Lord Mayor, and ſome other Knights, led on the reſt to the King's Preſence. The King, and all that were with him, rejoiced not a little at the unhoped-for Coming of theſe brave armed Citizens, who ſuddenly compaſſed the whole Multitude of the Commons.

There might a Man have ſeen a wonderful Change of God's Right Hand; how the Commons did now throw down their Weapons and fall to the Gronnd, beſeeching Pardon, who, lately before did glory, that they had the King's Life in their Power, and now were glad to hide themſelves in Caves, Ditches, Corn-Fields, *&c.* The Knights, therefore, deſirous to be revenged, beſought the King to permit them to take off the Heads of an Hundred or two: But the King would not condeſcend to their Requeſt, but commanded the Charter which they had demanded, written and ſealed, to be delivered to them for the Time, to avoid any more Miſchief, as knowing well, that *Eſſex* was not yet pacified, nor *Kent* ſtayed, the Commons and Ruſticks of which Counties were ready to riſe again if he did not ſatiſfy them the ſooner. The Commons having got the Charter, departed homeward, and the rude People being diſperſed and gone, the King called for his valiant Mayor of LONDON, *William Walworth*, whom (with great Honour) he Knighted there in the Field; and as he did very worthily deſerve. The like he did to *Nicholas Brember*, *John Philpot*, *Robert Lawnd*, *John Standiſh*, *Nicholas Twiford*, and *Adam Francis*, Aldermen. Afterwards the King, with his Lords, and his Company, orderly enter'd into the City of LONDON with great Joy, and went to his Royal Mother who was lodged in the Tower-Royal, called the *Queen's Wardrobe*, and where ſhe had remained two Days and two Nights very much abaſhed and amazed; but when ſhe ſaw the King, her Son, ſhe was highly comforted, and ſaid, "Ah! fair Son, what great Sorrow have "I ſuffered for you this Day!" The King anſwer'd, and ſaid, "Certainly, Madam, I know "it well; but now rejoice and thank God, "for I have this Day recovered my Heritage, "and the Realm of *England*, which I had near "loſt.

The Archbiſhop's Head was taken off the Bridge, and *Wat Tylar*'s Head ſet up in the Place.

HERE we are further to conſider, that for an eternal Remembrance of this happy Day, and the City's Honour withal, the King granted, that there ſhould be a Dagger added to the Arms of the City, in the Right Quarter of the Shield, for an Augmentation of the ſame Arms, and a Memory of the Lord Mayor's valiant Act, as doth appear unto this Day: For, 'till that Time, the City bare only the Croſs without the Dagger.

AND whereas it hath been far ſpread abroad by vulgar Opinion, that the Rebel ſmitten down ſo manfully by Sir *William Walworth*, the then worthy Lord Mayor of LONDON, was named *Jack Straw*, and not *Wat Tylar*, I thought good to reconcile this raſh conceived Doubt by ſuch Teſtimony as I find in antient and good Records. The principal Leaders and and Captains of the Commons, were *Wat Tylar*, as the firſt Man that took himſelf to be offended: The Second was *John* or *Jack Straw*; the Third, *John Kirkby*; the Fourth, *Allen Thredder*; the Fifth, *Thomas Scot*; the Sixth, *Ralph Rugge*. Theſe, and many others, were Leaders of the *Kentiſh* and *Eſſex* Men. At *Mildenhall*, and *Bury* in *Suffolk*, was *Robert Weſtbrome* that made himſelf a King, and was moſt famous, next to *John Wrawe*, who being a Prieſt could not ſet Crown upon Crown; but left the Name of King and Crown to the ſame *Robert*. At *Norwich*, *John Liteſter*, a Dyer, exerciſed the Name and Power of a King, 'till he was taken and hanged for his Pains. Thus dangerouſly had this Rebellion diſperſed itſelf abroad, but the happy and proſperous Succeſs at LONDON, with other good Care for them further off, gave a gracious Iſſue to all in the End.

After the Death of *Wat Tylar*, and *Jack Straw* being taken, with divers others, as chief Actors in this monſtrous Diſorder, the aforenamed Lord Mayor ſat in Judgment upon the Offenders, and pronounced the Sentence of Death upon them. At which Time the Lord Mayor ſpoke openly to him thus: "*John*, (quoth he) Behold, thy Death is at Hand without all Doubt, and there is no Way thro' which thou mayeſt hope to eſcape; wherefore, for thy Soul's Health, without making any Lie, tell us what you purpoſed to have done among you; and to what End you did aſſemble the Commons?" When he had ſtayed a while, as doubtful what to ſay, the Mayor begun thus again to him, "Surely thou knoweſt, *John*, that the Thing which I demand of thee, if thou do it truly, it will redound to thy Soul's Health, &c. He, therefore, animated by the Lord Mayor's good Words, began as followeth:

The CONFESSION *of* JACK STRAW *to the Lord Mayor of* LONDON, *before his Death.*

"NOW it booteth not to lie, neither is it lawful to utter any Untruth, eſpecially underſtanding that my Soul is to ſuffer ſtraiter Torments, if I ſhould ſo do. And becauſe I hope for two Commodities by ſpeaking the Truth: *Firſt*, That what I ſhall ſpeak may profit the Commonwealth: And *Secondly*, After my Death, I truſt by your Suffrages to be ſuccoured according to your Promiſes, which is, to pray for me; I will ſpeak faithfully, and without any Deceit.

"AT the ſame Time as we were aſſembled upon *Blackheath*, and had ſent to the King to come unto us, our Purpoſe was to have ſlain all ſuch Knights, 'Squires, and Gentlemen, as ſhould have given their Attendance thither upon him. And as for the King, we would have kept him among us, to the End that the People might more boldly have repaired to us; ſith they would have thought, that whatſoever we did, the ſame had been done by his Authority. Finally, when we had gotten Power enough, that we needed not to fear any Force which might be made againſt us, we would have ſlain all ſuch Noblemen as might either have given Counſel, or made any Reſiſtance againſt us; eſpecially we would have ſlain the Knights of the *Rhodes* or St. *John's*: And *Laſtly*, We would have killed the King himſelf, and all Men of Poſſeſſions, with Biſhops, Monks, Canons, and Parſons of Churches; only Friars *Mendicants* we would have ſpared, that might have ſufficed for Miniſtration of the Sacraments.

"WHEN we had made a Riddance of all theſe, we would have deviſed Laws, according to which Laws the Subjects of the Realm ſhould have lived. For we would have created Kings, as *Wat Tylar* in *Kent*, and others in other Counties: But, becauſe this our Purpoſe was diſappointed by the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, who would not permit the King to come to us, we ſought by all Means to diſpatch him out of the Way, as at length we did. Moreover, the ſame Evening that *Wat Tylar* was killed, we were determined, (having the greateſt Part of the Commons of the City bent to join with us,) to have ſet Fire in Four Corners of the City, and ſo to have divided, among ourſelves, the Spoil of the chiefeſt Riches that might have been found, at our own Pleaſure. And this (ſaid he) was our Purpoſe, as God may help me now at my laſt End.

AFTER this Confeſſion made, he was beheaded, and his Head ſet on *London-Bridge*, by *Wat Tylar's*, and many others.

NOW to proceed to other Actions in the Tower.

IN the Year 1387, King *Richard* II. kept his *Chriſtmas* in the Tower; and in the Year 1389, was ſent Priſoner thither.

IN the Year 1414, Sir *John Oldcaſtle* broke out of the Tower; and the ſame Year a Parliament being held at *Leiceſter*, a Porter of the Tower was drawn, hanged, and beheaded, whoſe Head was ſent up, and ſet over the Tower Gate, for conſenting to one *Whitlook's* Eſcape out of the Tower.

IN the Year 1419, Fryar *Randolph* was ſent to the Tower, and there ſlain by the Parſon of St. *Peter's* in the Tower.

IN the Year 1426, a Fellow, who pretended to be ſent from the Emperor to young King *Henry* VI. calling himſelf the Baron of *Blackamore*, and a great Phyſician, was hanged and quartered. His Head was ſet upon the Tower, and his Quarters upon Four of the Gates of the City.

IN the Year 1458, in *Whitſun* Week, the Duke of *Somerſet*, with *Anthony Rivers*, and four more, kept Juſts before the Queen, in the Tower of LONDON, againſt three 'Squires of the Queen's and others.

IN the Year 1465, King *Henry* VI. was brought Priſoner to the Tower, where he long remained.

IN the Year 1470, the Tower was yielded up to Sir *Richard Lee*, Mayor of LONDON, and his Brethren the Aldermen, who forthwith enter'd the ſame, delivering King *Henry* from his Impriſonment, and placed him in the King's Lodgings there: But the next Year he was again ſent thither a Priſoner, and there murthered, by the Bloody Hand of *Richard* Duke of *Glouceſter*.

IN the Year 1478, *George* Duke of *Clarence*, by the Contrivance of the above-mentioned *Richard*,

chard Duke of *Glouceſter*, his younger Brother, was drowned in a Butt of *Malmſey*, in the Tower.

In the Year 1483, the ſaid *Richard*, being Protector of the King and Kingdom, convoked a Council in the Tower, at which, ſuddenly and unexpectedly, accuſing the Lord *Haſtings* of High-Treaſon, he ſwore by St. *Paul*, (his uſual Oath) that he would not touch Bread, nor Drink, till his Head were ſtrucken off, which was done accordingly, upon a Log of Timber, on the Green, before the Chapel in the Tower.

The ſame Year young King *Edward* V. with his Brother, were murthered in the Tower, by Ruffians, hired for that Purpoſe by their bloody Uncle, *Richard* the Protector, afterwards King of *England*.

In the Year 1485, *John* Earl of *Oxford* was made Conſtable of the Tower, and had the Cuſtody of the Lions given him.

In the Year 1501, in the Month of *May*, there was a Royal Tilt and Tourney of Lords and Knights in the Tower of LONDON, before the King.

In the Year 1502, Queen *Elizabeth*, Wife to *Henry* VII. died of Child-birth in the Tower.

In the Year 1509, Sir *Richard Empſon*, Knight, and *Edmund Dudley*, Eſq; Serjeant at Law, were committed to the Tower. Theſe two were employed by King *Henry* VII. to raiſe Money, upon Penal Laws, for filling his Coffers, which they did very vigorouſly, in a Commiſſion of Forfeitures; for which, in the Firſt of King *Henry* VIII. they were both condemned and attainted by Parliament, and upon the 18th of *Auguſt* 1510, beheaded on *Tower-Hill*. Divers of their inferior Agents, called Promoters, were ſet on the Pillory in *Cornhill*, with Papers on their Heads, and forced to ride through the City with their Faces to the Horſe-Tails.

In the Year 1512, the Chapel in the *White-Tower* was burnt.

In the Year 1513, *Edmund de la Pole*, Earl of *Suffolk*, (whom *Philip* Duke of *Auſtria* had deliver'd up into the Hands of King *Henry* VII. on Promiſe that he would not put him to Death) was by *Henry* VIII. not being bound by his Father's Oath, cauſed to be beheaded on *Tower-Hill*.

In the Year 1521, a Difference ariſing between Cardinal *Wolſey* and the Duke of *Buckingham*, the Cardinal found Means to take away his Life, alledging that the Duke ſhould ſay to the Lord *Abergavenny*, who married his Daughter, That if King *Henry* ſhould die without Iſſue, he expected to have the Crown himſelf; ſo that he, being tried by his Peers, was found Guilty, and on the 17th of *May* beheaded on *Tower-Hill*.

In the Year 1534, *John Fiſher*, Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, and Sir *Thomas More*, Lord Chancellor, were committed to the Tower for denying to ſwear to the Act of Succeſſion, made in the laſt Parliament; yet, both profeſſing a Readineſs to ſwear to the Succeſſion itſelf, but not to the whole Act, wherein the Marriage with Queen *Catharine*, the King's firſt Wife, was declared to be againſt the Law of God; and wherein alſo were ſome Touches againſt the Pope's Authority: For this Refuſal they were attainted by Parliament; and afterwards, in another Parliament, an Act paſſed for the King's Supremacy, and for aboliſhing the Pope's Power in this Realm: This Act they alſo refuſed to ſwear to. Upon the ſaid Attainder, they were both executed on *Tower-Hill*, the Biſhop in *June* 1535, and the Knight the Month following. Biſhop *Fiſher* was much lamented, being reputed a Man of great Learning, and of a good Life. The Pope had elected him Cardinal, and his Hat was come as far as *Calais*, but before it could come to *England* his Head was off. Sir *Thomas More* was both learned and wiſe, but ſo given to Jeſting that he could not refrain from it, even under Miſfortunes, and at the very Time of his Death. At his Entrance into the Tower, the Gentleman-Porter asked for his Fee, which is the upper Garment, he pulled off his Cap to give him, ſaying, *This is the uppermoſt Garment I have*; but that not ſufficing, he pulled out a Handful of Angels and gave him: A Knight, who was in his Company, ſaying, *He was glad to find that he was ſo full of Angels. Yes*, anſwered he, *I always love to have my beſt Friends about me.* When he had been cloſe Priſoner for ſome Time, his Books were all taken from him, whereupon he ſhut up all his Windows, and being asked, why he did ſo? *It is Time*, anſwered he, *to ſhut up Shop when the Ware is all gone.* When he was upon the Scaffold, the Headſman kneeling down to ask him Forgiveneſs, *I do forgive thee*, ſaid he, *but I promiſe thee thou wilt get no Credit by cutting off my Head, my Neck is ſo ſhort.* And when he was to lay his Head down upon the Block, having a great Grey Beard, he ſtroked it out, and ſaid to the Headſman, *I pray you let me lay my Beard over the Block, leſt you ſhould cut it; for tho' you have a Warrant to cut off my Head, you have none to cut my Beard.*

In the Year 1536, Queen *Anna Bullen*, King *Henry* VIII's ſecond Wife, was in the Month of *May* brought to the *Tower* by Sir *Thomas Audley*, Lord Chancellor, the Duke of *Norfolk*, *Thomas Cromwel*, Secretary, and Sir *William Kingſton*, Lieutenant of the Tower. At the Tower-Gate ſhe fell on her Knees before the ſaid Lords, beſeeching God to help her, as ſhe was Innocent of what ſhe was accuſed. She was arraigned in the Tower before the Duke of *Norfolk*, he ſetting as High Steward of *England*: When her Indictment was read, ſhe made ſuch wiſe and diſcreet Anſwers, that ſhe ſeemed fully to clear herſelf of every thing laid to her Charge; but ſhe was nevertheleſs found Guilty, and beheaded in the ſame Month on a Scaffold upon the Green within the Tower; as her Brother, the Lord *Rochford*, was two Days before upon *Tower-Hill*; together with *Henry Norris*, *Mark Smeton*, *William Brierton*, and *Francis Weſton*, all of the King's Privy-Chamber, about Matters concerning the Queen.

The ſame Fate did the Lord *Darcy* undergo, on the ſame Hill, in *June* 1538, having been concerned in a Rebellion in the North.

On the third of *November* following, *Henry Courtney*, Marquis of *Exeter*, *Henry Pool*, Lord *Montacute*, Sir *Nicholas Carew*, of *Bedington*, Knight of the Garter, and Maſter of the King's Horſe, and Sir *Edward Nevil*, Brother to the Lord *Abergavenny*, were ſent to the Tower, being accuſed by Sir *Geffrey Pool*, the Lord *Montacute*'s Brother, of High Teaſon: Three of them were beheaded on *Tower-Hill* on the 9th of *January*, and the other, *viz.* Sir *Nicholas Carew* on the 3d of *March* following.

In the Year 1540, on the 28th of *July*, the like Puniſhment was inflicted on the ſaid Hill, upon *Thomas* Lord *Cromwel*, Earl of *Eſſex*, the King's great Counſellor in the Diſſolution of Monaſteries, and Aſſumption of the Supremacy; together with the Lord *Hungerford* of *Heitiſbury*.

In the Year 1541, *Margaret* Counteſs of *Saliſbury*, attainted two Years before, was beheaded within the ſaid Tower. This Lady was the laſt of the right Line and Name of *Plantagenet*.

About a Month after, the Lord *Leonard Grey*, Deputy of *Ireland*, and Brother to the Marquis of *Dorſet*, was beheaded on *Tower-Hill*, for ſuffering his Nephew *Gerald Fitz-Garret* to eſcape, who had been declared an Enemy to the State.

In *February* following, Queen *Catharine Howard*, the King's fifth Wife, and the Lady *Rochford*, loſt their Heads on the Green within the Tower.

In the Beginning of the next Month *Arthur Plantagenet*, Viſcount *Liſle*, baſe Son to King *Edward* IV. having been impriſoned upon Suſpicion of a Deſign to betray *Calais* to the *French*, whilſt he was the King's Lieutenant there, was now found to be innocent of the Fact, and thereupon, the King, to make ſome Reparation for his Diſgrace, ſent him a Ring, and a very gracious Meſſuage by Sir *Thomas Wriothſley*, his Secretary; whereat the ſaid Viſcount conceived ſo great a Joy that he died thereof the Night following.

In the Year 1546, which was the laſt of the Reign of *Henry* VIII. *Thomas* Duke of *Norfolk*, and *Henry* Earl of *Surrey*, his Son, upon certain Surmiſes of Treaſon, were committed to the Tower of LONDON; the Earl, being no Lord of Parliament, was tried by a common Jury, and being found guilty, was beheaded on *Tower-Hill*. The Duke was attainted by Parliament, and kept in Priſon till the firſt Year of Queen *Mary*, when the Attainder was reverſed; the Special Matter upon which the Earl was tried, was bearing of certain Arms that were ſaid to belong to the King, and to the Prince, tho' the Earl juſtified his Bearing them, as belonging to divers of his Anceſtors, affirming withal, that he had the Opinion of the Heralds therein.

In this ſame Year, *William Foxley*, Pot-maker for the Mint in the Tower, fell aſleep on *Eaſter-Tueſday*, and continued ſleeping for fourteen Days and fifteen Nights, and could by no Means be awakened during that Time, by Pricking, Cramping, Burning, or otherwiſe; but when he did awake, he was in as good Temper as if he had ſlept but one Night, and lived 40 Years after.

In the Year 1552, the Duke of *Somerſet*, Uncle to the King (*Edward* VI.) who had been choſen Protector of the King and Kingdom, was beheaded on *Tower-Hill*.

In the Year 1553, the young Lady *Jane Grey* was beheaded in the Tower, who, upon the Scaffold, made a moſt moving Speech to the Spectators, to this Effect, “That ſhe came thither for an Example to Poſterity, that Innocence cannot be any Protection againſt Greatneſs. And that ſhe was to die, not for aſpiring to a Crown, but for not refuſing one when it was offered her.

Her Husband, the Lord *Guilford*, was beheaded the ſame Day.

About eleven Days after, *Henry Grey*, Duke of *Suffolk*, Father to the ſaid Lady *Jane*, was alſo beheaded on *Tower-Hill*.

In the ſame Year, Sir *Thomas Wyat* was beheaded on *Tower-Hill*, whoſe Head was ſet upon the Gallows at *Hay-Hill*, near *Hyde-Park*, and his Quarters in ſeveral Places of the City. This Man, in Hopes of ſaving his Life, had accuſed the Lord *Courtney*, and the Lady *Elizabeth*, the Queen's Siſter, of being privy to his Conſpiracy; but at his Death he cleared them, and openly proteſted, that they were altogether innocent, and had never been acquainted with his Proceedings; however, this Matter was ſo urged againſt them by *Stephen Gardiner*, Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, that both of them were committed to the Tower in the Month of *March*, but were releaſed from thence, tho' not out of Confinement, in *May* following. Biſhop *Gardiner*'s Malice was ſo great towards the Lady *Elizabeth*, that he had procured a Warrant to be framed under certain Counſellors Hands to put her to Death, which had been done, if Mr. *Bruges*, Lieutenant of the Tower, pitying her Caſe, had not gone to the Queen (*Mary*) to know her Pleaſure, who utterly denied that ſhe knew any Thing of it; by which Means her Life was preſerved.

In the Year 1555, Queen *Mary* diſcharged a great Number of Priſoners out of the Tower, namely, the late Duke of *Northumberland*'s Sons, *Ambroſe*, *Robert* and *Henry*, alſo Sir *Andrew Dudley*, Sir *James Crofts*, Sir *Nicholas Throgmorton*, Sir *John Rogers*, Sir *Nicholas Arnold*, Sir *George Harper*, Sir *Edward Warner*, Sir *William Santlow*, Sir *Gowen Carew*, *William Gybbs*, Eſq; *Cuthbert Vaughan*, and others.

In the Year 1573, *Thomas* Duke of *Norfolk* was beheaded on *Tower-Hill*, for High-Treaſon.

Henry Piercy, Earl of *Northumberland*, having been committed to the Tower, being ſuſpected of conſpiring with *Throgmorton*, the Lord *Paget*, and the *Guiſes*, to invade *England*, and free the Queen of *Scots*, was, in the Month of *June* 1585, found dead in his Bed, ſhot into the Body with three Bullets under his Pap, and the Door bolted on the Inſide. The Coroner's Inqueſt examining the Matter, brought in their Verdict *Felo de ſe*.

Commiſſioners appointed to view the State of the Tower.

In the Year 1590, in the Month of *June*, when Sir *Michael Blount* was firſt made Lieutenant of the Tower, Commiſſioners were appointed to take a careful View of the State of that Place, and the Priſoners therein, the Queen being in great Apprehenſion that Year of another Invaſion from *Spain*, that threatened as much, or more than that in 1588. To make this Enquiry more exactly the following *Memoranda* were ſent from the Lord Treaſurer.

“*Imprimis*, To enquire in what Repair are the Queen's Majeſty's Lodgings, and all other Places for the Keeping of Priſoners, and the Lieutenant's Lodgings. And in what Part of the Queen's Privy Lodgings Priſoners are kept, and who they are.

“*Item*, To ſurvey all Places, or Houſes, or Lodgings, wherein any Perſons do inhabit, or uſe to lodge; or how many of them have cauſe to dwell or lodge there, for the Service of her Majeſty, within the Tower. And how many Perſons are in every ſuch Family or Lodging, Men, Women, and Children.

“*Item*, How many Families or Perſons be lodged there, that have no ordinary Cauſe of Reſort to the Tower for the Queen's Majeſty's Service; and how long they have there continued; and by whoſe Means they came to thoſe Dwelling-Places or Lodgings.

“*Item*, How many Priſoners are in the Tower, and in what Places they are lodged; and whether any Perſons dwell ſo near to the Priſon, as that the Priſoners and they may have ſecret Conference together.

“*Item*, To enquire of the Queen's Ordinary Yeomen-Wardens, whether they do their Service by themſelves, or by their Deputies.

“*Item*, To enquire of the Houſes lately erected againſt the Tower-Walls, or near to the Tower-Ditches, or Wharfs, and whether they are fit to be continued, or not, and who dwells in them, and to whom they pay their Rents.

“*Item*, What Annoyances are offered to the Houſe and Ditches by the Citizens of LONDON, and the Inhabitants there adjoining, as well within the Liberties as without.

Whereupon this Liſt of the Names of the Priſoners in the Tower, delivered to the

Cuſtody of Sir *Michael Blount*, from Sir *Owen Hopton*, by Indenture, was given in :

Philip, late Earl of *Arundel.*
James Fitzgerald.
Edmond Nevil, Eſq;
Thomas Abington.
Florence Macartie.
John Digby.
James Tipping.
John Ardent.
Jerom Paine.
Michael Moody.
James Harriſon, Prieſt.
Andro Vannietico.
William Reynolds.
John Hoskins.

WHEREOF *Alington*, *Tipping*, *Moody*, *Harriſon*, and *Hoskins*, were delivered to the *Marſhalſea*, by Warrant from the Lords; *Reynolds*, by the ſaid Warrant, was delivered to the Lord *Buckhurſt*, to be baniſhed the Realm; *Paine* was ſet at Liberty, by the ſame Warrant, upon a Bond with Surety of 200 *l.* *Digby* was delivered upon his Brother *Everard Digby*'s Bond of 1000 *l.* for his good Behaviour to her Majeſty and the State; *Macartie* was delivered upon the Earl of *Ormond*'s Bond of 1000 *l.* that he ſhould not depart the Realm, nor above three Miles out of LONDON, without ſpecial Licence from the Lords of her Majeſty's Privy-Council; *Vannietico*, alias *Martinigo*, was delivered to two of the ordinary Yeoman of her Majeſty's Guard, *Anno* 1591. The reſt remained Priſoners.

OTHER Priſoners committed ſince *Blount* had the Charge, were theſe, all committed cloſe Priſoners :

Robert Humbardſton.
Richard Brookman.
George Beſſely.
Sir *Thomas Fitzherbert*, Knight.
Sir *Nicholas White*, Knight.
Philip Williams.
John Powel.
Sir *Brian Orework*, Knight.
Francis Barkely.
Sir *John Perrot*, Knight.
Sir *Thomas Williams*, Knight.
The Biſhop of *Laughlyn*, in *Ireland.*
Tibott Dillane.
Mrs. *Catharine Lee.*
Mrs. *Elizabeth Jones.*
Sir *Francis Darcie*, Knight.

IN the Year 1600, *Robert* Earl of *Eſſex* loſt his Head in the Tower, which he might have kept on longer, had he not been betrayed by the Lady *Walſingham*, to whom, after the Sentence of Condemnation, he ſent a Ring, which the Queen had given him, as a Token that ſhe would ſtick to him in any Danger. The Lady delivered not the Ring; and being a little after upon her Death-bed, ſhe deſired to ſpeak with the Queen, and having diſburthened a great Weight which lay upon her Conſcience for that Act, the Queen flung away in a Fury, and never enjoyed herſelf perfectly after that Time; but ſhe would break out often into Paſſion, and wring her Hands, crying, *O Eſſex! Eſſex!* And this Earl was the laſt who was executed within the Walls of the Tower.

IN the Year 1603, Sir *Walter Raleigh* was arraigned, and condemned, but kept Priſoner in the Tower, (where he wrote his *Hiſtory of the World*) untill the Year 1617, when he was by King *James* I. allowed (upon his earneſt Deſire) to fetch Gold from a certain Mine in *Guiana*, in the *Weſt-Indies*, wherein he miſcarried. After which King *James* gave Way to have the Sentence of Death executed upon him, having firſt been brought to the *King's-Bench* Bar, the 27th of *October*, 1618, and there hearing the Sentence confirmed. From whence he was ſent to the *Gatehouſe*, and from thence next Morning to the Palace-Yard, where a Scaffold was erected, and there he was beheaded, after 14 Years Reprieve; which the World thought very hard of, having been a Perſon of ſuch uncommon Merit.

IN the Year 1615, the Lady *Arabella*, a near Relation to King *James* I. having been privately married to Mr. *William Seymour*, the youngeſt Son of the Earl of *Hertford*, they were both committed to the Tower, where the Lady died.

IN the ſame Year Sir *Thomas Overbury* was poiſoned in the Tower, for which the Earl of *Somerſet*, and his Lady, were condemned, but moſt ſurprizingly pardoned, when the meaner Inſtruments made uſe of in that Murther, Sir *Gervaſe Elwes*, then Lieutenant of the Tower, Mrs. *Turner*, and divers others, were executed for it.

IN the Year 1621, Sir *Francis Bacon*, Lord *Verulam*, Lord Chancellor of *England*, was, for Bribery, diſplaced and committed to the Tower; but after ſome Days enlarged.

IN the Year 1625, the Earl of *Arundel* was committed to the Tower. The Year following the Earl of *Briſtol.*

IN the Year 1631, the Earl of *Caſtlehaven* was executed on *Tower-Hill* for horrid Crimes of Incontinency.

IN the Year 1640, the Earl of *Strafford* was beheaded on *Tower-Hill.*

IN the Year 1641, 12 Biſhops were accuſed by the Houſe of Commons, of High Treaſon, 10 of which were committed to the Tower, where they continued about four Months.

IN the Year 1642, Sir *Richard Gurney*, Lord Mayor of LONDON, was committed to the Tower.

IN the Year 1644, Sir *Alexander Carew*, who was Governor of St. *Nicholas* Iſland at *Plymouth*, was tried by a Court Martial, for endeavouring to deliver up the Iſland to the King, and ſentenced to be beheaded, which he was a few Days after, upon *Tower-Hill.* By the ſaid Court Martial, Sir *John Hotham*, and his Son, were arraigned, found guilty, and executed in the ſame Place.

IN the ſame Year, Dr. *William Laud*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, was beheaded on *Tower-Hill*; his Corpſe was at that Time interred in *Barking* Church, but 19 Years after, was removed to the Chapel of St. *John*'s College in *Oxford.*

IN the Year 1646, Mr. *John Lilbourn* was committed to the Tower.

IN the Year 1647, Sir *Thomas Fairfax*, General of the Parliament Forces, was made Conſtable of the Tower.

IN the Year 1648, the Lord *Capel*, being Priſoner in the Tower, made his Eſcape; but on the 2d of *February* was taken at *Lambeth*, being betrayed (by the Waterman that carried him) and ſent back to the Tower; and was beheaded with Duke *Hamilton*, and the Earl of *Holland*, in the *Palace-Yard* at *Weſtminſter*, the 9th of *March* following.

IN the Year 1649, *November* the 13th, Mr. *Walker*, a Parliament Man, and the Author of the *Hiſtory of Independency*, was committed to the Tower, where he died.

IN the Year 1651, *March* the 29th, at Five o'Clock at Night, Captain *Brown Buſhel* was beheaded under the Scaffold upon *Tower-Hill*, by Order of Parliament; for that he had formerly delivered up to the King *Scarborough* Caſtle.

IN the ſame Year, about the 23d of *Auguſt*, Mr. *Love*, a Presbyterian Miniſter, and Mr. *Gibons*, were beheaded on *Tower-Hill.*

ALSO in the ſame Year, about the Beginning of *November*, Major General *Maſſey*, being very much wounded, ſurrender'd himſelf to the Counteſs of *Stamford*; but the Lord *Grey*, her Son, ſecured and ſent him to LONDON; thence he was ſent to the Tower, and ſome Time after made his Eſcape.

IN the Year 1653, *Auguſt* the 20th, *John Lilbourn*, being acquitted by his Jury in the *Guild-Hall*,

Hall, LONDON, was ſent to Newgate, and on the 27th of the ſaid Month from thence to the Tower.

In the Year 1655, Colonel *Overton* was committed to the Tower.

And in the ſame Year, on the 18th of *May*, three Serjeants at Law, *viz. Maynard*, *Twiſden*, and *Windham*, were committed to the Tower. And on the 9th of *June*, the ſame Year, the Lord *Willoughby*, of *Parham*, was committed to the Tower.

In the Year 1656, *Novemb.* the 1ſt, the Silver that was taken in the *Spaniſh* Galeon was brought into the Tower; and the Marquis of *Baden* and his Brother, impriſoned in the Tower. And in the ſame Year *February* the 9th, *Miles Sundercomb* was brought to his Trial at *Weſtminſter-Hall*, and Sentence of Death paſſed againſt him for Treaſon; and on the 13th he was found dead, being ſaid to have poiſon'd himſelf; but, notwithſtanding that, on the 17th he was drawn at the Horſe's Tail to *Tower-Hill*, where (under the Scaffold) a Hole being digged, he was turned in naked, and a Stake driven thro' him.

In the Year 1657, *July* the 24th, Colonel *Edward Saxby* was committed to the Tower, and on the 17th of *Auguſt* following, Mr. *Aſhly* and Mr. *Alanſon* were committed to the ſame Place.

And in the ſame Year on *January* the 13th, Colonel *Saxby* died in the Tower.

In the Month of *April* 1658, Dr. *Hewet* was committed to the Tower. And on the 1ſt of *June* following, he and Mr. *Mordaunt* were brought to their Trials, before a High Court of Juſtice: Mr. *Mordaunt* was acquitted, but Sir *Henry Slingsby* and Dr. *Hewet* received Sentence of Death, and, on the 8th of *June* following, were both beheaded on *Tower-Hill*.

In the ſame Year, *Auguſt* the 24th, the Duke of *Buckingham* was committed to the Tower.

In the Year 1659, *June* the 29th, the Lady *Mary Howard* was committed to the Tower, and at the ſame Time many other Perſons of Note were ſeized, and ſecured in ſeveral Priſons.

In the ſame Year, Colonel *Morley* was made Lieutenant of the Tower, and on the 25th of the ſame Month, Sir *Robert Pye*, and Major *Fincher* were thither committed; and on the 21ſt of *February* following were diſcharged. Alſo on the 15th of *March*, the ſame Year, Biſhop *Wren*, after 18 Years Impriſonment in the Tower, was enlarged.

In the Year 1660, on *January* the 9th, *Lambert* ſubmitted to the Parliament, but was committed to the Tower, from whence, upon the 9th of *April* following, he eſcaped; and upon the 21ſt he was proclaimed Traitor, upon the 22d he was taken by Colonel *Ingoldsby*, near *Daventry*, and on the 24th was brought to LONDON, and again committed to the Tower.

In the ſame Year, on *June* the 25th, Sir *John Robinſon*, Knight and Baronet, was made Lieutenant of the Tower by King *Charles* II. ſoon after his Majeſty's happy Reſtoration. On the 16th of *September* following, *Robert Overton* was committed to the Tower for Treaſon.

On the 22d Mr. *John* (ſome Time Sir *John Lentall*) was committed to the Tower. On the 23d of *March*, *Zachary Crofton*, Presbyterian Miniſter, was committed to the Tower for Matters of High Treaſon.

In the Year 1661, on *Monday* the 21ſt of *April*, King *Charles* II. made his Cavalcade from the Tower to *Weſtminſter*, in ſuch a glorious and ſplendid Manner, that it ſeemed to outvie whatſoever had been ſeen before of Gallantry and Riches. In Preparation to which Day's Solemnity, four ſtately and magnificent Triumphant Arches were erected by the City, (according as their Charter obliged them unto, upon ſuch an Occaſion) for his Majeſty, to paſs thro' the City to his Coronation.

The Firſt of them was erected in *Leadenhall-Street*, made after the *Dorick* Order, repreſenting his Majeſty's happy Arrival in *England*.

The Second was a Naval Repreſentation, and was erected in *Cornhill*, near the *Royal Exchange*.

The Third, conſiſting of the *Corinthian* and *Compoſite* Orders, being the Repreſentation of Concord, was erected in *Cheapſide*, near *Wood-Street* End.

The Fourth, conſiſting of the *Dorick* and *Ionick* Orders, and the Repreſentation of Plenty; this was erected in *Fleet-Street*, near *White-Fryars*.

The whole Manner of the Proceedings in this Cavalcade, is to be found in a Volume on that Subject, publiſhed by *John Ogilby*, with Sculptures.

In the ſame Year, *July* 1, the Lord *Mounſon*, Sir *Henry Mildmay*, and Mr. *Robert Wallop*, (three of the King's Judges in the pretended High Court of Juſtice) were brought to that Bar, in the Parliament Houſe, and there ſentenced to be drawn upon Sledges, with Ropes about their Necks, from the Tower to *Tyburn*, and back again to the Tower, which was accordingly executed on the 27th of *January* following.

On the 16th of *March*, the ſame Year, *Miles Corbet*, *John Okey*, and *John Baxſter*, or *Baxſted*, (three other of the King's Judges, who fled) were taken at *Delft* by Sir *George Downing*, and brought Priſoners to the Tower, and on the 16th of *April* following, they received Sentence of Death, and on the 19th of the ſaid Month, they were all three drawn upon Sledges from the Tower to *Tyburn*, and there hanged and quartered.

In the Year 1662, Sir *Henry Vane* was indicted and found Guilty of High-Treaſon, and Colonel *Lambert*, the like, on the 9th of *June*, and on the 11th both receiv'd Sentence of Death, but *Lambert*'s Execution was reſpited, by Order from his Majeſty, becauſe of his prudent and civil Deportment at his Trial; but on the 14th, Sir *Henry Vane* was beheaded on *Tower-Hill*.

On the 16th of *January* 1662, Mr. *Edward Bagſhaw*, a Miniſter, was committed to the Tower for Treaſonable Deſigns and Practices. Upon the 18th, *Philip Gibbs* was removed from Newgate to the Tower: And upon the 26th *Archibald Johnſton* was committed to the Tower, for Crimes of High-Treaſon, and on the 22d of *July* following, was executed at *Edinburgh*, in *Scotland*, upon a Gibbet 22 Feet high.

In the Year 1663, *Abraham Goodman* was committed to the Tower, for attempting to murther the Duke of *Buckingham*.

In the Year 1665, on the 30th of *October*, Sir *Thomas Bludworth* was ſworn Lord Mayor of LONDON, at the Outermoſt Gate of the Bulwark, by Sir *John Robinſon*, Lieutenant of the Tower, by Virtue of his Majeſty's Commiſſion for that Purpoſe to him directed.

In the Year 1673, a moſt ſtrange and daring Attempt was made to ſteal the Royal Crown and Scepter out of the Tower of LONDON, by *Thomas Blood*, and others in Confederacy with him; the Manner of which is thus related by Mr. *Strype*, who ſays, he had it from Mr. *Edwards* himſelf, the Keeper of the Regalia.

The Crown ſtolen out of the Tower by Blood.

About three Weeks before this *Blood* made his Attempt upon the Crown, he came to the Tower in the Habit of a Parſon, with a long Cloak, Caſſock, and Canonical Girdle, and brought a Woman with him, whom he called Wife; altho' in Truth, his Wife was then ſick in *Lancaſhire*. This pretended Wife deſired to ſee the Crown; and having ſeen it feigned to have a Qualm come upon her Stomach, and deſired Mr. *Edwards* (who was Keeper of the Regalia) to ſend for ſome Spirits, who immediately cauſed his Wife to fetch ſome; whereof when ſhe had drunk, ſhe courteouſly invited her up Stairs to repoſe herſelf upon a Bed: Which Invitation ſhe accepted, and ſoon recovered. At their Departure they ſeemed very thankful for this Civility.

About three or four Days after, *Blood* came again to Mrs. *Edwards*, with a Preſent of four Pair of white Gloves from his Wife: And having thus begun the Acquaintance, they made frequent Viſits to improve it: She profeſſing, that ſhe ſhould never ſufficiently acknowledge her Kindneſs.

Having made ſome ſmall Reſpite of his Compliments, he returned again, and ſaid to Mrs. *Edwards*, that his Wife could diſcourſe of nothing but of the Kindneſs of thoſe good People in the Tower. That ſhe had long ſtudied, and at length bethought herſelf of a handſome Way of Requital. You have, ſaid he, a pretty Gentlewoman to your Daughter, and I have a young Nephew who hath two or three Hundred a Year in Land, and is at my Diſpoſal. If your Daughter be free, and you approve of it, I will bring him hither to ſee her, and we will endeavour to make it a Match.

This was eaſily aſſented to by old Mr. *Edwards*, who invited the Parſon to dine with him that Day, and he as readily accepted of the Invitation; who taking upon him to ſay Grace, performed it with great Devotion, and caſting up his Eyes, concluded his long winded Grace, with a hearty Prayer for the King, Queen, and Royal Family. After Dinner he went up to ſee the Rooms, and ſeeing a handſome Caſe of Piſtols hang there, he expreſs'd a great Deſire to buy them to preſent to a young Lord who was his Neighbour. That was his Pretence, but his Purpoſe, probably, was to diſarm the Houſe againſt the Time that he intended to put the Deſign in Execution.

At his Departure, (which was with a Canonical Benediction of the good Company) he appointed a Day and an Hour to bring his young Nephew to his Miſtreſs, and it was that very Day that he made his Attempt, *viz.* the 9th of *May*, about ſeven in the Morning, *Ann. Dom.* 1673.

The old Man was got up ready to receive his Gueſt, and the Daughter had put herſelf into her beſt Dreſs to entertain her Gallant; when, behold, Parſon *Blood*, with three more, came to the Jewel-Houſe, all armed with Rapier-Blades in their Canes, and every one a Dagger, and a Pair of Pocket-Piſtols. Two of his Companions enter'd in with him, and the third ſtaid at the Door, it ſeems, for a Watch. The Daughter thought it not modeſt for her to come down till ſhe was called, but ſhe ſent the Maid to take a View of the Company, and to bring her a Deſcription of the Perſon of her Gallant. The Maid conceived that he was the intended Bridegroom, who ſtaid at the Door, becauſe he was the Youngeſt of the Company, and returned to her young Miſtreſs with the Character that ſhe had formed of his Perſon.

Blood told Mr. *Edwards*, that they would not go up Stairs, till his Wife came, and deſired him to ſhew his Friends the Crown to paſs the Time till then; as ſoon as they were enter'd the Room, where the Crown was kept, and the Door, as uſual, was ſhut behind them, they threw a Cloak over the old Man's Head, and clapp'd a Gag into his Mouth, which was a great Plug of Wood, with a ſmall Hole in the Middle to take Breath at; this was faſten'd on with a waxed Leather, which went round his Neck. At the ſame Time they faſten'd an Iron Hook to his Noſe, that no Sound might paſs from him that Way neither.

When they had thus ſecured him from crying out, they told him, that their Reſolution was to have the Crown, Globe, and Sceptre; and that if he would quietly ſubmit to it, they would ſpare his Life, otherwiſe he was to expect no Mercy. He thereupon forced himſelf to make all the Noiſe that poſſibly he could, to be heard above: Then they knocked him down with a wooden Mallet, and told him, that if he would lie quietly they would ſpare his Life; but if not, upon the next Attempt to diſcover them, they would kill him, and pointed three Daggers at his Breaſt. But he ſtrained himſelf to make the greater Noiſe. Whereupon they gave him nine or ten Strokes more upon the Head with the Mallet, for ſo many Bruiſes were found upon the Skull, and ſtabbed him into the Belly.

Whereat the poor Man, almoſt Eighty Years of Age, fell and lay ſome Time entranced; one of them kneeled on the Ground to try if he breathed, and not perceiving any Breath come from him, ſaid, *He is dead I'll warrant him.* Mr. *Edwards*, came a little to himſelf, heard theſe Words, and conceived it beſt for him to be ſo thought, and lay quietly.

Then one of them, named *Parrot*, put the Globe into his Breeches. *Blood* held the Crown under his Cloak. The Third was deſigned to file the Sceptre in two (becauſe too long to carry) and when filed, it was to be put into a Bag brought for that Purpoſe.

But before this could be done, young Mr. *Edwards* (Son of the old Gentleman) who had attended upon Sir *John Talbot* into *Flanders*, and upon his firſt Landing in *England*, was with Sir *John*'s Leave, come away Poſt to ſee his old Father, chanced to arrive at the very Inſtant that this was acting, and coming to the Door, the Perſon that ſtood Centinel for the reſt, asked him with whom he would ſpeak? he made Anſwer, he belonged to the Houſe. But young *Edwards* perceiving, by his Queſtion, that he himſelf was a Stranger, told him, that if he had any Buſineſs with his Father, he would go and acquaint him with it, and ſo went up, where he was welcomed by his Mother, Wife and Siſter.

In the mean Time, the Centinel gave Notice of the Son's Arrival, and they forthwith haſted away with the Crown and Globe, but left the Sceptre, not having Time to file it. The old Man recovering himſelf got upon his Legs, pulled off the Gag (for they concluded him dead, and ſurpriz'd with the Son's unexpected Arrival, had omitted to tie his Hands behind him) and cried out, *Treaſon, Murther!*

The Daughter, hearing him, haſted down, and, ſeeing her Father thus wounded, ran out upon the *Tower-Hill*, and cried *Treaſon! The Crown is ſtolen!* This gave the firſt Alarm, and *Blood* and *Parrot*, making more than ordinary Haſte, were obſerved to jog each other with their Elbows as they went, which cauſed them to be ſuſpected and purſued.

By this Time young Mr. *Edwards*, and Captain *Beckman*, upon the Cry of their Siſter, were come down, and left their Father, likewiſe, to run after the Villains, but they were advanced beyond the Main-Guard, and the Alarm being given loudly, to the Warder at the Draw-Bridge, he put himſelf in a Poſture to ſtop them. *Blood* came up firſt, and diſcharged a Piſtol at him. The Bullet (if any there were) miſs'd him; but the Powder, or Fear, made him fall to the Ground, whereby they got ſafe to the little Ward-Houſe-Gate, where one *Sill*, who had been a Soldier under *Cromwel*, ſtood Centinel, who, altho' he ſaw the Warder ſhot, made no

Reſiſtance. By whoſe Cowardice, or Treachery, the Villains got over that Draw-Bridge, and through the Outward Gate upon the Wharf, and made all poſſible Haſte towards their Horſes, which attended at St. *Catharine*'s Gate, called the *Iron Gate*, crying themſelves, as they ran, *Stop the Rogues*. And they were by all thought innocent, he being in that grave Canonical Habit, till Captain *Beckman* got up to them: *Blood* diſcharged his ſecond Piſtol at Captain *Beckman*'s Head, but, he ſtooping down, avoided the Shot, and ſeized upon the Rogue, who had the Crown under his Cloak, yet had *Blood* the Impudence, altho' he ſaw himſelf a Priſoner, to ſtruggle a long while for the Crown, and, when it was wreſted from him, ſaid, *It was a gallant Attempt, how unſucceſsful ſoever, for it was for a Crown.*

A Servant belonging to Captain *Sherburn*, ſeized upon *Parrot*, before *Blood* was taken.

THERE was ſuch a Conſternation in all Men, and ſo much Confuſion in the Purſuit, that it was a Wonder ſome innocent Perſons had not ſuffered for the Guilty. For young *Edwards* over-taking one that was bloody in the Skuffle, and ſuppoſing him to be one of thoſe, who had murthered his Father, was going to run him through, had not Captain *Beckman*, cried, *Hold, he is none of them.*

AND as Captain *Beckman* made more than ordinary Haſte in the Purſuit, the Guards were going to fire at him, ſuppoſing him to be one of the Rogues, but one of them, who by good Fortune, knew him, cried out, *Forbear; He is a Friend.*

Blood and *Parrot* being both ſeized, as hath been ſaid, *Hunt*, *Blood*'s Son-in-Law, leaped on his Horſe, with two more of the Conſpirators, and rid far away; but a Cart ſtanding empty in the Street, chanced to turn ſhort, and *Hunt* run his Head againſt a Pole that ſtuck out; but he recovering his Legs, and putting his Foot in the Stirrup, a Cobler running to enquire after the Diſaſter, ſaid, *This is* Tom Hunt, *who was in that bloody Attempt upon the Perſon of the Duke of* Ormond: *Let us ſecure him.* A Conſtable, being accidentally there, ſeized him upon that Affirmation, and carried him before Juſtice *Smith*; who, upon his confident Denial of himſelf to be *Hunt*, was about to let him go; but the Hue and Cry coming, that the Crown was taken out of the Tower, he was committed to ſafe Cuſtody.

YOUNG *Edwards* propoſed to Lieutenant *Rainsford*, to mount ſome of his Soldiers upon the Horſes that were left, and ſend them to follow the reſt that eſcaped; but he bad him follow himſelf, if he would; it was his Buſineſs: And led the Fellows Horſes into the Tower, as forfeited to the Lieutenant.

Hunt (as has been ſaid) was Son-in-Law to *Blood*, and trained up in his Practices.

Parrot was a Silk-Dyer in *Southwark*; and in the Rebellion had been Major General *Harriſon*'s Lieutenant.

Blood was the Son of a Blackſmith in *Ireland*; a Fellow that thought ſmall Villanies below him. One of his virtuous Comrades, having received Sentence of Death in *Yorkſhire* for ſome Crime, he was reſcued out of the Hands of the Sheriff's Men, as they were leading him to the Gallows. He, with others, laid a Deſign in *Ireland*, to ſurprize the Caſtle of *Dublin*, and the Magazine therein, and to uſurp the Government: But being diſcovered by the Duke of *Ormond*, the Night before the intended Execution, ſome of them were apprehended, and ſuffered as Traitors; whoſe Death *Blood*, and the reſt of the ſurviving Rogues, bound themſelves by ſolemn Oath, to revenge upon the Duke's Perſon. This occaſioned his third Enterprize: For he, with five or ſix more of his Aſſociates, (whereof *Hunt* was one) well mounted, came one Night up to his Coach Side, before he came to his own Gate, dwelling then at *Albemarle* Houſe, took him out of his Coach, forced him up behind one of the Horſemen, and were riding away with him as far as *Berkely* Houſe; where the Duke threw himſelf off the Horſe with the Villain, who had tied the Duke faſt to him. The reſt turned back, diſcharging two Piſtols at the Duke; but taking their Aim in the Dark, miſſed him: By this Time the Neighbourhood was alarmed, and the Rogues having Work enough to ſave themſelves, rid for it, and got away.

IT was no ſmall Diſrepute to that helliſh Contriver amongſt his Comrades, to fail in a Project which he had laid ſo ſure, and repreſented to them ſo eaſy to be effected: Therefore, to redeem his Credit with them, he entered immediately upon the Contrivance of another, that ſhould fully recompence all former Miſcarriages, with an infallible Proſpect of Gain, and the Reputation of a daring Villainy; which was that of ſharing the *Regalia*.

IN the robuſteous Struggle for the Crown, as was ſhewed before, the great Pearl and a fair Diamond fell off, and were loſt for a while, with ſome other ſmaller Stones: But the Pearl was found by *Catharine Maddox* (a poor Sweeping-Woman to one of the Warders) and the Diamond by a Barber's Apprentice; and both faithfully reſtored. Other ſmaller Stones were by ſeveral Perſons picked up, and brought in. The fair Ballas Ruby belonging to the Sceptre, was found in *Parrot*'s Pocket: So that not any conſiderable Thing was wanting, the Crown only was bruiſed and ſent to repair.

YOUNG Mr. *Edwards* went preſently to Sir *Gilbert Talbot*, and gave him an Account of all that had paſſed, who inſtantly went to the King, and acquainted his Majeſty with it. His Majeſty commanded him to make Haſte to the Tower, to enquire how Matters ſtood; to take the Examination of *Blood*, and the reſt; and to return and report all to him. Sir *Gilbert* accordingly went and found the Priſoners, whoſe Wounds had been already dreſſed, with their Keepers in the *White Tower*. *Blood* lay in a Corner, dogged and lowring, and wou'd not give a Word in Anſwer to any one Queſtion.

HIS Majeſty was in the mean Time perſuaded by ſome about him to hear the Examination himſelf; and the Priſoners were forthwith ſent for to *Whitehall*. Nothing but that could poſſibly have ſaved *Blood* from the Gallows; but that which ought to have been his ſurer Condemnation, proved to be his Safety. For all Men concluding, that none but thoſe who had the Courage to venture upon ſuch a daring Villany, as that of the Crown, could be guilty of the Practice upon a Peer of that Magnitude, as was the Duke of *Ormond*; eſpecially the Parliament than ſitting. Amongſt other Queſtions, therefore, it was thought fit to interrogate him, Whether he had not a Hand in that Aſſault? For the Authors of it were as yet altogether in the Dark.

Blood, as if he had valued himſelf upon the Action, and poſſibly ſuſpecting that the King might have made ſome Diſcovery of it already, without any manner of Scruple or Heſitation, confeſſed he had. It was then asked him, Who his Aſſociates were? He anſwered, That he would never betray a Friend's Life; nor ever deny a Guilt, in Defence of his own. It was next asked him, What Provocation he had to make ſo bold an Aſſault upon the Duke of *Ormond*? He ſaid, The Duke had taken away his Eſtate, and executed ſome of his Friends; and that he and many others had engaged themſelves by ſolemn Oath to revenge it.

And leſt any of his audacious Villanies ſhould leſſen the Romance of his Life, by lying conceal'd in his Examination about the Crown, he voluntarily confeſſed to the King, that he had been engaged in a Deſign to kill his Majeſty with a Carbine, from out of the Reeds by the *Thames* Side, above *Batterſea*, where he often went to ſwim. That the Cauſe of this Reſolution in himſelf, and others, was, his Majeſty's Severity over the Conſciences of the Godly, in ſuppreſſing the Freedom of their Religious Aſſemblies. That when he had taken his Stand in the Reeds for that Purpoſe, his Heart was checked with an Awe of Majeſty, and he did not only himſelf relent, but diverted the reſt of his Aſſociates from the Deſign.

He told his Majeſty, That he had, by theſe his Confeſſions, laid himſelf ſufficiently open to the Law; and he might reaſonably expect the utmoſt Rigor of it; for which he was (without much Concern of his own) prepared: But he ſaid withal, That the Matter would not be of that Indifference to his Majeſty, inaſmuch as there were Hundreds of his Friends yet undiſcovered, who were all bound to each other by the indiſpenſible Oaths of Conſpirators, to revenge the Death of any of the Fraternity, upon thoſe who ſhould bring them to Juſtice, which would expoſe his Majeſty, and all his Miniſters, to the daily Fear and Expectation of a Maſſacre: But on the other Side, if his Majeſty would ſpare the Lives of a few, he might oblige the Hearts of many, who (as they had been ſeen to do daring Miſchiefs) would be as bold, if received into Pardon and Favour, to perform eminent Services for the Crown: And he pretended ſuch an Intereſt and Sway amongſt the Fanaticks, to diſpoſe them to their Fidelity, as though he had been their choſen General, and had them all entered in his Muſter-Roll.

In ſhort, *Blood*, and his Aſſociates, were not only pardoned, and ſet free, but the Arch-Villain himſelf had 500 *l. per Annum*, ſettled upon him in *Ireland*, and was admitted into all the Privacy and Intimacy of the Court. Mr. *Edwards* had a Grant of 200 *l.* and his Son of 100 *l.*

The famous *Andrew Marvel*, at the Time this Buſineſs happened, gives the following ſhort Account of it, in a Letter to a Friend.

> “One *Blud*, (ſo he writes his Name) outlawed for a Plot to take *Dublin* Caſtle, and who ſeized on the Duke of *Ormond* here laſt Year, and might have killed him, a moſt bold, and yet ſober, Fellow, ſome Months ago, ſeized the Crown and Sceptre in the Tower, took them away, and, if he had killed the Keeper, might have carried them clear off. He being taken, aſtoniſhed the King and Court, with the Generoſity and Wiſdom of his Anſwers. He, and all his Accomplices, for his Sake, are diſcharged by the King, to the Wonder of all.

In the Year 1677, the Duke of *Buckingham*, the Earl of *Saliſbury*, the Earl of *Shaftſbury*, and the Lord *Wharton*, were committed to the Tower, for propoſing a Queſtion in the Houſe, about the Legality of the Parliament, which might raiſe Doubts and Jealouſies, it was ſaid, in the Minds of the King's Subjects. This Commitment was oppoſed by ſeveral Lords, who apprehended that it might prejudice the Freedom of Debate. The Earl of *Shaftſbury* continued in the Tower above a Year; but the other three, upon making their Submiſſion, were ſooner diſcharged.

In the Year 1678, the Earl of *Powis*, Viſcount *Stafford*, the Lord *Arundel* of *Wardour*, the Lord *Petres*, and the Lord *Bellaſis*, were committed to the Tower, being accuſed of the Popiſh-Plot.

In the Year 1679, the Earl of *Danby* was committed to the Tower by the Houſe of Lords; but ſoon after pleaded the King's Pardon at the Bar of the ſaid Houſe.

In the Year 1680, on the 29th of *December*, the Lord *Stafford* was beheaded on *Tower-Hill*.

In the Year 1681, the Earl of *Shaftſbury*, being accuſed of Treaſonable Practices, was again committed to the Tower; but when he was to be brought on his Trial, the Jury returned the Bill *Ignoramus*.

In the Year 1682, the Lord *Ruſſel*, eldeſt Son of the Earl of *Bedford*, was committed to the Tower for High Treaſon; of which being brought in Guilty upon his Trial, he was condemned, and ſoon after executed in *Lincoln's-Inn-Fields*.

The Earl of *Eſſex*, having been accuſed of being concerned in the ſame Conſpiracy, was, quickly after the Diſcovery, committed to the Tower; where, on the ſame Day that the Lord *Ruſſel* was tried, he was found with his Throat cut; but whether by himſelf, or any Body elſe, has been the Occaſion of ſome Diſpute.

On the 7th of *December* 1683, Colonel *Algernoon Sidney* was beheaded on *Tower-Hill*.

In the Year 1685, *James* Duke of *Monmouth* was beheaded on *Tower-Hill*. When he went to the Scaffold he was attended by a very ſtrong Guard, who, it is ſaid, had Orders to ſhoot him, if any Attempt had been made of a Reſcue, as had been talked of. The Executioner, at the Block, was in very great Diſorder, trembling all over, and gave him at firſt only a ſlight Stroke, at which he turned and looked at him; then the Duke laid himſelf down again, and the Headſman gave him two Strokes more, but then threw down the Ax, and cried out, *That he could not go on*; but the Sheriff, with Threats, obliged him to take it up again; and ſo, at two Strokes more, his Head was taken off.

In the Year 1688, Dr. *Sancroft*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and ſix other Biſhops, *viz.* Dr. *Lloyd*, Biſhop of St. *Aſaph*; Dr. *Kenn*, Biſhop of *Bath* and *Wells*; Dr. *Turner*, Biſhop of *Ely*; Dr. *Lake*, Biſhop of *Chicheſter*; Dr. *White*, Biſhop of *Peterborough*; and Sir *Jonathan Trelawney*, Biſhop of *Briſtol*, were committed to the Tower. The Court expecting ſome Diſturbance upon this Occaſion, had ordered that they ſhould be carried thither by Water; but the People ran in Crowds to the River Side, to wait their coming, and filled the Banks of the *Thames*, by which they were to paſs, and expreſſed all the Tranſports that Love, Compaſſion, and Rage, could beget. They were ſoon after brought to their Trial, and acquitted.

In the ſame Year the Lord Chancellor *Jefferies* was committed to the Tower, where he died, as ſome ſay, of Grief, others ſay, of drinking Strong-Liquors, but more likely of the Stone. This Gentleman had, by his Cruelty, render'd himſelf ſo very odious, that it was with much Difficulty they could ſecure him, as they were bringing him to the Tower, from the Fury of the Populace, who threatned to tear him to Pieces. He was taken in a Sailor's Habit, in a little Houſe in *Wapping*, where he had concealed himſelf, in order to make his Eſcape to *Hamburgh*.

In the Year 1696, Sir *John Fenwick*, who was concerned in the Plot to aſſaſſinate King *William* III. was beheaded on *Tower-Hill*.

In the Year 1709, the Lord *Griffin*, committed for High Treaſon, died in the Tower. A Scaffold was erected upon *Tower-Hill* for his Execution, where it long continued, the Queen reprieving him from Time to Time, till his Death.

In the Year 1716, *James*, Earl of *Derwentwater*; *William*, Lord *Widdrington*; *William*, Earl of *Nithſdale*; *George*, Earl of *Wintoun*: *Robert*, Earl of *Carnwarth*; *William*, Viſcount *Kenmure*, and *William*, Lord *Nairn*, were committed to the Tower. They were all tried, and found Guilty of High Treaſon, but only the Earl of *Derwentwater*, and the Lord *Kenmure*, were beheaded; the Earl of *Nithſdale*, who was likewiſe order'd to be executed at the ſame Time, having found Means to eſcape out of the Tower, in Womens Apparel, the Night before.

In the Year 1722, *Francis*, Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, and *Chriſtopher Layer*, Eſq; were committed to the Tower for High Treaſon; the latter was condemned and executed for the ſame at *Tyburn*; and the Biſhop, by an Act to inflict Pains and Penalties, was baniſhed the Kingdom, and died in Exile.

Mr. *Kelly*, and Mr. *Plunket*, who were committed at the ſame Time, remain ſtill Priſoners in the Tower.

And now to conclude this Chapter: The Tower of LONDON is not only a Jail for Priſoners, but a ſtrong Fort, or Citadel, to defend or command the City; a Royal Palace for Aſſemblies and Treaties: It is the Treaſury for the Jewels and Ornaments of the Crown; the great Archive which preſerves all the antient Records of the Courts of Juſtice at *Weſtminſter*: It is the Place for the Royal Mint and Coinage of Gold and Silver; and is the chief Magazine, or Arſenal, of the whole Land, for Martial Proviſions.

CHAP. XI.

Of SCHOOLS, *and other Houſes of* LEARNING.

“In the Reign of King *Stephen*, and of *Henry* II. (ſaith *William Fitz-Stephen*) there were in LONDON, three principal Churches, which had famous Schools, either by Privilege, and antient Dignity, or by Favour of ſome particular Perſons, (as of Doctors) who were accounted notable and renowned for Knowledge in Philoſophy: And there were other inferior Schools alſo.

“Upon Feſtival Days the Maſters made ſolemn Meetings in the Churches, where their Scholars diſputed Logically and Demonſtratively; ſome bringing Enthymems, others perfect Syllogiſms: Some diſputed for Shew, others to trace out the Truth; and cunning Sophiſters were thought brave Scholars, when they flowed with Words. Others uſed Fallacies; Rhetoricians ſpake aptly to perſuade, obſerving the Precepts of Art, and omitting nothing that might ſerve their Purpoſe. The Boys of divers Schools did Cap, or Pot Verſes, and contended of the Principles of Grammar.

“There were were ſome, which, on the other Side, with Epigrams and Rhymes, nipping and quipping their Fellows, and the Faults of others, (tho' ſuppreſſing their Names) moved thereby much Laughter among their Auditors.

The three principal Churches which had theſe famous Schools by Privileges, Mr. *Stow* was of Opinion, muſt needs be the Cathedral Church of St. *Paul* for one, ſeeing that by a General Council, holden in the Year of CHRIST 1176, at *Rome*, in the Patriarchy of *Lateran*, it was decreed, “That every Cathedral Church ſhould have its Schoolmaſter to teach poor Scholars, and others, as had been accuſtomed, and that no Man ſhould take any Reward for Licenſe to teach.

The ſecond, as moſt antient, may ſeem to have been the Monaſtery of St. *Peter* at *Weſtminſter*, whereof *Ingulphus*, Abbot of *Crowland*, in the Reign of *William* the Conqueror, writeth thus:

“I, *Ingulphus*, an humble Servant of GOD, born of *Engliſh* Parents, in the moſt beautiful City of LONDON, for to attain to Learning, was firſt put to *Weſtminſter*, and after to Study at *Oxford*, &c.

And writing in Praiſe of Queen *Edgitha*, Wife to *Edward* the Confeſſor:

“I have ſeen her (ſaith he) often, when being but a Boy, I came to ſee my Father, dwelling in the King's Court; and often coming from School, when I met the Queen, ſhe would oppoſe me, touching my Learning and Leſſon; and falling from Grammar to Logick, (wherein ſhe had ſome Knowledge) ſhe would ſubtilly conclude an Argument with me; and, by her Hand-maiden, give me three or four Pieces of Money, and ſend me unto the Palace, where I ſhould receive ſome Victuals, and then be dimiſſed.

The third School ſeemeth to have been at the Monaſtery of St. *Saviour* at *Bermondſey*, in *Southwark*: For other Priories, as of St. *John* by *Smithfield*; St. *Bartholomew* in *Smithfield*; St. *Mary-Overy* in *Southwark*; and that of the *Holy Trinity* by *Aldgate*, were all of later Foundation; and the Fryaries, Colleges, and Hoſpitals in this City, were raiſed ſince them, in the Reigns of *Henry* III, and *Edward* I, II, and III, &c. all which Houſes had their Schools, tho' not ſo famous as theſe firſt named.

King *Henry* VI. in the 24th Year of his Reign, by Patent, appointed, That there ſhould be in LONDON, Grammar Schools, beſides St. *Paul*'s, at St. *Martin*'s *le Grand*, St. *Mary le Bow* in *Cheap*, St. *Dunſtan*'s in the Weſt, and St. *Anthony*'s. And in the next Year, to wit, 1394, the ſaid King ordained by Parliament, That four other Grammar Schools ſhould be erected; to wit, in the Pariſhes of St. *Andrew*'s in *Holborn*; *Alhallows* the Great, in *Thames-ſtreet*; St. *Peter*'s in *Cornhill*; and in the Hoſpital of St. *Thomas Acons* in *Weſt-Cheap*: Since which Time, as divers Schools, by ſuppreſſing of Religious Houſes, (whereof they were Members in the Reign of *Henry* VIII.) have been decayed; ſo again, have ſome others been newly erected and founded for them: As, namely, St. *Paul*'s School, in the Place of an old ruined Houſe, was built in moſt ample Manner, and largely endowed in the Year 1512, by *John Collet*, Doctor of Divinity, and Dean of St. *Paul*'s, for 153 poor Mens Children; for which there were ordained a Maſter, Sur-maſter, (or Uſher) and a Chaplain.

Again, in the Year 1553, after the Erection of *Chriſt's-Hoſpital*, (in the late diſſolved Houſe of the *Grey Fryars*) a great Number of poor Children being taken in, a School was ordained there at the Citizens Charge.

In the Year 1561, the Merchant-Taylors of LONDON founded a Free Grammar-School, in the Pariſh of St. *Laurence Pountney*, by *Candlewick-Street*, *Richard Hills*, Maſter of that Company, giving 500 *l.* towards the Purchaſe of a Houſe, called the Manor of *Roſe*, ſometime the Duke of *Buckingham*'s.

Of theſe Schools more will be ſpoken of hereafter.

As for the Meeting of Schoolmaſters on Feſtival Days, at Feſtival Churches, and the Logical Diſputations of their Scholars, they have been long diſuſed; but the School-Boys arguing about the Principles of Grammar, was continued even to the Time of Mr. *Stow*, who ſays, that he himſelf, in his Youth, yearly ſaw, on the Eve of St. *Bartholomew*, the Scholars of divers Grammar-Schools repair unto the Church-Yard of St. *Bartholomew*, the Priory in *Smithfield*, where, upon a Bank boarded about, under a Tree, ſome one Scholar hath ſtept up, and there hath oppoſed and anſwered, till he was by ſome Scholar overcome and put down; and then the Overcomer taking the Place, did as the firſt, and in the End, the beſt Oppoſers and Anſwerers had Rewards; which made both good School-Maſters and Scholars, (diligently againſt ſuch Times) to prepare themſelves for the obtaining this Garland.

There repaired to theſe Exerciſes, (amongſt others) the Maſters and Scholars of the Schools of St. *Paul*'s in LONDON, and of St. *Peter*'s at *Weſtminſter*, of St. *Thomas Acon*'s Hoſpital, of St. *Anthony*'s Hoſpital, whereof the laſt named, commonly preſented the beſt Scholars, and had the Prize in thoſe Days.

This Priory of St. *Bartholomew* being ſurrendred to *Henry* VIII. thoſe Diſputations of Scholars in that Place ſurceaſed, and was again (only for a Year or two) in the Reign of *Edward* VI. revived in the Cloyſter of *Chriſt*'s Hoſpital, where the beſt Scholars (then ſtill of St. *Anthony*'s School) were rewarded with Bows and Arrows of Silver, given to them by Sir *Martin Bowes*, Goldſmith.

Nevertheless, however the Encouragement failed, the Scholars of St. *Paul*'s, meeting with them of St. *Anthony*'s, would call them St. *Anthony*'s Pigs, and they again would call the other, Pigeons of St. *Paul*'s, becauſe many Pigeons were bred in St. *Paul*'s Church, and St. *Anthony* was always figured with a Pig following him. And, mindful of the former Uſage, did for a long Seaſon (diſorderly in the open Street) provoke one another with *Salve*: *Salve tu quoque. Placet tibi mecum diſputare? Placet.* And ſo proceeding from this to Queſtions in Grammar, they uſually fell from Words to Blows, with their Satchels full of Books, many Times in ſuch great Heaps, that they troubled the Streets and Paſſengers, ſo that finally they were reſtrained, with the Decay of St. *Anthony*'s School.

Out of this School have ſprung divers famous Perſons, *viz.* Sir *Thomas More*, Knt. Lord Chancellor of *England*; Dr. *Nicholas Heath*, ſome Time Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, and laſtly, Archbiſhop of *York*, and Lord Chancellor of *England*; Dr. *John Whitgift*, Biſhop of *Worceſter*, and after Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, &c.

In the Year 1582, there was founded a publick Lecture in *Chirurgery* to be read in the College of Phyſicians, then in *Knight-rider*'s-*Street*, and to begin in the Year 1584, on the 6th of *May*, and ſo to be continued, for ever, twice in every Week, on *Wedneſday* and *Friday*, by the Honourable Baron *John*, Lord *Lomley*, and the learned *Richard Caldwell*, Doctor in Phyſick, the Reader whereof to be *Richard Forſter*, Doctor of Phyſick, during his Life.

Furthermore, about the ſame Time, there was alſo begun a *Mathematical* Lecture, to be read in an old Chapel, built by *Simon Eayre*, within the *Leadenhall*, whereof a learned Citizen, named, *Thomas Hood*, was the firſt Reader. But this Chapel, and other Parts of that Hall, being employed for Stowage of Goods, taken out of a great *Spaniſh* Carack, the ſaid Lecture ceaſed to be read, and was then, in the Year 1588, read in the Houſe of Maſter *Thomas Smith*, in *Graſs-Street*, &c.

Greſham-College.

Sir *Thomas Greſham*, Knt. a Merchant of LONDON, Agent to Queen *Elizabeth*, by his laſt Will and Teſtament, made in the Year 1575, gave the *Royal-Exchange*, and all the Buildings thereunto appertaining, that is to ſay, the one Moiety to the Mayor and Commonalty of LONDON, and their Succeſſors, upon Truſt, that they perform, as ſhall be declared, and the other Moiety to the Mercers, in like Confidence. The Mayor and Commonalty to find four to read Lectures of *Divinity*, *Aſtronomy*, *Muſick* and *Geometry*, within his Dwelling-Houſe in *Biſhopſgate-Street*, and to beſtow the Sum of 200 *l.* to wit, 50 *l.* a-piece, &c. The Mercers likewiſe to find three Readers, that is, in *Civil Law*, *Phyſick*, and *Rhetorick*, within the ſame Dwelling-Houſe, and to beſtow the Sum of 150 *l.* that is, to every Reader, 50 *l.*

These Salaries and other Bequeſts of Sir *Thomas Greſham*, are payable out of the Rents of the *Exchange*, and other Rents of Houſes belonging thereunto; but the exceſſive Charges in rebuilding the *Exchange*, by a Model, which was ſhewn to, and approved by King *Charles* II. (which ſome ſay, coſt not leſs than 80,000 *l.*) hath put the Company in Debt, and ſomewhat poſtponed the Payment of the Salaries.

The Will of Sir Thomas Greſham.

The Will of Sir *Thomas Greſham*, dated in *July* 1575, the 17th Year of *Elizabeth*, for the Endowment of the Readers of theſe Lectures, was to this Tenor: "That one Moiety of the Buildings of the *Royal-Exchange*, with all Pawns, Shops, Cellars, Vaults, Meſſuages, Tenements, &c. Parcel of the ſaid *Exchange*, after the Expiration of an Indenture Quadripartite, ſhould remain unto the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of LONDON, and to their Succeſſors, upon Truſt, to perform certain Payments, and other Intents hereafter limited: And the other Moiety to remain to the Wardens and Commonalty of the Myſtery of the Mercers of LONDON, and to their Succeſſors, upon Truſt and Confidence, and to the Intents hereafter-mentioned. And when that one Moiety of the ſaid *Exchange* ſhould come to the ſaid Mayor and Corporation of the ſaid City, they and their Succeſſors, ſhall every Year give, and diſtribute, for the Suſtentation of four Perſons, to be choſen by the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, qualified to read the Lectures of *Divinity*, *Aſtronomy*, *Muſick*, and *Geometry*, within his own Dwelling-Houſe, within the Pariſh of St. *Helen*'s in *Biſhopſgate-Street*, and St. *Peter*'s *the Poor*, the Sum of 200 *l.* that is, to every of the ſaid Readers, the Sum of 50 *l.* yearly, each, for their Salaries and Stipends; to be paid at the Feaſts of the *Annunciation* of St. *Mary* the Virgin, and St. *Michael* the Archangel. And further, to give and diſtribute the Sum of 53 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* yearly, unto eight Alms-Folks, whom the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, or their Succeſſors appoint to inhabit his eight Alms-houſes in St. *Peter*'s *the Poor*; to every of them the ſaid Alms-Folks, the Sum of 6 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* to be paid at the four uſual Terms in the Year. And that the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty ſhould give and diſtribute at the Terms aforeſaid to the Relief of the poor Priſoners in the Priſons, known by the Names of *Newgate*, *Ludgate*, the *King*'s-*Bench*, the

Marſhalſea, and the *Compter* in *Woodſtreet*, 50*l.* in Money, or other Proviſions and Neceſſaries, *viz.* to every of the ſame five Priſons, 10*l.* at the four uſual Feaſts, or twenty eight Days next after.

“And as concerning the other Moiety, diſpoſed to the Wardens and Commonalty of the Corporation of the Mercers, they and their Succeſſors yearly ſhall give and pay, to and for the Find and Suſtentation of three Perſons, by them, from Time to Time, to be choſen, and meet to read the Lectures of *Law*, *Phyſick*, and *Rhetorick*, within his ſaid Dwelling-Houſe, the Sum of 150*l.* that is, to every of the ſaid Readers, for the Time being, the Sum of 50*l.* for their Salaries and Stipends, at the two uſual Terms of the Year, *viz.* the *Annunciation* of the Bleſſed Virgin *Mary*, and St. *Michael*. And that the ſaid Wardens and Corporation of Mercers, and their Succeſſors, ſhall yearly beſtow and expend 100*l.* at four ſeveral Times in the Year, in and about the Expences and Charges of a Feaſt or Dinner for the whole Company, to be had and made in the Mercers Hall, in the End of every their Quarter-Day, the Sum of Twenty-five Pounds; and ſhall every Year give and diſtribute to the Relief of the poor Perſons and Priſoners in the Hoſpitals and Priſons, known by the Name of *Chriſt*, or *Chriſt*'s-*Church*, lately *Grey Fryars* in LONDON, the Hoſpital of St. *Bartholomew*, near *Smithfield*, the *Spital* and *Bedlam*, near *Biſhopſgate*, the Hoſpital for the Poor in *Southwark*, and the *Compter* kept in the *Poultry*, 50*l.* in Money, or other Proviſions and Neceſſaries for them; that is, to every the ſaid Hoſpitals and Priſons, 10*l.* at the four moſt uſual Feaſts, or within 28 Days after, *&c.*

“And as concerning his ſaid Manſion-Houſe, with the Gardens, Stables, and all and ſingular the other Appurtenances, *&c.* he willed and diſpoſed, that they ſhould remain, and the Uſe thereof be, to the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and to their Succeſſors: And alſo to the Wardens and Commonalty of the Mercers, to have and to hold in common, upon Truſt and Confidence, that the ſame Mayor and Commonalty, and the ſaid Wardens and Commonalty of the Mercers, and their Succeſſors, ſhall permit, and ſuffer, ſeven Perſons by them to be elected and appointed in Manner and Form aforeſaid, meet, and ſufficiently learned, to read the ſaid ſeven Lectures, to have the Occupation of all the ſaid Manſion-Houſe, Gardens, and all other the Appurtenances, *&c.* for them, and every of them there to inhabit, ſtudy, and daily to read, the ſaid ſeveral Lectures.

“And his Will was, that none ſhould be choſen to read any of the ſaid Lectures, after being married; nor receive any Fee or Stipend appointed for the Reading of the ſaid Lecture.

It is to be noted, That all this was thus diſpoſed and given only during fifty Years. Then after, the Will proceeds: “That moreover he willed and diſpoſed, that if the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and the ſaid Wardens and Commonalty, before the End of the ſaid fifty Years, to them in Form aforeſaid limited, ſhould procure and obtain ſufficient and lawful Diſpenſations and Licences, Warrant and Authority had and obtained, ſhould have and enjoy the ſaid *Royal Exchange*, Meſſuages, Shops, Pawns, Vaults, Houſes, and all other the Premiſes, *&c.* for ever ſeverally, by ſuch Moieties, Rates, and other Portions, and in ſuch Manner and Form, as before was limited, upon Truſt and Confidence, that they ſeverally for ever ſhould do, and perform the Payments, Charges, *&c.* before limited and expreſſed.

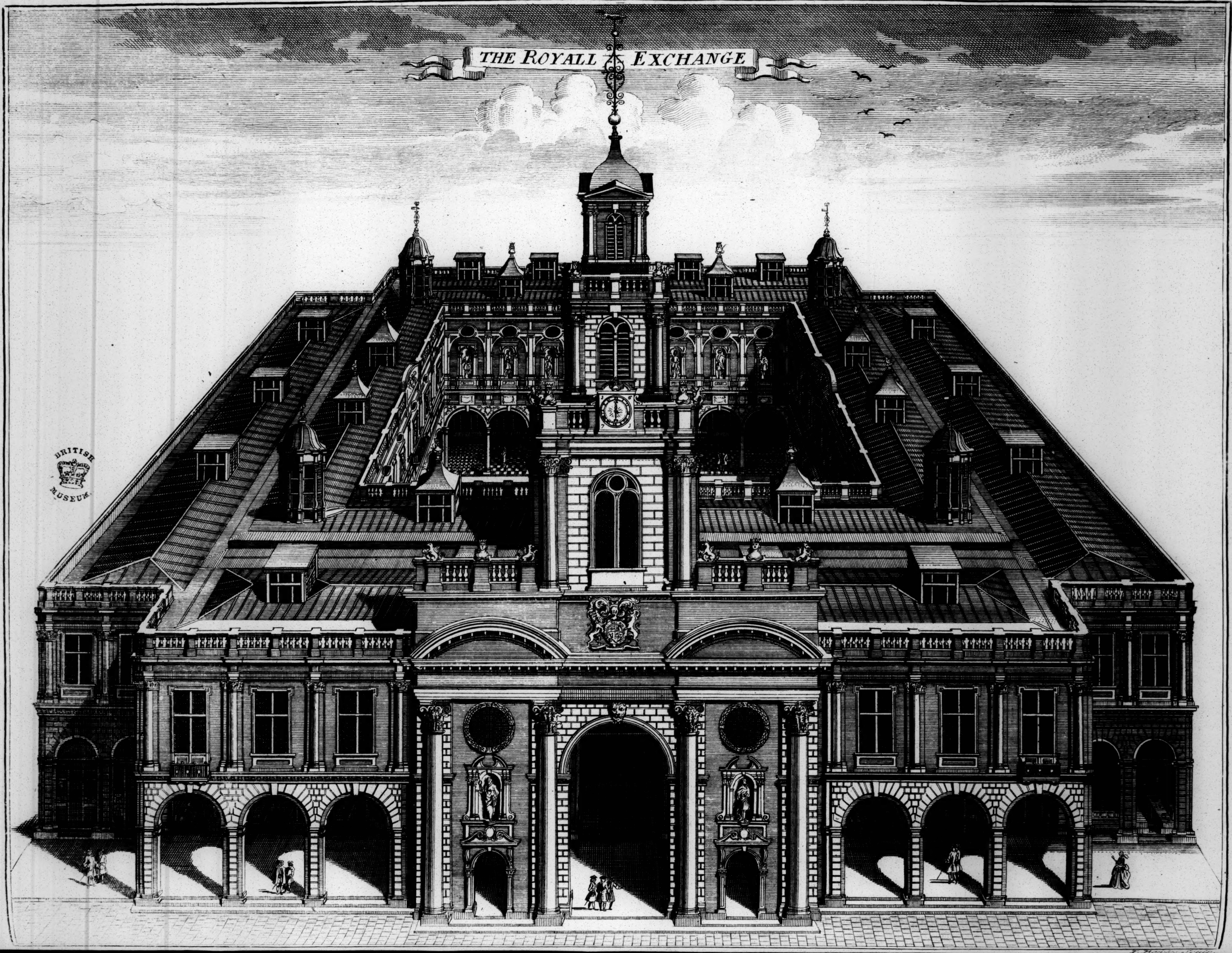
“And he required and charged the ſaid Corporations and chief Governors thereof, with circumſpect Diligence, and without long Delay, to procure, and ſo to be done and obtained, as they would anſwer for the ſame before Almighty God. For if they, or any of them, ſhould neglect the obtaining of ſuch Licence, or Warrant, (which he truſted could not be difficult, nor ſo chargeable, but that the Overplus of his Rents, and Profits of the Premiſes would ſoon recompence the ſame, becauſe to ſo good a Purpoſe in the Commonwealth, no Prince or Council in any Age would deny or defeat the ſame. And that if conveniently, by his Will, or other Conveyance, he might have aſſured it, he would not have left it to be done after his Death) then the ſame to revert to his right Heirs, whereas he meant the ſame to the Commonwealth. And then the Default thereof ſhould be to the Reproach and Condemnation of the ſaid Corporations afore God. The proving of this Will bore Date, *November* 26, 1579.

This noble Gift was afterwards confirmed by Act of Parliament, in the 23d of the Queen, and was intitled, “An Act for the Eſtabliſhing an Agreement, between Sir *Henry Nevyl*, Knt. and Dame *Anne Greſham*, Widow, for the better performing of the laſt Will of Sir *Thomas Greſham*, Knt. deceas'd, and for the Payments of his Debts.” The Clauſe ratifying and confirming the Donation of the *Exchange* for the aforeſaid Lectures, was in theſe Words:

“And the Buildings in LONDON, called the *Royal Exchange*, and all Pawns, and Shops, Cellars, Vaults, Meſſuages, Tenements, and other whatſoever Hereditaments, Parcel of, or adjoining to the ſaid *Royal Exchange* in LONDON, ſome Time the ſaid Sir *Thomas Greſham*'s, ſhall be to the ſaid Dame *Anne*, during her Life; and after her Deceaſe, the one Moiety thereof to the Mayor, Commonalty and Citizens of LONDON, by whatever ſpecial Name, or Addition, the ſame Corporation is made, or known, and to their Succeſſors for ever, and the other Moiety thereof to the Wardens and Commonalty of the Myſtery of Mercers of the City of LONDON, that is to ſay, to the Body and Corporation of the Company of the Mercers of LONDON, by whatſoever ſpecial Name, or Addition, the ſame Corporation is made, or known, and to their Succeſſors, to the good Uſes and Intents, in the ſaid Writing, laſt Will and Teſtament, limited, or appointed.

So that theſe Lectures began after the Deceaſe of the Lady *Anne Greſham*, (which happened in the Year 1596) and ſo to continue for ever; whereupon the Lecturers were accordingly choſen and appointed to begin their Readings in *Trinity Term* 1597, which alſo they do at this Time perform. The Names of the firſt Profeſſors were *Anthony Wooton* for *Divinity*, Dr. *Matthew Gwinne*, for *Phyſick*, Dr. *Henry Mountlow*, for the *Civil Law*, Dr. *John Bull*, for *Muſick*, *Edward Breerwood*, for *Aſtronomy*, *Henry Briggs*, for *Geometry*, and *Caleb Willis*, for *Rhetorick*, to the great Delight of many, both learned and Lovers of Learning.

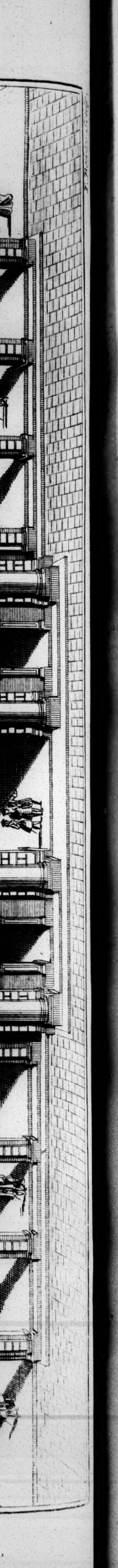
These Lectures are read daily in Term Time, by every one upon his Day, in the Morning, betwixt Nine and Ten, in *Latin*, and in the Afnoon, betwixt Two and Three, in *Engliſh*, ſaving that the *Muſick* Lecture is in *Engliſh* only, upon



THE ROYALL EXCHANGE

T. Bowles sculp.

BRITISH MUSEUM



two ſeveral Days, *Thurſday* and *Saturday*, in the Afternoons, betwixt three and four o'the Clock.

THE Profeſſors of this College have been Men of excellent Parts, and well qualified to perform the ſame: But after the great Fire of LONDON, (this College eſcaping in that Conflagration) the City made Uſe of it for their Court and Chamber, and for other Publick Uſes. The Inner Court-Yard for the Meeting of the Merchants, until ſuch Time as the *Royal Exchange* could be re-built; alſo, the Galleries above the Court-Yards without, and the Piazza's about the Inner Court, where the Merchants met, were all converted into Shops for thoſe who had been burnt out in the Fire of the *Exchange*. This Alteration did, for ſome Time, impede the orderly Courſe of the Reading the aforeſaid Lectures: But afterwards the antient Practice was renewed.

THIS noble Foundation of Learning, Mr. *Stow* hath given a brief Account of; and Mr. *Strype* adds a few other Things, whereof he is ſilent. The Lady *Greſham* being dead, at whoſe Deceaſe the Salaries for the Lectures were to commence from the Rents then growing out of the *Royal Exchange*, and the Manſion-Houſe of Sir *Thomas Greſham*, and the Lecturers being now to be appointed, in the Year 1597; the Mayor therefore, Aldermen, and Commons, conſidering what a Truſt this was committed to them, thought fit to write Letters to the Univerſity of *Cambridge*, importing, "How that they might the better diſcharge the Truſt committed to them, both in Conſcience, and in regard of their own Credit, as not doubting but the Eye of her Sovereign Majeſty, her Honourable Council, and all other of beſt Judgment throughout this Land, would obſerve their Doings, with what Care and good Diſcretion they perform'd this Duty, being Matter of ſo great Importance to the Church of GOD, and this Commonwealth: And that for themſelves, for Want of Judgment to diſcern Men of moſt Sufficiency in the ſaid Faculties, they might make Default, and commit ſome Error in their Election: They thought good therefore to derive their Choice from the very Fountain, and in earneſt and hearty Manner to crave the Help and Aſſiſtance of their learned Judgments; and to entreat of them the Nomination of two meet Perſons, being unmarried, according to the Will of the Teſtator, of beſt Knowledge in every Faculty of thoſe four that were referred to the beſtowing of the City; being alſo furniſhed with good Utterance, and other meet and requiſite Parts for the publick Profeſſion of the ſaid Arts, whoſe ſeveral Names they prayed them to ſet down, and ſend unto them, under the Signature of the Univerſity, that they might make Choice of the fitteſt Perſons in every Faculty, being aſſiſted by ſo many grave and learned Judgments; wherein, as they ſhould perform a ſpecial Part of their own Duty, ſo they doubted not but that themſelves ſhould do a good acceptable Work to Almighty GOD, and bind them and the whole City in mutual Reſpects, and good Correſpondence of like Deſire to procure the Good, wherein they might, of that Univerſity.

To the like Effect they directed their Letters to the Univerſity of *Oxford*.

SOME of the Heads in *Cambridge* were jealous that theſe Lectures, being to be read in LONDON, might be prejudicial to that Univerſity, in hindering many from coming thither to ſtudy the Sciences, and drawing them to LONDON. This occaſioned Dr. *Jegon*, the Vice-Chancellor, to refrain for a little Time to nominate any, before he had acquainted the Lord *Burleigh*, their High Chancellor, with it, and had his Allowance for the doing it.

THERE were two Things that thoſe who had the Care of this College, in order to the Settlement thereof, were buſy about; the one was in concerting, whether the Lectures ſhould be read in *Latin*, or *Engliſh*; the other, for the Regulation of the College with good Rules and Orders.

CONCERNING the former, it was much controverted in which of the two Languages the Lectures ſhould be read; and there were two Papers of Reaſons aſſigned; one, Why the Lectures in *Divinity* ſhould be read in *Engliſh*, all, or Part: And the other, Why all the other Lectures ſhould be rather read in *Engliſh*, all, or Part: But the Judgment of learned Men differ'd, it ſeems, in this Point; ſome being for reading in *Latin*, ſome in *Engliſh*; the general Opinion was, That in the three Readings in the Week, the two former ſhould be in *Latin*, and the laſt in *Engliſh*.

THE Reaſons given in the aforeſaid Papers, were as follow:

I. BECAUSE the Good that would enſue would be more Publick.

AND the Founder ſeemed to have a more ſpecial Reſpect to the Benefit of the Citizens; of whom few underſtood the *Latin* Tongue.

THAT there would be more Hope of Contribution from the Citizens for the perfecting this and other good Works, if they might be employed to the common Benefit of the People of the City.

THAT it would be leſs offenſive and damageable to the Univerſities, that this Reading be in *Engliſh*.

THAT the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty, to whom the Ordering theſe Lectures was committed by the Will of the Founder, thought themſelves bound in Conſcience to provide that they might be read to the greateſt Profit.

THAT if they be read in *Latin*, ſome of the Learned might probably reſort to them, at firſt, for Novelty's Sake; but in ſhort Time, they would become ſolitary, and void of Auditors; whereby Occaſion would be taken to convert the Revenue to ſome other Uſes, or elſe to transfer the Lectures to the Univerſities; both which were contrary to the Founder's Meaning.

THAT the *Grecians* taught all Parts of Learning in their own Tongue; *Varro*, *Cicero*, and *Cæſar*, and other of the wiſeſt and learnedeſt of the *Romans*, laboured to have the like done in the *Latin*: That the vulgar Tongues, at this Time, eſpecially the *Italian*, *French*, and *Spaniſh*, both tranſlate out of *Latin* and *Greek*, and write in their Languages all Parts of Learning; which hath much graced and benefited thoſe Countries.

AND *Laſtly*, It will farther the Eſtimation of Learning among the People, and will give them ſuch a Taſte of Learning as not to deſpiſe it, as the ruder Sort do; and make them withal to find their own Wants, and how neceſſary it is to have learned Men among them.

II. Reaſons why the *Divinity* Lecture ſhould be in *Engliſh*; viz.

THAT the former Reaſons make moſt for the *Divinity* Lecture.

THAT the Expoſition of the Texts of Scripture is fit for none more than the common People, who may and do miſtake many Places of Scripture: And when Points of Doctrine, which they hear but ſhortly and ſlightly handled in Sermons and ordinary Lectures, ſhall be ſoundly and largely delivered in *Engliſh*, with plain Proofs of the Truth of our Doctrine, and Diſ-proof of the Sophiſtry of the adverſe Party; hereby Knowledge will come to be well ſettled in the Minds of the People, in whom there is a great and general Want of it.

That many, able to underſtand *Latin* when they read it deliberately, will not be able to underſtand the Reader when he ſpeaketh it.

That it will be a good Means to beget a Reverence towards learned Miniſters, when *Divinity*, and the Study thereof, ſhall appear to be a greater and harder Matter than is apprehended by many; ſince many ſimple Men and Women take themſelves to be great Divines, upon meer Ignorance and vain Preſumption.

Recusants, and other ſecret *Papiſts*, ſhall not be ſo eaſily able to ſhake the Faith, and diſquiet the Minds of unlearned People, who, for want of Grounds, are ſnared and confounded with ſubtle Arguments, as *Papiſts* furniſh themſelves withal.

That that falſe and dangerous Opinion, That the Difference between us and the *Popiſh* Church is about ſmall Trifles, and maintained by our Side for Contention rather than Conſcience ſake, may be found falſe and ſlanderous; and a true and grounded Deteſtation of *Popery* ſhall be bred in the Queen's Subjects Hearts.

That it may pleaſe God to make it a Means of the Converſion of ſome *Papiſt*, who, though they refuſe to be preſent at Sermons, yet peradventure, will not ſhun altogether Scholaſtical Lectures.

If it be objected, That it will not be fit to have all Controverſies, or the Reaſons of both Sides made known to the People, it may be anſwered, That the Practice of the Adverſaries, who have contrived the Controverſies, and framed their Reaſons in the *Engliſh* Tongue, with as much Subtilty as they can, ſhew the Neceſſity of writing and reading Scholaſtically and Learnedly in *Engliſh*, that the People may be able to maintain the Truth profeſſed by Soundneſs of Reaſon.

There is a Collection of Rules prefaced in theſe Words: "It is thought good by the Mayor and Aldermen, and Commons of the City; and by the Maſter, Wardens, and Company of the Mercers, to whom the Election of the ſaid Profeſſors, and the good Government of their ſaid College is wholly committed, by the laſt Will of the ſaid Founder, to deviſe and ſet down certain Ordinances for the good Government of the ſaid College, in Manner following:

But the Reader may obſerve, by what will be ſaid hereafter, that theſe Orders were never kept up to.

The firſt whereof was, for a Priority among the Profeſſors. This Priority to be in the Profeſſors of *Divinity*, *Law*, and *Phyſick*, ſucceſſively; ſo that theſe three principal Readers be Preſidents in Succeſſion. The *Divinity* Reader to be next the Preſident. The other Readers, after the *Divinity* Profeſſor, to have their Place according to their Seniority within the College.

The Readers to lodge and common within the Houſe, as Collegiate Perſons.

Deputy Readers to be allowed by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Wardens of the Mercers.

A common Table, or ordinary Diet, to be kept by the Profeſſors, within the College, by a common Charge.

No Stranger to be entertained at their common Diet, above three Meals within one Month.

The publick Reading to be performed at five Terms; whereof the firſt to begin the *Monday* before *Trinity Term*, of the *Common Law*, and to continue for one whole Month, *viz.* the Space of thirty Days next enſuing; after which Term, a greater Vacancy and Intermiſſion is granted to them for their private Study, and other Buſineſs; and for avoiding the Concourſe of People in the Heat of Summer. The ſecond Term to begin the firſt *Monday* in *September*, and to continue for a Fortnight. The third Term to begin the *Monday* before *Michaelmas* Term; and to End with the ſame Term. The fourth Term to begin the *Monday* next after the *Epiphany*, and to continue for two Months, *viz.* the Space of threeſcore Days. The fifth Term to begin the *Monday* ſeven-night after *Eaſter* Day, and to End with *Eaſter* Term.

The Divinity *Lecture.*

The *Divinity* Lecture to be read thrice every Week, twice in *Latin*, and once in *Engliſh*, between the Hours of eight and nine in the Forenoon, a whole Hour at a Time. The Lecture to be read in *Latin* for the Sake of Strangers (whereby the Memory of the Founder may be divulged) on *Mondays* and *Wedneſdays*. To be read in *Engliſh*, for the common Benefit of the People of the City on *Fridays*. Which *Engliſh* Lecture may be the Effect of the two former *Latin* Lectures.

That the *Divinity* Reader employ his Time in handling Controverſies that concern the chief Points of Chriſtian Faith, eſpecially thoſe with the common Adverſary, the Church of *Rome*: And to endeavour to confirm the true Doctrine eſtabliſhed in the Church of *England*; and to bolt out the true State of each Controverſy, eſpecially drawn from the Council of *Trent*, and the late Writers of refined *Popery*; and to overthrow their falſe Opinions. Firſt, by Scripture, then by Conſent of Antiquity; and laſtly, by Schoolmen, and chief Writers, of their own Side; not intermeddling with Domeſtick Queſtions, or inteſtine Differences, touching the Rites and Manner of Government of the Church.

The Law *Lecture.*

The *Law* Lecture to be read thrice every Week for an Hour; the two former in *Latin*, and the third in *Engliſh*, as a brief Recapitulation of the two former. The Days to be *Tueſdays*, *Thurſdays*, and *Saturdays*.

This *Law* Lecture, conſidering the Hearers, for the moſt Part, are like to be Merchants, or other Citizens, not to be read after the Manner of the Univerſity, upon any Text of the Civil Courſe, but to cull out ſuch Titles and Heads of Law, as beſt may ſerve to the good Liking and Capacity of the Auditory, and are more uſual in Practice, which may be handled after the Method of *Waſerbekius*, and certain others, by Definition, Diviſion, Cauſes, Effects, Contraries, *&c.* To which are added the Heads and Titles of ſuch Matters as were fitted for this Place and Auditory.

The Phyſick *Lecture.*

The *Phyſick* Lecture to be thrice every Week, *viz. Tueſdays*, *Thurſdays*, and *Saturdays*, between the Hours of 10 and 11. The two firſt Lectures in the *Latin* Tongue, and the third in the *Engliſh*, as a brief Collection and Recapitulation of the two former.

And for the Matter of the ſaid Lecture, it is to be wiſhed, that the Reader follow *Fernelius*'s Method, by reading *Phyſiology*, then *Pathology*, and laſt *Therapeuticy*; whereby the Body of the ſaid Art may be better imprinted by good Method in the ſtudious Auditors, rather than be disjointed, and delivered out of Order, by Expoſition of ſome Part of *Galen*, or *Hippocrates*.

The Aſtronomy *and* Geometry *Lectures.*

The *Aſtronomy* and *Geometry* Lectures to be read likewiſe, *viz.* either of them thrice every Week.

The *Geometrician* to read every *Trinity* Term, *Arithmetick*. In *Michaelmas* and *Hilary* Term, *Theorical Geometry*; and every *Eaſter* Term, *Practical Geometry*.

The *Aſtronomy* Reader to read, firſt, the Principles of the Sphere, and Theories of the Planets, *&c.* then to apply them to Uſe, by reading *Geography*, and the Art of *Navigation* in ſome one Term of every Year. The Days for the *Aſtronomy*

Lecture to be *Mondays*, *Wedneſdays*, and *Fridays*, between the Hours of Two and Three in the Afternoon. For *Geometry*, *Tueſday*, *Thurſday*, and *Saturday*, at the ſame Hour. The firſt Reading of the ſaid Lectures to be in *Latin*, the next in *Engliſh*, and ſo following in the ſame Order.

The Rhetorick *Lecture.*

The *Rhetorick* Lecture to be read thrice every Week, *viz.* *Mondays*, *Wedneſdays*, and *Fridays*, for a whole Hour in the *Latin* Tongue, with a brief Recapitulation for one Quarter of an Hour in the *Engliſh*, between the Hours of Ten and Eleven in the Forenoon.

The Muſick *Lecture.*

The *Muſick* Lecture to be alſo read thrice every Week, *viz.* the *Theorick* Part, for half an Hour in the *Engliſh* Tongue, and the *Practick* Part, by Conſort of Voices, or of Inſtruments, the other Half Hour: The Days appointed to be *Tueſdays*, *Thurſdays*, and *Saturdays*, in the Afternoon, between the Hours of Three and Four.

For the more Order and Comlineſs, the Readers are to read their Lectures as the Manner is in the Univerſities, *viz.* in ſuch Hoods, and Habits, as fit their Degree.

The Keeper of the Houſe, who is to keep the Place of Reading, Cloiſters, Garden, and other open and common Places, and to ſee the Gates be ſhut and opened in convenient Times, to be appointed by the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, with the Conſent of the ſaid Lecturers; and to have his Lodging within the ſaid Houſe.

It has been ſaid, That before the Truſtees for this Benefaction proceeded to chooſe the firſt Profeſſors, they ſent Letters to the two Univerſities, deſiring them to recommend to their Choice fit Perſons, under the Univerſity's Seal: It is not known whether either of the Univerſities ſent ſuch Recommendations, but it is probable they never did, or at leaſt, that the firſt Choice was made without any Regard to them; for at the firſt Election, two of the Profeſſors were choſen by Recommendations from the Court, namely, Dr. *Matthew Gwinne*, Profeſſor of *Phyſick*, and Dr. *John Bull*, Profeſſor of *Muſick*. The Firſt, *viz.* Dr. *Gwinne*, had, by his Intereſt at Court, been ſent into *France*, Phyſician to Sir *Henry Unton*, Leaguer Ambaſſador to the King of *France* from Queen *Elizabeth*, and after his Return, was deſigned to be made Phyſician to the Tower of LONDON; but the firſt Election of the Profeſſors for *Greſham College* happening at that Time, the Lord *Thomas Egerton*, Baron *Elleſmere*, Lord High Chancellor of *England*, recommended him, in two Letters, to the Mercers Company, to be choſen *Phyſick* Profeſſor, which they did accordingly; and he was about the ſame Time admitted Fellow of the *College* of *Phyſicians*. The other, Dr. *Bull*, *Muſick* Profeſſor, had for ſome Years been travelling into *France*, *Spain*, and *Germany*, as Mr. *Wood* tells us, in his *Athenæ Oxonienſes*, and on his Return, was one of the Gentlemen of the Queen's Chapel, for four or five Years at leaſt, before the Election of the firſt *Greſham* Profeſſors; and as he was in the Service of the Court, and in the higheſt Eſteem there, for his vaſt Knowledge in *Muſick*, it is very likely he had his Recommendation from thence.

If the Truſtees did not take the Recommendations of the Univerſities to direct their Choice, yet they ſeemed to make their Methods and Cuſtoms the Pattern by which the *Greſham* Lectures were to be modelled, and accordingly the *Greſham* Profeſſors began, and ever performed their Lectures in a Method and Courſe, in no material Point differing from the Univerſities, which appears to be altogether agreeable to the Intention of Sir *Thomas Greſham*, who, as he founded Profeſſorſhips in the ſame Arts and Sciences as are in the Univerſities, muſt be ſuppoſed to deſign, that they ſhould be cultivated in the ſame Manner at LONDON. Thus Sir *George Buck*, in his Treatiſe of the third Univerſity of *England*, namely, LONDON, ſays, That all the Liberal Arts and Sciences are there profeſſed and taught, and that there are many and daily Lectures thereof read Particularly and Academically in *Greſham-College*, for which Reaſon, he afterwards ſtiles *Greſham-College*, a little Univerſity, *Academiæ Epitome*. And beſides, That the Method of the Lectures themſelves, the Times of Reading them, and the Intervals between the Times of Reading, were, in a great Meaſure, conformable to the publick Lectures in the Univerſities, and in the ſame Manner performed when the *Greſham* Lectures were firſt inſtituted, is beyond Contradiction, plain, from the Concluſion of Dr. *Gwinne*'s ſecond Oration, read in *Greſham-College*, wherein he ſays, That *the Exerciſes, or Lectures, required of the Profeſſors in* Greſham-College, *are no other than what are required from the Profeſſors in the Schools, and Lecturers in the Colleges in the Univerſities; and that as they, the Univerſities, had their Vacation Time, and Receſſes between the Performance and Return of their Duty, ſo had* Greſham-College; *where the Lectures were read only at particular and appointed Times*; namely, when ſuch Exerciſes are uſually performed in other the like Places: And that theſe uſual and cuſtomary Times of Reading were the Term Times only, is plain from *Stow*; for it appears from the firſt Edition of his *Survey*, written the ſame Year that Dr. *Gwinne* read the aforeſaid Lecture, and not above ſeven Months after the firſt Lectures were read, that the firſt Profeſſors began their Lectures in *Trinity-Term* 1597. That every Lecturer had his particular Day in the Week, on which he was to read twice, once in *Engliſh*, and the other in *Latin*; and the ſame Practice appears to have been followed in 1603, from the ſecond Edition of the *Survey*, publiſhed by Mr. *Stow* himſelf, in that Year, improved, augmented, and carefully corrected; and it is as plain, that the ſame Practice continued in the Year 1618, from the third Edition publiſhed by Mr. *Anthony Monday*; and in the Year 1633 from the fourth Edition publiſhed at that Time.

In this Manner theſe Lectures began to be read; and thus they continu'd without any Interruption till the dreadful Fire of LONDON in 1666, when the *Exchange* of LONDON being conſumed, this College was made Uſe of to ſupply the Want of Shops for the Inhabitants of the *Exchange*, and to be a Place for the Merchants to meet in, till ſuch Time as the ſaid *Exchange* could be re-built, as has been ſaid before. After which the Lectures were again renew'd in the Manner they had before been practis'd; and thus continued till they had again been like to be interrupted in the Year 1699, thro' the Diſcouragement the Profeſſors met with from the Truſtees, who, under Pretence of a great Debt they had run into by Re-building the *Royal Exchange* in the ſumptuous Manner it now appears, thought it good to ſtop the Profeſſors Salaries; but they, however, did not think this a ſufficient Reaſon to omit their Duty, but continued in the Diſcharge of it, notwithſtanding this great Difficulty they had to encounter with: The Particulars of which Matter were as follow:

Profeſſors Salaries ſtopp'd by the Truſtees.

In the Month of *Auguſt* 1699, a grand Committee for *Greſham* Affairs was ſummoned to meet, and the Profeſſors directed to give their Attendance: When the Profeſſors came, the Committee acquainted them, that Sir *Thomas Greſham*'s Gift had greatly run them into Debt; that the Expence of Re-building the *Exchange*, (to do which they were forced to take up great Sums of

Money upon Intereſt) was ſo great, and the Income of the *Exchange* ſo ſmall, the Trade thereof being greatly fallen of, that the preſent Profits of the *Exchange* were leſs than the Intereſt of the Money borrowed to re-build it, whereby there was no Revenue left to maintain and ſupport the Uſes of Sir *Thomas Greſham*'s Will; wherefore they were not in any Condition to pay the Profeſſors Salaries any longer, nor any more could be at any Expence in Repairing the College, tho' they had ever, before that, kept in conſtant Repair both the publick Rooms of the College, and the private Apartments of the ſeveral Profeſſors. The Profeſſors uſed all poſſible Endeavours, in the moſt reſpectful Manner, to prevail with the Truſtees to recede from theſe Reſolutions, but without Succeſs, till the following Year, when they were forc'd to apply to Counſel, to adviſe what proper Courſe to take to obtain Redreſs: The Counſel they apply'd to, were the then Attorney-General, Sir *Thomas Trevor*, and Mr. *Henry Pooley*, to whom they gave a ſhort State of their Caſe in Subſtance, as follows:

> Sir *Thomas Greſham*, by Will, made 1575, left one Moiety of the *Exchange*, &c. to the City of LONDON, to the Intent that they perform certain Payments mentioned in his Will; and the other Moiety thereof to the Company of Mercers, on the ſame Confidence and Truſt: One of theſe Payments directed by the Will, was, that the City ſhould find four Lecturers in *Divinity*, *Geometry*, *Aſtronomy*, and *Muſick*, for ever, and pay them yearly 50 *l.* a-piece. And that the Mercers likewiſe find three Lecturers for ever, in *Civil Law*, *Phyſick* and *Rhetorick*, and pay them alſo 50 *l.* a-piece. As to his Manſion-Houſe, with the Gardens, Stables, and Appurtenances, *&c.* the Will directs the ſame to be, and remain to the ſaid City and Company, upon Truſt and Confidence, that they permit and ſuffer the ſeven Readers aforeſaid, there to inhabit, and have the Uſe thereof to ſtudy and read the ſaid Lectures daily. On the next Year, an Act of Parliament paſſed for the better Performing this Will. The City and Company have accordingly enjoy'd this Gift, and have nominated the Readers, paid the Salaries, and kept the College in Repair ever ſince, till of late, which they now refuſe to do, alledging, that they were at a vaſt Expence in Re-building the *Exchange*, and had borrowed vaſt Sums to do it, and that the Intereſt thereof being firſt paid, the clear Profits of the *Exchange*, &c. will not pay the Salaries and other Payments appointed. The Truſtees farther pretend, That the Ground Sir *Thomas* built the *Exchange* on, was not his own Ground. On ſtating their Caſe after this Manner, the Profeſſors made theſe Queries, and received the following Advice:
>
> The firſt Queſtion is, ſuppoſing they [the Truſtees] have borrowed Money to build, “Whether they, enjoying the Rents and Profits, as they do, under the Will, ſo confirmed by Act of Parliament, and the Act for Re-building the City, not appointing in what Manner the *Exchange* ſhould be re-built, are not in all Events to pay the ſeven Salaries, and the other Charities yearly, and whether they can be now admitted to controvert the Title to the Ground, upon which the *Exchange* was built?
>
> *I conceive this City ſhall not now be admitted to controvert Sir* Thomas Greſham*'s Right to the Ground on which the* Exchange *is built; and I conceive no extravagant or extraordinary Expences which the City may have been at in Building the* Exchange *more ſumptuouſly than needful, only for their own Grandeur and Magnificence, ſhall be allowed to them to ſink the Rents in Diſappointment of the Lecturers, and other Charities. The neceſſary Charges of Re-building, in ſuch a Manner, as to make it anſwer a Rent ſufficient to anſwer the Charities, muſt be allowed; and if after ſuch an Allowance, the reſt of the Profits will not be ſufficient to anſwer the Charities, I conceive the City ought to account for all the Rents and Profits from the Death of Sir* Thomas Greſham, *that ſo the Surplus of Profits may be applied to make up the Deficiency that now is.*
>
> The ſecond Queſtion is, “Whether the ſeveral Readers ſhall bring in a Bill in *Chancery* for Performance of the Will in their own Names, and for their Salaries only? or, Whether in the Name of the Attorney-General, at their Relation for the Payment of their Salaries, and the other Charities in the Will?
>
> *I conceive it is moſt proper to bring the Bill in the Attorney-General's Name, at the Relation of the Lecturers,* &c.
>
> May 17, 1700. Henry Pooley.

Upon this Advice, the Profeſſors, who ſtill ſought the Truſtees to give them Redreſs, without running to Extremities, but could not prevail, filed a Bill in *Chancery* againſt the Truſtees in *Michaelmas* Term, 1700. This Information was in Subſtance as follows: “That Sir *Thomas Greſham*, did, in the Reign of the late Queen *Elizabeth*, at his own Charge, build and erect in the City of LONDON, a Building, which was, by the ſaid Queen, called the *Royal Exchange*; That by his laſt Will, made 1575, he left one Moiety of the ſaid *Exchange*, &c. to the City of LONDON, and the other Moiety thereof to the Company of Mercers, upon this ſpecial and expreſs Truſt and Confidence, and to the Intent that they ſhould perform the Payments, and other Intents, in that his laſt Will appointed to be done and performed.” *Then the Bill recites the ſeveral Payments of Salaries and other Charities mentioned in the Will, and proceeds*: “That the Overplus of the Rents, and Profits of the Premiſes, above all the Payments thereout appointed, to iſſue by the ſaid Will, would ſoon abundantly recompence ſuch Charge and Trouble as the Truſtees ſhould be at: And as to his Manſion-Houſe, now commonly called *Greſham-College*, he gave that, and all the Appurtenances thereto belonging, to the ſaid City and Company, to have and to hold, upon this expreſs Truſt and Confidence, that they ſhould permit the ſaid ſeven Lecturers to have the Occupation of all his ſaid Manſion-Houſe, *&c.* for them, and every of them there to inhabit, ſtudy, and read, *&c.* That the ſaid Truſtees did pay the ſaid Salaries and other Charities, until the 25th Day of *March*, 1699; but ſince that Time, have ſtopped further Payment, whereby the Salaries of the Profeſſors are in Arrear from the ſaid 25th of *March* 1699, to the preſent *October* 1700, altho' Application has been ſeveral Times made of late to the Truſtees for the Payment of the ſaid Salaries; and when the Performance of the Founder's Will has been earneſtly preſſed upon them, the Anſwer was, *There was no Money to make good the ſaid Salaries*, &c. on which Pretence the Truſtees do abſolutely refuſe to perform the Will of the ſaid Teſtator, by paying the ſaid Salaries, but do convert the Rents and Profits of the Premiſes deviſ'd to them, to their own reſpective Uſes, and their Pretence for this Want of Money, is, *That the* Royal Exchange, *and other Appurtenances deviſed to* *them in the ſaid Will, were burnt in the Fire of* LONDON; *that they re-built the ſame at a vaſt Expence, borrowing Money for that Purpoſe; and that the Incomes and Profits ariſing from the* Exchange, *thus re-built, does not anſwer the Money that was borrowed to re-build the ſame.* Altho' this was true, the ſame ought not to prejudice the Payment of the ſaid Salaries, &c. for that there was no Neceſſity for them to expend ſuch vaſt Sums in outward Magnificence, and beſides, they had, for above an hundred Years, enjoyed all the Rents and Profits of the Premiſes, being a very great Revenue, much above the ſaid Payments charged on the ſame: Beſides, had not the Truſtees thought it for their Advantage, and ſo had refuſed to re-build the ſame, ſubject to the Truſts and Payments in the Teſtator's Will, ſome other Ways and Means would have been found out, and provided for the Re-building, without defeating the ſeveral Payments appointed; and of this the Truſtees are ſo ſenſible, that they have, ever ſince the Fire of LONDON, continued to pay the ſame, and but lately, as is afore ſet forth, ſtopp'd Payment; and for ſome farther Colour to make this Stop, do pretend, that, *by a late Act of Parliament for the Relief of Orphans,* &c. *the Revenues of the City are appropriated to anſwer for ever a Fund of* 8000 l. *a Year, to pay theſe Orphans Debts,* &c. which is only a Pretence to defeat the Founder's Will, ſince this Act cannot affect the Salaries due to the Profeſſors, &c. for that not the whole Benefaction of Sir *Thomas Greſham*, but only the Surplus of it, after paying the Uſes of the Will, can be called or taken to be Part of the Revenue of the City. And ſo bent are the Truſtees to defeat the Will of the Teſtator, that, tho' by his ſaid Will, his Manſion-Houſe is expreſly appointed for the Habitation of the ſaid ſeven Readers, yet, to force the Readers from thence, they have let the ſaid Houſe run to Ruin, and refuſe to repair and keep in Repair the ſame. All which Refuſal of Paying the Salaries, &c. and of Repairing the Manſion-Houſe, is againſt all Equity and good Conſcience, and directly againſt the Will and Meaning of the Teſtator aforeſaid, and a Breach of the Truſt repoſed by the ſaid Will in them. To the end, therefore, that the ſaid Truſtees may anſwer the Premiſes, and be decreed to make good the Salaries, &c. and to pay the Arrear, and put the ſaid Manſion-Houſe, and keep the ſame, in Repair, the Lord Chancellor is prayed to grant his Writ of *Subpœna* to the Truſtees, commanding them perſonally to appear, &c.

A Bill for Re-building Greſham-College *brought into Parliament.*

THE Conſequence of Filing this Bill, was, That not long after the Truſtees met, and directed the Profeſſors to attend, and at their Meeting, order'd the Payment of one Year's Salary, telling them, That they would, in convenient Time, diſcharge the remaining Part of the Arrear, whereupon all Proceedings in *Chancery* were ſuſpended. The Truſtees ſaid, likewiſe, That they had a Propoſal to make for the mutual Advantage, both of the Truſtees and Profeſſors, to which they deſired the Concurrence of the Profeſſors: Which Propoſal was to bring a Bill into Parliament for the Re-building *Greſham-College* into a Square (to be let out for Rent, for the Uſe and Advantage of the Truſtees) and Providing Houſes more commodious for the Profeſſors, than the Lodgings they now enjoy; and to this Propoſal all the Profeſſors, ſave one, gave their Conſent, and accordingly the Bill was brought into the Houſe of Commons, in 1701, and carried there; but at the ſecond Reading, in the Houſe of Lords, it was rejected, upon the Petition of Dr. *Robert Hooke*, *Geometry* Profeſſor, who had before denied his Conſent to it. The Contents of this intended Act of Parliament were as follow: In the Preamble it ſets forth, “That the *Royal Exchange* was given to the Truſtees in Truſt, to pay out 603 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d. per Ann.* That this *Exchange* was burnt down in the great Fire of LONDON, and ſo no Revenue left to pay the Annual Charge. That the Truſtees re-built the *Exchange* at the Expence of 80,000 *l.* or thereabouts, and the Truſtees loſt thereby more than 2000 *l.* yearly, the Trade of the *Exchange* decreaſing, and many of the Shops ſtanding empty, altho' conſiderable Abatements have been made to encourage Tenants. That *Greſham-College* is grown old and ruinous, and the Repairs thereof have been very Expenſive; but the ſaid College ſtanding upon a conſiderable Quantity of Ground, and great Part of it lying Waſte, good Improvement may be made by Re-building it. That the Truſtees and Profeſſors are agreed upon a Scheme of Building ſeven convenient Houſes for the Lecturers, and a publick Hall, and likewiſe Alms-Houſes in a more airy and convenient Place for the Alms-Folks.

“WHEREFORE they pray, that it may be enacted, That it may be lawful to pull down the old College, &c, and to convert the Materials to their own Uſe, and alſo to let and diſpoſe all, or any Part of the Ground belonging to the ſaid College, except ſuch Part as the Lecturers Houſes and Hall are agreed to be built upon. Provided, however, that the Lecturers Houſes and Hall be built in the Manner ſpecified, and that all thoſe new Buildings be liable, together with the *Royal Exchange*, &c. in the firſt Place, and before all other Charges, to the Payment, of the Uſes of Sir *Thomas Greſham*'s Will, and that all the Arrears due to the Lecturers, &c. be fully paid, clear of all Taxes, either now aſſeſſed, or to be ever hereafter aſſeſſed; and that no Stoppage ſhall be made of the ſame Payments for the future, on Account of Re-building the *Exchange*, or otherwiſe, howſoever, and that the Truſtees ſhall ſupport, maintain, and repair, at their own Coſts and Charges, the ſaid Lecturers Houſes, &c. as often as Occaſion ſhall be, and that the Truſtees ſhall on any Vacancy of a Lecturer, for the future, come to a Choice within two Months.

Bill for Re-building the College again brought into Parliament.

THE Bill being thus loſt in the Houſe of Lords, upon the Petition of Dr. *Hooke*, the *Geometry* Profeſſor, the Truſtees were much offended, and therefore went no farther in clearing the Arrears due to the Profeſſors, than the abovementioned Payment of the Year's Salary, and laid aſide this Project of Re-building till the Death of Dr. *Hooke*, which happened within a Year or two after; ſoon after which, the Truſtees again reſumed their Deſign of bringing their Bill into Parliament, as hoping now for better Succeſs, when the main Oppoſer of it was dead; and then again they deſired the Profeſſors Conſent and Concurrence, which they readily had; and accordingly, in the Year 1703-4, they brought into the Houſe of Lords the ſame Bill as before, where it paſſed, but with the following Clauſe added. “Provided always, that no Perſon ſhall hereafter be capable of being choſen a Lecturer upon any Vacancy, except he be a Graduate in one of the Univerſities of this Kingdom.” There was likewiſe added a Penalty to the Bill, namely, “That the Truſtees ſhould be obliged and required to build theſe Houſes, Hall, and Alms-Houſes, for the Lecturers and Alms-Folks, within five Years from the paſſing of this Act, upon the Penalty of 2000 *l.* to be forfeited to her Majeſty, or Heirs, or Succeſſors, &c.” But

Thrown out again.

when this Bill came down to the Houſe of Commons, Exception was taken to this Clauſe, and the Bill being on that Account rejected, hath never ſince been attempted again in Parliament.

In the Year 1706, ſome Perſons in Office, in the Pariſhes of St. *Helen*'s and *Broadſtreet*, did, contrary to all Cuſtom and Uſage, aſſeſs and tax the ſeveral Apartments of the Profeſſors as diſtinct Houſes; whereas the whole ſeven Lodgings (all which, as was well known, were only the ſingle Manſion-Houſe of Sir *Thomas Greſham*) had been before taxed but as one Houſe: They likewiſe endeavour'd to bring the Profeſſors into the Poors Rates, and other parochial Taxations, to ſubject their Salaries to the King's Taxes, and to lay other ſuch-like Hardſhips upon them, nothing of which had ever before been ſo much as demanded of them. The Profeſſors abſolutely refuſed to comply with any of theſe Demands, and by proper Appeals, and other Methods, got themſelves diſcharged from theſe Impoſitions. The Pariſh-Officers finding themſelves diſappointed, and not able to leſſen their own Charges, by laying Part of them on the Profeſſors, grew angry, and ſought to give all the Moleſtation and Trouble they could to them; for which Purpoſe they employed Perſons of mean and baſe Condition, perpetually to attend the Lectures, not to reap any Advantage thence, or even to ſatisfy any Curioſity, but to obtain Matter for Calumny or Complaint, and to give Notice if any blameable Omiſſion ſhould happen: And theſe Perſons Behaviour was ſuitable to the Deſign they were ſent to purſue, being always tumultuous and rude, and ſometimes abuſive to ſome of the Profeſſors, during the Time of their performing their Duty. The Profeſſors might have taken juſt Exception to ſuch an Audience, or have refuſed to read to Perſons ſo unqualified as they were: However, they never omitted their Lectures on this Account, but continued in the conſtant Diſcharge of their Duty, to the Diſappointment of their Adverſaries, who wanted nothing more than a juſt Occaſion of Complaint; but as they could find no Neglect in the Profeſſors of their real Duty, they had Recourſe to an imaginary one, demanding of the Profeſſors to read Lectures on Holidays; nay, of the *Divinity* Profeſſor to read on *Sundays*: This they afterwards carried ſo far, as to inſiſt on Lectures every Day in the whole Year. The Profeſſors refuſing Compliance with theſe Demands, their Adverſaries had Recourſe to Clamour and Noiſe; they printed Repreſentations and Advertiſements, that ſuch Lectures were to be read on ſuch Days, namely, on Holidays, when they knew no Lectures would be read, and paſted theſe up and down in the moſt publick Places, and by other Means diſperſed them, and thus drew many Strangers thither, who being diſappointed, and not knowing the Uſage and Cuſtom of the Place, were drawn in to join with them in their unreaſonable Clamours: And among theſe were ſeveral Perſons of good Faſhion and Education; ſuch, whoſe Attendance might have been a Credit and Reputation to the Profeſſors, had they not fallen into the Prejudices before-named, and with great Zeal joined in the groundleſs Demand of Lectures every Day in the Year, inſtead of the known Duty of Reading them only in the Term Times. The Profeſſors refuſing to depart from what had been ever the Cuſtom of the College, were menaced with Complaints to be made to the Committee for *Greſham* Affairs; and if Redreſs was not to be had there, of farther appealing to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen. And to make theſe Complaints more effectual, and purſue them with greater Vigour, the Complainants ſelected a Number from among themſelves, to meet and conſider how to carry on theſe Deſigns; at which Meetings they diligently went thro' the Founder's Will, to ſee if any thing was omitted that they could charge the Profeſſors with, and there finding the Expreſſion of, *Studying and Reading daily*, they fixed upon this laſt Word, and obſtinately contended that nothing elſe was, or could be meant by it, than every Day in the Year; they likewiſe found Fault with the cuſtomary Hour of Reading, (two o'Clock) as unſeaſonable for them to attend, it falling at the Time of their Dinner. This was the Original and Progreſs of their Complaints, which they carried on farther, by uſing great Induſtry to get Hands to an Inſtrument, ſetting forth theſe Grievances, in order to be preſented to proper Authority to obtain Redreſs; and accordingly Petitions were delivered in to this Effect, both to the Court of Aldermen, and Grand Committee for *Greſham* Affairs.

The Profeſſors proved, by ſufficient Authorities, That from the firſt Inſtitution, to the preſent Time of the Diſpute, theſe Lectures were read only in Term Times. The firſt Author mentioned for Proof hereof, was Dr. *Gwinne*, in his *Orationes Duæ*; he was, as is before obſerv'd, choſen Profeſſor of Phyſick at the firſt Election, and was directed to begin his Lectures in *Trinity* Term 1597. The ninth Lecture that he read is printed, and bears this Title, *Prælectio nona, cum reſumerentur Lectiones poſt Natalitia. The ninth Lecture, read when the Time of Reading came on again after* Chriſtmas. The Profeſſors obſerved, from this Citation, that Dr. *Gwinne* beginning his Lectures in *Trinity* Term 1597, and his ninth Lecture coming after *Chriſtmas*, in *January*, that is, in *Hilary* Term 1597-8, he could only have read in the Term Times: For juſt as in the then preſent Year 1706, ſo in that Year 1597, there would fall three *Saturdays* (which are the *Phyſick* Lecture Days) in *Trinity* Term, and five *Saturdays* in *Michaelmas* Term, ſo that he read eight Lectures only in 1597; there being juſt eight *Saturdays* within thoſe Terms, and no more; and conſequently the ninth Lecture muſt fall on the firſt Reading Time after *Chriſtmas*; that is, on the firſt *Saturday* in *Hilary* Term in 1597-8, exactly, as he ſays it did, in the Inſcription of his Lecture juſt now quoted. To this evident Proof the Profeſſors added the Citations from the other Parts of Dr. *Gwinne*'s Book.

The next Author the Profeſſors cited, was Mr. *Stow*, whoſe Survey was written in the Year 1598, the very Year after the firſt Inſtitution of theſe Lectures; and he ſays, *Page* 57, *Line* 32, of his firſt Edition, as he does alſo in the ſecond Edition, corrected and amended by himſelf, and publiſhed in the Year 1603, *Page* 76, *Line* 5; *Theſe Lectures are read Daily*, Sundays *excepted, in the Term Time, by every one on his Day*, &c. and from thence they inferred, That the Words to *read Daily*, in the Founder's Will, might be either underſtood in the Senſe of the Univerſities before-mentioned, or elſe in this of Mr. *Stow*, That *each Lecturer ſhould read on his particular Day aſſigned him in the Week*; that ſo the Auditors, who had a Mind to attend any particular Science, might know on what Day to come, and not be diſappointed.

The next Author was Sir *George Buck*, in his Treatiſe *concerning the three Univerſities of* England, annexed to *Stow*'s Chronicle, and dedicated to the Lord Chief Juſtice *Coke* printed in the Year 1612, within fifteen Years of the Founding the Lectures; and he ſays, *Page* 980, *Line* 35. *And theſe Lectures, viz. in* Greſham *College, muſt be read only in the Term Time.*

The next Author mentioned, was the Editor of the third Edition of *Stow*, *Anthony Monday*, before cited, which he publiſhed in 1618, one and twenty Years after the Founding the Lectures, and he ſays, *Page* 123, *Line* 26, *That their Lectures were read daily in the Term Times.* The Profeſſors obſerved, That this Author had been ſix and twenty Years one of the City Servants, in ſundry Employments, had Encouragement from the whole Court of Aldermen, and Orders for the Peruſal of whatever Helps he wanted, and that this Work was by them approved when finiſhed, which coſt him twelve Years Time in compiling; that therefore, he neither wanted Means of Knowledge, nor refuſed Induſtry for the obtaining it.

The next Author was Dr. *Holdſworth*, who was choſen *Divinity* Profeſſor in *Greſham-College* in 1630, thirty three Years after the firſt Inſtitution; and his *Divinity* Lectures were publiſhed in 1661, by Biſhop *Pearſon*. Dr. *Holdſworth* tells his Auditors, *It was three whole Months ſince his laſt Reading.* Again, *That thoſe Lectures had been omitted for theſe three Months.* Again, he concludes his Lecture with telling them, *He ſhould not read till that Day three Weeks, becauſe the following* Monday *was a State Holiday, and the* Monday *after that, a Church Holiday.* At the End of another Lecture, he ſays, *He is ſorry he is forced to break off abruptly in his Diſcourſe, which muſt be the Work of the next Term.* And again, he refers his Audience for the Remainder of the Argument to the *next Term*; and more to the ſame Purpoſe: And this Author continued *Divinity* Profeſſor for nine or ten Years, with the greateſt Applauſe. The next Author was *Howell's Londinopolis*, who publiſh'd his Work in 1657, ſixty Years after the firſt Inſtitution: And he ſays, *Page* 21, *Line* 29, *Theſe Lectures are to be read every Day in the Week in Term Time.* The Profeſſors were ready with Proof, that likewiſe ever ſince the Reſtoration, the Lectures were only read in the *Term Time*; and among other Inſtances of this Practice, they had the Example of the moſt celebrated Dr. *Iſaac Barrow*, who was choſen *Geometry* Profeſſor in *Greſham-College* in the Year 1662; being, at the ſame Time, Fellow of *Trinity-College* in *Cambridge*: All the while he continued *Geometry* Profeſſor in *Greſham-College*, he was Fellow of *Trinity*; and as he read his Lectures in *Term Times* in *Greſham-College*, ſo in the Vacation Times, he went down to *Cambridge*, and attended his Duty and Fellowſhip there: But this, and the reſt of their Proofs thereof, were not produced before the Committee, becauſe the Petitioners were willing to allow, that *Termly Readings* only had been the Cuſtom and Practice in *Greſham-College*, ever ſince the Reſtoration.

When the Profeſſors had given in this Proof, they obſerved, that the Argument by them offered, was of the ſtrongeſt Nature, becauſe it proved that reading the Lectures (*in Term Times only*) was the Original Practice enjoyn'd by the firſt Truſtees, taken up by the firſt Profeſſors, and followed by their Succeſſors in all Times, that therefore this Practice could be no Corruption crept in by Degrees, either thro' the Sloth of the Profeſſors, or the Connivance of the Truſtees; but was founded in and continued by the full and free Approbation or Conſent of both. They argued farther, That the firſt Truſtees and Profeſſors could not poſſibly be ignorant of that Expreſſion in the Founder's Will, that ſay, *The Profeſſors are to inhabit, ſtudy, and read Daily*, becauſe that Part of the Will is, at all Elections, read to the Perſons elected, in the Preſence of the Electors, and if ſo, it was not conceiveable that the firſt Truſtees could underſtand the Word *Daily*, in the Senſe of the Petitioners, to mean every Day in the Year, ſince they were ſo deſirous of diſcharging their Conſciences faithfully, as their Letter before-mentioned ſhews them to be; it is hardly poſſible they could ſit down quiet and unconcerned, when they ſaw the firſt Profeſſors begin and continue to read only in Term Time, in direct and open Violation of the Founder's Will, much leſs could they ever have been brought to give their Direction, or even Conſent, that they ſhould do ſo, nor can it be believed, that, had the firſt Profeſſors thus underſtood the Word *Daily* to mean, they could ever have began and continued a Practice directly contrary to their Duty, unleſs they be ſuppoſed to have been Men of the moſt profligate and ſhameleſs Character poſſible, the very Reverſe of which they had, as is before ſeen of Dr. *Gwinne*, and might eaſily be proved of the other Six. In the Concluſion, the Profeſſors brought in the Books they cited, in order to ſubmit their Citations to Examinations, and then called on the Petitioners to ſhew ſo much as one Proof or Evidence to the contrary.

The Petitioners, who had in their Plea and in their printed Papers aſſerted, that at the original Inſtitution, the Profeſſors read every Day in the Year, and amongſt theſe Profeſſors, which they aſſerted did thus read, had named Dr. *Gwinne* and Dr. *Holdſworth*, &c. and had, with all Aſſurance, ſaid, that their printed Works intimated as much (the direct contrary to which is true) and had farther laid down, that the Interruption of theſe every Day Readings was owing to the Civil War Time, to the great Sickneſs, or to the Fire of LONDON, thought fit no longer to inſiſt on theſe Pretences, but fell to vilify and depreciate the Characters of the Authors quoted. Mr. *Stow*, they ſaid, might eaſily be convicted of Falſhood, and miſtake even in what he writes concerning this Matter: His Authority was never admitted in any Cauſe or Court: He and the others were antiquated Authors. As for Dr. *Holdſworth*, he ſpoke in his own Cauſe, and might be convicted of Partiality, *&c.* and this laid the Profeſſors under a Neceſſity of doing a needleſs Work, of juſtifying the Reputation of Mr. *Stow*, which, till that Time, had never been queſtioned; and the rather becauſe one or two of the Committee ſpoke with Contempt of him, as an old, neglected, uſeleſs Author. The Profeſſors referred themſelves to Dr. *Nicholſon*, then Dean, and afterwards Biſhop of *Carliſle*, who gives the following Character of Mr. *Stow* and his Book, in his *Hiſtorical Library*, then printed in *Octavo*, but ſince, in 1714, in *Folio*. He ſays, *Page* 18, "*John Stow* wrote and publiſh'd *A Survey of* LONDON. —— The whole is collected out of our beſt Hiſtorians and moſt authentick Records, and diſcovers a great deal of Induſtry and Accuracy in the worthy and honeſt Author." And again, he ſays, *Page* 72, "Induſtrious *John Stow* deſerves to be remembred with Honour: He was a Member of the Merchant-Taylors Company in LONDON, and a ſpecial Benefactor to that City, in inquiring after and preſerving its Antiquities and Records. He travell'd thro' a good Part of *England* in Search after the Manuſcript Hiſtorians, in the Libraries of our Cathedral Churches, and was very exact and critical in his Collections, and ſpent above forty Years in theſe Studies. He always proteſted (and we may take his honeſt Word for it) that he never was ſway'd by Favour or Fear in any of his Writings; but that he had impartially, to the beſt of his Knowledge, delivered the Truth. This good Opinion the greateſt of our Hiſtorians ſeem to have of him, ſince even Sir *Francis Bacon*, and Mr. *Cambden*, (not to mention others of leſs Repute) have boldly taken ſeveral Things upon his ſingle Credit.

As to the next Author, Sir *George Buck*, quoted by them, he was not only a Man of Credit, but of Quality, being both one of the Gentlemen of the King's Privy Chamber, and alſo Maſter of the Revels: This his Work he delivered to the Lord Chief Juſtice *Coke*, and dedicated it to him, leaving the Manuſcript to be diſpoſed of at his Lordſhip's Pleaſure. The Lord Chief Juſtice was ſo well ſatisfied of his Integrity and his Ability, that he himſelf directed the Printing it, giving his Allowance for its Publication, and under his Hand giving his ſpecial Commendation and Approbation of it, as of a Work worthy the publick Light.

What Character Mr. *Monday*'s Work, which was the next Author quoted, deſerves, is mentioned before. The Profeſſors on this Head took Notice, how ſtrange a Thing it was to make the Antiquity of theſe Authors an Exception to their Teſtimony, becauſe their being old Authors gave their Evidence the greateſt Strength, ſince they wrote of Things within their own Knowledge, and of Times in or very near to which themſelves liv'd.

The next Author, who was quoted by the Profeſſors, was Dr. *Holdſworth*, a Man of the ſtricteſt Virtue, and moſt unſullied Reputation, though, at Random, his Character was excepted againſt, as is ſaid before, by the Petitioners. He was, as the eminent Biſhop *Pearſon* tells us, the moſt celebrated Preacher of his Time, being Miniſter of St. *Peter*'s *Poor* in *Broadſtreet*, to which Living he was preferred in 1623 or 1624. He was a moſt faithful Paſtor of his Pariſh, and a moſt conſcientious Man; inſomuch, that when the great Sickneſs happened in 1625, he refuſed to go into the Country, as moſt others did, but lived in his Pariſh, and conſtantly viſited the Sick, deſpiſing the Contagion, and preferring the Diſcharge of his Duty to the Safety of his Perſon. In the Year 1630, he was, without making any Intereſt, or uſing any Solicitation (ſo great was his Reputation) choſen *Divinity* Profeſſor in *Greſham-College*, of which he was a great Ornament nine or ten Years. He was a Perſon that ſo exactly adhered to his Duty, and ſo fearful of acting in the leaſt againſt his Conſcience, that in the Beginning of the Rebellion he was ſequeſtered, plundered, and impriſoned four Years in the Tower, after which Time he was releaſed; in every Part of his Life, being of an unblameable Carriage and a moſt holy Converſation. In ſhort, he was, as Biſhop *Brownrig* aſſures us, a moſt excellent Preacher, a moſt faithful Interpreter of Scripture, a Contemner of Riches, a moſt charitable Man, of ſtrict Morals, and one of a moſt holy Life. This was the Character of thoſe Men, whom the Petitioners repreſented as Men of no Weight, of no Principles, nay of Falſhood and Partiality.

From thus ſupporting the Characters of the Authors cited by them, the Profeſſors proceeded to juſtify themſelves, as to the other Parts of the Charge againſt them. As to the not reading on Holidays, they inſiſted on their ſuperior Obligation to attend their Duty at Church, as alſo on the perpetual Practice of the Univerſities, and of all their Predeceſſors, who never read Lectures on Holidays; an early Proof of which is found in Dr. *Holdſworth*, who ſays, as is before-mentioned, *He ſhould not read till that Day three Weeks, becauſe the following* Monday *was a State Holiday, and the* Monday *after that, a Church Holiday.* And in this Matter the Truſtees were ſo far ſatisfied, that in their Order, preſently to be mentioned, they did not comply with the Petitioners in this Point, in directing Lectures to be read on Holidays. As to the not reading in broken Weeks, the Profeſſors juſtified that from the Practice likewiſe of their Predeceſſors, and alſo produced Letters from both the Univerſities, proving, that the *Divinity* Profeſſor always opened the Term. As to the laſt Part of the Complaint, the Unreaſonableneſs of the Hours, the Profeſſors were indifferent whether they remained the ſame, or were altered.

After both the Petitioners and Profeſſors were withdrawn, the Truſtees, after a long Debate, made an Order, dated *October* 4, 1706: The Preamble of which declares, *That Application had been made by ſeveral Citizens and others, in relation to the Lectures at* Greſham-College, *ſetting forth, that the ſaid Lecturers did not duly perform their Readings in Term Time, for that if any Term did not begin on a* Monday, *that was taken for a broken Week, and no Lecture that Week; and in like Manner, if any Term did not end on a* Saturday, *that was taken for a broken Week, and no Lecture performed; whereby the Inhabitants of this City, and others, were much hindered of the Benefit which they might reap by the ſaid Lectures.* Wherefore they do Order and Direct, *That for the Future, thoſe Lectures ſhall be performed, by the ſeveral Profeſſors, on ſuch Days of the Week as they now read in their ſeveral Sciences, at four Terms in every Year, as followeth,* viz. *The firſt Term to begin the* Monday *before* Michaelmas *Term of the Common Law, and to end with that Term. The ſecond Term to begin the* Monday *before* Hilary *Term, and to end with that Term. The third Term to begin the* Monday *Se'n-night after* Eaſter-Day, *and to end with* Eaſter *Term. The fourth Term to begin the* Monday *before* Trinity *Term, and to continue for one whole Month,* viz. *eight and twenty Days: And farther, it is ordered by the Committee, That the ſaid Lecturers do begin to read their ſeveral Lectures at nine of the Clock in the Forenoon, and three in the Afternoon preciſely.* This Order likewiſe ſets forth, that it was made after conſulting the Founder's Will, and Articles that were made ſoon after the Truſt came to the City and Company: The Profeſſors comply'd with this Order, with Reſpect to the broken Weeks and Hours of Reading, but finding the Order direct them to read out of the Term, contrary to all Cuſtom and Uſage, and this alſo by Virtue of ſuch Articles or Orders, as were never looked upon to have any legal Authority or Force, they went to Counſel, and were adviſed not to charge themſelves with any new Duties, nor ſubmit to the Authority of ſuch Articles, as they had good Reaſon to believe were never duly ſigned, or legally ratified, wherefore the greateſt Part of the Profeſſors drew up a Paper, and waited on Sir *Thomas Rawlinſon*, the Chairman of the Committee, with it, which was as follows: *Reaſons why the Profeſſors have not, in all Points, complied with the Order of the Honourable Committee, dated* October 4, 1706. *Firſt*, "We are, at our being choſen into our reſpective Places, directed to perform our Duty, according to the Cuſtom and Practice of the Place. *Secondly*, We are able to give unqueſtionable Proof, that the Cuſtom has been, without any Interruption, to read only in Term Time, and ſince it has been ſo, we are adviſed to be very careful how we charge ourſelves, or our Succeſſors with unneceſſary Burthens. *Thirdly*, We are informed, that the Ground upon which this Order to read out of Term is founded, is taken from ſome Articles which were never legally ratified, or admitted, as legally ratified, either by the then Truſtees or Profeſſors. We therefore, that our Compliance with this Order might not be looked upon as allowing of the Authority of thoſe Articles, and ſo ſubject us to the reſt of them, which, when under Conſideration

“ ſideration appeared unreaſonable, both to yours “ and our Predeceſſors, have rejected it.” The Profeſſors had made Application to obtain an Order to examine theſe Articles in the Original, in the Committee's Books, but could not obtain Leave ſufficiently to inſpect them; however, when they came to the Lord Mayor, with the afore-mentioned Reaſons, why they could not comply wholly with the late Order of the Truſtees, they offer'd likewiſe to give into the Committee their Exceptions to the Legality and Validity of theſe Articles or Orders, in Subſtance as follows:

Firſt, They had this to offer, namely, That none of their Predeceſſors ever acknowledged the Validity of theſe Articles, or owned the Obligation of them, becauſe they, from the Beginning, acted quite otherwiſe than theſe Articles direct. The Articles direct, that the Profeſſors ſhall read three Times in each Week, and that on three diſtinct Days in the Week; but it has been proved, that from the very Beginning, the Profeſſors never have read otherwiſe than twice in the Week, and that both Times on the ſame Day. Again, the Articles direct, that the Profeſſors ſhould live and diet at a common Table, to be kept at a common Charge, but the Profeſſors never had any ſuch common Table, as Dr. *Gwinne* ſays, in his afore-mentioned Book, where, ſpeaking of the Profeſſors living together, he ſays, They live not together ſo as to have Commons at one Table. And as their Manner of living together, was altogether different from what theſe Articles direct, ſo alſo was their Method of Reading their Lectures; for none of all the Profeſſors Lectures that have ever yet appeared in Print, have followed the Method directed by theſe Articles. The Articles ſay, that the *Phyſick* Profeſſor ſhall follow the Method of *Fernelius*, by Reading *Phyſiology*, then *Pathology*, and laſtly, *Therapeuticy*, but Dr. *Gwinne*, the firſt *Phyſick* Lecturer, read upon the Aphoriſms of *Hippocrates*, and Dr. *Winſton*, who was choſen in *1616*, eight Years after Dr. *Gwinne*, read *Anatomical* Lectures only. The ſame Difference may be ſeen between what theſe Articles direct the *Divinity* Profeſſor, and what Method Dr. *Holdſworth* follow'd in his *Divinity* Lectures, before quoted, and ſo between what the Articles direct the *Geometry* Profeſſor, and what Method Dr. *Barrow* and Dr. *Hooke* followed in their Lectures, now printed. From all which it is plain, that the Profeſſors altogether neglected the Direction of theſe Articles, or Orders, as well in the Method of their Reading, as in the Manner of their Living, and therefore could never believe them to have any obligatory Force, or be of any Authority whatſoever.

Secondly, The Profeſſors had this farther Conſideration to offer, That theſe Articles were ſo far from being legally ratified, that they were never duly conſider'd, being not ſo much as even conſiſtent with themſelves. For Inſtance, when they ſpeak of the Times of all the Profeſſors Readings in general, they make five Terms of Reading, but when they ſpeak of the particular Profeſſors Times of Reading, they make but four Terms of Reading; but farther, they enjoin what it is impoſſible the Profeſſors ſhould comply with, becauſe the Amount of their Incomes could never defray the Expence that their Profeſſorſhips muſt put them to, if the Directions of theſe Orders be comply'd with, ſince 50 *l.* a-piece is the whole of their Salaries, out of which it is impoſſible to ſupport themſelves, their private Servants, and likewiſe publick ones, for the Hall, the Kitchen and Cellar, and farther, for an hoſpitable Entertainment for Strangers; all which Expences theſe Articles direct, and beſides the *Muſick* Profeſſor's Proportion to this Charge, he muſt, according to theſe Orders, be ſingly at the Expence of Seventy-five publick Conſorts every Year, of Vocal or Inſtrumental Muſick, which if properly perform'd, would ſo far exceed the Salary of one Profeſſor, that it would hardly be ſupported by the Income of all ſeven. Again, a farther Proof, that theſe Articles are not Authoritative, might be taken from hence, that whereas the Profeſſors at every one of their Elections, have the Founder's Will, ſo much of it as concerns them, read over to them, to which they give their ſolemn Promiſe to conform themſelves, ſo if they were obliged to any Compliance with the Directions of theſe Articles, that Part of them that concerns the common Duties of all the Profeſſors, as well as what belongs to the particular Duty of each Profeſſor, would at leaſt be read to them, if not a Copy thereof be directed to be given them, at their Elections; but inſtead thereof, the Profeſſors, tho' they ſometimes apply'd to the Truſtees for Liberty, to inſpect them carefully, have never been able to obtain Leave for a diligent Examination of them, theſe Articles then to be ſure would never be kept from their Knowledge, if their Compliance with them was at all expected as Part of their Duty. But, laſtly, The Profeſſors were ready to appeal to the Truſtees, whether they had not (at a former Meeting ſome few Years before, at which were preſent many of the Truſtees, and the Profeſſors, living in 1706) themſelves diſowned the Authority of theſe Articles. The Truſtees, not many Years before, held a grand Committee within *Greſham-College*, in the *Muſick* Profeſſor's Lodgings, about the Affair of Re-building the College, at which Meeting, upon ſome Diſcourſe then ariſing, Part of theſe Articles were directed to be read, whereupon the Profeſſors, then preſent, asked of the Truſtees, whether theſe Articles had ever been ſigned by all the firſt Profeſſors, or whether they were legally ratified by the firſt Truſtees? To which the Truſtees anſwered, Not that they knew of, but ſaid, that they were produced as Papers that were very antient. And this was the Subſtance of what the Profeſſors had to except againſt theſe pretended Orders.

THE Reſult of all theſe Complaints and Hearings ended in a fair Juſtification of the Profeſſors. The Truſtees not long after made an Order, that the Profeſſors Salaries ſhould be conſtantly paid them one Year under another, without troubling the Committee from Time to Time for particular Orders. And in the Year 1719, upon the Profeſſors petitioning that the Year's Arrear, then remaining, might be diſcharged, the Truſtees, after ſome Debate, came to a Reſolution, that, tho' the *Exchange* brought them in Debt, yet that ſhould not tend to the Prejudice of the Profeſſors, but the Inconvenience thereof lie on the City, and Company of *Mercers*, wherefore they then order'd the immediate Payment of the ſaid Arrear, and that the future Payments ſhould be made regularly as they became due.

The Names of the preſent PROFESSORS, Anno 1733, *are*,

Divinity,	*John Bridgen*, M. A.
Civil Law,	*John Cuming*, Eſq;
Aſtronomy,	Mr. *John Machin*.
Geometry,	Dr. *Newland*.
Rhetorick,	Mr. *John Ward*.
Phyſick,	Dr. *Pemberton*.
Muſick,	Mr. *Gordon*.

The ROYAL-SOCIETY.

THERE is a more modern College inſtituted for Experimental Philoſophy, called, *The Royal-Society*, founded alſo in the City of LONDON, and a great Ornament thereof. The Meeting of the Members of this Society uſed to be at *Greſham-College*, but is now in *Crane-Court* in *Fleet-ſtreet*.

THE Original of the Society was, about the Year 1650, at *Oxford*, and about the Year 1658, in LONDON, when divers learned and judicious Perſons, of different Profeſſions, uſed to have Meetings together, to conſider, diſcover, and take Account of *Philoſophical* Experiments, Obſervations, and Matters; to view and diſcourſe upon the Production and Rarities of Art and Nature; to conſider how they may be improved, and what to deduce from them for the Benefit of Mankind, and to make Record thereof for future Ages.

SINCE their firſt Inſtitution, they have made a great many very delightful and profitable Experiments, relating to Eclipſes, Meteors, Comets, and other Cœleſtial Phœnomena; likewiſe to Mines and Minerals; to Animals and Plants; to Earthquakes, Fiery Eruptions, Inundations, Mountains, Lakes, Tides, Currents, the Depth of the Sea, with Abundance of the like Works of Nature; they have alſo much advanced the Art of Navigation, ſo uſeful to us, and improved that of Architecture, Civil, Military, and Natural. They have alſo been very induſtrious in promoting the Planting of Trees, as well for Fruit as for Timber, and other Uſes, to the great Benefit of the Nation.

THEIR Experiments have been publiſhed from Time to Time, of which there are now 37 Volumes, under the Title of *The Philoſophical Tranſactions*; and likewiſe an Abridgment of them is publiſhed by Mr. *John Lowthorp*, and other Fellows of the Society, in ſix Volumes in *Quarto*.

AMONG the firſt Perſons that met, which was at *Wadham-College* in *Oxford*, at the Lodgings of Dr. *Wilkins*, late Biſhop of *Cheſter*, were Dr. *Seth Ward*, afterwards Biſhop of *Salisbury*; the Honourable *Robert Boyle*, Eſq; Sir *William Petty*, Dr. *Wallis*, Dr. *Goddard*, Dr. *Willis*, Dr. *Bathurſt*, Sir *Chriſtopher Wren*, and ſome others.

BY theſe Meetings for conſulting the Matters aforeſaid, they gained Applauſe, not only at home, but in foreign Parts, which augmented their Number, eſpecially about the Year 1658, at which Time they had a Meeting at *Greſham-College*; and the greateſt Part of them living in LONDON, they continued their Meetings at the ſaid College, until the Year 1660, being the Time of the Reſtoration of King *Charles* II. ſoon after which his Majeſty was ſo well pleaſed with the Deſign, that he granted them a Charter, bearing Date the 23d of *April* 1663, whereby they were made a Corporation, to conſiſt of a Preſident, of a Council of twenty, and of Fellows, as many as ſhould be thought worthy of Admiſſion, *For promoting the Knowledge of natural Things, and uſeful Arts, by Experiments*; wherein his Majeſty ſtiled himſelf the Founder and Patron, Sovereign and Companion of this Society, giving them Power to purchaſe Lands and Houſes; to have and uſe a common Seal, and Coat of Arms; to have two Secretaries; two, or more, Curators of Experiments; one, or more, Clerks; and two Servants at Mace. He likewiſe gave them Power to make Laws, Orders, and Conſtitutions amongſt themſelves; to have one, or more, Engravers and Printers, with Power to Print whatſoever they ſhall think good of their own Obſervations and Remarks; to take and anatomize dead Bodies, executed by Order of Law; to erect Colleges, &c.

THE Coat Armour granted to this Society by King *Charles* II. is *Argent*, on a Canton *Gules*, three Lions of *England*. The Supporters are two hunting Hounds, Emblems of Sagacity and Search, both *Argent*, and collar'd with Ducal Coronets, *Or*, Creſt, on a Helmet Proper, and a Coronet, as before; an Eagle Proper, ſupporting with his Right Foot, an Eſcutcheon as the Canton. The Motto:

Nullius in Verba.

UPON their firſt Meeting in LONDON, their Number was much increaſed; *Henry* Lord Viſcount *Brounker*, the Lord *Brereton*, Sir *Paul Neal*, *John Evelyn*, Eſq; Dr. *Scarborough*, Dr. *Clark*, and divers others, became Members of this Society, which continually augmented, ſo that at this Day, they are very conſiderable, according to the Liſt we ſhall give our Readers.

The Office of the ſeveral MEMBERS *of this Society.*

The Preſident. THE Preſident is to call and diſſolve the Meetings; to propoſe the Matter whereon to conſult; to put Queſtions; to call for Experiments; to admit of Members that from Time to Time ſhall be received into the Society.

The Treaſurer. THE Treaſurer receives and diſburſes all Monies.

The Secretary. THE Secretary reads all Letters and Informations, Replies to all Addreſſes, or Letters from foreign Parts, or from others; is to take Notice of the Orders, and material Paſſages at the Meetings; regiſters all their Experiments and Concluſions; and publiſhes that which is ordered and allowed by the Society.

The Curators. THE Curators, or Experimentors, are to receive the Directions of the Society, and at another Meeting to bring all to the Teſt, and the Society judgeth thereof; whereby the World may have the concurring Teſtimony of many Perſons, of undoubted Credit, for the Truth of whatſoever they publiſh.

Of the Election of MEMBERS *into this Society.*

THE Manner of electing Fellows, is, according to the *Venetian* Way, by Ballotting. At one Aſſembly the Candidate is propoſed, by ſome who knows him well; the next Meeting he may be put to the Scrutiny, for which the Candidate muſt have the major Number of twenty-one Suffrages, at the leaſt, and then at that, or the next Aſſembly, he may be introduced and ſolemnly admitted by the Preſident: At his Admiſſion, he ſubſcribes this following Promiſe:

"THAT he will endeavour to promote the "Good of the *Royal-Society* of LONDON, "for the Improvement of natural Knowledge.

AFTER this, he may at any Time free himſelf from this Obligation, only by ſignifying, under his Hand, to the Preſident, that he deſires to withdraw from the Society.

WHEN any one is admitted, he pays to the Treaſurer only 40 *s.* afterward 13 *s.* a Quarter, ſo long as he continues a Member; and this towards defraying ſome neceſſary Expences for making Experiments, &c.

THE *Royal Society* for Advancement of this noble Deſign, hath begun a Library, to conſiſt only of ſuch Authors as may be ſerviceable to their Deſign; towards which, the Lord *Henry Howard*, Earl Marſhal of *England*, was pleaſed to beſtow on the Society, his whole Library, then at *Arundel-ſtreet* in the *Strand*, (where this

Society met for ſome Time after the Fire of LONDON) with a free Permiſſion of changing ſuch Books as were not proper for their Deſign; by which Means, and by other publick Gifts of Books, they will have a compleat Library of all that hath been publiſhed in antient and modern Languages, which either regard the Production of Nature, or the Effects of all moral Arts and Sciences.

The CURIOSITIES *of the* ROYAL-SOCIETY, *which are now removed to their Houſe in* Crane-Court, *were kept in a Repoſitory in* Greſham-College, *which was the Gift of* Daniel Colwell, *Eſq*; *Dr.* Nehemiah Grew *has given the following Catalogue of them, in a Volume, intitled,* Muſæum Regalis Societatis.

Several Human RARITIES.

I. AN *Egyptian* Mummy, given by *Henry* Duke of *Norfolk*, in Length five Feet and a half, defended with Thickneſſes of Linnen Cloth, three Degrees of Fineneſs; on the utmoſt Cover is laid a white Paint, the Thickneſs of an Egg-ſhell, whereon are drawn the Hieroglyphick Figures of Men, Women, and Birds, of ſeveral Colours, but with rude Shapes; ſo mean was the Art of Painting among the *Egyptians* heretofore.

THE inmoſt Cover is wrapped round the Head, Trunk, each Arm and Leg a-part, like Swathing-Bands; about twenty of the utmoſt of theſe Folds are lightly tinged, the others more fully with a blackiſh gummy Subſtance, and the Fleſh ſeems to be converted into black Roſin, which being held to the Flame of a Candle, is a little odorous and inflammable, and the Bones are of a black Colour, as if burnt: Whence it is probable, the Way of Embalming among the *Egyptians* was by boiling the Body in a long Cauldron, in ſome Kind of liquid Balſam; but 'tis likely a better Way would be by ſoaking the Body in ſome white Sort of Oil, and ſuch as will dry, made and kept ſo hot as to evaporate the watery Parts, and the Fleſh white and limber, which would be of good Uſe in the Buſineſs of *Anatomy*.

II. THE intire Skin of a *Moor*, tanned with the Hair on, every Part remaining.

III. ALL the principal Veins, Arteries, and Nerves, both of the Limbs and *Viſcera*; the Gift of *John Evelyn*, Eſq; who ſaw them taken out of the Body of a Man, and very curiouſly ſpread upon four large Tables. The Veins and Arteries are very well done, but the Nerves have been more truly repreſented by Dr. *Lower*.

IV. THE Skeleton of a Man, wherein the Number of Bones (about two Hundred and fifty) with their Dimenſions, Figure, and Articulations, are ovious; given by *Thomas Povey*, Eſq;

OF humane Bones are prepared the *Spiritus Oleoſus*, &c. which is of undoubted Uſe in Hyſterical Paſſions.

V. THE Skeleton of a Woman, of equal Height with the former; by comparing theſe together, it appears, that the *Os Ilium* is larger, and more outward, in the Female, for the more eaſy Labour. It is alſo half an Inch broader in the Female, for the better Suſtentation of the *Fœtus* in the Womb. The *Vertebræ* of the Loins are larger and ſtronger in the Male, being thereby better fitted for bearing Burthens; and as in the Male there are thirty two Teeth, and in the Female twenty eight, ſo the nether Chap in the Male is half an Inch broader than the Female, as being made to accommodate a bigger Muſcle for the Motion of thoſe Teeth, and the Angles ſubjected to the *Os jugale*, are half an Inch more diſtant; for that a Man, being fitted in other Reſpects to undergo more Labour, his Chaps alſo ſhould be the better made to eat the more: Alſo the Skull of the Male is much bigger, and ſo capable of more Brains.

VI. A Tooth taken out of the Teſticle of a Woman half an Inch long, pointed like the Eye-tooth of a Man; given by Dr. *Tyſon*.

VII. HAIR taken out of the *Ovary* of a Woman by the ſame Hand; it is Grey, and one Hair longer than the reſt, three Quarters of a Yard.

VIII. A Piece of Bone, voided by Sir *William Throgmorton*, with his Urine, one third of an Inch over.

IX. A Relation of a Bullet voided by the *Penis* with Urine.

X. A Stone voided by the *Penis* of a Man at *Exeter*, given by Dr. *Cotton*, of a Pyramidal Figure, in Length two Inches and a Quarter.

OF human Stones, either of the Kidnies or Bladder, are prepared the Chryſtalline Salt, and the Elixir Medicines.

Of QUADRUPEDES.

XI. THE Sloath: He comes near the Bear Kind, and breeds chiefly in *Florida* and *Braſil*; it is ſo ſlow of Motion, as to be three or four Days in climbing up and coming down a Tree; his Fore-Feet are almoſt double to thoſe of his Hinder.

XII. THE Foot of a white *Greenland* Bear, ſix Inches broad.

XIII. THE Trunk of a Tyger, near five Inches, or from the Goom to the Apex near two Inches, an Inch over, and two and a half about. This Tyger weighed 435 Pound.

XIV. A Fore Claw of the ſame Tyger, in Shape like a Cat's, an Inch broad, and two and a half long. Tygers abound in *Mexico*, *Braſil*, and *Eaſt India*.

XV. A Stone taken out of a Dog's Bladder, given by *Seth*, late Lord Biſhop of *Sarum*, above one Inch and an half thick, two and an half over, and above three Inches long.

XVI. THE great Tamandua, or Ant-Bear, feeds on Ants, he uſeth his Tail for a Cover, which he flings ſometimes over his whole Body, like a Squirrel.

XVII. THE Skull of a River-Horſe, or Hippopotamus. If we reſpect his Figure, he was more properly a River Ox. The ſame Animal, which in *Job* is called *Behemoth*. This Creature, full grown, is four Yards and a half long, two Yards high, and one Yard and a half broad, ſhort legg'd, cloven hoofed, having four Hoofs, a Tail like a Tortoiſe, which he twiſts like a Hog, Head almoſt like an Ox, his Chaps wide, his Eyes ſmall, his Fore-Teeth very great, ſome of them half a Foot round, and above three Quarters long; Rings of his Teeth are believed to be effectual againſt the Cramp. He is found in the River *Nile*, *Bamboth*, and *Cango*.

XVIII. THE Quills of a Porcupine, which on Occaſion the Creature can ſhoot at his purſuing Enemy, and erect at Pleaſure; bred in *India*, *Africa*, and *Æthiopia*.

XIX. THE Flying Squirrel, of a dark grey Colour, about five Inches and an half from his Noſe to his Buttock; this Creature, for a good Nut-tree, will paſs a River on the Bark of a Tree, erecting his Tail for a Sail.

XX. THE Horns of a Roe Deer of *Greenland*, about an Inch long, and half an Inch over. Deer in *New Mexico* are ſo big, that they breed them to draw as Oxen.

XXI. THE Rock Doe, a Creature of admirable Swiftneſs, and whoſe Horns grow ſometimes backward over their Buttocks.

XXII. The Horns of a *Spaniſh* Ram, in Length three Yards, and one Yard between the Tips.

XXIII. The Tail of an *Indian* Cow, its Hair about one Yard and a Quarter long, near as ſoft and fine as Womens. This Cow is worſhipped by the People near the River *Ganges*.

XXIV. The Skin of a young Rhinoceros. This Creature is near as big as an Elephant, but not ſo tall, he will lick a Man to Death by rakeing away the Fleſh to the Bone, with a rough and ſharp Tongue. They breed in *India*, about *Bengall*, and the River *Ganges*.

XXV. The Leg-Bone of an Elephant; it was brought out of *Syria* for the Thigh-Bone of a Giant. 'Tis about one Yard and ſix Inches long, and above a Foot about in the ſmalleſt Part: The Elephant, to which it did belong, might be about five Yards high. Theſe Creatures are brought from *Ceylan*, *Sumatra*, *Cochin*, *Siam*, &c. but they breed moſt in *Aracan* and *Pegu*, thoſe in the firſt Place are moſt docile; the *Æthiopians* behind *Moſambique* eat them, and ſell their Teeth; the *Indians* uſe them to draw and ſhip their Goods. In Winter, when it begins to rain, they are mad, and ſo continue from *April* to *September*, chained to Trees, and then become tame again.

XXVI. A round hairy Ball, near three Inches over, taken out of the Stomach of a Calf, alſo ſeveral others.

XXVII. Half a Fibrous Ball taken out of the Stomach of a Sheep. It conſiſts of moſt fine herby Threads, or Fibres, very compact, covered with a black, ſhining and thin Cuticle; a Piece thereof fired, burns like Match-cord, always to Aſhes. The hair Balls are ſuppoſed to be made by the Motion of the Stomach, as Wool is compacted, by the Hand in making a Hat.

XXVIII. Several Sea and Land Tortoiſe-Shells. The Difference is, that the Sea Tortoiſe, has a more rude and ſofter Shell, and the Feet of him more like the Fins of a Fiſh, as proper to ſwim with, alſo in Bulk; ſome on the *Brazilian* Shore are ſufficient to dine 80 Men, and ſo great in the Iſland *Cuba* as to creep along with five Men on their Backs; he ſquirts the Water out of his Noſtrils like a Dolphin. In Generation the Embraces of the Male and Female, are ſaid to continue a Lunary Month. They are catch'd by being turned on their Backs when they come to the Shore as they lie; they will ſometimes fetch deep Sighs, and ſhed abundance of Tears.

XXIX. The Heart of a Sea Tortoiſe, about as big as a Lamb's.

XXX. The Pizzle of a Sea Tortoiſe; 'tis fourteen Inches long, and two and an half in Circumference, in Subſtance like a Bull's. Great Efficacy is attributed to it, in curing Fits of the Stone.

XXXI. The Egg of a Sea Tortoiſe, white and ſpherical, about the Bigneſs of a Hand-Ball, the Shell rather thinner and ſofter than an Hen's. She lays them in the Sand, where they lie till they are hatched, ſometimes above 100 at a Breed.

XXXII. A Camelion's Skin; it is every where rough, as it were, with little round Bliſters, or Knobs, thoſe on his Head and Back greater than thoſe of his Legs, Sides and Belly, which gives an Appearance of different Colours, *into which*, ſome ſay, *he can turn himſelf*. His Tail is as long as a Lizzard's, but ſlenderer. He is ſaid to live by the Air.

XXXIII. A Crocodile about two Yards and a half long. In the Bay of *Panama*, near the *Iſthmus* of *America*, are ſome, affirmed to be 100 Feet long. This is the Animal which in the Book of *Job* is called the *Leviathan*, falſely taken for the Whale, as *Bochart* hath demonſtrated: They have no Tongue.

XXXIV. Here is the Skeleton of a Crocodile four Yards and three Quarters long. The Head two Feet, the Neck near one Foot and an half; the Trunk four Feet; Tail ſeven Feet; his Teeth about 60.

XXXV. A Scaly Lizzard one Yard and an half long. He is ſaid to be a moſt tame and innocent Creature; he changeth from green to hairy Colour when angry. In *Braſil* are a Sort five Feet long, and being flea'd and ſodden, for Whiteneſs, Sweetneſs, and Tenderneſs, ſurpaſs all other Meat.

XXXVI. A Land Salamander; *Bartholine* tells of one that was kept nine Months without Food.

Of SERPENTS.

XXXVII. A Snake. In *Barbados* there are ſome will ſlide up a Wall of an Houſe; in *Braſil* ſome are ſaid to be 25 Feet long and upwards.

XXXVIII. The Cuticula (or thin Skin) of an *Engliſh* Viper, which they caſt off at Spring and Fall, done in the Space of 24 Hours from all Parts entire.

XXXIX. The Skin of a Bocguacu, a Serpent, of all other Kinds the greateſt, but not ſo venomous as ſome.

XL. The Skin of the Hibaboca, whoſe Bite, of all other Kinds, is moſt pernicious, 'tis healed by a Cataplaſm, made of the Head.

XLI. The Skin of a Rattle-Snake, a Serpent ſo called from the Rattle at the End of his Tail, that of this is compoſed of 16 white Bones, very hollow, thin, hard and dry, and therefore very ſonorous, and the Tail of every uppermoſt Bone running within two of the Bones below it, they have not only a moveable Coherence, but multiply the Sound, each Bone cutting againſt two others at the ſame Time. This Rattle warns Travellers to avoid them. The largeſt are in *Panuco* in *Mexico*.

Of BIRDS.

XLII. A Batt, or Flitter Mouſe, of the *Weſt-Indies*, from his Noſe End to his Anus, near a Foot, his Body near three Inches over, his Head two Inches and a half long, and one and a half over, his Noſe like a Dog's, the End about half an Inch broad, his Ears extream thin, about three Quarters of an Inch long, and as broad, an Inch and a half aſunder, his Eyes one third of an Inch long, he hath 36 Teeth, the Wings extended, are two or three Inches above a Yard wide, from End to End.

The *Chineſes* eſteem them as delicate Meat.

XLIII. The Head of an Oſtrich. It is the greateſt Bird in the World when he holds up his Head and Neck, near two Ells high; he flies not, becauſe his Wings are ſhort, but with the Help of them can out-run a Horſe; a Powder of his Stomach diſſolves the Stone, ſaith *Schroder*.

XLIV. A Caſſowary, the greateſt Bird next an Oſtrich, his Bill almoſt like a Gooſe's, and hath three Toes without a Heel.

XLV. The Head of a Sea-Eagle. The Eagle is ſaid to build Yearly on the Rocks of *Snowdon*, in *North Wales*, and *Anno* 1668, an Eagle's Neſt was found on the *Peak* in *Derbyſhire*, flat, about two Ells Square, and a young one in it.

XLVI. The Bird of Paradiſe; they breed in the *Molucca Iſlands*, and are worſhipped by the Natives, for their Beauty, and becauſe they know not from whence they come.

XLVII. The great red and blue Parrot, ſent thither from *Java*, there are above 20 Sorts; the greateſt called Cockatoone, the middlemoſt, Popinjays, and the leaſt Parroquets, they breed very numerouſly in both the *Indies*, and fly in great Flocks in *Barbados*.

XLVIII. The Bill of a Bird, called, in *Braſil*, *Coa*, in Shape and Bulk like a Parroqueet: He feeds on all Kind of venomous Things, but is himſelf a Cordial.

XLIX. A young Linnet, preſerved in rectified Spirits of Wine ſeventeen Years; given by the Honourable *Robert Boyle*, the firſt Inventor of that Way of preſerving Animals.

L. The Head of the horned Crow, or Rhinoceros Bird, and the Beak, which is a precious Antidote againſt all Manner of Poiſon.

LI. The Leg of a monſtrous Bird, half a Foot long, two Inches and a Quarter about, and hath five Toes, and great black Spurs.

LII. Two Heads of the Groſsbeak; his Beak is ſo ſtrong, that he can crack an Olive Stone.

LIII. A Humming-Bird, from the Top of his Breaſt to the End of his Tail, two Inches; a Bird of radiant Colours: This Bird and Neſt is ſaid to weigh but twelve Grains; his Feathers, ſet in Gold, ſell at a great Rate.

Water-Fowls.

LIV. The Jabirus's Head; he is bigger than a Swan; the Bill is above a Foot and a half long, his Beak bending upward.

LV. The Horn of the Unicorn-Bird; he is headed and footed like a Dunghill-Cock, tailed like a Gooſe, with a Horn on his Forehead, ſomewhat as the Unicorn is pictur'd; his Spur grows on the Fore-Joint of the Wing.

LVI. The Head of a Shoveler; he is like a Hern, only his Bill is flat like a Shovel; he feeds on Shell-Fiſh, wherewith having his Crop full, he lets them lie warm there till they open, and then diſgorging, picks the Meat out of the Shell.

LVII. The Sea-Curlew, whoſe Colours ſo alter, that he is at firſt Black, then Aſh-coloured, next White, after that Scarlet, and laſt Crimſon, which grows the richer the longer he lives.

The Palmipedes, *or Web-footed* Birds.

LVIII. The Phœnicopter; there are many of them in *Peru*, and in Winter in *France*; his lower Beak is longeſt, the Tongue was a delicious Morſel among the *Romans*.

LIX. The Loon; his Legs are broad and flat, his Claws like a Man's Nail, he is as big as a Gooſe; they breed in *Farra* and other *Scotch* Iſlands.

LX. A Shag's Foot; he is a little bigger than a tame Drake; he and the Cormorant are the only Palmipedes that ſit and build in Trees.

LXI. The Pelican; which makes a Noiſe like an Aſs; from the End of its Bill to its Rump, an Ell long, tho' the Trunk of its Body is not a Foot; its Crop extends to the End of its Bill, and, 'tis probable, that the Meat herein warmed, is partly diſgorged by the Female to feed her Young, which might give Occaſion to the Fiction of her feeding her Young with her own Blood.

LXII. The Soland-Gooſe, about the Bigneſs of ours, but larger Wings; ſhe is ſaid to find out the moſt agreeable Fiſh to carry to her Young, by ſwallowing and diſgorging ſeveral. Out of the Fat of this Bird the *Scots* make an Oil for the Gout; their Young are a great Dainty.

LXIII. The Penguin; his Wings are ſo ſhort he cannot fly, but ſwims faſt; they work themſelves, as the Conies, deep Burrows by the Sea-ſide.

LXIV. The Puffin; when they fight, they will hold ſo hard by their Bills, as to break one another's Necks; what they eat in the Day they diſgorge a good Part of it in the Night, into the Mouths of their Pullen.

LXV. The Tropick-Bird, ſo called, becauſe never to be ſeen but between the *Tropicks*.

Eggs, *and Neſts of* Birds.

LXVI. Oſtrich Eggs, about five Inches and a half Diameter.

LXVII. That of a Caſſowary, a perfect Oval, at both Ends alike; Diameter about three Inches and a half.

LXVIII. The Egg of a Red-ſhank, acutely Conical, as big as a Rook's.

LXIX. The Egg of a Swan, with another within it; given by Sir *Thomas Brown* of *Norwich*, who has obſerved the like in Hens and Turkies. It is obſerved, that Nature is ſo intent on finiſhing her Work, that ſhe is oftner known to over than underdo it, as you may find twenty Eggs with two Yelks, or twenty Animals with two Heads, for one that has none.

Also 'tis obſerved, that the Figure of the Egg anſwers to that of the Trunk of the Bird whence it comes.

LXX. Here are ſome Eggs perfectly Spherical; and there is an Account alſo of the Neſts of ſeveral foreign Birds, and ſeveral other Eggs.

Fishes, *Viviparous, or that bring forth their Young alive.*

LXXI. The Rib of a Triton, or Merman, about the Length, but thicker than a Man's; the Fiſh was taken near *Braſil*.

LXXII. A Bone, ſaid to be taken out of a Mermaid's Head.

LXXIII. One Joint of the Back-bone of a Whale; (called a *Vertebra*) it weighs near thirty Pounds *Averdupois*.

LXXIV. The Pizzle of a Whale, in Length above a Yard, and, near the Root, half a Foot round; but its very End ſcarce an Inch.

LXXV. Part of the Ear-Bone of a Whale, as big as a Man's Fiſt, and as hard as any Bone. *Wormius* mentions a Manuſcript, accounting for twenty two Kinds of Whales; and the laſt, ſave one, ſaid to be near a hundred and thirty Ells long; but the laſt of all liker an Iſland than an Animal. In *Iceland* they are ſo common, that the hard Bones are uſed for impaling Gardens, *&c.*

LXXVI. The Horn of the Sea-Unicorn; given by Sir *Joſeph Williamſon*, eight Feet long, ſtrait and white, with ſpiral Furrows; the greateſt Circumference about ſeven Inches: The Horn, with the Fleſh itſelf, is deſcribed by *Wormius* to be thirty Ells long.

To ſhew that it expells Poiſon, he mentions this to be given a Dog, after a Doſe of Arſenick, and to another twelve Grains after a Drachm of *Nux Vomica*, both which lived, whereas two other Dogs, having the ſame Doſes without the Horn, died: This is atteſted by ſeveral Phyſicians of Note. The Sea-Unicorn, he ſays, is a leſs Whale.

LXXVII. A Saw Fiſh; alſo the Saw, or ſpired Snout of a Saw Fiſh, four Feet long; the Fiſh to which this belonged was five Yards, and, had it lived, would have been eight Yards in Length.

LXXVIII. The Head of the Rapier Fiſh; he grows ſometimes to the Length of five Yards; he preys on Fiſhes: The Whale, to ſhake off the Sword-Fiſh and Theſhal, his two mortal Enemies, leaps ſometimes more than his own Length above Water.

This Fiſh is taken in the *German* Ocean, *Black* Sea, and the *Danube*.

LXXIX. The Head of the Manati (or Sea-Cow) like that of an Ox; the Body long like that of an Otter; the two Feet like an Elephant's; ſometimes ſhe is about twelve Yards long, and four broad; ſhe feeds on the Graſs on the Banks of the Sea; calves, and ſuckles her Young, as ſome other Fiſhes, with two Dugs. An *Indian* King is ſaid to keep and feed one of them with Bread 26 Years, in a Lake near his Houſe, croſs which it would carry 10 People on its Back with Eaſe.

LXXX. The Balance Fiſh; his Head like the Beam of a Balance, his Eyes being at the two Extreams; they breed near *Smyrna*.

LXXXI. The Morſe's Skull; he ſometimes grows to be bigger than an Ox, has four Feet, and breeds about the Iſle of *Madagaſcar*.

LXXXII. A Piece of a Morſe's Hide, above half an Inch thick.

LXXXIII. The Male, or White Shark, two Yards long, they are ſometimes ſeven or eight Yards long, their Teeth ſtanding in a ſix-fold Row, and their Throat being as wide as their Body, they ſometimes bite off a Limb, or ſwallow Men whole.

LXXXIV. The Spotted Hound Fiſh; the Female often brings forth twice in a Month.

LXXXV. The Head and Tail of a Dolphin; that, to which this Head belonged, was above two Yards and a half long; he is ſaid to ſwim faſter (by the Help of his Tail) than all other Fiſhes.

LXXXVI. The Skeleton of a Porpus, or Sea Hog; the Bones of the Fore Fins reſemble Hands and Fingers, the Tail Fins like thoſe of two Feet conjoined, he is about one Ell long, the Guts are 11 Times the Length of the Fiſh.

LXXXVII. The Sea-Calf, or Seal; this is about one Yard long, his Fore Feet are fit for going, his hinder Feet like Fins, he is all over Hairy, and Mr. *Ray* ſays, ſome are as big as a Heifer of two Years old.

LXXXVIII. A Sturgeon; he is ſaid to be ſometimes ſix Yards long, has a long Snout, and a very little Mouth, alſo two Moon Fiſhes, and ſome others.

Oviparous FISHES, *or thoſe that bring forth by Egg or Spawn.*

LXXXIX. A Shiphalter; this Fiſh, by the Help of a Coronet, or Sucker, on his Head, can ſtick faſt to a Ship, or even to a Stone, ſo as to pull one of 12 or 14 Pound from the Ground, and is ſaid to ſtop a Ship under Sail, as the Remora.

XC. The Globe Fiſh, like a Hedge-Hog; he is found in the River *Nile*; alſo two Sea Porcupines.

XCI. The Star-Gazer, ſo called, becauſe he looks directly againſt the Sky; alſo ſeveral Coney Fiſhes, and ſome others.

SCALED FISHES.

XCII. The Cucupu Guacu, as the People of *Braſil* call it, two Yards long, his Mouth, open, makes a Circle of about a Foot Diameter, likely the biggeſt of ſcaled Fiſh, except the Sturgeon.

XCIII. The File Fiſh, ſo called from his Likeneſs to a File, if the laſt and leaſt of his Fins be depreſſed, two others will be ſo alſo, but not otherwiſe.

XCIV. The Snipe Fiſh, a ſmall Fiſh, with a long Bill and large Eye Orbits.

XCV. The Swallow Fiſh, ſo called from the Length of his Gill Fins, extending like Wings to the End of his Tail, his Body like a Herring; they often fly above Water to avoid being preyed on.

XCVI. Kite Fiſh, another Flying Fiſh, with ſhorter Wings but broader.

XCVII. The Needle Fiſh, ſo called, as being long and ſmall; and ſome other ſcaled Fiſh.

Exanguious (*or* Bloodleſs) FISH.

XCVIII. Horned Lobſters. All Lobſters uſe their Tail as Fins, wherewith they ſwim backward, reaching ſometimes 10 Yards at a Jirk or Spring.

XCIX. The Claw of a great Lobſter, above a Foot long, ſo that the Lobſter muſt have been a Yard long. *Ariſtotle* notes, that the right Claw of all Lobſters and Crabs is biggeſt.

C. The Preke, or Poulps, they have eight Fingers or Arms, wherewith they ſwim and attack their Prey, and if they are purſued, they preſently caſt forth a black Liquor, and ſo darkening the Water make their Eſcape.

CI. Several Star Fiſhes, all have their Mouth in the Middle, ſome have five Rays, by the Help of which they ſwim very ſwiftly, but there are others alſo with ſix, and with 12 Rays or Arms.

Whirled and ſingle SHELLS.

CII. Several Wilks, one above a Foot in Length.

CIII. The Conical Snails, *&c.* It is affirmed by *Ariſtotle*, that the Rounds in the Wilk's Turban ſhews the Years he is old: A Wilk being burnt, powder'd and mixed with cold Oyl, to the Conſiſtency of Glew, is an admirable Remedy againſt Baldneſs, the Head being ſhaved and rubbed therewith: Alſo Milk drank out of theſe Shells, is obſerved to be good againſt a Chin-Cough.

CIV. The Slick Sailer; two here, one near a Quarter of a Yard long; the Animal is of Kin to the Polypus, famous for the Art of Navigation; he riſes to the Top of the Water with his Shell inverted, and being there returns it, then having a thin Membrane ſpread againſt the Wind for a Sail, two Feet for a Rudder, and two for a Helm, he ſails along, and in caſe of Danger fills his Shell with Water, and ſinks himſelf to the Bottom of the Sea.

CV. The Pearly Sailor, ſo called from his Colour on both Sides, like Pearl; hereof Necklaces are made.

CVI. Several *Venus* Shells, ſo called from their Beauty, the *Italians* uſe them in poliſhing Paper, *&c.* the *Ægyptians* their Linnen, *&c.* good to cure Ulcers in the Corners of the Eyes.

CVII. The Sea Ear, from its being ſhaped like a Man's Ear. The Goldſmiths in *France* ſplit them into thin Plates, wherewith they beautify Cabinets.

CVIII. The Conick and other Limpets, headed and horned like a Snail; they are uſed by our Fiſhermen for Baits, but when they are touched will ſtick ſo faſt to the Rocks, as hardly to be looſed without cutting.

SHELLS, *Double and Multiple.*

CIX. A Sea Wing, a Quarter of a Yard over, and two Feet long.

CX. A Sea Oyſter. *Rondeletius* ſays, that in *India* ſome are 2 Feet long.

CXI. Eſcallop-Shells; ſome are taken near *Portland* and *Purbeck*; *Rondeletius* prefers them before Oyſters; and *Linſcholen* ſaith, That by *Malacca* (in the *Eaſt-Indies*) Shells like theſe are found, that two ſtrong Men can ſcarce draw.

CXII. Black gaping Cockle, ſwimming open on the Water, uſe one Shell as a Boat, the other as a Sail, and ſcour along.

CXIII. Mother of Pearl, ſo called from its Colour; the Shell is ſaid to be found near the Iſland *Borneo*, (in *Eaſt-India*,) ſome weighing 47 Pounds.

CXIV. Great waved Muſcle, three Quarters of a Foot, ſome are a Foot in Length.

THE Natives of *Braſil* uſe Muſcle-Shells for Spoons and Knives, theſe, and thoſe of all Sorts of Shell-Fiſh, being burnt, are of a Cauſtick Nature, their Powder is a good Dentrifice.

INSECTS *with naked* WINGS.

CXV. Several Bees; their under Wings are leaſt, for their eaſier Flying. The Honey-Bag is their Stomach, which having filled more than to ſatisfy, they vomit up the greateſt Part of the Honey to be preſerved againſt Winter.

AUTHORS who have writ on their Policy, Generation, Conſervation, Diſeaſes, and Uſe, are, *Ariſtotle*, *Mouſet*, *Butler*, and *Ruſden*; but what is ſaid of their ſpontaneous Generation is fabulous. The Aſhes of Bees are put into moſt Compoſitions for breeding Hair.

CXVI. Several Sorts of Flies; the Hair of the Head often wet with the Water of common Flies, diſtill'd in *Balneo Mariæ*, will grow to a very great Length. Flies ſwallowed, cauſe violent Vomiting; and Butterflies are Diuretick.

INSECTS *with ſheathed* WINGS.

CXVII. The Tingle Worm, that with the leaſt Touch drops a Kind of Oily Liquor from his Mouth, and being bruiſed, yields a fragrant Smell; they are numerous in *Germany*.

CXVIII. The great Bull Chafer, the biggeſt of Inſects yet known; Length of this, about five Inches, over his Back above two Inches and a Quarter.

CXIX. The Toddy Fly, whoſe utmoſt Length is about five Inches, but not ſo broad as the laſt; they will drink themſelves drunk with the Liquor of a Toddy-Tree, whence their Name.

CXX. A Stag Beetle, from his Horns, branched like thoſe of a Stag, his utmoſt Length about three Inches, his Horns wore in a gold Ring, are ſaid to be good againſt the Cramp.

Creeping INSECTS.

CXXI. The ſmalleſt Ant, or Emmet, hardly bigger than a Flea; they are ſaid to build their Neſts with Clay and Lome, as big as a Bee-Hive, in ſeveral Cells; they are numerous throughout all *India*, ſo that they are forced to ſet the Feet of their Cupboards and Cheſts in Ciſterns of Water, to preſerve their Cloaths and Victuals. Concerning their Species, Nature, Generation, Uſe for Feeding Pheaſants, and Partridges, ſee *Philoſophical Tranſactions*, N° 23, and 64. The Liquor of Ants is commended by *Schroder*, for a moſt excellent Ophthalmick (or Remedy againſt Sore Eyes.)

CXXII. The Webb of a *Bermuda* Spider, ſo ſtrong as to ſnare a Bird as big as a Thruſh. Spiders, ſaith *Ariſtotle*, caſt Threads, not from within, as Excrement, but from without. Of the Hiſtory of Spiders, ſee the Obſervations of Mr. *Liſter*, *Lib. de Araneis*.

CXXIII. The Silk-Worm Bombyx; the full Hiſtory hereof is written by *Malpighius*, as to the Manner of his Feeding, the ſeveral Changes he undergoes while a Worm, and while transformed into an *Aurelia*, and thence to a Butterfly, with the Generation afterwards, *&c.*

CXXIV. The Bags of the *Virginian* Silk-Worm.

CXXV. The Palmer Worm, ſo called, for that he has no certain Home or Diet.

CXXVI. The Hair Worm, little thicker than a Horſe-Hair, and about three Quarters of a Foot long; alſo Water Scorpion, Water Worm, and ſome others.

WOODS, BRANCHES, *and* LEAVES.

CXXVII. A Piece of the Wood of the Cove Tree.

CXXVIII. Part of an Arm of the Stinking Tree, ſmelling like human Excrement.

CXXIX. A Piece of Serpent Wood, an excellent Remedy againſt the Biting of Vipers.

CXXX. Part of the Trunk of a young Mountain Cabbage. 'Tis ſaid, by Mr. *Stubbs*, *Philoſophical Tranſactions*, N° 36, That it is one Sort of a Palm Tree; it grows in *Jamaica*, and *Barbados* alſo, where it is confidently reported, there was one of about 300 Feet high; the Sprouts of one Year are eaten both boiled and raw, being good Meat both Ways.

CXXXI. A Piece of a Branch, naturally ſhaped like a *Penis*, with Teſticles annexed.

CXXXII. A Pipe made of a hollow Branch, and twiſted into a looſe Knot, in which one Part of the Branch is incorporated with the other.

CXXXIII. Two large Branches, incorporated in the Form of a Saltire Croſs.

CXXXIV. Two Branches growing together like a long Croſs, or our Saviour's Croſs.

CXXXV. A Palmeto Leaf, one Yard and a half long.

CXXXVI. Another Sort of Palm Leaf, of half a Yard long, and ſeven Inches broad at one End, in ſome Places one third of an Inch thick, of a wonderful Subſtance; Leaves are uſed in ſome Places, where they grow, for Garments, and thatching Houſes, they lop the Wine Palm above two Feet above the Ground, and of the Liquor that runs from it make an excellent Wine, called Mignol, like white Champaign; the fruitful Kinds flouriſh chiefly in *Egypt*, and *Syria*, the hotteſt Part of the *Indies* and *Canary* Iſlands, of which one is the Palm Iſland, the barren Kind in *Italy* and *Sicily*.

CXXXVII. The Palm Net, or Bag, ſome Part of it hath been cut off, yet it is above two Feet long, and a Foot broad at the Bottom.

FRUITS, *as the* APPLE, PEAR, *and* PLUM-*kinds*.

CXXXVIII. A Male, a Female, and a crowned Orange.

CXXXIX. An Hermophrodite Lemon, exhibiting the *Pudenda* of both Sexes.

CXL. Stones of Fruit above two Inches long; the Mamma Stone, two Inches and a half long, and two Inches and a half over; another pointed Stone, three Inches and a half long, and one and a half over, on one Side very convex, on the other almoſt flat; another as big as a Pullet's Egg, many of theſe deſcribed, and likewiſe ſome *India*, *&c.* Fruit.

CALIBASHES, *and ſome other like* FRUITS.

CXLI. Calibaſhes of ſeveral Kinds.

CXLII. A great belly'd *Baobab*, 13 Inches long, one Foot and a half in Compaſs; it grows in *Zeilan*, and in *Egypt*, the Juice thereof is of an acidulated Taſte very grateful, of which the *Egyptians* make much Uſe, eſpecially when they travel, to quench their Thirſt.

CXLIII. The Genipat, about the Bigneſs of a Walnut, it grows on a tall Tree; the Natives of *Braſil* uſe this Fruit againſt Diarrhœa's, and alſo to paint themſelves; they chew the Pulp, and then ſqueezing the Juice out rub it upon their Body, as it dries it turns to a blackiſh Blue; this they do when, on any ſolemn Occaſion, they would be fine.

NUTS *and divers other like* FRUITS.

CXLIV Cocoa-Nuts, three; the biggeſt of them about one Foot in Length, and one and three Quarters in Compaſs; they grow on the Tops of tall Trees in the *Eaſt* and *Weſt Indies*; ſome are Eliptical, other more Orbicular. The Cocoa is one of the moſt uſeful Trees in the World; of the Husk, or Cover, all manner of Ropes are made; of the Shells are made Ladles, Wine Bottles, and other Veſſels, the inmoſt Cover next the Kernel is a pleaſant Meat, and of the Liquor thereof they make a good Drink (called ed *Sura*) and other Liquors, of the Bloſſom of which they alſo make Vinegar in *India*, of the Kernel they make a Milk, which they eat there with their Rice Meat; alſo Oil, both to eat and burn; of the Leaves of the Tree they make Sails for their Ships, Covers for Houſes, and Hats; and of the Wood they make Ships.

CXLV. Several Yecotle Fruits; and,

CXLVI. Palmacoco's.

CXLVII. A Butter-Nut, from the Oil that comes from the Kernel.

CXLVIII. The Purging Cheſnut.

CXLIX. A Vomiting Nut; with ſeveral other Nuts and Acorns deſcribed.

Berries, Cones, Lobes, *and other Parts of* Trees.

CL. The Berries of the Maſtick-Tree; it flouriſhes in *Italy*, *Spain*, and other Places.

CLI. Aromatick (or Spice Smelling) *Indian* Berries.

CLII. A Cane of the Cedar of Mount *Lebanon*; ſome on this Mount are ſaid to be twelve or fourteen Fathoms in Circumference.

CLIII. Several Canes of the wild Pine; of this they make Pitch in *Burgundy*, &c. Shrubs and Arboreſcent Plants.

CLIV. The Berries of the *Indian* Jeſſamin.

CLV. The Beidel Oſſar, *i. e.* The Egg or Cod of the Oſſar; this Shrub grows near *Alexandria* in *Egypt*. One Plant, at an Inciſion of the Bark, will yield four Pounds of Milk, a Drachm and a half of which will purge a Man to Death; but outwardly, is an excellent Remedy for the Itch.

CLVI. A Cod, with the Wool and Seed of the Cotton Shrub.

CLVII. The Roſe of *Jericho*, an Aromatic, found on the Banks of the *Red-Sea*.

CLVIII. Poiſon Berries of *Bermudas*.

CLIX. The Stalk of a Plant like a Net: Prince *Maurice* brought it with him from *Braſil*.

CLX. Several Spikes of Mayz, or *Indian* Wheat; the Plant grows to the Height of ſix or eight Feet, on which Spike grow ſeveral thick Husks, which preſerve it from Birds and Weather; the Stalk and Husk are Fodder for Cattle, the latter are alſo wove into Baskets, and the Corn, while tender, is a pleaſant Food; they eat it when ripe, either boiled or parched. The *Engliſh* make good Bread thereof, (but mix it not near ſo ſtiff as our Wheat Meal) alſo Beer. The *Indians*, who eat it much, are ſeldom troubled with the Stone; but the beſt Food they make thereof they call Samp.

CLXI. A Sort of Mambu, or great *Indian* Cane, of a Straw-colour; ſome of them grow ten Yards high, and proportionably thick, and jointed: About *Malabar* in *Bantam*, the Cane is much uſed in Buildings.

CLXII. The Sugar Cane; alſo the Cod and Seed of the greater Cardamum; it grows in *Java* two Yards high. The *Indians* ſeaſon their Meat therewith.

CLXIII. Paper Reed; it grows in *Sicily* and the *Nile*, three Yards above the Water, which is ſaid to be that which *Moſes* was hid in by his Mother. It was formerly made into Paper fit to write on, and uſed for dilating Fiſtula's, &c.

Stalks *and* Roots.

CLXIV. A Sort of Snake-weed, whoſe Root is uſed for the Biting of the Rattle-Snake: The *Virginian* is excellent in ſome Fevers.

CLXV. The Root Ninſin, much relied on in Fevers in *Eaſt India*, and ſo valued in *China*, that one Pound is ſold for three Pounds Weight of Silver.

CLXVI. The Root of an *Egyptian* Arum; this Root where it grows, is annually renewed out of the Stalk; the *Egyptians* eat it ſeveral Ways.

CLXVII. A Pair of large Ginger-Roots, the beſt grow on the Coaſt of *Malabar*.

Fruits.

CLXVIII. A warted Gourd, (and ſeveral others) this is one Foot in Length, and two in Compaſs.

CLXIX. Alſo the Cods of *Guinea* Pepper, Dog's-Bean and Woad, the Water-Calthrop, ſeveral Sorts of foreign Beans, Peaſe, Vetches, Seeds, &c.

Moſſes, Muſhrooms, &c.

CLXX. About twenty four Species of Moſſes, gather'd moſtly in a Wood in *Surrey*, and given by *John Evelyn* Eſq; and ſome Foreign, Woody, and Cortical.

CLXXI. A great Fiſtular-Muſhroom, given by Sir *Robert Southwell*, half a Cone; the Diameter of the Baſe, near half a Yard, and a Quarter in Height.

CLXXII. A Cork Muſhroom, eight Inches Diameter; Colour of a Cork.

CLXXIII. Kermes-Berries and Cochineal; a Scruple of the latter, added to an Ounce of Saccharum, makes a moſt curious Purple.

Sea-Plants, (*of two Sorts, Woody, and Horny*) *and* Sponges.

CLXXIV. A Horny Shrub, with looſe Branches, a Yard and a half high, bends like Whalebone, and ſtinks like Horn in burning; and (as many others deſcribed) Semi-perſpicuous, growing moſtly in the *Mediterranean* Sea.

CLXXV. A great Sea Fan (ſo in Shape) three Quarters of a Yard high, near one and a half broad; and ſeveral others, like Nets, open and cloſer; they grow in the *American* Sea; they receive their Nouriſhment from the Sea-Water, and ſuch nutritive Bodies wherewith it is impregnated.

CLXXVI. The Horn-Plant, two Yards three Quarters high; at the Bottom, not above two Inches about, whence it grows all the Way to the Top, where it is ſeven Inches in Compaſs. The *Indians* make Horns thereof for Hunting, &c.

CLXXVII. A Tuft of Coralline; the inward Plant is Fibrous: It is eſteemed an excellent Remedy againſt the Worms.

CLXXVIII. Several Sea Wracks; the bearded one grows in *Eaſt India*; of excellent Uſe for making Tinctures, both for Painting and Dying.

CLXXIX. A great Sponge of a flat Oval Figure, near one Yard and a half in Compaſs; and ſeveral Kinds of Sponges. The famous ones are found about the Iſlands of *Fero*.

Animal-Bodies *petrified*.

CLXXX. Part of the Upper-Jaw; and three very great double Teeth, with Fragments of other Bones, (all ſuppoſed to be of the ſame Animal) found ſeventeen Feet Under-ground, near *Canterbury*.

CLXXXI. A petrify'd Crab, very hard, and as heavy as a Peeble; but diſſoluble with Acids.

CLXXXII. A Fiſh Mould.

CLXXXIII. A Stone, like the *Vertebra* of a Fiſh; given by Sir *Philip Skipton*.

CLXXXIV. The Tooth of a Tyger, growing to a Kind of Lime-Stone.

CLXXXV. A great double Tooth, about five Inches long, and two broad, twice as big as a Sea Horſe's, as hard as Flint.

CLXXXVI. The Shark's Tooth, (in every Reſpect like it) yet if it be ſuch, then that to which this belonged, muſt, in Proportion, be thirty ſix Feet long.

CLXXXVII. The Hermaphrodite; a black Stone, not much broader than Half a Crown, diſſoluble by no Acid, accounted an Amulet in Hyſterical Fits.

CLXXXVIII. Several Sorts of Thunder-Stones (ſuppoſed by ſome, to fall with the Thunder) and Helmet-Stones.

CLXXXIX. A Cornu Ammonis, of an Aſh-Colour, about two Yards in Circuit.

CXC. A petrified Oiſter, and Wilk, growing together.

CXCI. A petrified Cockle, immerſed in a Flint.

CXCII. A toothleſs Muſcle bedded in a Lump of *Iriſh* Slate, but not petrified, *&c.*

Vegetable Bodies *petrified, and other like Stones. They repreſent Fruit, Parts of Flowers, Leaves, Branches, Stalks, Trunks, and Roots.*

CXCIII. A petrified Catharine-Pear, or a Stone very like one, natural in Colour, *&c.*

CXCIV. A petrified Damaſcene Plum, of a black Colour.

CXCV. Petrified Nux Vomica, exactly reſpondent to that of the Shop, *&c.*

Corals, *and other like Marine Productions.*

CXCVI. Several Sorts of Coral; a Joint of the ſhallow-jointed Coral, near one Inch and a half Diameter, two and a half long, ſolid, heavy, and white.

CXCVII. The crowned ocular Coral, given by Sir *John Hoskins*. Coral is fiſhed for from the Beginning of *April* to the End of *July*, in the *Mediterranean* Sea only. The Honourable *R. Boyle* affirms, That while it grows it is often found ſoft and ſucculent, (*Kircher.*) That it lets fall a ſpermatic Juice, which propagates on ſteady Bodies. Of Coral, are chiefly prepared, the Powder, ground on a Marble; the Magiſterial Salt, and the Tincture, to good Purpoſe in ſome Fevers, *&c.*

CXCVIII. The rubbled Alcyon, given by Capt. *Tho. Fiſſenden*; it looks not much unlike Linnen-Cloth.

CXCIX. Several Fungites, or ſpongy Subſtances, one given by Sir *R. Murray*; they are found in the *Indian* Sea.

Gems.

CC. A Rock of Diamonds, given by Sir *Robert Murray*; they cut Glaſs very deep and eaſily. The principal Diamond Mines, now known, are four, *viz.* That of *Raolconda*, diſcovered 250 Years ſince; theſe are the cleareſt and beſt. A 2d, called *Gams*, found about 150 Years ſince, ſometimes above 60,000 Men, Women and Children work in it: This Place affords the largeſt Diamonds, but not ſo clear as the others; there was one here found that weighed 900 Carats. A 3d, That of *Govel*, in *Bengala*, they are fair pointed. The 4th, Thoſe of *Succadan* in *Borneo*. Rough Diamonds are often figured naturally into triangular Plains. Diamonds receive no Hurt, but are rather mended by the Fire; ſome being rubb'd, attract vigorouſly, and by Water, made a little more than lukewarm, will ſhine in the Dark, (Mr. *Boyle.*) The Water of thoſe which are drawn not from the Rock, but the Ground, partake of the Colour of the Soil or Ground, and ſome are found as yellow as a Topaz; they are ſplit by a ſmall Wire, daubed with Oyl and Powder of Diamonds, drawn to and fro, like a Saw. Of the Baſtard Diamonds in *England*, the *Corniſh* are beſt.

CCI. Several Chryſtals. A Chryſtal Column, an Inch Diameter, and half a Foot long.

CCII. A Maſſy Piece of Chryſtal, bigger than any Man's Head, very clear, beyond that of Ice, of the ſame Thickneſs, Weight 39 Pounds and a Quarter, Avoirdupoiſe. A Drachm of the Powder of Chryſtal, with Oyl of Sweet Almonds, is a preſent Remedy for thoſe that have taken Sublimate, and alſo for Bilious and Chylous Diarrhæas; when calcin'd (by ſome called *Pulvis Cæſaris*) of excellent Uſe againſt the Epilepſy, or Convulſions.

CCIII. And ſeveral other Chryſtals in different Figures. Chryſtal grows in moſt Countries.

CCIV. An Amethyſt found growing in *Scotland*, given by Sir *Robert Murray*; they grow chiefly in *India*, *Bohemia*, and *Saxony*.

CCV. Two Sapphires poliſhed into a flat oval Figure; the beſt grow in *Biſnagar*.

The Sapphire (ſaith *Boetius*) being applied to any bruiſ'd Part, prohibits the Inflammation.

CCVI. Several Granates, from the Size of a Pea to a Muſtard Seed. The *Spaniſh* exceed the Oriental of *Calecut*, *Cambia*, &c.

CCVII. Several Topazes; the beſt are found in *India*.

CCVIII. The Agate, ſo called from the River *Achates*, in *Sicily*, near which it was firſt found; they grow in *India*, *Bohemia*, and *Germany*.

CCIX. The Onyx, ſo called, becauſe the Colour is not unlike the Nail of a Man's Finger; here are 11; they grow both in the *Eaſt* and *Weſt Indies*, and *Europe*.

CCX. The Sardonyx, as it were compounded of the *Sardus* and *Onyx*, found in ſeveral Parts of *Aſia*; alſo Jaſpis and Jaſpers, ſeveral Sorts, and Nephritick Stones.

CCXI. The Turcois, as brought from *Turkey*; the beſt are the blueſt.

CCXII. Several Sorts of regular Stones, as the Eagle Stone of ſeveral Kinds, the Male and Female, more or leſs ſolid, from the Bigneſs of a ſmall Walnut, to that of a large Apple; they are ſo called from the vulgar Opinion, That when ſhe ſits ſhe carries it to her Neſt, to keep her Eggs from being Addle: This Stone is found in *Apulia*, *Germany*, *Miſnia*, &c. much accounted by ſome, as an Amulet (or to be worn about the Neck) againſt Abortions.

CCXIII. The Tode Stones, and alſo the Knit Bone; found moſt in *Saxony*, and the *Palatinate*. This Stone is eſteemed for expediting the Coalition of broken Bones; alſo ſeveral Sorts of Stalactates and Belemnites, the Worm Stone, Netted Stone, Bolthead, *&c.*

CCXIV. And theſe more accumulative, as the Grape Stone, Star Stone, Sieve Stone; alſo Spars, or Gem like Stones, as the Silver Ore, Mother Spar, Metalic Spar, Shod, Yellow, Tin Spar, Iron Spar, Copper Spar, Mundic Spar, Talks, and Lead Spar.

CCXV. Bonoman Stone; given in Powder is a ſtrong Emetic.

CCXVI. Slate, waxen Vein Stones, Thrum Stones, and the Amianthus.

CCXVII. The Blood Stone; found in *Germany*, *Bohemia*, and *Sileſia*, among Iron Mines, of a dull red Colour, celebrated againſt an Hæmoptoe, or large Flux of Blood, *&c.* So much for Gems and Stones ſemiperſpicuous.

STONES IRREGULAR.

As Gems *are chiefly diſtinguiſh'd by their Colours, and all other* Stones *regular by their Figure, ſo theſe by their Degrees of Hardneſs.*

CCXVIII. Emery, Smiris; of a kind of blackiſh Iron Colour, the hardeſt of unfigured Stones, and

and is therefore uſed for poliſhing and cutting all Gems, except Diamonds, *&c.*

CCXIX. Flints of all Colours; ſome ſo clear, that Jewellers cut and ſell them for *Bohemick* Diamonds.

CCXX. A Piece of *Egyptian* Marble, conſiſting of blackiſh Ground, as it were, inlaid with little green Pieces, and other Species of Marble.

CCXXI. *Lapis Lazuli*, or Blue-Stone, vein'd with yellow: This Stone is uſually found in Gold Mines in *Africa* and *Aſia*. There are thoſe fixed, which keep their Colour, being put into the Fire: Alſo the unfixed, of which Knife-hafts and Spoons are ſometimes made; but eſpecially that excellent Blue, called *Ultra-Marine*. The Powder is an excellent Cathartic, ſometimes works by Vomit. It hath been ſucceſsfully uſed in Quartans and Malignant Fevers, and yields a Narcotic, or ſtupifying Oil.

CCXXII. Load-ſtone, *Magnes*, from *Magneſia*, a Country between *Theſſaly* and *Macedonia*, where it is ſaid to be firſt found; here are ſeveral, both great and ſmall, one weighing about ſixty Pounds, given by Dr. *Edward Cotton*, dug out of the Ground in *Devonſhire*; it moves a Needle at nine Feet Diſtance: The Power dependeth not on its Bulk, ſome have taken up ſixty, ſome eighty Times their own Weight. It is found true by Experience, that the more they are uſed the ſtronger they attract, and, found alſo, rubbing the Parts attracting and attracted together, effects the ſame.

CCXXIII. Several Sorts of Alabaſter; a Scruple given in Milk, is affirmed to be a certain Cure of a Dyſentery, or Bloody-flux.

CCXXIV. Alſo Drop-ſtone, Gliſts, Soap-ſtone, Pumice-ſtone, Cynder from Mount *Ætna*, &c.

GOLD, SILVER, *and* COPPER.

CCXXV. Gold Ore, and golden Sand, from the River *Tagus*, with a Lump of pure Gold, melted out of the Sand; alſo Grain Gold, taken out of the River *Danube*, and given by *John Vandenbempde*, Eſq; *&c.* The Ductility of Gold is admirable; one Grain is extended to above fifty Inches Square in Leaves; and one Ounce, employ'd in gilding ſmall Hair-wire, will be extended to almoſt a hundred Miles, as Mr. *Boyle* obſerved.

THE Uſes of Gold are infinite; Gold hung over Vinegar produces a Blue, preferred by ſome Painters to *Ultra-Marine*.

CCXXVI. Pure plated and capillary (or hairy) Silver and Ore, white, yellow, blue, purple, green, black, *&c.* For refining Gold and Silver Ore, ſee *Philoſophical Tranſactions*, N° 142.

CCXXVII. Several Sorts of Copper Ore, good for the Eyes; as obſerved of the Labourers in thoſe Mines.

TIN, LEAD, *and* IRON.

CCXXVIII. Several Sorts of Tin Ore; Tin is mixed with Copper in making Metal for Bells, Organ-Pipes, *&c.* Proportion about two Parts to ſeven.

CCXXIX. Several Sorts of Lead Ore, ſome will cut Glaſs. See *Philoſophical Tranſactions*, N° 28.

CCXXX. Lead, beſides its common Uſe, is for refining Gold and Silver.

CCXXXI. Bruſh Iron, Bruſh Ore, mixed Ore, and ordinary Ore.

CCXXXII. Two Bones (Part of a Man's Foot) turned into Iron Stone. A good Account of Iron Mines, publiſhed in the *Philoſophical Tranſactions*, N° 137.

Several Medicinal Uſes of IRON, *or* STEEL, ANTIMONY, MERCURY, *and other* METALLICK BODIES.

CCXXXIII. Styriated (or fibrous) Antimony, grain'd Antimony, and Antimonial Ore.

ANTIMONY is of excellent Uſe for refining of Gold; Founders add a little to their Bell-metal, to make it more ſonorous; alſo uſed in caſting Iron Bullets, to make the Metal run the better: Its cathartic Property was firſt obſerved by *Paracelſus*.

CCXXXIV. Mercurial Ore; with this the Tin-Foil is made to ſtick to the Back-ſides of Looking-glaſſes. It is uſed alſo Medicinally.

CCXXXV. Several Pieces of Cinnabar, or red Mineral-ſtone; Marchaſites, or thoſe partaking of the Nature of Metal; a Fire-ſtone and Mundic (or hard ſtony Subſtance, found in the Tin) Ore.

SALTS.

CCXXXVI. Natural Salt Armoniack; Salt from *Teneriffe*, Sal Gemmæ, Sal Foſſilis, *&c.*

CCXXXVII. Several Sorts of Vitriols, Verdigreaſe, Ore of Copperas, *&c.*

CCXXXVIII. Aluminous Earth; Nature of Alum, ſee *Philoſophical Tranſactions*, N° 103. The Alum-ſtone is found in ſome Hills in *Yorkſhire*, and near *Preſton* in *Lancaſhire*.

SULPHURS.

CCXXXIX. A Piece of opacous, (or dark) yellow Amber, half a Foot long; given by *Thomas Henſhaw*, Eſq; found in *Holſtein*, eighteen Feet under Ground; alſo other Pieces of Amber, ſome ſemiperſpicuous. Amber is found in *Pomerania*, the Coaſt of *Pruſſia* in the *Baltick* Sea; the King of *Pruſſia* farms it out for 20,000 Crowns *per Annum*: It is uſed Medicinally. Oil of Amber againſt *Hemorrhoides*. (Mr. *Boyle*, &c.)

CCXL. Pit Ebony; native Sulphur (or Brimſtone) of ſeveral Colours; and Sulphur Ore. For Sulphur, Copperas and Alum, ſee *Philoſophical Tranſactions*, N° 104.

EARTHS.

CCXLI. Two Parcels of Earth rained on the *Archipelago*, upon the Eruption of Mount *Viſuvius*, *December* 1631; given by *John Evelyn*, Eſq; It began to rain about ten at Night, and continued 'till two next Morning, ſo that it lay two Inches thick on the Deck of Captain *Badily's* Ship, who ſent this Relation: While it rained no Wind ſtirred, and fell in ſeveral Parts 100 Leagues diſtant. See *Philoſoph. Tranſ.* N° 21.

CCXLII. Other Earth rained on *Teneriffe*, of a pale Clay Colour.

CCXLIII. Fine Sand from a Pit near *Buley* in *Kent*. Of this is made the cleareſt and beſt *Engliſh* Glaſs, and other Sorts of Sand.

CCXLIV. *Melita* Earth, *Samos* Earth, Stone Marrow, Boles Red *Lemnos* Earth, Green Earth, Blue Earth, Brown Earth, Black Earth, *Iriſh* Slate, *&c.*

THINGS *relating to* CHYMISTRY, *and other Parts of* NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

CCXLV. The Oil, Spirit, Volatile, and fixed Salts, both of the Serous and Gummous Parts of Human Blood, and that of an Ox.

CCXLVI. The Oil of Tobacco; one or two Drops of it put on a Cat's Tongue, killed her in leſs than a Minute before the *Royal Society*: In Lint, held between the Teeth of thoſe that ſmoak, gives Eaſe, or cures the Tooth-ach, but apt to make thoſe ſick who do not take Tobacco; alſo Oils of Lawang Bark, Camphire, Mace, and ſeveral Salts.

CCXLVII. Sal Armoniack ſublimated, alſo the Spirit thereof.

CCXLVIII. A Phoſphorus (Hermetick) which is a mixed Matter, and being expoſed about half a Minute to the Sun, Day-light, or Candle, or Fire, will ſhine in the Dark for ſome Minutes; this made by Dr. *Slare*. Mr. *Iſaac* experienced, That if he expoſed it to the Light a little before Sun-riſe, it preſents a bright roſy Hue, and advances in fiery Colour as the Sun approaches the Meridian, and after Sun-ſet, declines to a pale Wan Colour.

INSTRUMENTS *relating to* NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

CCXLIX. An Air-Pump, contrived by the Hon. *R. Boyle*, Eſq; an Engine to exhauſt the Air out of any Veſſel.

CCL. The Condenſing Engine, (whereby much Air is crowded into a little Room.)

CCLI. A Weather Clock, by Sir *Chriſtopher Wren*; augmented by Dr. *R. Hook*.

CCLII. An Inſtrument whereby the Quantity of Rain that falls in any Time on any Piece of Ground is meaſured: Contriv'd by Sir *Chriſtopher Wren*.

CCLIII. The Model of an Inſtrument to fetch Earth, and other Bodies, from the Bottom of the Sea; contrived by Dr. *Hook*.

CCLIV A Lamp Furnace, by the ſame Gentleman, deſigned for the Hatching of Eggs, in order to obſerve the Proceſs of Generation, as alſo Digeſting of Liquors. Alſo, by the ſame Author, a Pair of Semicylindrical Lamps, which is to feed the Flame, to ſecure it that it never deſert the Flame, and alſo to keep it of equal Strength.

CCLV. The Model of an Eye, in which the Humours are repreſented by Glaſſes of an anſwerable Figure.

CCLVI. A Burning Glaſs, half a Foot Diameter.

CCLVII. Another, *i.e.* two thin Concave Glaſſes ſet together, and ſo to be filled up with Water when uſed; contrived and given by Biſhop *Wilkins*.

CCLVIII. A large Microſcope with three Glaſſes fitted for all manner of Poſitions; it magnifies to 100 Times the Area's Appearance; alſo a leſs.

CCLIX. An Otocouſtick to help the Hearing, given by Biſhop *Wilkins*; this is of Ivory, there is another of Copper, funnell'd and belly'd in the Middle. A third of Tin, Conical, with a Cochlea within it, the beſt is the firſt.

CCLX. A Pair of Hydroſtatick Scales, uſed to examine the Specifick Gravity of Bodies, *&c.*

CCLXI. A Box of Anatomick Inſtruments, *viz.* Saws, Knives, Chizzels, Forceps, Laver, Tenter, Syringe, Pipes, Probes, and Needles.

THINGS *relating to* MATHEMATICKS *and* MECHANICKS.

CCLXII. A reflecting Teleſcope, contrived by Sir *Iſaac Newton*; one of which, leſs than a Foot long, magnifies as much as another of ſix Feet long, and the Object much more clearly repreſented.

CCLXIII. An Inſtrument for working Queſtions by Multiplication and Diviſion; contrived by Dr. *Hook*.

CCLXIV. A better Sort, made to work in a Coach, given by Biſhop *Wilkins*.

CCLXV. The Model of a Geometrick flat Floor; contrived by Dr. *Willis*.

CCLXVI. The Model of the Hull of a double bottomed Ship, contrived by Sir *William Petty*, with two Heads, two Rudders, two Holds, two Keels, *&c.*

CCLXVII. An Inſtrument invented by Sir *Chriſtopher Wren*, to demonſtrate how far a Ship, againſt the Wind, may ſail.

CCLXVIII. An orbicular Load-Stone, immerſed in the Center of an Horizontal Table, like a Globe, with the Poles in the Horizon, together with 32 Needles upon the Margin of the Table, by which the different Reſpect of the Needle to the ſeveral Points of the Load-Stone, and other Particulars, may be obſerved; contrived by Sir *Chriſtopher Wren*.

CCLXIX. Two Dipping Needles, deſigned for taking of Longitudes.

CCLXX. A Canoo, or Boat, in the Shape of a Shuttle; given by Mr. *Hocknell*.

CCLXXI. A Gun, affixed to an Iron Triangle; contrived by the Lord Viſcount *Brouncker*, for the making Experiments of the Recoiling of Guns.

CCLXXII. An Aſſayer to try the Strength of Gunpowder; contrived by Prince *Rupert*.

CCLXXIII. A Wind Gun; given by the famous Biſhop *Wilkins*.

CCLXXIV. A Gun which diſcharges ſeven Times one after another preſently; given by *Dudley Palmer*, Eſq;

CCLXXV. An *Indian* poiſoned Dagger, Length about 14 Inches, and one Inch broad, the Scabbard one intire Piece of Wood, *&c.*

CCLXXVI. A *Braſilian* fighting Club, of *Braſil* Wood, an Ell long, Diameter at one End four, at the other two Inches and a half, and in the Middle two.

CCLXXVII. A *Weſt India* Target, alſo a Bow, Arrows and Quiver.

CCLXXVIII. A Pot of Mæcaſſar Poiſon, wherewith to poiſon Arrows; given by Sir *Ph. Vernatti*.

CCLXXIX. A *Siam* Drum; given by Mr. *John Short*.

CCLXXX. Aſſay Scales included in a Caſe, with Glaſs Pannels, to weigh with out of the Air.

CCLXXXI. A *China* Statera, by which they weigh their Gems, *&c.*

CCLXXXII. A Pair of wooden Bellows, contrived to ſave Leather; given by Sir. *R. Murray*.

CCLXXXIII. A Rupee, and a half Rupee; (both given by *George Ent*, Eſq;) and ſeveral other Sorts of Money of *Eaſt-India*.

CCLXXXIV. A Saffron Kiln; given by *Charles Howard*, Eſq;

CCLXXXV. A Machine for Plowing, equal Sowing and Harrowing, all at once; given by *John Evelyn*, Eſq;

CCLXXXVI. A Cyder Preſs, contrived by Dr. *Hook*, for better Diſpatch and Breaking of Apples.

CCLXXXVII. A Cup turned out of Saſſafras, and a Box turned out of a Nut-ſhell.

CCLXXXVIII. An *Indian* Pail and Potager, made out of the Bark of a Tree.

CCLXXXIX. An *Indian* Ruſh-baſket, and another made there, of Porcupine Quills.

CCXC. An *Indian* Peruke, made of Feathers of ſeveral Colours, and an *Indian* Mantle made of Feathers.

CCXCI. An *Indian* Bracelet, for the Wriſt, made of the Feathers of the *Indian* Sea Curlew.

CCXCII. A Pair of *Iceland* Gloves and Boots, given by Mr. *Henſhaw*, made of Deer Skin.

CCXCIII. An *Indian* Scepter, made of a Sort of Cane, one Yard long.

CCXCIV. The Fan of an *Indian* King; given by Mr. *Whiſtler*.

CCXCV. Three Landſkips, and a Catoptrick Paint; given by Biſhop *Wilkins*.

CCXCVI. An Inſtrument, wherewith to draw Perſpective; contrived by Sir *Chr. Wren*.

CCXCVII. An Optick Box, uſed as a Help in Drawing.

CCXCVIII. The Pictures of a Muſk Deer of *Java*, of a Baſilisk, a Plant called Minſin, and ſeveral *Indian* Plants; alſo of the Clove, Nutmeg, &c. Trees.

CCXCIX. An armed Soldier, with the Proſpect of an Army; given by Mr. *William Brownettall*, very curiouſly drawn with his Pen.

CCC. A *Jewiſh* Phylactery.

CCCI. Examples of *China*, *Arabick*, and *Malabarine* Letters and Languages.

CCCII. Two carved Shells of Mother of Pearl, where *Andromeda* is chained to a Rock; *Perſeus* on a *Pegaſus*, *Neptune*, *Diana*, &c. are finely repreſented.

CCCIII. Thirty-ſix other Pieces of Ivory, with Images carved on each, &c.

CCCIV. A Box of Cups (Turn'd Work) from *Norimberg*, being 100, one within another, the Bowl of the utmoſt, being about two Inches Diameter; given by *Dudley Palmer*, Eſq;

CCCV. A ſolid Triangle, and the Head of a Princeſs with her Hair, both turned.

CCCVI. Two half Bodies in Armour, and the Head of Sir *R. Murray* in Wax-work.

CCCVII. The Effigies of *John Howard*, the firſt Duke of *Norfolk*, from whom the preſent Duke is the 11th Incluſive; alſo the Pedigree of the Family.

CCCVIII. A *Roman* Urn of Glaſs, with a Handle, above 1500 Years old, given by Sir *Chriſtopher Wren*.

CCCIX. Stones, ſeeming a Sort of coarſe Marble, long ſince found near the Foundation of of *Charing-Croſs*; given by Sir *Joſeph Williamſon*.

CCCX. Moſaick Work, found under Ground in *Holborn*, and near the *Bath*.

CCCXI. Several Examples of Mortars of old Caſtles, and *Roman* Buildings, given by *John Aubrey*, Eſq; for comparing them with thoſe now in Uſe.

CCCXII. A *Roman* Money Pot, given, with ſeveral *Roman* Coins, found in the Year 1651, in *Weekfield*, in the Pariſh of *Hedington*, in *Wiltſhire*, half full of *Roman* Coins, Silver, and Copper, of ſeveral Emperors, near the Time of *Conſtantine*.

CCCXIII. A Burning Glaſs contrived, and given by that moſt excellent Mathematician and Philoſopher, Sir *Iſaac Newton*, Knt. compoſed of ſeven circular fine Glaſſes, each about a Foot Diameter, and a little Concave placed, one in the Centre, and ſix round that, with their Edges cloſe together, ſet in Cork, and all fixed in a Wainſcot Frame, that in the Center, ſomewhat deeper than the reſt; it melts any Kind of Metal, and even vitrifieth Brick or Tile.

The Metal is held in the Focus, 22 Inches from the Centre of the middle Glaſs.

CCCXIV. A Swimming Stone, about one Foot and a half, ſolid.

CCCXV. A Cane, 26 Feet long.

CCCXVI. Alſo a *Pegue* Hat, and Organ, the former of Cane of a red Colour, curiouſly manufactured.

CCCXVII. A Pair of Ox Horns, about two Yards between the Tips, meaſured cloſe to the Scalp; given by Mr. *Houghton*.

CCCXVIII. A Colt with two hinder Legs only, the Skin ſtuffed; here is alſo the Skeleton.

CCCXIX. The King of the Birds of *Paradiſe*.

CCCXX. A *Chuſan* Chair, of natural Growth, as well as Shape, a very extraordinary Curioſity, given by the Lord *Somers*, *Anno* 1702, as brought from *China*; it has the Rails, Pillars or Feet, Back and Elbows appearing on a tranſient View, or at ſome Diſtance finely carved (tho' no Tools ſeems, when you are near, to have touched it) in the Figures or rough Deſigns of Cupids, Crocodiles, &c. The Wood is very hard, ponderous and of a whitiſh Colour, and is ſaid to be the Root of a Tree: Some will have it to be a Tea Tree, but whether its Bulk be not too great for that (as being ſo large that a Perſon of a middle Size may ſit in it) ought to be conſidered.

CCCXXI. An *Eaſt India* Snake, and Rattle Snake.

CCCXXII. A Skeleton of an Oſtrich; a Dog without a Mouth.

CCCXXIII. The Model of the Temple at *Jeruſalem*, given by Mr. *Povey*.

CCCXXIV. A large Cylindrical Piece of a petrified Tree about 14 Inches Diameter, and the like Depth; brought from *Antigua*, and given by *Benjamin Middleton*, Eſq; 1695, &c.

To this Repoſititory many Curioſities, of Nature and Art, have been ſince added by the worthy Members of the Society, and other ingenious Perſons, whereof we ſhall not pretend to give our Readers a Catalogue, which is indeed not eaſy to come at; the Rarities are at preſent in ſome Confuſion, being taken down to be cleaned, and ſet in Order.

There is alſo another Servant, beſides what are before-mentioned, belonging to the Society, who is called the *Operator*, and is to provide proper Matters, wherewith to make Experiments and to expoſe the *Muſæum* to Strangers.

The Time of the Society's Meeting is on *Wedneſdays*, at three of the Clock in the Afternoon; and the Time of electing Members for the Council, out of the Fellows, is upon the Feaſt of St. *Andrew*, the 30th of *November*, in the Morning, after which they all dine together at a Veniſon Feaſt. Of the Council, eleven, that is, the Preſident and ten more, are elected every Year out of the old ones, and the other ten out of the reſt of the Fellows.

The following is a LIST of all the FELLOWS *of the* ROYAL SOCIETY, *in the preſent Year* 1733.

His Sacred Majeſty King GEORGE II.
PATRON.

His Royal Highneſs the Prince of *WALES*.

His Royal Highneſs FRANCIS Duke of LORRAIN.

The Preſent COUNCIL.

Sir HANS SLOANE, Bart. Pr. Col. Med. & Med. Reg. PRESIDENT.

Andrews Joſeph, Eſq;
Carpenter Lord George.
Eames John.
Folkes Martin, Eſq;
Forteſcue-Aland Sir John, Knt. one of the Judges of the Court of Common-Pleas.
Gale Roger, Eſq; TREASURER.
Graham George.
Hadley John, Eſq;
Halley Edmund, LL.D. Aſt. Reg.
Jeffreys John, Eſq;
Jones William, Eſq;
Lethieullier Smart, Eſq;
Machin John, Aſt. Pr. Gr. Secr.
Mead Richard, M.D. Med. Reg.
Mortimer Cromwel, M. D. Secr.
Percival Lord Viſcount John.

Rand Iſaac.
Richmond Duke Charles.
Theobald James, Eſq;
Weſt James, Eſq;

N. B. *This* Council *is to be continu'd till* St. Andrew'*s Day*, 1733.

FELLOWS.

Allen Edmund, Eſq;
Allen John, M. D.
Amyand Claudius, Eſq; Chirurg. Reg.
Arbuthnot John, M. D.
Armſtrong Colonel John, Surveyor-General of his Majeſty's Ordnance.
Atwell Joſeph, B. D.
Ayloffe Sir Joſeph, Bart.
Bacon Thomas, Eſq;
Bacon Vincent.
Balle Robert, Eſq;
Baltimore Lord Charles
Bamber John, M. D.
Banks Joſeph, Eſq;
Barker Robert, M. D.
Barry Edward, M. D.
Bates Thomas, Eſq;
Bathurſt Benjamin, Eſq;
Beard Richard, M. D.
Beckett William.
Beighton Henry, Gent.
Belchier John.
Bentley Richard, D. D.
Bevan Silvanus.
Billers Sir William, Knt.
Blackwell Jonathan, Eſq;
Bogdani William, Eſq;
Boylſton Zabdiel.
Bradley James, M. A. Aſtr. Pr. S.
Brigſtoke Owen, Eſq;
Brown Littleton, M. A.
Browne John.
Buccleuch Duke Francis.
Buiſſiere Paul.
Byrd William, Eſq;
Byrom John, M. A.
Cadogan Lord Charles.
Campbell Colin, Eſq;
Campbell George.
Campbell James, M. D. Med. Reg. Scot.
Carr William, Eſq;
de Caſtro Sarmento Jacob, M. D.
Cavendiſh Lord Charles.
Cavendiſh Lord James.
Chambers Ephraim, Gent.
Chandos Duke James.
Chaſe Stephen, M. D.
Cheſelden William, Eſq; Chirur. Regin.
Cheyne George, M D.
Clarke Samuel Eſq;
Clerk Sir John, Bart. one of the Barons of the Exchequer of Scotland.
Clifton Francis, M. D. Med. Princ. Wall.
Cockburn William, M. D.
Colerane Lord Henry.
Collinſon Peter.
Colſon John, M. A.
Conduit John, Eſq;
Coteſworth Caleb, M. D.
Cowper Earl William.
Craufurd Earl John.
Cruwys Samuel, Eſq;
Cuming Sir Alexander, Bart.
Danvers Joſeph, Eſq;
Degge Simon, Eſq;
Delaſaye Charles, Eſq;
Delawar Lord John.
Dereham Sir Thomas, Bart.
Derham William, D. D.
Deſaguliers John Theophilus, LL. D.
Dickins Ambroſe, Eſq; Chirurg. Reg.
Dillenius John James, M. D.
Dixon William, Eſq;
Dod Peirce, M. D.
Douglas James, M. D. Med. Regin.
Douglas John.
Douglas Walter, Eſq;
Dry Henry, Eſq;
Du Bois Charles, Eſq;
Dudley Paul, Eſq;
Dugood William
Dummer Thomas Lee, Eſq;
Eaſt William.
Edwards Sir James, Bart.
Ellys Anthony, D. D.
Evelyn Sir John, Bart.
Eyre Kingſmill, Eſq;
Fairfax Capt. Henry Colepeper
Fellows William, Eſq;
Foley Lord Thomas
Folkes William, Eſq;
Freke John, Eſq;
Fuller John, Eſq;
Fuller John, Jun. Eſq;
Fuller Roſe, M. D.
Fullerton William, M. D.
Gage Lord Viſcount Thomas
Gay Robert, Eſq;
Georges John, Gent.
Gibbs James, Eſq;
Glover Phillips, Eſq;
Græme William, M. D.
Graham Richard, Eſq;
Gray John
Green William.
Greene Thomas, Eſq;
Guiſe Col. John
Hales Stephen, B. D.
Hall Fayr, Eſq;
Hanbury William, Eſq;
Hanckewitz Ambroſe Godfrey.
Harris Samuel, D. D. Reg. Prof. Mod. Hiſt. Cant.
Haſſel Richard, Eſq;
Heathcote George, Eſq;
Hickman Nathan, M. A.
Hill Thomas, Eſq;
Hoadley Benjamin, M. D.
Hodges Thomas, Eſq;
Hodgſon James, Schol. Reg. Math. Præcept.
Hollings John, M. D. Med. Reg.
Holloway Benjamin, LL. B.
Hope Lord John
Horſeman Stephen
Houſtoun Robert, M. D.
Howard Hugh, Eſq;
Hucks Robert, Eſq;
Hughes Edward, Eſq;
Hunter Robert, Eſq;
Hutcheſon Archibald, Eſq;
Jacobſen Theodore, Eſq;
Jeffreys Walter, Eſq;
Inglis John, M. D.
Jurin James, M. D.
Juſtice James, Eſq;
Kendall John, Eſq;
Ketelbey Abel, Eſq;
Ketelbey Ro. Johnſton, Eſq;
Knight John, Eſq;
Lamotte Charles, D. D.
Mac Laurin Colin, Math. Pr. Edinb.
Lawſon Sir Wilfrid, Bart.
Leyceſter Ralph, Eſq;
Lloyd Philemon, Eſq;
Lobb Theophilus, M. D.
Long Roger, D. D.
Lucas Richard, M. A.
Lucy Sir Berkley, Bart.
Macclesfield Earl George
des Maizeaux Peter, Eſq;

Manningham Sir Richard, Knt.
Markham Sir George, Bart.
Martyn John.
Maſſey R. Myddleton, M. D.
Matthew William, Eſq;
Meres Sir John, Knt.
Miles Thomas, M. A.
Miller Phillip.
Moivre de Abraham.
Moleſworth Lord Richard.
Moleſworth Coote, M. D.
Molyneux Sir Thomas, Bart.
Monro Alexander, Prof. Anat. Edinb.
Montagu Duke John.
Montroſe Duke James.
Moore John, Eſq;
More Robert, Eſq;
Morland Benjamin, Gent.
Morland Samuel, M. B.
Mortimer John, Eſq;
Nesbitt Robert, M. D.
Newey John, A. M.
Nicholls Frank, M. D. Anat. Prof. Oxon.
North and Grey Lord William.
Nourſe Edward.
Oliver William, M. D.
Ord Robert, Eſq;
Oxford and Mortimer Earl Edward.
Paiſley Lord James.
Palmer Samuel, Eſq;
Palmer Thomas, Eſq;
Papillon David, Eſq;
Patoun Archibald.
Paul Robert, Eſq;
Pawlet Edward, Eſq;
Pearce Zachary, D. D.
Pellet Thomas, M. D.
Pemberton Henry, M. D. Med. Pr. Greſh.
Petre Lord Robert.
Philips Eraſmus, Eſq;
Plumptre Henry, M. D.
Pocock Thomas, M. A.
Poley Richard, Eſq;
Pye Sir Robert, Bart.
Ranby John, Eſq; Chirurg. Reg. ad Fam.
Rawlinſon Richard, LL. D.
Rea Lord George.
Richardſon Richards, M. D.
Robartes John, Eſq;
Robins Benjamin.
Robinſon Richard, M. D.
Robinſon Tancred, M. D.
Robinſon Sir Thomas, Bart.
Roxburghe Duke John.
Rudge Edward, Eſq;
St. John Oliver, Eſq;
Sanders Samuel, Eſq;
Sanderſon Nicholas, LL. D. Mat. Pr. Lu.
Sandilands Alexander, M. D.
Savile Sir George, Bart.
Schamberg Meyer, M. D.
Senex John.
Shelburn Earl Henry.
Sherard James, M. D.
Shippen Robert, M. D.
Sloane William, Eſq;
Smith Robert, LL. D. Aſtr. Prof. Plum.
Sprengell Sir Conrad, Knt.
Stanhope Charles, Eſq;
Stanley George, Eſq;
Stanley Sir John, Bart.
Stanyan Temple, Eſq;
Stephens William, M. D.
Stirling James.
Stone Edmund.
Strachey John, Eſq;
Strathmore Earl James.
Stuart Alexander, M. D. Med. Regin.
Stuart Charles, M. D.
Stubs Philip, S. T. B. Archd. Div. Alb.
Stukely William, M. D.
Swinton John, M. A.
Taylor Charles, Eſq;
Teiſſier George Lewis, M. D. Med. Reg. ad Famil.
Tempeſt William, Eſq;
Thornhill Sir James, Knt.
Thorpe John, M. D.
Trevor Lord John.
Tuffnel Samuel, Eſq;
Venables James, Eſq;
Vernon Edward, D. D.
Walker Thomas, M. A.
Warburton John, Somerſ. Her.
Ward John, Rhet. Pr. Gr.
Welſted Robert, M. L.
Wheler Granville, Eſq;
White John, Eſq;
White Taylor, Eſq;
White Thomas, Eſq;
Williams Moſes, M. A.
Wilmot Edward, M. D. Med. Regin.
Woodford Thomas, Eſq;
Woolhouſe John Thomas, Eſq;
Wollaſton Francis, Eſq;
Worſley Henry, Eſq;
Wray Daniel, Eſq;
Wren Chriſtopher, Eſq;

PERSONS *of other* NATIONS.

Ds. Mohammed Ben	Ali Abgali, Mauritanus.
Cyriacus	Ahlers, Hanov.
Caſſem Aga	Algiada, Tripolitanus.
J. Gul.	Alruz, M. D. Hanov.
Johannes	Ammam, M. D. Scaphuſinus.
Nich. Ayerbe D'	Aragona, Princ. Caſſan.
Joſephus	Averanius, Prof. Jur. Piſ.
Jo. Ant. *Comes*	Baldini, Venetus.
——— *Baro*	Baſſand, Sacr. Cæſ. Maj. & Duc. Lotharingiæ Medicus.
H. Berenger de	Beaufain, Gallus.
Jac. Barth.	Beccari, M. D. Ph. & Med. Prof. Bonon.
Bernhardus	Belidor, Prof. Math. Ferenſ.
Johannes	Bernoulli, Prof. Math. Baſil. Acad. Pariſ. Soc.
Vendraminus	Bianchi, Nob. Patav.
Ludovic. Frid.	Bonetus, Boruſſus.
Hermanus	Boerhave, Prof. Med. Ludg. Bat. Acad. Pariſ. Soc.
Dominicus	Bottonus, M. D. Meſſan.
Joh. Philippus	Breynius, M. D. Gedan.
Wilhelmus	Buys, Belga.
Mauritius Ant.	Cappeler, M. D. Lucernenſ.
J. Bapt.	Carbone, Aſtronom. Uliſſipon.

Ds. Jacobus

Ds. Jacobus	Caſſini, Acad. Pariſ. Aſtr. Prim.
———	Caſtel, Mathemat. Paris.
Ant. *Comes* de	Comitibus, Nob. Venet.
Nicolaus	Cruquius, Ludgd. Bat.
Franciſcus	Cornaro, Nob. Ven. Eq. Aur.
Andreas Hen. de	Cronhelm, Hanov.
Nicolaus	Cyrillus, M. D. Reg. Prof. Med. Neap.
Antonius	Deidier, M. D. Prof. Chym. Monſp.
Thomas	Delbene, Florent.
Conradus Det. à	Dehn, S. Rom. Imp. Comes. Ord. Dan. Eques.
——— *Baro* de	Dieſco, Saxo.
Carol.	Dufay, Reg. Scient. Acad. apud. Pariſ. Soc.
David	Durand, Eccleſ. Gallic. Lond. Paſtor.
Rynaldus de	Duliolo, Prof. Med. Bonon.
Juſtus van	Effen, Hag. Com.
Giul. Carlo *Comes* de	Fagnani, Patr. di Sinigaglia.
Daniel Gabriel	Fahrenheit, Gedanens.
Nicolaus	Fatio de Duillier, Gallus.
Dominicus	Ferrari, LL. D. Neapolitanus.
Fr. Wicardel de	Fleury, Eques Sabaudus.
Sigiſmund. Auguſt.	Frobenius, M. D. Franco.
Jac. Croiſſant	Garangeot, Chirurg. Pariſienſ.
Laurentius	Garcin, M. D. Novocaſtro-Helvet.
Claud. Joſeph	Geoffroy, Reg. Acad. Scient. Pariſ. Soc.
Henr. Gualt.	Gerdes, S. T. D. Eccleſ. Luth. Lond. Paſtor.
Hieronym.	Giuntini, M. D. Piſan.
Guido	Grandi, Abb. Camald.
Guliel. Jac.	'sGraveſande, J. U. D. Pr. Phil. & Math. Lugd. Bat.
Petrus	Grimani, Venetus.
Joh. Henric.	Hampe, M. D. Franco.
Laurentius	Heiſter, Prof. Anatom. & Med. Helmſtad.
Freder.	Hoffman, Com. Pal. Cæſ. Prof. Math. Hale Sax.
J. Aug.	Hugo, Med. Reg. Hanov.
———	Heuchere, Med. Reg. Polon.
Johan. Adolph.	Jacobæus, Danus.
Joſ. Nicolaus de	L'Iſle, Prof. Aſtr. Petropol. Ac. Pariſ. Soc.
Antonius de	Juſſieu, M. D. Pariſ. Botan. Prof. Reg. Pr.
Bernardus de	Juſſieu, M. D. Pariſ. Botan. Prof. Reg.
Joh. Georg.	Keyſler, Hanov.
Petrus	Kinkius, M. A. Norveg.
Philippus *Comes*	Kinsky, Sac. Cæſ. Maj. Legat.
Jac. Theodor.	Klein, Reip. Gedan à Secret.
Samuel	Klingenſtierna, Prof. Math. Upſal.
———	Kreienberg, Hanov.
——— de	Lagny, Geom. Acad. Pariſ.
Georgius	Liebknecht, Math. Prof. Gieſſen.
Joh. Henr.	Linckius, Lipſienſis.
——— de	Louville, Eques. Acad. Pariſ. Aſtr.
Euſtachius	Manfredi, M. D. Math. Prof. Bonon. Ac. Pariſ. Soc.
Anthon Adam *Baro* de	Mansberg, Hanov.
Petr. Ludov. de	Maupertuis, Geom. Acad. Pariſ.
Petrus de	Mellarede, Conſil. R. Sardin.
Petr. Antonius	Michelotti, M. D. Trident.
J. Privat. de	Molieres, Prof. Reg. Philoſ. Pariſ.
——— de	Monteſquiou, Præſ. Parliam. Aquitan.
Salvator	Morand, Acad. Pariſienſ. Soc.
Jo. Bapt.	Morgagni, M. D. Prof. Anat. Patavin. Ac. Pariſ. Soc.
Ger. Fred.	Muller, Prof. Hiſt. Petropolit.
Lud. Antonius	Muratori, Biblioth. Duc. Moden.
Ludovicus de la	Nauze, Pariſienſ.
Caſpar	Neuman, M. D. Chym. Prof. Berolin.
Joſeph. *Marchio*	D'Orci, Senat. Bonon.
——— *Baro*	Pfutſchner, Conſil. Intimus Duc. Lotharing.
Joh. Patricius	Piers de Girardin, Pariſ.
J. Ludovicus	Petit, Acad. Pariſ.
Johannes *Marchio*	Polenus, Prof. Aſtr. Patav.
Andreas Michael	Ramſay, Eques Sanct. Lazar. Pariſienſ.
Gio. Batt.	Recanati, Nob. Venet.
———	Roleſerius, Conſiliar. Cæſar. Tranſilvan.
Paulus Antonius.	Rolli, Romanus.
Iver *Baro* de	Roſenkrantz, Danus.
Adianus Van	Royen, M. D. Prof. Botan. Lugd. Bat.
Melchior de	Ruuſcher, Hamburg.
Paulus de	Saint Hyacinthe, Pariſienſ.
Samuel	Scheurer, P. P. Bern.
Joh. Jac.	Sceuchzerus, M. D. Tigur.
Joh. Dan.	Schôpflin, Prof. Hiſt. Argentin.
Albertus	Seba, Amſtelod.
Jacobus	Serenius, M. A. Eccleſ. Suec. Lond. Paſtor.
Jo. Adamus	Stampfer, Stirienſ.

Ds. Jo.

Ds.	Jo. Georgius	Steigertahl, Arch. Reg. Prof. Helm. Col. Lond. Soc. Hon.
	Fredericus de	Thom. Legat. Saxo Gothanus.
	Michael Angelus	Tilli, Prof. Bot. Piſan.
	Bruno	Tozzi, Abbas Valumbr.
	Martinus	Triewald, Direct. Mechan. Regis Sueciæ.
	Nicolaus	Tron, Venetus.
	Otto Chriſtianus	Volkra, S. Rom. Imp. Comes.
	Abrahamus	Vater, M. D. Prof. Anat. Vitemb.
	Joh. Frider.	Weilder, LL D. Math. Prof. Primar. Vitemberg.
	Chriſtian. Frederic.	Weichman, Hamburg.
	Chriſtianus	Wolfius, Prof. Math. Marpurg.
	Philip. Henr.	Zollman, Franco.

We think it not improper to take Notice in this Place, as others have done, of

The learned Society of ANTIQUARIES,

which had great Honour while it continued; but is now extinct.

It was begun in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, by ſeveral Perſons of Honour and Learning, and was called the Society, or College of *Antiquaries*, of which Dr. *Gibſon*, the preſent Biſhop of LONDON, gives ſome Account in his Life of the learned *Camden*, who was one of the Society.

They met one Day in the Week at *Darby-Houſe*, where the Heralds Office was, and ſtill is kept; and their Buſineſs was to confer together concerning the *Antiquities* of this Land; and at each Meeting two Queſtions were propounded to be the next Week diſcuſſed, each ſhewing their Opinions of them; and that which ſeemed moſt material, was, by one appointed for that Purpoſe, entered into a Book, that it might be of Uſe afterwards, and remain to Poſterity. This Society increaſed daily, many Perſons, both learned and noble, joyning themſelves as Members thereof, but at length it flagged, and ſo was diſcontinued for twenty Years; but was revived again, by divers ingenious Gentlemen, in the Year 1614. Some of the Members were Sir *James Ley*, Knt. Attorney of the Court of Wards, afterwards Earl of *Marleburgh*, and Lord Treaſurer; Sir *Robert Cotton*, Knt. and Baronet; Sir *John Davies*, King *James*'s Attorney for *Ireland*; Sir *Richard St. George*, then *Norroy*; Mr. *Hackwel*, the Queen's Sollicitor; Mr. *Camden*, Clarencieux; Sir *Henry Spelman*, Knt. and ſome others, whereof the two laſt were of the original Foundation.

These prudently began this Society, by drawing up ſome Rules of Government and Limitations to be obſerved among them; whereof this was one, That for avoiding Offence, they would meddle neither with Matters of State, nor Religion. At one of theſe Meetings they agreed upon two Queſtions, according to their former propounded Method, one whereof was touching the Original of the Terms, of which Sir *Henry Spelman* ſaith, That it being obſcure, and generally miſtaken, he took ſome Pains about it. But before the next Meeting, underſtanding the King took ſome Diſlike to the Society, and being informed, that they had reſolved to decline all Matters of State (which very Caution might have given the King ſome Jealouſy) they forbore to meet any more; and ſo this brave Society ſunk: But ſome Benefit of it remained; namely, what that learned Knight had prepared concerning the Hiſtory of our Terms. It remained in *MS.* in the *Bodleian* Library at *Oxford*; ſince printed, tho' not correct.

To this Society of *Antiquaries*, *Camden* refers himſelf, when *Brookeſmouth*, *York* Herald, made Exceptions to ſeveral Genealogies of Noblemen, in his *Britannia*, as falſe, in a Treatiſe of his, printed *Anno* 1599, called, *A Diſcovery of Errors*, &c. In Anſwer to which, that learned and modeſt Man vindicates himſelf, in a few Sheets at the End of the Edition of his *Britannia*, *Anno* 1600, from the Calumnies of that Herald, and at laſt refers the Accounts he had given of thoſe ancient Pedigrees excepted againſt, either to the Earl Marſhal, or to the College of *Heralds*, or to the College of *Antiquaries*: *Qui ſtatis Temporibus conveniunt, & de rebus antiquis conferunt*: *Quorum plerique etiam in Genealogiis ſunt exercitati*: *i. e.* “Who at ſet Times “meet, and confer concerning Antiquities, di“vers of whom are ſkilled in Genealogies.

SION COLLEGE.

THIS College is ſituated near the North-Eaſt Angle of *Philip-Lane*, by *London-Wall*, near *Cripplegate*, adjoining to St. *Alphage* Church: It was anciently a Houſe of Nuns, afterwards, *Anno* 1329, an Hoſpital was founded here by *William Elſing*, Mercer, for 100 blind Men, and called *Elſing Spittle*; the ſame Perſon, in the Year 1332, founded here a Priory for Canons Regular, which was ſurrender'd to *Henry* VIII. *Anno* 1530, and about 100 Years after, the Rev. Dr. *White*, Reſidentary of St. *Paul*, and Vicar of St. *Dunſtan*'s *in the Weſt*, founded the preſent College and Hoſpital.

It conſiſts of a handſome Hall, the Preſident's Lodgings, with Chambers for Students, and a ſpacious Library. Over the outer Door-Caſe, toward *London-Wall*, which is adorned with two Columns, their Entablature and pitch'd Pediment, of the *Tuſcan* Order, is this Inſcription, in Letters of Gold.

Collegium Sionis
A Thoma White, S. T. P.
Fundatum Anno Chriſti MDCXXXI.
In Uſum Clerici Lond.
Bibliotheca
A Johanne Simſon, S. T. B.
Extructa, à Diverſis Benefactor.
Libris Locupletata & in poſterum
Locupletanda.
Vade & fac ſimiliter.

This College was purchaſed, at the Charge of about 3000 *l.* for the Uſe of the Clergy of LONDON, by the Executors of Dr. *White*, before-mentioned. He gave alſo to the ſaid Colledge and Alms-Houſes for 20 poor People, *viz.* 10 Men, and 10 Women, 160 *l. per Annum* for ever, of which 120 *l. per Annum* is for the Maintenance of the Alms-People, and 40 l. *per Ann.* to bear the Charges of the Foundation; and for four Dinners for the Clergy, who are to have four *Latin* Sermons in the Year, one every Quarter; and upon theſe Days are to dine together in the College.

In the Year 1631, the 6th of *Charles* I. the Clergy of LONDON were incorporated under the Great Seal of *England*: By which all the

Rectors, Vicars, Lecturers and Curates are conſtituted Fellows of this College, which is governed by the Preſident, two Deans, and four Aſſiſtants, who are yearly elected every third *Tueſday* after *Eaſter*, when there is an Election Sermon preached at the Church of St. *Alphage*.

The FOUNDATION.

THE Will of the Founder, Dr. *Thomas White*, bore Date, *Anno* 1623; he made two Executors, Mr. *John Simſon*, Rector of St. *Olave's Hart-Street*, in LONDON, who died 1633, and *John Keeling* of the *Inner-Temple*, Eſq; It was ſeveral Years before all Things were adjuſted and a Place found out and appointed for the Situation of this intended College.

Anno 1627, the Place on which the College now ſtands was purchaſed: It was a religious Houſe, as is before-mentioned, and was founded to the Honour of the *Virgin Mary*, for one Maſter and four Secular Prieſts; afterwards ſettled on *Auguſtin Fryars*, *Anno* 1340. Upon the Diſſolution, 31 *Henry* VIII. it was granted to *John Williams*, Eſq; (afterwards Lord *Thame*) reſerving a Quit-Rent to the Crown of 1 *l.* 17 *s.* 2 *d. per Ann.* His only Daughter *Margery* was married to *Henry Norris*, who in the 5th of Queen *Elizabeth*, conveyed it to Sir *Rowland Havard*, Alderman of LONDON for 700 *l.* and afterward Sir *John Havard*, Son of Sir *Rowland*, ſold it to *Robert Parkhurſt*, except the aboveſaid Quit-Rent, and 4 *l. per Annum* for ever, left by his Father to the Poor of St. *Alphage*, to be diſtributed in Bread. *Parkhurſt*, 3 *Car.* I. ſold it to the Executors of Dr. *White*, who, in Purſuance of their Truſt, conveyed it to the Preſident and Fellows of *Sion College*.

AFTER their being incorporated, the Governors and Clergy being ſummoned, *Anno* 1632, agreed upon a Common Seal, which had round it *Sigillum Collegii de* Sion Londini; and upon it the Good *Samaritan*, with this Inſcription, *Vade & fac ſimiliter*. St. *Luc.* 10. 37.

THE Biſhop of *London* is Viſitor; but no Biſhop ever viſited it till *July* the 16th 1695, when Dr. *Compton*, Biſhop of LONDON viſited it.

The ALMS-HOUSE

conſiſts of twenty diſtinct Rooms for ten Men within the College, and ten Women without. They are to be nominated, four by the City of *Briſtol*, where Dr. *White* was born; eight by the *Merchant-Taylors* Company; ſix by the Pariſh of St. *Dunſtan*'s, where he was Miniſter 49 Years; and two by St. *Gregory*'s Pariſh, where he had lived about twenty Years; except any of the Kindred of either of his Wives appeared, who were firſt to be conſidered, not exceeding four at a Time. All which are to give Security, at their Admiſſion, that they be no Charge to the College, nor the Pariſh of St. *Alphage*. The College appoints one to take Care of them; to diſtribute the Charity, and to eject in Caſe of Delinquency.

BESIDES the Munificence of the Founder, one Mr. *Brewer*, by his laſt Will, made in the Year 1684, gave them a Farm in *Hertfordſhire*. They are paid Quarterly by the College: Formerly their Allowance amounted to 6 *l. per Annum* each, but this is ſomewhat abated by the Value of Rents being ſunk, as one Manor in the Hundreds of *Eſſex*, from 120 *l. per Ann.* to 70 *l. per Ann.*

The LIBRARY.

This was not appointed by the Founder, but was erected, by Mr. *Simpſon*, one of his Executors, at his own proper Coſt and Charges. It is a ſpacious Room 121 Feet in Length, and 30 Feet broad, furniſhed with Wainſcot Stalls, Deſks, Seats, and other neceſſary and uſeful Ornaments. It contains Books on the following Subjects, each Claſs marked, and the Title of the Subjects which the Books therein conſiſt of, are;

CLASSES *on the Weſt Side.*

Marks.	*Titles.*
A.	Biblia Sacra.
C. B.	Lib. Rabinici. Lib. Liturgici.
E.	Commentatores.
G.	Patres Græci.
I.	Lib. Juridici.
L.	Theol. Scholaſt.
N.	Theol. Polemici.
P.	Lib. Theolog.
R.	Medicinal.
T.	Lib. Hiſtorici.
W.	Geograph.
Y.	Lib. Philologici.
A. B.	Lib. Miſcellan.
I. B.	Lexicographi.
U. B.	Catalogi.

CLASSES *on the Eaſt Side.*

Marks.	*Titles.*
A.	Biblia Sacra.
D.	Commentatores.
F.	Commentatores.
H.	Patres Latini.
K.	Concilia.
M.	Theol. Caſuiſtici.
O.	Theol. Concionat.
Q.	Lib. Theolog.
S.	Hiſtor. Eccleſiaſt.
U.	Lib. Hiſtor. & Polit.
X.	Lib. Philoſoph.
Z.	Lib. Philologici.
E. B.	Lib. Miſcellan.
O. B.	Lib. Mathemat.

The BOOKS *in this* LIBRARY *were given by ſeveral Benefactors, the chief of which were as follow:*

SIR *Paul Bayning*, Knt. and Bart. Baron of *Horkeſly*, and Viſcount *Sudbury*, in the Year 1629, gave 50 *l.* to purchaſe Books; the Lady *Anne*, his Wife, after his Deceaſe, gave 50 *l.* more.

SIR *George Crooks*, Knt. one of his Majeſty's Juſtices of his Pleas gave 100 *l.*

George Walker, B. D. Rector of St. *John* the *Evangeliſt*, gave and procured 110 *l.*

Rebecca, Lady *Romney*, Widow to Sir *William Romney*, late Alderman of LONDON, in the Year 1630, gave 100 *l.*

Mr. *William Gonnell*, late Citizen and *Girdler*, and *Merchant-Adventurer* of LONDON, gave, by his Will, 100 *l.* and Mr. *John Greennough*, late Citizen and Woolman of LONDON, gave 50 *l.* both in the Year 1631.

Richard Watſon, D. D. of St. *Mary Aldermary*, was likewiſe a Benefactor, in the Year 1632; as was *John Harper*, Treaſurer of *Chriſt's Hoſpital*, in the Year 1633. The ſame Year Mr. *Robert Parkhurſt*, Citizen and Alderman of LONDON, gave 50 *l.*

Sir *Paul Pindar*, Sir *John Wolſtenholm*, Sir *Abraham Dawes*, Sir *John Jacob*, Knights, and *John Harriſon*, Eſq; chief Farmers of his Majeſty's general Cuſtoms, gave 100 *l.* *Anno* 1635.

THE firſt of theſe, *viz.* Sir *Paul Pindar*, gave divers Manuſcripts.

BOOKS were likewiſe given by *Henry Fetherſton*, *Michael Spark*, *John Day*, Stationers, and divers City Miniſters, whoſe Names are gratefully preſerved in a large Vellum Book in the College, given by the aforeſaid Mr. *Simpſon*, where the Names of the Benefactors, with their ſeveral Gifts, are recorded.

THIS Library was alſo much augmented by the Library of the Cathedral of St. *Paul's*, which was carried to *Camden-Houſe*, and thence brought to the College, *Anno* 1647.

BUT in the Year 1666, the diſmal Fire, which conſumed this famous City, burnt alſo this College, with the Library, and a third Part of the Books, as alſo the Hoſpital for twenty poor People, many convenient Chambers for Students, beſides thoſe that were reſerved for the Meeting of the Governors and Fellows, and for the Clerks and Library-Keeper to dwell in; the whole Fabrick, at a moderate Eſtimate, being worth 4000 *l.* There were alſo loſt the Rents of ſeveral Chambers within, and certain Tenements without the College, to the Value of 106 *l.* 6 *s.* *per Annum.*

BENEFACTORS ſince the Fire were in the Year 1667, Sir *John Shaw*, Sir *John Wolſtenholm*, Sir *Robert Vyner*, Sir *Edmond Turner*, Knights and Aldermen, *Edward Backwel*, and *Francis Millington*, Eſqs; chief Farmers of his Majeſty's general Cuſtoms, who gave 300 *l.* *Griffith Owen*, Citizen and Brewer, 100 *l.* *Edward* Lord Biſhop of *Norwich*; Dr. *William Sancroft*, Dean of St. *Paul's*, afterwards Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*; Dr. *Robert Pory*, Reſidentiary of St. *Paul's*; Dr. *Edward Stillingfleet*, Reſidentiary of St. *Paul's*; Dr. *Simon Patrick*, Rector of *Covent-Garden*; Dr. *John Lake*, Rector of St. *Botolph Biſhopſgate*; Dr. *William Bell*, Vicar of St. *Sepulchre's*, and divers other Reverend Divines of the City.

IN the Year 1670, *Daniel Mills*, D. D. Rector of St. *Olave's Hart-ſtreet*, Preſident this Year, gave 40 *l.* He alſo cauſed to be ſet up nineteen compleat Stalls, or Deſks, and three half ones, wherein Books are placed for publick Uſes: He wainſcotted the upper End of the Library, and ſet up a Repoſitory for Books, wherein now ſtandeth the great Bible of *France*, in many learned Languages, and whereon is placed the large Regiſtry of Benefactors: He alſo, by himſelf, and Procurement of others, was very beneficial in re-building of the College and Library.

THIS Library was alſo enlarged by the Jeſuits Books that were ſeized *Anno* 1679; and, at the Motion of the Governor, what were not before embezzelled were granted by King *Charles* II. to the College, as alſo by the Benefaction of the Lord *Barkley*, who gave half his Uncle *Cook's* Books to this Library, and promiſed the other half at his Death. Many others gave Books, whoſe Names are inſerted in the Catalogue of the Benefactors, and ſet down according to Order, in every Book they gave. Mr. *Brewer's* Name muſt not be forgotten, tho' his good Intention ſucceeded not, who left his Books to the Library, but his Executors pretended there were not Aſſets ſufficient to ſatisfy his Debts. Mr. *Wynn*, Citizen and *Dyer*, gave 100 *l.* the Intereſt to be laid out Yearly in Books. Mr. *Calfe* 20 *l.* *per Annum*, for the ſame Uſe, payable by the *Leatherſellers* Company.

THIS Library is to be ſurvey'd twice a Year; and had, at firſt, a Library-Keeper, an Under Library-Keeper, and an Oſtiary; now one ſerves for all, who is the Reverend Mr. *William Reading*. This Gentleman, with a great deal of Care and Induſtry, made a Catalogue of the Books, which he printed by Subſcription in the Year 1721, under the following Title:

Bibliothecæ Cleri Londinenſis in Collegio Sionenſi Catalogus, duplici forma concinnatus. Pars prior exhibet Libros juxta ordinem Scriniorum diſtributos, & ad proprias Claſſes redactos. Pars altera omnium auctorum nomina, & rerum præcipuarum capita, ordine Alphabetico complectitur. Auctore GULIELMO READING, *Bibliothecario.*

WHICH Work was recommended to the Publick, by the under-written Certificate, ſigned by three of the Governors, and the Regiſter.

At a Court at Sion College, Monday, November 6, 1721.

“WHEREAS Mr. *Reading*, Keeper of the publick Library in *Sion College*, has, purſuant to an Order of former Governors of this College, beſtowed very much Time and Pains in preparing for the Preſs, a double Catalogue of all the Books contained in the ſaid Library, anſwerable to the Title herein above recited: And whereas, by Reaſon of the Smallneſs of his Salary, and a heavy Debt, which has lain upon the College ever ſince the Re-building of it after the Fire of LONDON, there is no poſſible Way for the Library-Keeper to print his Catalogue, and get ſomething for his laborious Work, (which by the Eſtimate of a ſkilful Perſon, will make a Book of two Guineas Price in Sheets) but by the Aſſiſtance of about two hundred Subſcribers, advancing a Guinea apiece. We the preſent Governors of *Sion College*, do very heartily recommend this Undertaking to all the Clergy and Gentry, who may have Occaſion for it, being perſuaded, that it will be uſeful, not only in the Library, for readily finding the Books there, but likewiſe in the Studies of all Lovers of Learning, for their Information of many excellent Authors, which are here to be met with, upon the moſt important Subjects.

William Strengfellow, Preſident.
Richard Sear, } Aſſiſtants.
Edward Waddington. }
Thomas Sheppard, Regiſter.

THIS whole College being conſumed by the Fire, the Re-building of the Alms-Houſe, and the Library, coſt above 1300 *l.* the Hall, and all the other Buildings coſt above 2000 *l.* more, as was computed in the Year 1688. The Wainſcotting of the Hall coſt 140 *l.* and as for the Chambers of the Students, which before the Fire were wholly for ſuch, no Women being then permitted to inhabit there, and amounted to a conſiderable Revenue to the College of about 54 *l.* *per Ann.* the Ground was let out to build upon at Ground-Rents.

The preſent GOVERNORS *of* Sion College, *who were choſen on* Tueſday *the* 17*th of* April *laſt*, 1733, *are as follow:*

PRESIDENT.

Dr. Joſeph Watſon, *Rector of St.* Stephen Walbrook.

DEANS.

Dr. Edward Arrowſmith, *Rector of St.* Olave's Hart-ſtreet.

Dr. Anthony Ellys, *Rector of St.* Olave's Old Jury.

ASSISTANTS.

Dr. Crow, *Rector of St.* Botolph's Biſhopſgate.

Dr. William Berryman, *Rector of St.* Mary Ax.

Dr. Joſeph Trapp, *Vicar of* Chriſt Church.

Mr. Thomas Moore, *Miniſter of St.* Botolph's Alderſgate.

CHELSEA COLLEGE.

BESIDES *Sion College*, there was another College for Divines, ſituated in a Place adjacent to the Cities of LONDON and *Weſtminſter*, called *Chelſea College*.

IT was built on a Piece of Ground in the Pariſh of *Chelſea*, called *Thame-Shot*, containing about ſix Acres, and founded about the Beginning of King *James* I's Reign; endowed liberally, but not ſufficiently, by Dr. *Matthew Sutcliff*, Dean of *Exeter*, for a Provoſt and Fellows, who were to devote themſelves to Polemical Divinity, to vindicate the Reformation of Religion, from Time to Time, againſt all *Popiſh* Writers. In this College alſo were to be maintained two Hiſtorians, to record and publiſh all Matters worthy of Remark in this Church and State. Dr. *Sutcliff*, the worthy Founder, who had earneſtly employed his Pen, in Behalf of Religion, againſt *Parſons* the Jeſuit, did, in his Life-time, ſettle four Farms in *Devonſhire*, on this College, to the Value of 300 *l. per Annum*, and upon his Death, by Will, dated *November* 1, 1628, bequeathed unto Dr. *Prideaux*, and Dr. *Clifford*, as Feoffees in Truſt, the Benefit of an Extent on a Statute of 4000 *l.* acknowledged by Sir *Lewis Steukley*.

KING *James* I. approved of this Deſign, and, when the Building began, laid the firſt Stone himſelf, and gave all the Timber requiſite to it, to be fetched out of *Windſor* Foreſt. Mr. *A. Monday*, in his Edition of *Stow*'s *Survey*, gives the following Account of this College:

"NOT far from *Weſtminſter*, by the River, there is erected a goodly Building, not yet finiſhed, for Students in Divinity, commonly known by the Name of *Chelſea College*, whereof I thought fit to make mention, becauſe I find an Act of Parliament, made in the ſeventh Year of King *James* I. in the Behalf of the ſame College; as alſo a Declaration publiſhed by Authority, in the Year 1616, containing the Reaſons that moved his Majeſty and the State to erect the ſame; which here followeth:

"WHEREAS his Majeſty, of his moſt Royal and Zealous Care for the Defence of true Religion, now eſtabliſhed within this Realm of *England*, and for the Refuting of Errors and Hereſies repugnant unto the ſame, hath been graciouſly pleaſed, by his Letters Patents under the Great Seal of *England*, to Found a College at *Chelſea*, near LONDON, and therein to Place certain learned Divines, and to Incorporate the ſame by the Name of, *The Provoſt and Fellows of the College of King* James *in* Chelſea, near LONDON, of the Foundation of the ſame *James* King of *England*; and hath of his moſt gracious Bounty and Goodneſs, not only endowed the ſame with certain Lands, Privileges, and Immunities; but hath alſo, for their further Maintenance and Suſtentation, given unto them a Capacity and Ability, to receive and take from his Majeſty, or any of his loving Subjects, any Lands, Tenements, Hereditaments, Gifts, Benefit, and Profits whatſoever, not exceeding in the whole, the Yearly Value of three thouſand Pounds, as in and by the ſaid Letters Patents doth more at large appear. And whereas alſo, it is manifeſt and evident, that the bringing in of freſh Streams of running Water into the City of LONDON, is very convenient, neceſſary, and profitable, as well for the private Uſe of ſuch as ſhall Rent the ſame, as a Help for cleanſing the ſaid City in the Time of Sickneſs, and preſerving the ſame againſt all ſudden Adventures of Fire: It is therefore enacted, *&c.* That it ſhall, and may be lawful to the ſaid Provoſt and Fellows, their Succeſſors, Deputies, and Aſſigns, at all and every ſuch Place and Places, in the open Fields or Marſhes, lying between the Bridge called *Lock-Bridge*, in or near the Pariſh of *Hackney*, in the County of *Middleſex*, and the Bridge called *Bow-Bridge* at *Stratford Bow*, in the Pariſh of *Stepney* in the ſaid County, (as by the ſaid Provoſt and Fellows, their Succeſſors, Deputies, or Aſſigns, by, and with the Conſent and Allowance of the Occupiers and Owners of the Soil in the ſaid Place or Places, and in Default of ſuch Aſſent and Allowance, by ſuch Compoſition, firſt to be made with the ſaid Occupiers and Owners of the ſaid Soil, as by the Commiſſioners, by Virtue of this Act to be in this Behalf appointed, ſhall be thought fit and convenient) to dig or cut from, and out of the main River of *Lee*, on that Side or Bank of the ſame River which is next unto the City of LONDON, a Ditch, or Trench, not exceeding in Breadth ten Feet, or to ſcour, cleanſe, or enlarge unto the Breadth aforeſaid, any old Ditch, or Trench, there already made; and the ſame Ditch, or Trench, either old or new, ſo to be made, or to be cleanſed, to convey by and thorough the ſaid Fields and Marſhes, in all Places convenient, in ſuch Sort as the ſame may again be returned, and made to open itſelf into the main River, within ſuch convenient Diſtance from the Mouth thereof, as to the ſaid Commiſſioners ſhall (for the Intents and Purpoſes hereafter expreſſed) be thought fit: Upon which Ditch, or Trench, or Places near adjoining thereunto, it ſhall and may be lawful to the ſaid Provoſt and Fellows, their Succeſſors, Deputies, or Aſſigns, to erect, or cauſe to be erected, certain Engines, Water-Works, or Water-Wheels, as alſo Houſes or Coverings requiſite for the ſame, where, by the Aſſent of the ſaid Commiſſioners, the ſame ſhall be agreed upon, to be no Lett or Hinderance to the ordinary Paſſage of Barges, Boats, or other ſuch Veſſels, upon the ſaid River of *Lee*, and by and through the ſaid Ditch, or Trench, to carry and convey ſo much of the Water of the ſaid main River, as by the ſaid Provoſt and Fellows, their Succeſſors, Deputies, or Aſſigns, ſhall be thought requiſite and neceſſary to be uſed for the Working or Motion of the ſaid Engines or Water-Wheels, and ſhall alſo by the ſaid Commiſſioners be thought to be no Prejudice or Hindrance to the ordinary Paſſage of Barges, Boats or other Veſſels, upon the ſame River: And that it ſhall and may be lawful to and for the ſaid Provoſt and Fellows, their Succeſſors, Deputies, and Aſſigns, (in all Places apt and convenient within a convenient Diſtance of the ſaid Engines, or Water-Works) to dig for the taking and further opening of Springs of freſh Water there found, or to be found on the Weſt Side of the ſaid River, next unto the City of LONDON, and the Water of the ſaid Springs to carry and convey by and through certain little Gutters, or Trenches, or Pots, or Pipes, under the Ground, into one Pit, Pond, or Head, of convenient Largeneſs to be made, by the ſaid Provoſt, and Fellows, their Succeſſors, Deputies, or Aſſigns, in ſome Places apt for the ſame: And that it ſhall and may be lawful to and for the ſaid Provoſt and Fellows, their Succeſſors, Deputies, and Aſſigns, having by Art, and Slight of Engines, and Water-Works, or by any other Means, or Device, raiſed the Water of the ſaid Springs, and ſo much of the ſaid Water, there running, in the ſaid Ditch or Trench, as ſhall be thought neceſſary, to ſuch Height, and into ſuch Place, Pond, Head, or Receipt, (as to them ſhall ſeem in that Behalf requiſite) to convey and carry the ſame into cloſe Pipes under the Ground from the ſaid Water-Works, and the ſaid other Places of Receipt, unto the City of LONDON, and the Suburbs thereof, for the perpetual Maintenance, and Suſtentation of the ſaid Provoſt, and Fellows, and their Succeſſors by the Rent to be made of the ſaid Waters, conveyed as aforeſaid; and that for the Convenience of the ſaid Water, it ſhall and may be lawful, to and for the ſaid Provoſt and Fellows, their Succeſſors, Deputies, and Aſſigns (in all Places convenient between the ſaid Water-Works, and the ſaid City of LONDON) to dig, cut, and open the Ground to ſuch Depth and Breadth, as ſhall be convenient for the laying in the ſaid Pipes, or Pots, through which the ſaid Water ſhall paſs, and for making little Conduit Heads, for Vents unto the ſame, for the better Paſſage of the ſaid Waters, and the ſame Ground ſo opened for the Purpoſe aforeſaid, (after the ſaid Pipes or Pots are laid in and placed) the ſaid Provoſt and Fellows, their Succeſſors, Deputies, and Aſſigns, ſhall with Turf, Earth, Gravel, and other Materials, again fill up and cover.

“ AND be it, *&c.* that it ſhall and may be lawful to and for the ſaid Provoſt and Fellows, their Succeſſors, Deputies, and Aſſigns, from Time to Time, and at all Times convenient, with their Men, Horſes, Carts, or other Carriages, to have free Entry and Paſſage, by, over, and through any Ground or Land, in Places, and at Times meet and convenient for the doing and performing of any Thing, requiſite, for the making of the ſaid ſeveral Paſſages of Waters, or for the doing of any other Act or Thing, concerning the ſame, authorized by this Act, as alſo for the continual Preſervation and Reparation of the ſaid Works, as often as Need ſhall require. And be it, *&c.* that the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of *England*, for the Time being, by Commiſſion under the Great Seal of *England*, at the Requeſt and Charges of the ſaid Provoſt and Fellows, their Succeſſors, Subſtitutes, and Deputies, or upon the Complaint, or Petition, of any Perſon, or Perſons, whom it may concern, ſhall nominate, appoint and authorize by Commiſſion, or Commiſſions, under the Great Seal of *England*, ſeven diſcreet and ſufficient Perſons, whereof two ſhall be Juſtices of the Peace, of the County of *Middleſex*, and two of the City of LONDON, and three others at the Choice and Appointment of the ſaid Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper, every of the ſaid Perſons having Lands and Tenements, of the clear yearly Value of 40 *l.* at leaſt, which ſaid ſeven Perſons or any four or more of them ſhall have Power to order and ſet down what Rate or Rates, Sum, or Sums of Money ſhall be paid by the ſaid Provoſt and Fellows, as well for Satisfaction and Recompence of Damages, in making the fore-cited Works, or any Thing belonging to the ſame, as alſo for any Manner of Damages to be ſuſtained, in the Mending or Reparation thereof, from Time to Time, or any other Coſts or Charges ſuſtained, by Reaſon of the ſame, to the Lords Owners, and Occupiers of the Ground and Soil, or to others intereſted in the ſaid River, or Waters, for which Compoſition is to be made by the Intent of this Act, if the Parties cannot of themſelves agree, and in what Manner the ſame ſhall be paid. And that for the Recovery of ſuch Money as ſhall be ſo ordered and ſet down by the ſaid Commiſſioners, or any four or more of them, the Party or Parties to whom the ſame Money ſhall be due and payable, by the true Intent of the ſaid Order, ſhall or may recover the ſame, together with the reaſonable Coſts and Damages for the Forbearance thereof, againſt the ſaid Provoſt and Fellows, by Action of Debt, Bill, or Plaint, in any of his Majeſty's Courts at *Weſtminſter*, wherein no Eſſoign, or Protection, ſhall be allowed. Provided always, and it is further enacted, *&c.* That the ſaid Water ſhall not be conveyed through the Houſe, Garden, or Orchard, of any Perſon, or Perſons, or through any Part thereof, or through any Corn Field, while the Corn is growing, or ſtanding, in the ſame, without the Conſent firſt had of the Owners and Occupiers of the ſaid Houſes, Gardens, Orchards, and Corn Fields, *Anno 7 Jac. Cap. 9.*

The following is a brief DECLARATION *of the Reaſons that moved his Majeſty and the State to erect a College of Divines, and other learned Men at* CHELSEA.

“UNDERSTANDING by Experience, that want of Information hath hinder'd Mens Devotion in contributing toward the Erection and Donation of *Chelſea College*, we have thought it very fit, together with his Majeſty's Letters, ſeconded by the Lord Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, to declare the Reaſons that cauſed this Work to be undertaken; and to add ſuch Motives, as we have ſuppoſed may be moſt effectual to give Satisfaction to his Majeſty's Deſire, and Perfection to this Honourable Deſign.

“ *Firſt*, It was conſidered, That the Pope's Agents travelled by Sea and Land, wrote Books in Favour of their Faction, deviſed Lies and Slanders, to bring Religion and the Profeſſors thereof into Hatred, and not ſparing any ſtanding in their Way, by Falſhood and Treachery oppugned Kings and Princes, that could not endure the Pope's Tyrannical Government. And for this End, Men of ready Wits, good Speech, long Experience, and competent Learning, have been maintained in Colleges, furniſhed with Books, holpen with Counſel and Directions, bound with Laws and Oaths, to uphold the Papal Hierarchy and Hereſy; and, which moveth much, encouraged with great Promiſes, and large Rewards.

“ WHEREUNTO, albeit, private Men, piouſly affected, have from Time to Time oppoſed

“ themſelves; yet becauſe they wanted Encouragement to undertake ſo great a Labour, Counſel of their Antients to direct them, Books and Libraries to inſtruct them, Forms of proceeding to keep them in Compaſs, and Rewards to maintain them, thoſe excepted that are due for Eccleſiaſtical Cures: It was further adviſed, That to make a ſufficient Defence for the Truth of Religion, and Honour of the State, and a ſtrong and continual Oppoſition againſt the continued Lies, Slanders, Errors, Hereſies, Sects, Idolatries, and Blaſphemies of our Adverſaries, it was neceſſary to unite our Forces, and to appoint ſpecial Men, that without other Diſtraction might attend the Cauſe of Religion and the State, being furniſhed with Directions, Inſtructions, Counſel, Books, Preſſes, competent Maintenance, and other Neceſſaries.

“ This then was the Reaſon why this College, by his Majeſty and the State, was firſt deſigned, and a Corporation granted with large Privileges, *viz.* That a ſelect Number of Divines, and others, ſhould be gathered together into one Body, and united with one Form of Laws, and there maintained, who, being furniſhed with Books, and directed by Men of Experience and Action, might always be ready to maintain our Chriſtian Faith, to anſwer the Adverſaries Calumniations, as well againſt Religion as the State; to defend the Majeſty of Kings and Princes againſt the Uſurpation of Popes; the Liberty of Chriſtians againſt the Yoke of Superſtition; to ſupply the Defect of Teaching, where Appropriations have devoured the Miniſtry; by Teaching and Conference, to convince the obſtinate *Papiſt* and *Atheiſt*, and by all lawful Means to maintain Truth and diſcover Falſehood.

“ This is the College commended by his Majeſty, and intended by the State, and eaſy to be perfected, if it pleaſe all true Chriſtians to further it with their Help and Favour, according to ſome Proportion of their Means.

His Majeſty's Letters, directed to my Lord of *Canterbury*, were in theſe Words:

Right Truſty, and well-beloved Counſellor, We Greet you well.

“ WHEREAS the Enemies of the Goſpel have ever been forward to write and publiſh Books for confirming erroneous Doctrine, and impugning the Truth; and now of late ſeem more careful than before, to ſend daily into our Realm ſuch their Writings, whereby our loving Subjects, tho' otherwiſe well diſpoſed, might be ſeduced, unleſs ſome Remedy thereof ſhould be provided: We, by the Advice of our Council, have lately granted a Corporation, and given our Allowance for erecting a College at *Chelſea*, for learned Divines to be employed to write, as Occaſion ſhall require, for maintaining the Religion profeſſed in our Kingdoms, and confuting the Impugners thereof. Whereupon, Dr. *Sutcliff* deſigned Provoſt of the ſaid College, hath now humbly ſignified unto Us, That upon divers Promiſes of Help and Aſſiſtance towards Erecting and Endowing the ſaid College, he hath, at his own Charge, begun, and well proceeded in the Building, as doth ſufficiently appear, by a good Part thereof already ſet up in the Place appointed for the ſame. We therefore being willing to favour and further ſo religious a Work, will and require you to write your Letters to the Biſhops of your Province, ſignifying unto them in our Name, That our Pleaſure is, they deal with the Clergy, and other of their Dioceſe, to give their charitable Benevolence for the perfecting of this good Work, ſo well begun: And for the better Performance of our Deſire, We have given Orders to the ſaid Provoſts, and his Aſſociates, to attend you and others, unto whom it may appertain, and to certify Us, from Time to Time, of their Proceedings. *Thetford*, the 5th of *May*, 1616.

These Letters the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* ſent Abroad to the Biſhops of his Province, and ſeconded them in theſe Terms:

“ Now, becauſe it is ſo Pious and Religious a Work, conducing both to God's Glory, and the ſaving of many a Soul within this Kingdom, I cannot but wiſh, that all devout and well-affected Perſons ſhould, by your ſelf and the Preachers in your Dioceſe, as well publickly as otherwiſe, be excited to contribute, in ſome meaſure, to ſo holy an Intendment now well begun. And altho' theſe and the like Motions have been frequent in theſe latter Times, yet let not thoſe whom God hath bleſſed with any Wealth, be weary of well-doing; that it may not be ſaid, that the idolatrous and ſuperſtitious *Papiſts* be more forward to advance their Falſhoods, than we are to maintain God's Truth. Whatſoever is collected, I pray your Lordſhip may be carefully brought unto me; partly that it paſs not through any defrauding Hand, and partly that his Majeſty may be acquainted what is done in this Behalf.

Your LORDSHIP'*s*

very Loving Brother,

G. Canterb.

The like Letters were written to the Lord Chancellor, and the Lord Mayor of LONDON.

Notwithstanding all the Pains and Endeavours that were taken, and the Encouragement given to bring this good Work to Perfection, there was only one Range of Building erected, and that hardly finiſhed, which coſt 3000 *l.* as Mr. *Fuller*, in his *Church Hiſtory*, ſaith he was informed. This was begun and done chiefly by Dr. *Sutcliff*, but was ſcarce an eighth Part of the intended Edifice, which was to have been a double Quadrangle, beſides Wings on each Side: However Provoſts and Fellows were appointed from Time to Time. The firſt Provoſt, and Set of Fellows, nominated by the King himſelf, were,

Matthew Sutcliff, Dean of *Exeter*, Provost.

The ſeventeen Fellows.

John Overal, Dean of St. *Paul's*.
John Morton, Dean of *Winton*.
Richard Field, Dean of *Glocester*.
Robert Abbot, S. T. P.
John Spencer, S. T. P.
Miles Smith, S. T. P.
William Covitt, S. T. P.
John Howſon, S. T. P.
John Layfield, S. T. P.
Benjamin Charrier, S. T. P.
Martin Fotherby, S. T. P.

John Boys, S.T.P.
Peter Lilie, S.T.P.
Fra. Burley, S.T.P.
Ric. Bret, S.T.P.
Will. Hellier, Archid. *Barnſtable.*
John White, Soc. Coll. *Mancheſter.*
William Camden, Clarencieux, } Hiſtorians.
John Haywood, Leg. Doct. }

None, who were actual Biſhops, were capable of Place in this College, and when ſome of theſe were afterwards advanced to Biſhopricks, others tranſlated to Heaven, King *James*, by his Letters Patent 1622, *Nov.* 14, ſubſtituted others in their Rooms, amongſt whom the Archbiſhop of *Spalato* (but then no more than Dean of *Windſor* in *England*) was moſt remarkable.

To advance this Work, the King, 1616, ſent his Letter to *Abbot*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* (as was mentioned before) to ſtir up all the Clergy in his Province to a liberal Contribution. He accordingly wrote his Letters to the Biſhops to deal with their reſpective Clergy and others of Ability, to give their charitable Benevolence for perfecting ſo pious a Deſign. But the Collections came in but ſlowly and ſparingly, ſo that finally the Building ſtopt and went not forward, and ſo by little and little fell to Decay and Ruin. And at laſt there was a Decree in *Chancery*, made by *Coventry*, Lord Keeper, that three of thoſe four Farms formerly given to the College, ſhould return again to the Poſſeſſion of the Heir general of Dr. *Sutcliff*; and this by the Conſent of Dr. *Featly* the third Provoſt of the College, and Dr. *Prideaux* ſurviving Truſtee. Suits were alſo commenced about the Title of the very Ground it ſtood on, between *William* Lord *Mounſon*, who married the Widow of the Earl of *Nottingham*, that granted the Leaſe of the Land, and the fourth Provoſt. This Provoſt was Dr. *Samuel Wilkinſon*, living about the Year 1654 or 1655, when Dr. *Fuller* wrote his Hiſtory, to whom the ſaid Provoſt imparted the Records of the ſaid College.

At laſt, there remaining not Fellows enough to continue the Corporation, the Land on which the College was built fell to the Crown; after which it was leaſed out, and King *Charles* II. after his Reſtoration, gave it to the *Royal Society*, who bought out the remaining Term of the Leaſes, and having kept it ſome Years to little Purpoſe, ſold it to Sir *Stephen Fox*, who probably purchaſed it for the ſaid King *Charles* II. and he founded it a-new, though not for the ſame, but for another Good, as will be ſpoken of hereafter.

CHAP. XII.

Of the INNS *of* COURT *and* CHANCERY.

Having done with the Colleges founded for *Divinity*, and *Philoſophy*, we come of Courſe to the Houſes of the Law: Whereof there were very lately fourteen, but the Leaſe of *Sergeant's-Inn* in *Fleet-Street*, from the Dean and Chapter of *York*, being expired, the Judges and other Gentlemen of the *Law* are removed from thence; ſo that, at this Day, there remain but thirteen, eight of which ſtand in the Liberties of the City, and five in the Suburbs thereof; which are as follow,

Within the Liberties.	*Sergeant*'s-*Inn* in *Chancery-Lane*, for Judges only.	
	The *Inner-Temple*,	Houſes of Court.
	The *Middle-Temple*,	
	Clifford's-*Inn*, in *Fleetſtreet*,	Houſes of Chancery.
	Thavies-Inn, in *Holborn*,	
	Furnival's-*Inn* in *Holborn*,	
	Barnard's-*Inn*, in *Holborn*,	
	Staple's-*Inn*, in *Holborn*,	
Without the Liberties.	*Gray*'s-*Inn*, in *Holborn*,	Houſes of Court.
	Lincoln's-*Inn*, in *Chancery-Lane*,	
	Clement's-*Inn*,	Houſes of Chancery.
	New-Inn,	
	Lion's-*Inn*,	

There was in antient Time, in *Scroop*'s Court in *Holborn*, an Inn alſo for Sergeants only; and where *Somerſet-Houſe* now ſtands, an Inn, called *Cheſter*'s-*Inn*, from its Nearneſs to the Biſhop of *Cheſter*'s Houſe; but more commonly *Strand-Inn*, in the Liberty of the Dutchy of *Lancaſter*, which was pulled down with many other Buildings, in the Reign of King *Edw.* VI. to make Room for the Houſe of *Edward* Duke of *Somerſet*, Protector of the Realm, who had alſo his Materials from St. *John* of *Jeruſalem*, which, being looked upon as little better than Sacrilege, many of thoſe Hiſtorians who delight in Judgments, make to be the Cauſe of the Sentence that was paſſed upon him, to be beheaded, and the Infatuation of himſelf and his Counſel, who forgot to demand his Clergy, which by the Laws of *England* might have ſaved him.

Justice *Forteſcue*, in his Book of the Laws of *England*, makes mention of a 10th Inn of *Chancery*, in the Reign of *Henry* VI. but does not name the Place where it ſtood.

The Houſes of *Court* are filled partly with young Students, and partly with Graduates and Practiſers of the Law: But the Inns of *Chancery*, being as it were Provinces, ſeverally ſubjected to the Inns of *Court*, are chiefly furniſhed with Officers, Attornies, Sollicitors, and Clerks, who follow the Courts of *King*'s-*Bench* and *Common-Pleas*.

And yet there are ſome other, being young Students, that come thither ſometimes from one of the Univerſities, and ſometimes immediately from Grammar Schools. And theſe having ſpent ſome Time in ſtudying upon the firſt Elements and Grounds of the Law, and having performed the Exerciſes of their own Houſes, called *Boltas*, *Moots*, and *Putting of Caſes*, they proceed to be admitted and become Students in ſome of theſe four Houſes or Inns of Court, where continuing the Space of ſeven Years, or thereabouts, they frequent Readings, Mootings, Boltings, and other learned Exerciſes; whereby, growing ripe in the Knowledge of the Laws, and approved withal to be of honeſt Converſation, they are either by the general Conſent of the Benchers, or Readers, being the moſt antient, grave and judicious Men of every Inn of Court, or by the ſpecial Privilege of the preſent Reader there, ſelected and called to the Degree of Utter-Barriſters; and ſo enabled to be common Counſellors, and to practiſe the Law, both in their Chambers and at the Bars.

Of theſe, after they have made one farther Step of Preferment, and are become *Benchers*, there are two choſen every Year to be Readers there, who make their Readings twice in a Year alſo, *viz.* in *Lent*, and in the Beginning of *Auguſt*.

For the Help of young Students in the Inns of *Chancery*, they likewiſe chooſe out of every Inn of Court, a Reader there, being no Bencher, but an Utter-Barriſter, of ten or twelve Years Continuance; from thoſe of the ſaid Degree of Counſellors, or Utter-Barriſters, having continued therein the Space of fourteen or fifteen Years, the chief and beſt learned, are elected by the Benchers, to increaſe the Number of the Bench among them; and ſo, in their Time, become firſt ſingle, and then double Readers to the Students of thoſe Houſes of Court: After which laſt Reading, they become Apprentices of the Law; and in Default of a ſufficient Number of Sergeants at Law, theſe are, at the Pleaſure of the Prince, to be advanced to the Places of Sergeants; out of which Number of Sergeants the vacant Places of the Judges are commonly filled, altho' ſometimes they are raiſed, by ſpecial Favour, to the Dignity both of Sergeant and Judge at the ſame Time.

These Sergeants may plead in any of the Courts, and none but Gentlemen of that Degree in the *Common Pleas*: The Judges being commonly choſen out of the Sergeants, do therefore call them Brothers, and hear them with much Reſpect; and from the Time of their being called to this Dignity, they hold no Room in the Inns of Court, being tranſlated to the *Sergeants Inn*, where none but the Sergeants and Judges dwell together.

The Study of the Law hath not been allowed to be in any other Places than theſe Inns of Court; for ſome Schools being once ſet up in the City, for reading and teaching the Laws, the King thought fit to have them reſtrained by Proclamation, as appears by this Record, about the 28th of *Henry* III.

Mandatum eſt Majori, & Vicecomit, LONDON, *&c.* i. e.

“Command is given to the Mayor and Sheriffs of LONDON, That they cauſe Proclamation to be made thro' the whole City, and firmly to forbid, that any one ſhould ſet up Schools of the Laws in the ſaid City, and teach the Laws there for the Time to come: And if any ſhall ſet up ſuch Schools there, that they cauſe them to ceaſe without Delay. Witneſs the King, at *Baſing*, *December* 11.

These Houſes are call'd *Inns*, being the old *Engliſh* Word for Houſes of Noblemen, and which is of the ſame Signification with the *French* Word *Hotel* at *Paris*. Of each Houſe in particular, more will be ſaid in its proper Place.

The Inns of *Chancery* were probably ſo called, becauſe they, for the moſt Part, conſiſted of ſuch Clerks as did chiefly ſtudy the Forming of Writs, which belonged to the *Curſitors*, who are Officers of *Chancery*; but are now taken up by Attornies, Sollicitors, and ſuch as belong to the Courts of *Common-Pleas* and *King's-Bench*; but formerly were preparatory Houſes for younger Students, as well as for the forming of Writs, as aforeſaid: And many were enter'd here before they were admitted to the Inns of Court; as ſome are at this Day.

The Inns of Court were ſo named, as ſome ſay, becauſe the Students therein are to ſerve the Courts of Judicature; or elſe, becauſe theſe Houſes antiently received the Sons of Noblemen, and Gentlemen of the better Sort, which is the Opinion of *Forteſcue*.

These Societies are no Corporations, nor have any judicial Power over their Members, but have certain Orders among themſelves, which, by Conſent, have the Force of Laws. For ſlight Offences they are only excommoned, that is, put out of Commons; which is, not to eat with the reſt in their Halls: And for greater, they loſe their Chambers, and are expelled the Houſe; and being once expelled, they are not to be admitted by any of the other three Societies.

The Members, when they meet in Chapel or Commons, or when they attend the Courts at *Weſtminſter*, wear decent black Gowns; but out of thoſe Places, go habited like other Gentlemen.

These Societies have no Lands or Revenues, except their Houſes; nor have they any thing to defray the Charges of each Houſe, but what is paid at Admittances, and Quit-Rents for their Chambers, with the Purchaſe Money for Chambers, when any fall to the Houſe.

The Gentlemen in the Societies are divided into four Claſſes: 1. Benchers. 2. Utter-Barriſters. 3. Inner-Barriſters; and 4. Students.

Benchers are the Seniors, to whom the Government of the Houſe, and ordering Matters thereof, is committed: And out of theſe a Treaſurer is annually choſen, who receiveth, diſburſeth, and accounteth for all Money belonging to the Houſe.

Utter-Barristers are ſuch, as for their Learning and Standing, are called by the Benchers, to plead and argue in the Society doubtful Caſes and Queſtions, which are called *Moots*, from *Mooting*, the old *Saxon* Word for aſſembling together, or elſe from the *French*, *Mot*, a Word; and whilſt they argue the ſaid Caſes, they ſit outermoſt on the Forms of the Benchers, which they call the Bar. Out of theſe *Mootmen* are choſen Readers for the Inns of *Chancery*, belonging to the Inns of Court, whereof they are Members; where, in Term Time, and grand Vacations, they argue Caſes in the Preſence of Attornies and Clerks.

All the reſt of the Society are accounted Inner-Barriſters, who for want of Learning or Time, are not to argue in theſe *Moots*; and yet in a *Moot* before the Benchers, two of theſe Inner-Barriſters, ſitting on the ſame Form with the Utter-Barriſters, do, for their Exerciſes, recite by Heart, the Pleading of the ſame *Moot* Caſe, in *Law French*, the one taking the Part of the Plaintiff, and the other of the Defendant.

They divide the Year into three Parts.

I. The Learning Vacation.
II. The Term Times.
III. The dead, or mean Vacation.

They have two Learning Vacations, *viz.* *Lent* Vacation, which begins the firſt *Monday* in *Lent*, and continues three Weeks and three Days; and Summer Vacation, which begins the *Monday* after *Lammas Day*, and continues alſo three Weeks and three Days. In theſe Vacations are the greateſt Conferences, and Exerciſes of Study, in the following Manner.

The Benchers appoint the eldeſt Utter-Barriſters to read among them openly in the Hall, whereof he hath Notice half a Year before; he then, the firſt Day, about eight o' Clock, makes Choice of ſome Act or Statute, whereupon he grounds his whole Reading for that Vacation, and declares ſuch Miſchiefs and Inconveniences as were not provided againſt before the ſame Act;

and then recites certain Doubts and Queſtions which he hath deviſed, that may grow upon the ſaid Statute, and declares his Judgment therein: After which, one of the younger Utter-Barriſters repeats one Queſtion propounded by the Reader, and, by Way of Argument, labours to prove the Reader's Opinion to be againſt Law; and after him, the Senior Utter-Barriſters and Readers, one after another, according to Seniority, do declare their Opinions and Judgments in the ſame, and then the Reader, who put the Caſe, endeavours to confute the Objections laid againſt him, and to confirm his own Opinion. After which the Judges and Sergeants, if any are preſent, declare their Opinions; then the youngeſt Utter-Barriſter again rehearſes another Caſe, which is proſecuted as the former was. And this Exerciſe continues daily three or four Hours. Out of thoſe who have read once in the Summer Vacation, and are Benchers, is choſen always one to read in *Lent*, who obſerves the ſame Method and Order as the former. Out of theſe Readers, Sergeants at Law are uſually choſen.

The Manner of MOOTING *in the* INNS *of* COURT.

IN theſe Vacations, after Supper in the Hall, the Reader (with one or two of the *Benchers*) comes in, to whom one of the Utter-Barriſters propounds ſome doubtful Caſe, which being argued by the Benchers, and laſtly, by him that moved the Caſe, the Benchers ſit down on the Bench at the upper End of the Hall; and upon a Form in the Middle of the Hall ſit two Utter-Barriſters, and on both Sides of them, on the ſame Form, ſits one Inner-Barriſter, who in *Law French* doth declare to the Benchers ſome kind of Action; the one being (as it were) retained for the Plaintiff, and the other for the Defendant: Which ended, the two Utter-Barriſters argue ſuch Queſtions as are diſputable within the Caſe. After which, the Benchers do likewiſe declare their Opinions, as how they take the Law to be in theſe Queſtions.

The Manner of MOOTING *in the* INNS *of* CHANCERY.

IN the Learning Vacations, each Utter-Barriſter, that is a Reader in the Inns of *Chancery*, goes with two Students of the ſame Inn of *Court* to the Inn of *Chancery*, where he is appointed to read, and there meet him commonly two of each of the Inns of *Court*, who, ſitting as the Benchers do in the Inns of *Court* at their Moots, hear and argue the Caſe.

IN Term Time the only Exerciſes of Learning, is Arguing and Debating Caſes after Dinner, and Mooting after Supper, in the ſame Manner as in the Vacations.

THE Time between the Learning Vacations and Terms, is called the Mean Vacation; during which Time, every Day after Dinner, Caſes are argued as at other Times; and after Supper, Moots are brought in, and pleaded by the Inner-Barriſters, in the Preſence of the Utter-Barriſters, who ſit there in the Room of the Benchers, and argued by them, as the Benchers do in Term Time, and Learning Vacations.

EVERY Quarter, commonly the Benchers cauſe one of the Standing Officers of the Houſe to ſummon a Parliament, which is only an Aſſembly and Conference of Benchers, and Utter-Barriſters, who are called the Sage Company, and meet in a Place called the Parliament Chamber, and there treat of ſuch Matters as ſhall ſeem expedient for the good ordering of the Houſe, and the Reformation of ſuch Things as they ſhall judge meet to be reformed. Here are the Readers for *Lent*, and the Summer Vacation elected; alſo a Treaſurer is choſen, and the Auditors appointed to take the Accounts of the old Treaſurer, &c. Here Offences committed by any of the Society are puniſhed. In theſe four Inns of Court are reckoned about 800 Students.

DURING the Time of Reading above-mentioned, which uſed formerly to continue three Weeks and three Days, the Reader was wont to keep a conſtant and ſplendid Table, entertaining the Nobility, Judges, Biſhops, principal Miniſters of State, and ſometimes the King himſelf; inſomuch that it hath coſt a Reader above 1000 *l.*

AFTERWARDS, he, who hath been Reader, wears a long Robe differing from other Barriſters, and is then in a Capacity to be made a Sergeant at Law.

The Manner of electing and calling the SERGEANTS *at* LAW.

WHEN the Number of Sergeants is ſmall, as Sergeant *Benlows* was once the only one, the Lord Chief Juſtice of the *Common-Pleas*, by the Advice and Conſent of the other Judges, ſignifies the ſame to the King, and who are fit for that Degree, or elſe preſents their Names to the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper, who, by the King's Writ, ſends to each of them to appear on ſuch a Day before the King to receive the State and Degree of a Sergeant at Law.

AT the appointed Time, being habited in Robes of two Colours, *viz.* Brown and Violet, they come into *Weſtminſter-hall*, accompanied by the Students of the Inns of Court, and attended by a Train of Servants and Retainers in certain peculiar Cloth Liveries. In Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, they were uſually Muſ-Colour on the right Side, and Murrey Colour on the Left; here they take a ſolemn Oath, perform the antient Ceremony of Counting, and have their Coifs of white Linnen or Silk put on, without any black ones over them, afterwards they give Rings to the ſeveral Judges and Sergeants, beſides others to the Nobility and many of their Friends, ſome of 40 *s.* and ſome of 20 *s.* Value, whom they alſo entertain with a magnificent Dinner.

IT was formerly uſual for the new Sergeants to walk two and two, Arm in Arm, to *Weſtminſter-Hall* from the Place where the Feaſt was intended to be kept; but that Cuſtom has been long diſcontinued, as well as the Words that were wont to be ſpoke by the Judges upon the appearing of the Sergeants upon a Call, *i. e. Methinks I ſee a Brother.*

THE Gentlemen of this Degree were heretofore called *Narratores* in *Latin*, and in *French Countors*, i. e. Pleaders. According to the Opinion of Sir *Edward Coke*, *Rep. Lib.* 9, they are upwards of 1100 Years ſtanding, and we find the Degree mentioned in a Stat. 3. of *Edward* I. Chap. 29.

Of the ELECTION *of* JUDGES.

OUT of theſe Sergeants Judges are choſen; and therefore it is that they wear always the white Linnen Coif, which is the principal Badge of a Sergeant, and which he wears even in the Preſence of the King.

WHEN any of the Judges are wanting, by Death, or otherwiſe, the King, by the Advice of his Council, makes Choice of one of the Sergeants to ſupply his Place; and by Letters Patent ſealed by the Chancellor, who, ſitting in the Midſt of the reſt of the Judges in open Court, declares to the Sergeant the King's Pleaſure, and to the People the King's Goodneſs, in providing or ſupplying the Bench with ſuch able and honeſt Men, as that Juſtice may be done impartially

The Judge's Oath.

ally and expeditely to all his Subjects: And then cauſes the ſaid Letters Patents to be read. And being departed, the Chief Juſtice places the ſaid Sergeant on the Bench, Junior of all the reſt: And having taken the Oath, “Well and Truly to ſerve the King, and his People, in the Office of Juſtice; to take no Reward; to do equal and ſpeedy Juſtice to all, *&c.*” he ſets himſelf to the Execution of his Charge.

His Salary.

The Sergeant being thus advanced to a Judge, hath great Honour, and a very conſiderable Salary of 1500 *l. per Annum*, beſides great Perquiſites.

And now, in ſome Things, his former Habit of a Sergeant is altered. His long Robe and Cap, his Hood and Coif are the ſame: But there is beſides, a Cloak put over him, which is cloſed on his Right Shoulder; and his *Caputium* is lined with Miniver, that is, divers ſmall Pieces of white rich Furr; but the two Lord Chief Juſtices, and the Lord Chief Baron, have their Hoods, Sleeves, and Collars, turned up with Ermine.

Of the Manner of keeping Christmas *in the* Inns *of* Court.

If the Houſe (a little before *Chriſtmas*) is furniſhed with ſuch a Number of Students, and of ſuch Quality as are fit to keep a ſolemn *Chriſtmas*, then they meet together, and hold a Parliament, as they call it, and there chooſe and appoint certain Officers of their own Students, in Imitation of the King's Court, *viz.* a Comptroller, and a Treaſurer, with other great Officers; and theſe bear Rule in the Houſe during the whole Time of *Chriſtmas*, and are to behave themſelves in that Port, Gravity, and Authority, as if they were ſo in the King's Houſe.

During the Time of *Chriſtmas*, they uſed to have ſeveral Diverſions, as Feaſting every Day, Muſick, Singing, Dancing, and Dicing; to which laſt all Comers were admitted, and was ſo high, that the Box-Money has amounted to 50 *l.* a Night, which, with a ſmall Contribution from each Student, has defrayed the Charges of the whole *Chriſtmas*. Theſe Revellings gave Occaſion to ſo much Miſchief, by Perſons loſing their Money, and by Apprentices robbing their Maſters, *&c.* that they are prudently laid aſide.

Sometimes, when they had a young Gentleman who would be profuſe, they created him Prince, and he had all his Officers, and a Court, ſuitable to one with that Title. At ſuch Times moſt of the principal Nobility, Officers of State, *&c.* were ſplendidly entertain'd. Theſe Sports and Feaſtings uſed to laſt from *All-Saints* Day to *Candlemas*, in each Houſe; and ſome young Student was choſen Maſter of the Revels.

All theſe Inns of Court and Chancery, being not far diſtant from one another, make as it were an Univerſity of Lawyers, the moſt famous in the World, conſiſting of ſo many Perſons, eminent for their ſound Judgment and fine Parts, as well as, many of them, for their Births, being the Sons of Gentlemen of great Eſtates and Quality.

The Fees, in old Times, from a Client to a Sergeant at Law, for Advice in his Chamber, or for Pleading in any Court of Judicature, was but 20 *s.* and the Fee of a Barriſter 10 *s.* which is more than is now given in our neighbouring Nations; but, at preſent, in *England*, it is uſual to give the Counſellors 10 *l.* or 20 *l.* at the Pleading of any conſiderable Cauſe; ſo that there are ſome Lawyers who gain 3000 or 4000 *l.* Yearly in Fees, purchaſe great Eſtates in a ſmall Time, and are ſometimes advanced to the Peerage. After the Inns of Court and Chancery, it cannot be improper to come next to

DOCTORS-COMMONS:

Or the *College of Civilians* in LONDON, which is ſituated on the Weſt Side of St. *Bennet's Hill*, or on the South Side of *Great-Knight-Rider-ſtreet*, almoſt over-againſt the College of *Heralds*. This College is called *Doctors-Commons*, becauſe ſeveral learned and grave Civilians reſide here in a Collegiate Manner, commoning together, and is the chief Place in his Majeſty's Dominions for the Practiſe of the Civil Law; and all Perſons who have Buſineſs relating to that, or to the Eccleſiaſtical Laws, or have Occaſion to conſult with learned Men in that Faculty, may repair hither, where their ſeveral Chambers, Apartments, and Offices are.

Here is alſo a ſpacious Room for a Library, repleniſhed with a great Number of Books of all Sorts, but eſpecially of Hiſtory, and of that Faculty, given by divers of this College: And among the reſt, the whole Library of Sir *John Gibſon*, Knight, ſome Time Chancellor to Archbiſhop *Grindal*, and his two Succeſſors of *York*, and Judge of the *Prerogative-Office*, Anceſtor to *James Gibſon*, Eſq; the late Town-Clerk, who beſtowed it. This Library is, and will be, in a growing Condition, every Archbiſhop and Biſhop, at their Confirmations, preſenting 20 *l.* or more, to the ſaid Society, to buy Books: The laſt Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* gave 50 *l.* for that Uſe.

As to the original Foundation of this Place, Dr. *Henry Harvey*, Doctor of the Civil and Canon Law, and Maſter of *Trinity-Hall* in *Cambridge*, Prebendary of *Ely*, and Dean of the Arches, a learned and good Man, purchaſed and provided this Houſe for the Civilians and Canoniſts to dwell in, being then an old Stone Building belonging to St. *Paul's* Church, but let out. Before which Time they lodged in *Pater-Noſter-Row*, in a meaner and leſs Houſe; afterwards, and ſtill, a Tavern, known by the Sign of the *Queen's Head*; which had ſome Time been a Houſe for a Reſidentiary of St. *Paul's*.

Cauſes belonging to the Civil Law.

The Cauſes whereof the Civil and Eccleſiaſtical Law take Cognizance, are, Blaſphemy, Apoſtacy from Chriſtianity, Hereſy, Schiſm, Ordinations, Inſtitutions of Clerks to Benefices, Celebration of Divine Service, Matrimony, Divorces, Baſtardy, Tythes, Oblations, Obventions, Mortuaries, Dilapidations, Reparation of Churches, Probate of Wills, Adminiſtrations, Simony, Inceſts, Fornications, Adulteries, Sollicitation of Chaſtity, Penſions, Procurations, Commutation of Penance, Right of Pews, and other ſuch like Matters.

Courts.

The Courts belonging to the Civil and Eccleſiaſtical Law are divers.

Court of Arches.

I. The *Court of Arches*; which is the higheſt Court belonging to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, the Judge of which is called, the *Dean of the Arches*, and the Juriſdiction of this Judge extends thro' the whole Province of *Canterbury*; and upon any Appeal, he forthwith ſends out his Citation to the Judge and Appellee. To his Office of Dean of the Arches, or Official of this Court, is joined a peculiar Juriſdiction of thirteen Pariſhes in LONDON, termed a Deanary belonging to the Archbiſhop, and exempt from the Authority of the Biſhop of the Dioceſe of LONDON. This Court was formerly kept in *Bow-Church* in *Cheapſide*; and the Church and Tower thereof being arched, the Court was from thence called the *Arches*, and is ſo ſtill. Beſides the Judge afore-mentioned, this Court hath a Regiſter, or Examiner, an Actuary, a Beadle or Crier, and an Apparitor, beſides Advocates, and Procurators, or Proctors.

In the latter End of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, *Whitgift* being Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and Dr. *Coſins* Dean of the *Arches*, a Paper was drawn up by Order, wherein it was written, That there ſhould be, as by antient Uſage and Cuſtom, Time out of Mind, but twelve Doctors of Law admitted, who were called *Advocates*, to Plead; and ten *Proctors*, to be as Attornies; tho' there were then treble the Number. Theſe, after they are once admitted by Warrant and Commiſſion, directed from the Archbiſhop, and by the Dean of the Arches, may then exerciſe as Advocates and Proctors there, and in any other Court.

Court of Audience.

II. The *Court of Audience*. This was alſo a Court of the Archbiſhop's, which he uſed to hold in his own Houſe, where he received Cauſes, Complaints, and Appeals, and had learned Civilians living with him, who were Auditors of the ſaid Cauſes, before the Archbiſhop gave Sentence. This Court was kept in later Times in St. *Paul*'s. The Judge of this Court was ſtiled, *Cauſarum, Negotiorumque Cantuarien. Auditor Officialis.* It had alſo other Officers as the other Courts.

There were antiently Complaints made of this Court, once in the Reign of King *Henry* VIII. on Account of the Troubles and Inconveniences it cauſed both to the Clergy and Laity, Men being forced up to LONDON, oftentimes from the remoteſt Parts, for a ſlanderous Word, or any trifling Thing: And therefore there was a Convocation that took Notice of this Court, and made Complaint of it to that King, and urged, That the Archbiſhop's *Court of the Arches*, kept at LONDON, beſides his other Courts kept within his own Dioceſe, was ſufficient, being authorized to hear and determine all Cauſes and Complaints appertaining to a Metropolitan. It was alſo complained of in regard to the Place where it was kept; namely, in LONDON, within the Church and Juriſdiction of another Biſhop: But this Stir ſeemed partly to be moved out of an Ill-will in the *Popiſh* Clergy towards *Cranmer*, who was then Archbiſhop. They ſuggeſted alſo, That the Archbiſhop kept his Court, as he was Legate of the See of *Rome*, inaſmuch as no Archbiſhop within *Chriſtendom*, ever had any Authority to keep any ſuch Court, but only Legates of the See of *Rome*: And that therefore if the King thought fit to continue the Uſe of it, it would be adviſable he ſhould give it to ſomebody elſe, by Special Commiſſion from himſelf, and at his Pleaſure. Whereupon the Archbiſhop was fain to enter his Proteſt, That he kept not his *Audience Court* by Virtue of his Title of *Legatus ratus*; and pleaded, That the Parliament had confirmed the former Privileges of the Archbiſhops of *Canterbury*, whereof this Court was one. And ſo this Court continued long after: But after the Civil Wars under King *Charles* I. it was diſuſed.

Prerogative Court.

III. The next Court for Civil Cauſes belonging to the Archbiſhop, is the *Prerogative Court*, wherein Wills and Teſtaments are proved, and all Adminiſtrations taken, which belongs to the Archbiſhop by his Prerogative; that is, by a Special Pre-eminence, that this See hath in certain Cauſes above ordinary Biſhops within his Province: This takes Place where the Deceaſed hath Goods to the Value of Five Pounds out of the Dioceſe; and being of the Dioceſe of LONDON, to the Value of Ten Pounds. If any Contentions grow, touching any ſuch Wills or Adminiſtrations, the Cauſes are debated and decided in this Court.

To this Court belongs a Judge, who is ſtiled, *Judex Curiæ Prerogativæ Cantuarienſis*, and a Regiſter, who hath convenient Rooms in his Office, for the diſpoſing and laying up ſafe all original Wills and Teſtaments; and whither any may have Recourſe, that have Occaſion to ſearch ſuch Wills: And for a Shilling may read any one of them over; and for other moderate Prices, at ſo much a Sheet, may have the whole, or ſome Part of any of them, tranſcribed and copied for his Uſe. This Regiſter alſo hath his Deputy, beſides ſeveral Clerks.

This *Prerogative Office* is now kept in the Dean of St. *Paul*'s Court.

The Faculty Court.

To theſe add, *Fourthly*, The *Court of Faculties* and *Diſpenſations*; whereby a Privilege, or Special Power is granted to a Perſon by Favour and Indulgence, to do that which by Law otherwiſe he could not; as, To eat Fleſh upon Days prohibited; To marry, without Banns firſt asked in the Church three ſeveral *Sundays*, or Holydays; the Son to ſucceed his Father in his Benefice; For one to have two or more Benefices incompatible; For Non-Reſidence; and in other ſuch like Caſes.

This Authority was given to the Archbiſhop by the Statute of 25 *Henry* VIII. *Cap.* 21. And the Chief Officer of this Court is called *Magiſter ad Facultates.*

There is a Regiſter alſo belonging to this Court.

In theſe Diſpenſations the Archbiſhops have always uſed to be very tender, and to refuſe many that come for them, unleſs upon very good Reaſons and Conſiderations.

Beſides theſe Courts peculiarly pertaining to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, there is,

Court of Admiralty.

Fifthly, The *Court of Admiralty*, which was erected in *Edward* III's Time. This Court belongs to the Lord High Admiral of *England*, who hath the Government of the King's Navy, and the Hearing of all Cauſes relating to Merchants and Mariners. He takes Cognizance of the Death or Maim of any Man, committed in the great Ships riding in great Rivers, beneath the Bridges of the ſame next the Sea. Alſo, he hath Power to arreſt Ships in great Streams, for the Uſe of the King, or his Wars. And in theſe Things this Court is concerned.

The Judge of this Court muſt be a Civilian; and his Title is, *Supremæ Curiæ Admiralitatis* Angliæ *Locumtenens Judex*. The other Officers of this Court, are, a Regiſter, and a Marſhal, who carrieth a Silver Oar before the Judge; beſides an Advocate, and Proctor of the Admirals.

The Judge, Clerk, and Sergeant of this Court, uſed to have the Goods and Chattels of all attainted for Pyracies for their Trouble in keeping of Seſſions: But about the Beginning of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign the Lord Admiral paſs'd all his Intereſt in the Goods of Traitors and Pyrates to that Queen.

Dr. *David Lewis* was Judge of the *Admiralty* in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, *Anno* 1573, and in the Year 1580, that Office decaying much, he made a Complaint to the Lord Treaſurer, ſhewing him by what Means it came into ſo low a Condition, which was in theſe Words:

“ *Firſt*, There is no ſtanding Fee incident to the ſame. The Commodities thereof do grow only by the Great and Little Seals, and by ſuch Inſtruments and Decrees that do paſs in Cauſes depending there. The Judge, Clerk, and Sergeant, were wont to have the Goods and Chattels of all attainted for Pyracies, for their Travail in keeping of Seſſions: Which they have not now, by reaſon that the Lord Admiral hath of late paſſed all his Intereſt in the Goods of Traitors and Pyrates, in her Majeſty.

“THE Caſes that are treated of in the Court of *Admiralty* do proceed only of Things done upon, and beyond the Seas; and yet the Judge cannot enjoy the ſame, by reaſon of *Prohibitions* out of her Majeſty's Bench, denied to none that will ſue for them. By reaſon whereof, and that the Suitors of the Court of the *Admiralty* be many Times vexed with Actions upon the Caſe, for ſuing their Merchants and Mariners, be ſo terrified, as they have forſaken the Court of *Admiralty*; and do now ſue for Things done beyond and upon the Sea, at the Common Law, in her Majeſty's Bench, and in the *Guildhall*, LONDON: And the ſame are maintained there, by ſurmiſing the Matters to be tranſacted in ſome Place upon the Land; where in Truth the ſame was done beyond and upon the Sea: And there may no Traverſe be admitted touching the Place.

“*Finally*, The Company of Merchants trading in *Spain* and *Portugal*, have of late obtained Privilege of her Majeſty, under the Great Seal, not only to make Laws and Ordinances, but alſo to hear and determine all Quarrels, Suits and Strifes happening between any of the ſaid Company, or between any of them and any other, tho' he or they be not of their Company; and to puniſh ſuch, as will not obey them therein, by Impriſonment. Whereby the Judge of the *Admiralty* ſhall not hereafter have to do with any Matter happening between the ſaid Merchants, either upon, or beyond the Sea. Whereas before, the Court of *Admiralty* ſtood chiefly by ſuch Cauſes as grew in *Spain* and in *Portugal*: And now the ſame being transferred to the Knowledge of Merchants, the Court of *Admiralty* is brought to utter Ruin; ſo that the ſame is not worth the keeping.

THE ſaid Dr. *Lewis*, in the ſaid Year 1580, gave this Account of himſelf: That he had ſerved in that Court of *Admiralty* then Twenty-two Years; and before that, was an Advocate about eleven Years, having withal the Officialty of *Surrey*. That he continued an Advocate after he became Judge, five or ſix Years, ſo as to make a competent Living thereby: But afterwards when Sir *William Peter* and Dr. *Wotton* began to withdraw themſelves from this Court, the ſaid Judge was driven to give ſuch Attendance there, that he was forced to forego both his Officialty and Advocateſhip. And yet, ſo long as he enjoyed his Office of *Admiralty* whole, and without Impair, he took this Hindrance in good Part, in Hopes of Recompence ſome other Way: And hereupon he grounded his Complaint.

THIS Court, in antient Times, was kept at St. *Margaret*'s-*Hill* in *Southwark*, but is now held in the Hall in *Doctors-Commons*, where the other Civil Courts are kept; only upon the Trial of Pyrates, and Crimes committed at Sea, the Court often ſits at the Seſſions-Houſe in the *Old-Bailey*.

Court of Delegates.

THE next is the *Court of Delegates*; to which High Court Appeals do lie from any of the former Courts. This is the higheſt Court for Civil Cauſes. It was eſtabliſhed by an Act in the 25th of *Henry* VIII. *Cap.* 19. wherein it was enacted, “That it ſhould be lawful, for Lack of Juſtice, at or in any of the Archbiſhops Courts, for the Parties grieved to appeal to the King's Majeſty in his Court of *Chancery*. And that upon every ſuch Appeal, a Commiſſion under the Great Seal ſhould be directed to ſuch Perſons as ſhould be named by the King's Highneſs, like as in Caſe of Appeals from the *Admiralty* Court, to determine ſuch Appeals, and the Cauſes concerning the ſame, and no farther Appeals to be had or made from the ſaid Commiſſioners for the ſame.

THESE Commiſſioners are appointed Judges only for that Time, and are commonly of the Spiritualty, as Biſhops; of the Common Law, as Judges of *Weſtminſter-Hall*; as well as thoſe of the Civil Law; and theſe are mixed one with another according to the Nature of the Cauſe.

THIS Commiſſion of Appeal may be granted in three Caſes. I. When any Sentence is given in any Eccleſiaſtical Cauſe by the Archiſhop, or his Official. II. When any Sentence is given in any Eccleſiaſtical Cauſe in Places exempt. III. When Sentence is given in the Admiralty in Suits Civil and Marine.

A Commiſſion of Review is ſometimes granted by the King, under the Broad Seal, to conſider and judge again, what was decreed in the Court of *Delegates*: But this is ſeldom, and upon great, and, ſuch as ſhall be judged, juſt Cauſes, by the Lord Keeper. This is done purely by the King's Prerogative; ſince by the Act for Delegates no farther Appeals were to be had or made from thoſe Commiſſioners.

THIS Court is called the *Delegates*, becauſe delegated, or appointed, by the King's Commiſſion.

THE Practiſers in the Courts aforeſaid are, Advocates and Proctors.

ADVOCATES are ſuch as have taken their Degree of Doctor in the Faculty of the Civil Law; or (when this Kingdom ſubmitted to the Papal See) of the Canon Law, or of the Decrees; that is, Canons and Decrees made and enjoined by Popes. Theſe are retained as Counſellors or Pleaders. And they muſt firſt, upon their Petitions to the Archbiſhop, have his *Fiat*, and then they are admitted by the Judge to practiſe.

THE Manner of their Admiſſion is ſolemn. Two Senior Advocates in their Scarlet Robes with the Mace carried before them, conduct the Doctor up the Court with three low Reverences, and preſent him with a ſhort *Latin* Speech, together with the Archbiſhop's Reſcript: And then having taken the Oaths, the Judge admits him, and aſſigns him a Place or Seat in the Court; which he is to keep when he pleads.

THE Habits they uſe in Court, both Judges and Advocates, are a Scarlet Robe, and a Hood lined with Taffata, if they be of *Oxford*; if of *Cambridge*, white Miniver, and round Caps of black Velvet.

PROCTORS, or Procurators, the other Sort of Practiſers, are they who exhibit their Proxies for their Clients, and make themſelves Parties for them, who draw and give Pleas, or Libels and Allegations in Behalf of their Client, produce Witneſſes, prepare Cauſes for Sentence, and attend the Advocates with the Proceedings. They are admitted alſo by the Archbiſhop's *Fiat*, introduced by two Senior Proctors; they wear black Robes, and Hoods lined with white Fur.

IN *Henry* the VIIIth's Time, the Number of the Proctors was found a Grievance: And that they were ſo clamorous by reaſon of the Plenty of them, that neither Judges nor Advocates could be heard; that they retained and concluded Cauſes oftentimes without the Advocates, and thruſt themſelves into Cauſes without the Knowledge or Will of the Parties. In order to the reducing theſe Evils, Archbiſhop *Cranmer* (that great and ever memorable Reformer of Abuſes) thought good to begin with reſtraining the Number of them. And whereas they were about twenty in the Court of Arches, and twenty-four more, he made an Order that thenceforth there ſhould be no more admitted till the Number was reduced to Ten; and then that Number never to be increaſed. And this was confirmed by the Chapter and Convent of *Chriſt-Church, Canterbury*. Though ſome looked upon this as a Craft of the Proctors of that Time, that all others being excluded from being Proctors, they might have all the Buſineſs of the *Arches* in their own Hands: But this Order gave Offence to many, and a Petition was drawn up againſt it and preſented to the Parliament. Therein they ſhewed how prejudicial this would be to the Commonwealth, becauſe the Number of ten Perſons was not ſufficient to diſpatch the Cauſes that came into that Court; and ſo there muſt be Delays and prolix Suits; and that it was a great Diſcouragement to young Men in ſtudying the Law; and contrary to the Canon and Civil Law, that permits any Man to be Proctor for another, a few excepted. Thus much for thoſe Practitioners, the Proctors.

The Times of Sitting.

THE Terms for the pleading and ending of Cauſes in theſe Civil Courts, are little different from the Term-times of the Common Law. The Order as to the Time of the Sitting of theſe Courts is thus: The Sitting of the Court of *Arches* hath the Pre-eminence of Sitting firſt, according to the Quality of that Court, and regulates the Sittings of the others. The Sitting of the Court of *Audience* is the next Morning after the Sitting of the Court of *Arches*. The *Prerogative* Court ſits in the Afternoon, as the *Audience* ſet in the Morning. The Court of the *Admiralty* is held on the ſame Day with the *Arches*, but in the Afternoon.

THIS College was conſumed by the general Devaſtation that happened by Fire to the City, *Anno 1666*: And then *Exeter-Houſe*, in the *Strand*, was employed for the ſame Uſe, where the Civilians had their Chambers, and Offices; and the Courts were kept in the Hall: But after ſome Years the *Commons* being rebuilt far more conveniently, and more ſumptuouſly than before, the Civilians removed thither again.

FOR the Relief of the Subjects, in caſe of any hard Dealings feared from Civil or Eccleſiaſtick Laws, the Lords Chief Juſtices may ſtop Proceedings in theſe Courts, and call the Matters in Controverſy to be heard before them, by a Writ of *Prohibition*; which lies of one that is impleaded in the Court *Chriſtian* for a Cauſe that belongeth to the Temporal Juriſdiction; whereby, as well the Party and his Counſel, as the Judge himſelf and the Regiſter, are forbidden to proceed any further in that Cauſe. The Law Books ſhew the Cauſes for which this Prohibition lies. *Bracton* ſaith, It lies not after a Sentence given in any Cauſe.

BUT theſe Prohibitions were ſo frequently granted, and in Cauſes that ſeemed properly Eccleſiaſtical, that the Civilians and Eccleſiaſticks have ſometimes made great Complaints of them, as exceeding injurious to their Practice, and vexatious to the Subject; and alſo ſeeming to derogate from the ſupreme Authority, in taking away Cauſes from the High Commiſſion and *Delegates*, which acted by a Special Commiſſion from the Prince.

THUS in the Year 1573, under Archbiſhop *Parker*, the Judge of the *Admiralty* being Dr. *David Lewis*, the Lord Chief Juſtice had very often granted Prohibitions out of the Court of *King's-Bench* to this Court, almoſt to the Ruin of it: Whereupon in the Year aforeſaid the Lord Admiral uſed ſharp Speeches to him for it; and warned Dr. *Lewis*, that when ſuch Prohibitions ſhould be granted again, to ſpare to move the Lord Chief Juſtice, but to make the Lord Treaſurer acquainted with it. Accordingly, when another Prohibition was granted the ſame Year, Dr. *Lewis* wrote of it to the Lord Treaſurer, ſignifying what juſt Cauſe of Grief he had, by reaſon of a Prohibition granted the Day before, in a Cauſe which he had deſcribed in a Paper incloſed: And that this, and one more before, were two ſuch Precedents, that if they took Place, in a ſhort Time would utterly overthrow the Juriſdiction of the *Admiralty*: That he was therefore forced to crave his Lordſhip's Favour, to be a Means to the Lord Chief Juſtice and his Colleagues to ſtop the ſame: For if theſe Prohibitions were not prevented, he ſhould not be able to ſhew his Face in that Court any more; theſe Prohibitions tending ſo much to his Diſcredit, and the utter Ruin and Subverſion of the Juriſdiction of the *Admiralty*.

IN the Year 1580, under *Grindal* the next Archbiſhop, Dr. *Lewis* complained again to the Lord Treaſurer of the Decay of his Office, and drew up the preſent mean State of the Judge and Court of *Admiralty*. He ſhewed how the Cauſes which were treated of in this Court, proceeded only of Things done upon and beyond the Seas; and yet the Judge could not enjoy the ſame, by reaſon of Prohibitions out of her Majeſty's Bench; denied to none that would ſue for them. By reaſon whereof, and that the Suitors to this Court were many Times vexed with Actions upon the Caſe for ſuing there, Merchants and Mariners were ſo terrified, that they forſook the Court of *Admiralty*, and ſued for Things done beyond and upon the Sea, at the Common Law, in her Majeſty's Bench, and in the *Guild-Hall* of LONDON: And the ſame were maintained there by ſurmiſing the Matters to be contracted in ſome Place upon the Land, where, in Truth, the ſame was done beyond and upon the Sea; and there might no Traverſe be admitted touching the Place.

AND theſe Prohibitions were grievous to the other Courts as well as this; and chiefly the Eccleſiaſtical.

AGAIN, about the Year 1598, under Archbiſhop *Whitgift*, theſe Prohibitions lay heavy upon the Civil Courts; and then a notable Paper was drawn up for the Conſideration of the Queen or the Parliament, entitled, *Certain Collections and Inferences concerning Matter of Prohibitions and Conſultations: Not unfit to be thought upon for the better Preſervation of her Majeſty's Juriſdiction Eccleſiaſtical; which were theſe*, viz.

I. SINCE by the Laws and Inſtitutes of this Realm, the Libel is appointed as a Rule for the granting of Prohibitions and Conſultations, How can a Prohibition duly be granted, either before the Libel is exhibited in the Eccleſiaſtical Court, or without Sight and diligent Peruſal thereof, or upon any other Matter or Suggeſtion that may be probably gathered out of the ſame?

II. WHERE the Cauſe originally is undoubtedly of Eccleſiaſtical Cognizance, Why ſhould any Prohibition be granted (as almoſt all be) upon any Matter pleaded at Bar, or by Way of Exception, tho' merely Temporal; the Law itſelf, and common Reaſon being plain and evident to the contrary? For, ſuch Matter incident comes not there to be finally ſentenced and determined; but it is uſed as a Means and Furtherance for the Deciſion of his Principal: And ſuppoſing the Law were otherwiſe, then might either Party at their Pleaſure, by pleading ſome Matter Temporal, make any Cauſe Eccleſiaſtical whatſoever, ſubject to a Prohibition.

III. SINCE the Prohibition once granted, (though never ſo unduly) muſt needs bring with it a Delay of Juſtice, intolerable Expences, and many great Inconveniencies to the Party prohibited, Why are Prohibitions ſo uſually granted, without calling or hearing both Parties, and the Judge Eccleſiaſtical alſo *(ſi ſua putaverit intereſſe)* contrary to the common Rules of Juſtice in all Cauſes, eſpecially in Matters of ſo great Prejudice?

IV. Can it be thought expedient, or reaſonable, that the Plaintiff, making Choice of the Court *Chriſtian* for his Relief, ſhould afterwards in the ſame Cauſe, be ſuffered to procure a Prohibition? Were it not ſound Diſcretion and Policy, to cut off ſuch wilful, malicious Vexation of a Subject, and publick Scandal to Juſtice, howſoever the Law be defectve and ſilent in that Behalf?

V. To ſue for a Prohibition not till after Concluſion in the Cauſe, is very prepoſterous and inconvenient: But after Sentence given, in *Bracton*'s Opinion, is altogether unlawful; much more after two or three Inſtances, and as many Sentences paſt: And yet in all theſe Caſes Prohibitions are common and ordinary.

VI. What Law or Reaſon can be pretended, why the Judge Eccleſiaſtical, after Conſultation delivered unto him, may not condemn the Party who brings the Prohibition, *in Expenſis retardati proceſſus*, in Caſe the Judges ſhall refuſe, as oftentimes they do, to aſſeſs double Coſt and Damage, according to the Statute, or in any other Caſe whatſoever, wherein the Judges can, or will allow no Charges at all?

VII. If in the Prohibition directed to the Eccleſiaſtical Judge, the Suggeſtions appeared notably falſe, vain, or frivolous, as in ſome of the late hath been ſeen, Why may not the Temporal Judge, in that Caſe, juſtly be preſumed, wittingly and willingly to infringe the Liberties of the Church; and thereupon, after due Circumſtances obſerved, be declared and denounced Excommunicate, according to the Statute in that Behalf eſtabliſhed?

VIII. Is there either Warrant, or Colour of Law, that any Prohibition ſhould be grounded upon any of theſe Surmiſes, *viz.* That Matters Teſtamentary and Matrimonial only be Eccleſiaſtical; or that the Law Civil requireth two Witneſſes, where the Common Law accepteth of one? Seeing by the firſt Suggeſtion, divers and ſundry Cauſes undoubtedly known, and confeſſed to be of Eccleſiaſtical Cognizance, are falſely ſuppoſed to be of Temporal Juriſdiction; and by the ſecond, unlearnedly miſconceived, no Cauſe ſo purely Spiritual, but muſt be determined at the Common Law?

IX. Were it not very convenient and neceſſary, conſidering the very long, tedious, and chargeable Suits in obtaining Conſultations, together with the manifold Difficulties which accompany ſuch unwelcome Motions, that the Temporal Judges would be pleaſed, for Relief of poor Subjects, within ſome reaſonable and competent Time to determine the Queſtions depending before them, as touching Conſultations; and that hereafter the Spiritual Courts be not kept in Suſpenſe for two, three, or fours Years, as often it hath been, before the Conſultations can be procured, notwithſtanding the beſt and uttermoſt Endeavours of the Defendant, and the manifold Juſtice of this Demand?

X. It ſeemeth by the Scope and Purport of all the moſt antient Statutes in that Behalf provided, that the Prohibition and Conſultations, as other original Writs, ought not to be granted but in the Court of *Chancery*, by the Lord Chancellor of *England*; and howſoever of late Years the Courſe hath been drawn another Way, yet no doubt the Power of the Chancellor is no whit thereby reſtrained, but that he may lawfully (and it were to be wiſhed he would) reſume and put in Execution his antient Right and Authority: So ſhould not her Majeſty's Eccleſiaſtical Juriſdiction be driven as now it is, to admit the Cenſure and Judgment of thoſe, who indeed be principal Parties, as touching the Queſtion of Prohibitions.

XI. What Cauſe or Grievance ſoever, cannot be redreſſed by any Writ but of the *Chancery*, there the Statute expreſly forbiddeth the King's Prohibition to take Place; but it is manifeſt and notorious, that moſt of the Prohibitions now-a-days, or rather all, be granted in Stay of ſuch Complaints, as wherein neither by any Writ out of the *Chancery*, nor any other Courſe of Proceeding at the Common Law, the Subject can receive ſound Juſtice, or final Cenſure.

XII. Can it be warranted, either by Law or Statute, that after Conſultation once granted in the *King's-Bench*, a ſecond Prohibition ſhould be granted out of the *Common-Pleas* in the ſame Cauſe, the Matter not being augmented, enlarged, nor otherwiſe altered. And yet howſoever the Statute be plain and evident to the contrary, divers ſuch Prohibitions have been of late obtained.

XIII. If ſuch Care and Conſideration had been taken in the Granting of Prohibitions, as were fit and neceſſary in Cauſes of ſuch great Moment, the Judges Temporal would never have granted ſo many Conſultations as have been granted within the Compaſs of three or four Years.

XIV. Foraſmuch as both the Juriſdiction Eccleſiaſtical and Temporal, are now united in the Crown of the Realm, which was heretofore *de facto* ſevered, and derived from ſeveral Heads and Authorities; and for that the Ground and true Original Cauſe of Prohibitions was none other than the aforeſaid Severance and Partitions of Juriſdictions, May it not be very probably drawn into Queſtion, Whether, as the Caſe now ſtandeth, any Prohibition at all, may, in ſound Conſtruction of Law be warranted; at leaſt, how the Form and Manner of Prohibitions heretofore uſed, may not, without Offence and Derogation to the Queen's Prerogative Eccleſiaſtical, be retained and practiſed, as though the two Juriſdictions remained now diſtinct, and as ſeveral as before; and as though her Majeſty's Juriſdiction Eccleſiaſtical may not, with as little Prejudice to the Crown, encroach upon the Temporal, as the Temporal may upon the Eccleſiaſtical?

XV. But in Caſe the Prohibition, by Force of ſo many Years, Uſe, and Cuſtom, may not now conveniently be diſcontinued, either in Matter or Manner, yet, in true Senſe and Meaning of Law, What Reaſon can be deviſed, why the Prohibition ſhould be extended to the Reſtraint of her Majeſty's High Commiſſion, or Court of Delegates, both of them being authorized under the Great Seal of *England*, and eſtabliſhed by Act of Parliament, and neither of them ſo much as thought upon, for divers hundred Years after the Prohibition was current in *England*, neither by colour of any Argument or Similitude that can be drawn to the Caſe of ordinary Juriſdiction, either as then it was, or now it is uſed?

XVI. And for that her Majeſty's Delegates have no general Commiſſion, *ad Univerſitatem Cauſarum*, but for every ſeveral Cauſe of Appeal, receive a ſpecial and particular Commiſſion, it may ſeem ſomewhat ſtrange and extraordinary, that any Subjects ſhould preſume to countermand her Majeſty's expreſs Command, and to forbid the Judges Delegates to proceed any further in any one Cauſe, which her Majeſty hath eſpecially and particularly commanded them to hear and determine.

As, under three Archbiſhops, through the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, theſe Prohibitions were not at all liked by the Civilians; ſo in the Reign of King *James* I. under Archbiſhop *Bancroft*, in the Year 1606, the Convocation then met, and ſtirred in it, praying ſome Redreſs, by a Petition of the Lower Houſe to the King, to this Purpoſe:

The Convocation petition King James I. *about Prohibitions.*

"Most humbly beſeeching your moſt Excellent Majeſty, your faithful Subjects, the Clergy of the Lower Houſe of Convocation, for themſelves and the reſt of the Brethren in the Miniſtry: That whereas they have been very much of later Years defrauded of their Tithes, and debarred from obtaining their Right, due unto them, by your excellent Laws of this Church, through Prohibitions procured by thoſe which wrong them, out of your Majeſty's Temporal Courts, to your Suppliants great Hindrance, Moleſtation, and utter Impoveriſhing in Time, if Remedy be not provided; beſide the Stopping of Juſtice, Occaſion of Perjury, and further Wrong, and Overthrow of your Eccleſiaſtical Juriſdiction, as though it were an unjuſt Uſurpation of foreign Power againſt your Majeſty and Crown; and not to do Execution of your Majeſty's own rightful Power and Juriſdiction in Cauſes Eccleſiaſtical: It may pleaſe your moſt Excellent Majeſty, upon due Notice given, and in tender Conſideration of our Grievances herein, to take ſome ſpeedy Order for the Help and Relief of the ſame, in ſuch Manner as to your Highneſs's Wiſdom, Piety, and Clemency, ſhall ſeem juſt, fit, and convenient; and your Majeſty's Suppliants ſhall evermore, as they are bound, with all due Thankfulneſs, pray unto God for your Majeſty's long and happy Life, and proſperous Reign, *&c.*

The CIVILIANS, *at preſent, are,*

Dr. *John Betteſworth*, Judge of the Prerogative Court of *Canterbury*, and Dean of the Court of *Arches*.

Sir *Henry Penrice*, Knt. Judge of the High Court of *Admiralty*, Chancellor of the Dioceſe of *Gloceſter*, and Official to the Archdeaconry of *Middleſex*.

Sir *Nathaniel Lloyd*, Knt.

Dr. *Thomas Boucher*, Commiſſary of the Dioceſe of *Canterbury*.

Dr. *Matthew Tindal*.

Dr. *Edward Kingſton*, Commiſſary to the Dean and Chapter of St. *Paul's*.

Dr. *William Beau*, Chancellor of *Landaff*, and of *Hareſield* in *Middleſex*.

Dr. *Paul*, his Majeſty's Advocate-General.

Dr. *Henry Raines*, Chancellor of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*.

Dr. *Robert Wood*, Official of *Colcheſter*.

Dr. *Humphrey Henchman*, Chancellor of LONDON and *Rocheſter*.

Dr. *Charles Pinfold*, Commiſſary to the Dean and Chapter of *Weſtminſter*.

Dr. *John Corbet*.

Dr. *Stanley*, Chancellor of *Exeter*, and Official to the Archdeacon of LONDON.

Dr. *William Strahan*.

Dr. *John Audley*, Chancellor of *York*.

Dr. *John Andrews*, Commiſſary of *Huntington*.

Dr. *Edward Wynn*, Chancellor of *Hereford*.

The Honourable Dr. *Charles Bertie*.

Dr. *James Bouchier*, Profeſſor of the Civil Law in the Univerſity of *Oxford*.

Dr. *Brook Taylor*.

Dr. *Edmund Iſham*.

Dr. *William Bramſton*.

Dr. *Stephen Cotterel*.

Dr. *Lee*.

Dr. *James*.

PROCTERS *of the* Arches Court *of* Canterbury.

Edward Greenly Eſq; King's Proctor.

Everard Sayer, Eſq;

Mr. *Rob. Pierſon*.

Mr *Edw. Alexander*.

Mr. *Rob. Bogg*.

Mr. *Charles Dethick*.

Mr. *John Trinley*.

Mr. *John Rawſon*.

Mr. *Edw. Smith*.

Mr. *Sandford Neville*.

Mr. *Linthwaite Tarrant*

Mr. *John Searle*.

Mr. *Gandy Spurway*.

Mr. *Thomas Tyllot*.

Mr. *Rob. Rouſe*.

Mr. *Tho. Oughton*.

Mr. *Brian Ruſhworth*.

Mr. *Walter Hutchins*.

Mr. *John Phillips*.

Mr. *John Cooke*, Sen.

Mr. *John Cooke*, Jun.

Mr. *Francis Boycott*.

Mr. *Peter St. Eloy*.

Mr. *Lee*.

Mr. *Will. Skelton*.

Mr. *Will. Legard*.

Mr. *Julius Cæſar*.

Mr. *Will. White*.

Mr. *Nath. Patten*.

Mr. *Rich. Cheſlyn*.

Mr. *Will. Browne*.

Mr. *Geo. Welham*.

The College *of* HERALDS.

The Office of Arms.

This College, or Corporation, conſiſts of a certain Number of Perſons skilled in Coat Armour: Their Buſineſs being to grant Arms to Perſons of Wealth and Merit; to regiſter Deſcents and Pedigrees at their Viſitations or otherwiſe; to regulate Abuſes in ſuch as bear Arms, not belonging to them; and they are made Uſe of in Affairs of State for Proclaiming Peace or War. They are to attend at Feaſts of Kings or Princes, at Cavalcades, Coronations, Funerals, *&c.* of Kings, Queens, and Perſons of Quality: At which Times they are to be in their Heralds Coats.

This College is ſituated near *Doctors-Commons*, between St. *Bennet's Hill*, and St. *Peter's Hill*, and was the antient Houſe of *Thomas Stanley*, Earl of *Derby*, given to this Society by Queen *Mary*, that they might reſide together for the better Conſulting the Affairs of the Office, and for Keeping their Books of Arms, Deſcents, *&c.* in an Office together. Since the Fire of LONDON, *Anno 1666*, which conſumed the whole Houſe, it is well and conveniently rebuilt, with a large Hall for Keeping the Court of Honour; together with a Library, and Houſes and Apartments for the King's Heralds and Purſuivants.

Their Privileges.

By their Charter, firſt granted them by King *Richard* III. and after by ſucceeding Kings, they had ſeveral Privileges allowed them, and are freed from all Tolls, Subſidies, and Offices of Trouble in the Kingdom.

Their Society conſiſts of four Kings at Arms, eight Heralds, and four Purſuivants at Arms, who are as follow;

First, Garter King at Arms, inſtituted by King *Henry* V. whoſe Office is to attend at the Solemnities of the Knights of the Garter, and to cauſe their Arms to be hung up upon their Seats or Stalls after their Inſtalment; to carry, or cauſe to be carried, the Garter to Kings and Princes beyond Sea, that are elected of this Order; to take Cognizance of the Arms of the Nobility; to make Supporters to thoſe new created to any Degree of Peerage, and to marſhal the Solemnities at the Funerals of the Nobility.

Antiently, this, as alſo the other Kings at Arms, were created and crowned by the Kings themſelves, and the Heralds and Purſuivants had their Creation from the King's Hand: But of late Days, the Earl Marſhal, who is Head of this College, hath a ſpecial Commiſſion for every particular Creation, and to perform the ſame, as the Kings formerly did.

The Ceremony uſed at his Creation and Crowning is this: There is a Sword and a Book provided, whereon he takes an Oath, to obey, firſt, the ſupreme Head of the Order of the Garter, which is the King, in ſuch Things, as belong to his Office; to give Notice to the King, upon the Death of any of the ſaid Order; and to inſtruct the Heralds and Purſuivants in Doubts relating to the Office; which ſaid Oath is thus adminiſtred: He kneels down before the Earl Marſhal, and laying his Hand on the Book and Sword, he takes the aforeſaid Oath, which is read to him by one of the other Kings at Arms: Then the Letters Patent are read, during which Time, the Earl Marſhal pours Wine out of a Bowl on his Head, and gives him the Name of *Garter*; and then he is inveſted with his Coat, which is of Velvet, richly embroidered with the Arms of *England*, &c. alſo with a Collar of SS and a gilt Crown on his Head.

His Salary is double to what the other Kings have; and he hath Fees at the Inſtalments, with a yearly Allowance, given by the Knights of the Garter; and hath their uppermoſt Garment at their Inſtalment.

Clarencieux is the next of the Kings, ſo called from the Duke of *Clarence*, to whom he firſt belonged: For, *Lionel*, third Son to King *Edward* III. married the Daughter and Heir of the Earl of *Ulſter*, in *Ireland*, and had with her the Honour of *Clare*, in the County of *Thomond*; whereupon he was afterwards Duke of *Clarence*, which Dukedom eſcheating to King *Edward* IV. he made this Herald a King at Arms, and ſtiled him *Clarencieux*. His Office is to marſhal and diſpoſe of the Funerals of the Gentry under the Degree of a Baron, on the South Side of the River *Trent*, that ſhall have any publick Ceremony made at their Interments. He is alſo to keep his Viſitations within his Limits, for the Regiſtring of Families, taking Account of Coat Armour.

Norroy is another King; his Office is the ſame of that of Clarencieux, for the Gentry on the North Side of the ſaid River *Trent*; and theſe two are called Provincial Heralds, the whole Kingdom being divided into two Provinces betwixt them: Another was added to the Number, in the late King's Reign, called *Gloceſter* King of Arms, and *Hanover* Herald.

The eight Heralds are, 1. *Somerſet*, 2. *Richmond*, 3. *Cheſter*, 4. *Windſor*, 5. *York*, 6. *Lancaſter*, 7. *Bath*, 8. *Brunſwick*. The Office of theſe Heralds is to wait at Court; to proclaim Peace and War: On the Death of the King or Queen to proclaim the next to the Crown, and to attend at publick Solemnities, &c.

The four Purſuivants are, *Portcullis*, *Rouge Dragon*, *Blue Mantle*, and *Rouge Croſs*. Theſe give their Attendance alſo in the Office for the aforeſaid Matters.

A Herald is created with the like Ceremonies as the Kings, except a Coronet; and his Coat muſt be of Sattin, embroider'd with the King's Arms, as aforeſaid. He is brought before the Earl Marſhal, betwixt two other Heralds: Their Oath is, "To be true to the King; ſerviceable "to Gentlemen; to keep Secrets; to aſſiſt the "diſtreſſed Gentlemen, and Gentlewomen, Widows, and Virgins; to avoid Taverns, Bawdy-"Houſes, and Dice.

The Purſuivant is alſo created by Letters Patents: His Coat is to be of Damask, with the King's Arms embroider'd. He is to be introduced by two other Purſuivants. His Oath is, "To be true to the King; ſerviceable to all "Chriſtians; to keep Secrets; to be ſober, "lowly and humble.

The MEMBERS *of this* College *are*,

The Earl Marſhal and Hereditary Marſhal of *England*, His Grace, *Edward* Duke of *Norfolk*.

The Deputy Earl Marſhal of *England* (appointed by the King) and the Officers under his Juriſdiction.

The Right Honourable *Francis Howard*, Earl of *Effingham*, Deputy Earl Marſhal of *England*.

John Anſtis, Sen.
John Anſtis, Jun. } Eſqrs. Garter King at Arms.

Knox Ward, Eſq; Clarencieux, King at Arms.

Stephen Martin Leake, Eſq; Norroy, King at Arms.

Grey Longueville, Eſq; *Hanover* Herald, and *Gloceſter* King at Arms.

HERALDS.

John Warburton, Eſq; *Somerſet*.
Edward Stibbs, Eſq; *Cheſter*.
Philip Jones, Eſq; *York*.
Charles Whingate, Eſq; *Richmond*.
James Whorwood, Eſq; *Windſor*.
Charles Green, Eſq; *Lancaſter*.

Bath Herald Extraordinary, *John Dugdale*, Eſq;
Brunſwick Herald, *Edmund Sawyer*, Eſq;

PURSUIVANTS.

John Mewſon, Gent. *Portcullis*.

Arthur Shepherd, Gent. *Rouge Dragon*, Secretary to the Earl Marſhal, and Regiſter to the College of Arms.

James Green, Gent. *Blue Mantle*.

John Pomfret, *Rouge Croix*.

John Dugdale, Eſq; *Mowbray* Herald Extraordinary.

PROCTORS *to the Earl Marſhal's* Court.

Mr. *William Jones*.
Mr. *Edward Alexander*.
Mr. *Mark Holman*, Regiſter.
Mr. *Thomas Houſman*, Marſhal of the Court.
Mr. *John Phillips*.

These being all the King's Servants in Ordinary, have yearly Salaries. The Heralds, 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* each; the Purſuivants, 20*l.* each.

In the Reign of King *Richard* III. their Fees granted by that King, were to *John Moore*, King of Arms in the North Parts, 20*l.* for Term of Life. To *John Water*, alias *York* Herald, the Lordſhip of *Bayhal*, to the Value of 100*s.* and an Annuity of 8*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* of the Revenue of *Huntingfield* in the County of *Kent*. To *Thomas Holme*, alias *Clarencieux*, King of Arms in the South Parts, 20*l.* of the Cuſtoms and Subſidy of *Exeter* and *Dartmouth*; and 20*l.*

more, of the Annuity of the Lordſhip of *Walden*, in the County of *Eſſex*, for Term of Life. *Gloceſter* Herald, to him, his Heirs and Aſſigns for ever, the Manor of *Oven* in *Kent*, with all the Lands, Tenements, &c. late Sir *John Fogg*'s.

BESIDES theſe Salaries, when the Kings of *England* went their Progreſſes, they commonly took their Heralds along with them, and theſe then had their daily Allowances. Thus in the Year 1552, in a Progreſs of King *Edward* VI. he took along with him in his Retinue the Four Kings at Arms, reckoning in *Ulſter* for the Fourth, *Somerſet* Herald, *Rouge Dragon*, and *Blue Mantle*, Purſuivants; and appointed Allowances to them for their Diet, from *July* the 5th, to the 7th of *October*, (which was the Time of the King's Progreſs) *viz.* to Garter 10*s.* by the Day, to the three other Kings, 6*s.* 8*d.* *per Diem*, to *Somerſet*, 4*s.* and to the two Purſuivants, 2*s.* each.

The Uſefulneſs of the College of Heralds.

THE Uſefulneſs of this College appears, in that it is an Office Conſervatory of antient Honour, and of the Memory of Perſons of Nobility, and Merit, either for their Learning, Eccleſiaſtical Preferments, Exploits in War, Service to the Commonwealth, Wiſdom in Government, Favour with their Princes, or the like; together with their Pedigrees and Poſterities, in whatſoever County in *England* they have lived. It is alſo highly uſeful, for the aſcertaining many Doubts relating to Names and Families, and putting a Concluſion to Contentions in Law about Right Heirs, Legitimacy, Primogeniture, &c.

And as the Office is Honourable, and of great Import, ſo none are to be admitted to it, but Perſons learned, and of ingenious Education, and ſtudious of Heraldry, and able to trick Coats of Arms, and to paint, as may appear by the Suit of *Anthony Hall*, *Anno* 1593, to the Lord Treaſurer, who acted then in the Earl Marſhal's Office, by a Special Commiſſion from the Queen; that his Son *Anthony Hall*, might be admitted a Purſuivant at Arms, being a Scholar bred up at *Cambridge*, in *Emanuel* College, and ſince profeſſing the Law at *Bernard*'s-*Inn*, and by the Lord *Anderſon*'s Gift, Clerk in the Prothonotary's Office in the *Common-Pleas*, and his Inclination apt to gather Gentlemen's Coats, as well on Church Windows, Stone Walls, as on Noblemens Tombs, whereby he had collected ſome 30,000, or more Coats of his own Tricking and Writing; beſides a pretty Skill in Counterfeiting Pictures after the Life, or otherwiſe.

Sir *Gilbert Dethick*, Garter, Principal King of Arms under King *Edward* VI. was inſtrumental in procuring the Houſe, College and Corporation of the Heralds, with their Privileges; for tho' Queen *Mary*, vulgarly, and according to *Stow*, hath the Praiſe of this Gift, yet indeed, it more truly belonged to that King. For, (as appears in a Volume of the *Cotton* Library) in the Year 1552, the Earl of *Derby*'s Place was then in the Tenure of Sir *Richard Sackvile*, Knt. when the ſaid Place, with divers other Meſſuages and Hereditaments, were ſold to King *Edward* by an Indenture bearing Date *November* the 24th, *Anno Regni 6.* For which the King in Exchange, made over to the Earl certain Lands, called *Leonard*'s *Lands*, joining to the Earl's Park, called *Knowſley Park*, in the County of *Lancaſter*, and lately belonging to the Monaſtery of *Briſcow*, of the Yearly Value of 20*s.* with other Lands, &c. to the Yearly Value of 4*l.* 10*s.* and ---. And a Meſe and a Grange, called *Badley Grange*, of the Value of 42*s.* *per Annum* in *Cheſhire*. All which amounted to the Value of 7*l.* 12*s.* The Date hereof was *January* the 24th. This Gift, very probably was confirmed by Queen *Mary*, King *Edward*'s Succeſſor.

BUT tho' the Heralds had now a College, or General Office, yet for ſome Time after they had not the Conveniences of Habitations here, to dwell together, but lived at their own private Houſes, where they could provide themſelves; whereby they kept their Viſitation-Books at Home; for ſo *Leigh*'s Words import, in his *Accidents of Armoury*, ſpeaking how far the Heralds were ſometimes to ſeek, when the Gentlemen of antient Blood came to ſee their Pedigrees; becauſe they had no ſeparate Houſe where they might plant their Offices, and in that Place to make their Libraries for their Provinces. For as they were all now here, now there; ſo when they died, their Wives ſold for a little Money their Books of Viſitation, which coſt them much Travail.

THIS Office for preſerving of Honour was antient. For, when in the 28th of *Henry* III. *Gerald Fitz Maurice* (who was Juſtice of *Ireland*) died, as it ſeems, at *Canterbury*, King *Henry* III. (near five hundred Years ago) *viz. Ann.* 1244, iſſued out his Command to the Keepers of that Archbiſhoprick, *Quod emi faciant unum pulchrum Lapidem, ponend. ſuper Corpus* Geraldi Fil. Mauric. *Juſticiar.* Hibern. *In quo fieri faciant Scutum ipſius* Geraldi *cum Armis ſuis. Teſte Rege apud* Roff. 20 *Die* Novembr. *i. e.* That they cauſe to be bought a fair Stone, to be laid upon the Body of *Gerald Fitz Maurice*, Juſtice of *Ireland*; whereon to be ſet his Shield with his Arms.

AND in the Time of *Edward* I. *Thomas* Earl of *Lancaſter*, *Leiceſter*, and *Derby*, and Conſtable of *England*, ordained by ſpecial Reformation, That no Man ſhould wear any Hood on his Shoulder in Time of Mourning, except he were a Gentleman; but only a Tippet of three Nails Breadth. Alſo that no Parſon, Curate, Churchwarden, or others, ſhould put down any Atchievement, Coat of Arms, or Pinion, or eraſe any Tomb out of Churches, or Church-yards: And that no Goldſmith, Copperſmith, Glazier, Painter or Marbler, ſhould have to do with Arms, without the Conſent of the Kings of Arms of that Province: And that they ſhould not ſet a Merchant's Mark within an Eſcutcheon: And that this ſhould be the more diligently looked to, he ordained, That all the Kings of Arms ſhould keep their Chapters once every Quarter of the Year at leaſt: And that they ſhould make their Viſitation in their Provinces, or their Marſhals for them, every ſeventh Year. To conclude, He ordained the *Herehaughts* (*i. e.* Heralds) at the Interment of every Gentleman (where they were called to that Service) ſhould take the Pedigree with diligent Examination of old Folks, then living, and to record the ſame.

IN former Times, the Number of the Officers that belonged to this Corporation was not fixed, the Precedency uncertain; and Contentions and Differences ſprang up among them concerning their Rights and Privileges.

THERE was formerly another King of Arms, who was called *Ulſter*, firſt created by King *Edward* VI. chiefly for the Uſe of *Ireland*; and the firſt that enjoyed it, was *Bartholomew Butler* (*Anno 6 Edward* VI.) *York* Herald. Then was made alſo *Philip Butler*, alias *Athlone*, Purſuivant of Arms there. And upon their Creation, a Warrant was iſſued to Sir *Raſe Sadler*, Knight of the King's Wardrobe to deliver to *Bart. Butler*, alias *Ulſter*, King at Arms of *Ireland*, one Coat of Blue and Crimſon Velvet, embroidered with Gold and Silver upon the ſame with the King's Arms. And to *Philip Butler*, alias *Athlone*, Purſuivant of Arms there, one Coat of Sarſenet of the King's Colour, with the Arms laid on with Gold and Purple.

This Place was poſſeſſed in the Beginning of Queen *Elizabeth*, by one *Nicholas Narboon*, who was raiſed from being Richmond Herald, to be Ulſter King.

There were formerly Exeter, Leopard, Faulcon, Carliſle, *&c.* Heralds.

The Purſuivants formerly were of two Ranks, Ordinary and Extraordinary; the Ordinary were the afore-mentioned; the Extraordinary were theſe: *Faulcon*, (afterwards a Herald,) *Antelope*, *Cadran*, *Guiſnes*, *Hammes*, *Berwick*, *Comfort*, *Roſeblanch*, *Callis*, *Ricebank*, *Wallingford*, *Mountorguile*, *Nottingham*, *Barnes*, *Boloign*: But theſe Extraordinary Purſuivants in the Beginning of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign ceaſed.

In the ſame Reign were great Diſſentions and Animoſities among the Heralds concerning their Rights, Fees, and Precedencies, inſomuch that they preſented Petitions and Informations one againſt another unto the Lord Treaſurer *Burleigh*, and the Lord Admiral, who then executed the Office of Earl Marſhal; which occaſioned the ſaid Lords to make an Order, dated *October* 22, 1597, entitled,

The ORDER *of placing the Kings, Heralds, and Purſuivants at Arms, by the Lord* Burleigh, *Lord High Treaſurer of* England; *and the Lord* Howard *of* Effingham, *Lord High Admiral of* England; *by Force of her Majeſty's Commiſſion under the Great Seal of* England, *to us directed in that Behalf.*

KINGS at Arms.

Garter, *William Dethick.*
Clarencieux, *William Camden.*
Norroy, *William Segar.*

HERALDS.

Lancaſter, *Nicholas Paddy.*
Cheſter, *James Thomas.*
York, *Rafe Brookeſmouth.*
Richmond, *John Raven.*
Windſor, *Thomas Lant.*
Somerſet, *Robert Treſwell.*

PURSUIVANTS.

Rouge Croſs, *Thomas Knight.*
Rouge Dragon, *William Smith.*
Portcullis, *Samuel Thomſon.*
Blue Mantle, *Mercury Patten.*

The Controverſies among theſe Gentlemen were on the following Account:

It was the proper Office and Benefit of Clarencieux King of Arms, to give Arms and go in Viſitations; but *Dethick* (who was made Garter in the 29th Year of Queen *Elizabeth*) claimed the ſame Privileges, as additional to his Office; and that by Virtue of two Commiſſions, one of *Henry* VII. and another of *Henry* VIII. to his Predeceſſors to be joined in Commiſſion with Clarencieux; and accordingly had procured of Queen *Elizabeth*, her Letters Patents under her Great Seal, for the Office of Garter, with Words expreſſive of more Power than ever were in any Garter's Patent before, *viz.* To *Viſit*, *Correct*, *and give Arms*, abſolutely of himſelf; whereas Clarencieux and Norroy, being Provincial Kings of Arms, could not give Arms without Conſent of the Earl Marſhal; which was an Abuſe.

But *Cook*, Clarencieux, in a Paper to the Commiſſioners of the Office of the Earl Marſhal, ſhewed the true Reaſon of thoſe Commiſſions, namely, That *Roger Macado*, a *Briton* born, was Clarencieux 1 *Henry* VII, (and ſo continued all that Reign) who being an old and impotent Man, and not well underſtanding our Language, did agree with Garter, that then was, (*viz.* Sir *John Wrythe* or *Wriotheſley*) to take the Office upon him, and to give Arms, and go in Viſitations; for which Garter paid to Clarencieux forty Marks *per Annum*, which was to be paid out of the ſaid Garter's Fee: And this appeared by the ſaid Garter's Letters Patents; and becauſe Garter would have ſome Authority of himſelf to ſhew, and alſo for that he thought it not for his Credit to be Deputy to Clarencieux, he procured a Bill, ſigned by *Henry* VII. wherein Garter was joined with Clarencieux.

There was alſo a ſecond Commiſſion, obtained by the ſame Garter, of King *Henry* VIII. to the ſame Import with the former, empowering him to give Arms, and go in Viſitation with Clarencieux that then was, *viz. Thomas Benolt*, who was for the moſt Part employed beyond the Seas, and had no Books to exerciſe his Office, for at that Time Garter had gotten all the Books of Office into his own Cuſtody, by reaſon of his former Dealings with *Macado*; ſo that in Truth, he was driven of Neceſſity to agree with Garter in like Order, to execute his Office, as *Macado* had done: And thereupon Garter, ſhewing to the King the Agreement and Conſent of Clarencieux, obtained of the King the ſaid Commiſſion, Clarencieux being then beyond the Seas: At whoſe Return, finding himſelf not well uſed by Garter, and that the Credit of his Office (of Clarencieux) was greatly diminiſhed by the ſaid Garter, would have broken off with him for dealing any farther with him; which Thing Garter would not by any Means conſent unto, but ſtood upon the Authority of the King's Bill aſſigned. *Benolt* then was forced to acquaint the King with ſome of the Abuſes of Garter; and among others, how he had given Arms to a Bondman: Hereupon, the King examining the Cauſe of Clarencieux's Grief and Complaint, and finding that Garter had wronged him, deviſed and granted to him a Commiſſion, under the Great Seal of *England*, bearing Date the 21ſt of *Henry* VIII. wherein he did inhibit the ſaid Garter, and all others, to deal or meddle either in giving of Arms, or going in Viſitation, in the ſaid Clarencieux's Province. Since which Time, all the Clarencieux's have had their Commiſſions ſucceſſively one after another, and have ever ſince gone in Viſitation, and given Arms as by the Books of Viſitation and Grants of Patents, may appear.

Add, That long before thoſe two Bills, ſigned by thoſe two Kings, Clarencieux did give Arms, and go in Viſitation, without Garter, by Virtue of his Office, and without any Commiſſion, as appeared by divers Viſitation and Gifts of Arms; and for theſe Reaſons, he earneſtly petitioned the Lord *Burleigh* and Lord *Howard*, to obtain of the Queen a Reverſe of Garter's Patent.

These, and the like Matters, gave great Offence to Garter; and, to be even with *Cook*, Clarencieux ſpared not to impeach him in another Addreſs to thoſe Noblemen: As, concerning his Birth, being ſprung of a Tanner; his Ignorance of Languages, not being able to ſpeak *French*; of his diſſolute Life; being Guilty of haunting Taverns, marrying another Man's Wife; Prodigality, and running into Debt; injuring the Office; in that he and Cheſter had ſpoiled the Library in the Office of Arms of more than forty or fifty Books at one Time; that he made Multitudes of Gentlemen by himſelf, under the Name of Principal King of Arms; (being but Clarencieux) that his Deputy ranged over all the Realm, giving, altering, and changing Shields of Arms, and Cognizances of Honour, to all Sorts of Men, and of all Faculties; obtruding Arms to ſome, and exacting Fees exceeding the Queen's Fifteens; and many Pedigrees were unregiſtred: And as his Deputy went about in ſundry Shires of *England*, ſo he went about in LONDON, into all Companies and Societies, and in every Street, commanding Merchants, Mechanical Men, and Artificers before him, at ſundry Taverns, and gave and allowed Arms to all manner of Perſons, at all Prices, and for good Chear, contrary to all Honour; and yet waſted all: That he had a Grant of the Queen, worth a thouſand Pounds, but conſumed it. He was charged alſo for giving the Earl of *Deſmond*'s Arms to one Captain *Cheſton*.

Of theſe Matters Garter complained, and by the Queen's Authority reſtrained and reformed them: But Secretary *Walſingham* took and detained the Queen's Letters Patents of the ſame, permitting this Man, and others, Garter's Enemies, to proceed in that Abuſe. He petitioned then her Majeſty, That a Commiſſion might be given to examine this, to the Lord *Hundſon*, Lord Chamberlain, the Lord Treaſurer, Lord *Howard*, Lord Admiral, the Earl of *Ormond*, Sir *Chriſtopher Hatton* Lord Chancellor of *England*, Baron *Buckhurſt*, and Sir *John Wolley*, Chancellor of the Garter.

It was charged alſo upon this Officer, That in the Year 1571, he contrived and ſet out a great Pedigree, painted on Vellum, for the Duke of *Norfolk*, ſince his firſt Impriſonment in the *Tower*, for his Deſign of marrying with *Mary* Queen of *Scots*; which was finiſhed with his Arms on the Right Hand, and the Arms of that Queen on the Left, largely painted. He alſo ſet out and marſhalled the Duke's Pedigree in Glaſs, in the Windows of the great Chamber at the *Charterhouſe*, quartered with the Arms of the Daughter of *Edward* Duke of *Bucks*, attainted.

How much there was of Truth in theſe Things, it is not eaſily determined, for *Dethick* was a Man of great Pride and Paſſion (whereby he procured to himſelf many Enemies) otherwiſe a Man of Worth and Learning. His Father Sir *Gilbert Dethick*, Garter, had been in the Office ſixty two Years, and he himſelf had been ſent in her Majeſty's Service of the Garter, with the Right Honourable the Lord *Hundſon* to *Lions* in *France*, and with the Earl of *Suſſex* to the Emperor at *Vienna*, and with the Lord *Buckhurſt* to the *French* King, *Charles*.

And as theſe publick Employments were for his Honour, ſo it muſt be recorded for his Commendation, That he endeavoured to redreſs many Things amiſs in the Office and Officers, reduceable to theſe Articles following:

I. The Contents of their Corporation in all Points, for the Aſſembly, Government, Erudition, &c. in the Office of Arms, to be kept and obſerved.

II. Chapters General and Particular to be had and ſummoned.

III. The Order and Attendance for waiting at the Court in High Feaſts, to be dutifully performed.

IV. The Houſe and College of the Office of Arms to be in good Order, inhabited, and repaired.

V. The General Library in the Office and Records there, to be preſerved, ratified, and augmented.

VI. The Kings, Heralds, and Purſuivants of Arms, to be there at convenient Times attending, upon Pain.

VII. The Viſitations made by Garter, Clarencieux, and Norroy, to be limited or appointed to the Heralds, or Purſuivants, and no other.

VIII. The Burials, or Funerals, to be orderly and duly ſerved, and Certificates entered.

IX. All Painters, Glaziers, Goldſmiths, &c. for dealing in Arms and Pedigrees, to be inhibited.

X. Arms, Creſts, Pedigrees, Searches, and all Precedents and Acts of Honour and Gentility, and all other Things, with the Conſents of the three Kings of Arms, in the General Office, to be ſet out and regiſtered.

XI. The Profits and Commodities faithfully collected, and generally, to ſuch as deſerve well, duly parted.

Besides all this, *Dethick*, *Anno* 1584, being then York Herald, propounded the ſetting up of an Office in the Court of Wards, for enrolling Deſcents and Pedigrees of every one that was Ward, or ſued Livery; for the politick Preſervation of the Remembrance of Parents and Progenitors, and of the Conjunction of Blood and Kindred with good Proportion; to preſerve that Law in *Magna Charta*, Chap. v. and the Statutes at *Marton*, *Capitul.* vi. and vii. wherein the Diſparagements for Marriages are eſpecially forbidden. The Wards did not enjoy the Benefit of Law in that Point: So that ſome Preſervation in Blood in the Courſe of that Court, might go jointly together with the Preſervation of the Inheritances.

The eſtabliſhing of ſuch an Office in the ſaid Court of Wards, as he ſhewed to the Lord Treaſurer *Burleigh*, Maſter of that Court, would firſt tend to the adorning of it, for the Honour and Renown of the Queen, tending to a more perfect Preſervation of the Genealogies and Deſcents of her Wards, and to perpetuate the ſame, and moſt convenient for the Nobility and Gentry of her Realm. And, *Secondly*, It would be a good and direct Means to try and keep the Records of the Truth, againſt ſundry Occurrences and Subtilties, contrived in Prejudice of the Minors and Heirs of the ſaid Court.

And whereas it might be objected, that ſuch an Office ſeemed to be needleſs, ſince the Heralds in their own Office were diligent to ſearch and regiſter all Pedigrees: To this he anſwer'd, That the Heralds of Arms had been, for Time long paſt, Meſſengers of Princes, allowed for their Languages, Travel, and Experience: But as for their Dealings in Pedigrees of Nobility, they did but privately collect and obſerve the Marriages and Iſſues of Princes, Nobles, and Gentlemen, for their better Knowledge and Remembrance; whereof they took Notice upon Sight, Relation, or ſlender Surmiſes. But this Buſineſs was intended to be committed to the Cuſtody of one ſecret and ſworn Officer, an Herald: And the Pedigrees, and Conſanguinities to be regiſter'd in this Court, ſhould be grounded upon Matter of Record and Warrant, provided by Offices, Traverſes, and Inqueſts, containing the Names of the Perſons, Times, and Ages. *Secondly*, The Form and Manner of the Pedigrees in this Court, ſhould contain in the Roundel or Circle of each Deſcent, a certain Notice of the Age, Time, Liveries, and *Obijt* of each Perſon. *Thirdly*, This would be very grateful to the Ward in his Minority, to have ſo careful a Remembrance of his Pedigree; and it would carry with it a Proof of the Deſerts of Anceſtors towards their Poſterity: For herein ſome Note ſhould be made of the Tenure of the Lands and Manors, with this Addition, if thought proper, of *Primus Acquiſitor*; which might affect Children with a grateful and reſpectful Senſe of thoſe from whom they are ſprung, and from whom they derived their Eſtates and Honours.

Garter *gives Mr.* Rotheram *Lord* Grey *of* Ruthyn's *Coat.*

THIS Garter, in the Year 1595, fell into new Troubles, being cited by Earl Marſhals Commiſſioners, for giving *George Rotheram*, Eſq; the Coat of the Lord *Grey*, of *Ruthyn*, belonging to *Henry* Earl of *Kent*: To which by a Letter to Sir *John Pickering*, Lord Keeper, he anſwer'd, that the ſaid *Rotheram*, a Year before, had requeſted him to take Notice, according to the Cuſtom of his Office, of certain Records, one out of the Tower, and other Evidences, and by an antient Book, and a Monument, or Tomb-Stone, with Arms in the Church of *Luyton*, to ſet down his Pedigree, pretended from *Anthony*, Lord *Grey* of *Ruthyn*; which Pedigree he did exemplify for him, without any farther Approbation or Confirmation of the ſame, to be true; but only according to his Proofs ſhewn him, which he, the ſaid *Rotheram* was to produce or defend by Laws, and not by his Office: And ſo he, the ſaid *Garter*, reckoned himſelf to ſtand diſcharged.

Sentence againſt Garter *in Favour of the Earl of* Kent.

BUT the Complaint made by the Earl of *Kent*, to the Court of Earl Marſhal, ran againſt both *Garter* and *Rotheram*: And the Sentence alſo was againſt both, which was given in Favour of the Earl in *June*, *Anno* 1597, after long Hearings at ſundry Times, whereby it was adjudged, "That the ſaid *Dethick* Garter, and "*Rotheram* had manifeſtly done Wrong to the "Complainant, for ſo are the Words of the "Sentence, in making and publiſhing that Pe-"digree, in a Caſe ſo long ſuſpended without "Claim, to make a Shew that the ſaid *Rotheram* "was deſcended Lineally from *Catharine*, a "Daughter of *Anthony* Lord *Grey* of *Ruthyn*, "who was proved before them by divers Means "of good Credit to have died without Iſſue. "And the Commiſſioners of the Office of Earl "Marſhal, Judges in this Cauſe, did revoke "and annul the Bearing of the ſaid Arms of "the Earl of *Kent*, Quarterly by *Rotheram*, "and judged them to be unlawfully borne, "and determined that Part of the Pedigree, "made by *Garter*, to be unlawfully borne, by "which the ſaid *Rotheram* was made the Cou-"ſin and Heir General of *Edmund*, Earl of "*Kent*, by *Anthony*, eldeſt Son of the ſaid "Earl, reſerving to themſelves Power to tax "the Coſts and Expences of the Complainant "againſt the Defendants.

It is not certain how *Garter* got off from this troubleſome Affair; but he was afterwards Knighted, and ſome Time after that, in the firſt Year of King *James* I. depoſed.

THE Quarrel in theſe Times between the two Kings, *Garter* and *Clarencieux*, in regard of their Rights and Encroachments upon each other, made the Lord Treaſurer *Burleigh*, bethink himſelf of joining them both into one, that the Office might hereafter be enjoyed by one Perſon, *Cook*, *Clarencieux*, being now dead; but the Eſtabliſhment of the Corporation by Parliament, whereby theſe two Kings were appointed, obſtructed this Deſign, and other Conſiderations made it inconvenient: Wherefore ſome other Expedient was propounded for the begetting and continuing of better Agreement between theſe Kings; and particularly, that the Earl Marſhal, in preferring *Clarencieux* to the room of *Garter*, would take Order, that his Succeſſor in the Office of *Clarencieux*, might remit ſome Part of his Intereſt in Matters of Profit; then *Garter* might be well provided for, and the Corporation no Way altered.

Robert Cook, *Clarencieux*, dyed in the 37th Year of Queen *Elizabeth*, that is, about the Year 1593. Then the Lord *Burleigh* acting as Earl Marſhal, knowing he had many Books of Heraldry (ſome whereof he had taken out of the Office violently) ſent to the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs to take an Inventory of his Books; which they did, and returned a Catalogue of them. Then *Dethick*, *Garter*, propounded to the ſaid Lord, that they might have them at a reaſonable Price to the Office, being ſorry, as he ſaid, that the Mayor and Merchants of LONDON ſhould have the Peruſal of the Honourable Secrets of the Office at Arms, and have the Cuſtody thereof, who might not arreſt their Bodies, and yet keep their Records. By this Catalogue *Cook* ſeems to have been a very diligent Man in his Science; for it conſiſted of a vaſt Collection of Deſcents and Pedigrees of *Engliſh* Noblemen, Gentlemen and Strangers, Statutes of the Order of the *Garter*, antient Patents, Evidences, Certificates, Viſitations of the Counties of *Leiceſter*, *Warwick*, *Lincoln*, the City of LONDON, *Surrey*, *Kent*, *Hampſhire*, *Suſſex*, and *Cornwall*, *Cambridge*, *Hertford*, *Eſſex*, *Suffolk*, *Norfolk*, Juſts, Proceedings to Coronations, and Combats, divers Books of Tricks of Arms, Eſcripts, Writings, Muniments, with Seals to the ſame, Notes of the Wars of King *Edward* III. and many other old Papers and Offices from *Henry* III. to *Henry* VI.

Richard Lee, *Richmond* Herald, ſucceeded *Cook* in the Office of *Clarencieux*: Againſt him alſo *Garter* took great Offence, accuſing him to have invaded his Office for the Burial of Biſhops, and the Lord Mayor of LONDON. He accuſed him alſo to the Commiſſioners of the Earl Marſhal's Office, for uſing an Hearſe in the Funeral of a Knight Batchelor, *viz.* Sir *Richard Baker*. To which he anſwered for himſelf, That Knights Funerals had, according to Cuſtom, Hearſes, as well as Barons; nor did Hearſes make Difference or Diſtinction between thoſe two Degrees, and that the Uſing thereof was left to the Diſcretion of the Officers at Arms, as more indifferent: And that the ſaid Hearſe of that Knight wanted Ornaments, wherewith properly the Hearſes of Barons were garniſh'd. *Garter* alſo accuſed the ſaid *Lee*, that he had allowed, and ſet out the Arms, and Funerals, of one *Bucher*, a Mercer of LONDON, a Man of ſmall Parentage, with Helmet, Creſt, Coat of Arms, Penon, and a Pall, and himſelf Attendant in his rich Coat.

THERE was another Herald belonging to this College at this Time, and a Man of Note for his Virtues. His Name was *Brookes*, or *Brookeſmouth*, *York* Herald, being preferred thither from being *Rouge Croſs* Purſuivant, about the Year 1592. He underſtood neither *Latin* nor *French*, to qualify him for his Place, but having been once a Painter, he had an excellent Hand in Tricking Coats of Arms, hardly to be equalled by any of the reſt, as appears by a Book ſtill remaining in the Office, of his own doing, containing the Arms of the Nobility: Which curious Skill of his was the Reaſon that the Lord *Burleigh* favoured him, and once gave his Hand for him to be preferred to be *Norroy* againſt *Camden*, namely *Anno* 1593, when *Edmund Knight*, *Norroy* was very ſick and *Camden*, was nominated to the Place.

Brookeſmouth York Herald, *an Antagoniſt of the great* Camden.

THIS *Brookeſmouth* is beſt known for his preſumptuous Attempt to confute ſeveral of the learned *Camden*'s Genealogies of the Nobility in his *Britannia*; againſt whom, that excellent Man (an unequal Match for him) vindicated himſelf ſo fully, and ſhewed ſo plainly the Ignorance and Malice of his Antagoniſt (and yet with much Gentleneſs and Modeſty) that he was thenceforth eſteemed a very ignorant Man in Heraldry and a notorious Calumniator to all Poſterity. Beſides this, he was of a very ſcandalous and evil Life. He once broke open the Office, and took away all the Books belonging to it, and an Iron Cheſt, and took thence the Order and other Muniments. He was once condemned at *Newgate* for two Felonies, and burnt in the Hand. He was alſo guilty of Whoredom and Uncleanneſs. He was ſuppoſed to be a Procurer of perjured Perſons in the *Star Chamber*, detected in the *Court of Requeſts*. Twice degraded, and the Queen's Coat of Arms, which he wore, was pulled over his Ears. And for his Ignorance of Languages and Learning, and other Miſdemeanors, by the Judgment of the Earl of *Leiceſter*, and all wiſe Men, thought to be unfit to be an Officer of Arms, or to be permitted to come to her Majeſty's Preſence, being a Vagabond, and not worth 3 *l.* But after *Leiceſter*'s Death, he began to ſhew himſelf again; and afterwards got ſuch Friends and Credit, that he dared to oppoſe himſelf againſt Garter, and vexed him both in the *Exchequer* and *Star Chamber*, by ſlanderous Acts and Suits commenced againſt him, and a great many vexatious Interrogatories, chiefly taken out of Informations, the ſaid Garter had, in Conſcience and Care of the Office, given the Lord Treaſurer concerning him; ſo that he was fain, *Ann.* 1594, to beſeech the ſaid Lord to conſider of his Credit and Service to the Queen for thirty Years, truſting that he would have Reſpect to him for his Office, Place and Parents, and how *Brookeſmouth* ſpared not Time, Means, Place, or Perſons to diſcredit him. In ſhort, he rendered himſelf uneaſy to all the Society, ſo turbulent was he in his Office, impugning all their honeſt Proceedings in Matters of Funerals, and other Caſes of Office, inſomuch that Sir *Edward Hoby*, Knt. deputed by the Lords in Commiſſion for the Office of Earl Marſhal, writ to them in this Manner: "There is one *Brookeſmouth*, now *York*, a wonderful lewd Fellow, untemperate, quarrelſome, and all the Office weary of him." Yet he endeavoured afterwards to obtain that Place of *Norroy*, with much Aſſurance of his own Qualifications, tho' he miſſed it.

During theſe Quarrels of the Kings and Heralds among themſelves, the Office was much neglected, the College ran to Ruin for Want of Reparation, and the Books were embezzled. The Lord Treaſurer *Burleigh*, and the Lord *Howard*, Lord Admiral, were commiſſioned by the Queen to act in the Office of Earl Marſhal of *England*; being authorized with full Power, from Time to Time, to call before them all Officers of Arms, Kings, Heralds, and Purſuivants, and to cauſe due Inquiſition to be made of all Manner of Arms by them given to any Perſon without good Warrant, or uſurped and taken by any Perſon without the like Warrant; and upon due Examination and Trial thereof, to revoke and diſannul all ſuch as ſhould be ſo unlawfully aſſigned or uſurped. By Virtue of this Commiſſion and Authority, in this decayed Eſtate of the Heralds College, they deputed Sir *Edward Hoby*, and Sir *George Carew*, Knights, to view it, and make Statutes and Orders for its better Regulation for the future: Which they did; laying before them the true Intent of their firſt Charter, and drew a Book for the Reformation of the Office, and preſented, *Anno* 1596, to the ſaid two Peers. It bore this Title;

"Orders to be obſerved and kept by the Kings, Heralds, and Purſuivants of Arms that now are, or hereafter ſhall be, and eſtabliſhed by us, the Right Honourable the Lord *Burleigh*, Lord High Treaſurer of *England*; *Charles* Lord *Howard* of *Effingham*, Lord High Admiral of *England*; and *Henry*, Baron of *Hunſdon*, Lord Chamberlain of her Majeſty's Houſhold, Knights of the moſt Noble Order of the Garter, and deputed by Commiſſion for the Office of Earl Marſhal of *England*.

The Dedication of theſe Orders, to the Lords aforeſaid, giving an Account of the Reaſon and Occaſion of making them, was in the following Words:

"That whereas it had pleaſed their Lordſhips by Virtue of her Majeſty's Commiſſions to their Lordſhips, granted for the Exerciſe of the Earl Marſhal's Office of *England*, to authorize, ordain, and depute them, Sir *Edward Hoby*, and Sir *George Carew*, Knts. for the View of the preſent State of the Office of Arms, commonly called *Darby-Houſe*, in LONDON: Theſe were to ſignify unto their Lordſhips, That according to the Inſtructions and Charge given in that Behalf unto them, they had oftentimes made their Repair unto the ſaid Office, and, as far forth as they might, had accompliſhed the ſame in all Points.

"And foraſmuch as they found the Houſe itſelf to be fallen into great Ruin, through Want of due Reparations, an habitable Uſe, the Office diſcontinued, and in as great Decay for Lack of Books, and general Exerciſe therein, Garter and Clarencieux, at open Wars for their Livings and Profits; and the Heralds and Purſuivants, Factious among themſelves, daily Arreſting, Suing, and Undoing one another: Their Opinions therefore were, that there could be no ſpeedier Reformation of all their Errors and Abuſes, than the Re-eſtabliſhment of the general Office, according to the true Extent of their Charter and Corporation, which appointed one Place, one Common Seal, and mutual Conſent to all their Deeds, and to be governed by the Earl Marſhal, or Marſhals, for the Time being, as had been accuſtomed. Out of whoſe Ordinances Statutes and Decrees heretofore made, they (the ſaid Sir *Edward Hoby*, and Sir *George Carew*) had alſo gathered a Method, or Form of Government which they held very expedient and neceſſary.

"All which, ſtanding with their Lordſhip's good Likings, they humbly preſented to be ratified by their preſent Authorities under their Hands and Seal: So that from henceforth the ſame might not be altered, nor fruſtrated, but be recorded in *Chancery*, until by Parliament it might be made an Act irrevocable, to their Lordſhips perpetual Memory. Dated *September* 28, 1596.

The *Exordium* of the Book ſhew'd ſome of the Antiquities of this Office; *viz.*

"*Firſt*, That it appeared unto them the Commiſſioners, that ſundry antient Ordinances, Statutes and Decrees had been made and eſtabliſhed (as well by the moſt High and Mighty Prince *Thomas* of *Lancaſter*, Duke of *Clarence*, &c. as by divers other Conſtables and Earl Marſhals of *England*, ſucceeding until the Time of *Thomas*, late Duke of *Norfolk*) for the good Eſtate, Rule, and Government of the Office and Officers of Arms.

"That it was manifeſt alſo by a memorable Chapter, holden by the King's Heralds and Purſuivants at *Roan* in *Normandy*, *tempore Henry* V. what neceſſary Orders were to be had and obſerved amongſt themſelves, and their Succeſſors for ever.

"Further, That in the Time of *Richard* III. the Kings, Heralds, Purſuivants

“ of Arms, were by ſpecial Charter, under the Great Seal of *England*, made one Body Politick, in Name and Fact, and Collegiate, at *Cole-harbour*, in the City of LONDON, confirming therein Garter, Principal King of Arms of *Engliſhmen*, and Clarencieux and Norroy Provincial Kings, by the Names of King of the *South*, and King of the *North*, to be continued in Succeſſion.

“ *Henry* VII. and *Henry* VIII. confirmed and allowed their Letters Patents, and by Signatures licenſed their Authorities.

“ *Edward* VI. amplified their Liberties and Privileges under his Great Seal.

“ AND Queen *Mary* re-eſtabliſhed their Corporation in *Derby-Houſe* in LONDON, as a College wherein the Kings, Heralds, and Purſuivants ſhould inhabit, aſſemble, communicate, exerciſe, and keep all their Books, Rolls, and Muniments, for their better Erudition, and good Eſtate of her Majeſty's Office of Arms.

“ ALL which being for many Years diſcontinued, thorough great Diſorders amongſt themſelves, and the Non-reſidence of late Earl Marſhals, whereby many groſs Abſurdities and Abuſes had been ingendered and committed; it was now her Majeſty's high Will and Pleaſure, that they, the ſaid Commiſſioners, ſhould enquire, ſee into, and reform all ſuch Errors and Abuſes, as they found in the ſaid Office, and Officers of Arms; and therefore had eſtabliſhed ſuch good Orders and Decrees as might, from henceforth, by no Remove, Change, or Election, of any Earl Marſhal, or Marſhals, be revoked, altered, or made void, any Ordinance, Statute, Act of Office, Charter, or Decree, heretofore made, to the contrary hereof notwithſtanding.

AND then follows the Orders; the Titles whereof are; 1. The Site of the Houſe appropriated to the College of Heralds. 2. Records to be ſafely kept. 3. Daily Attendance in the Office. 4. Prerogative and Office of Garter. 5. Burials, *&c.* for Garter. 6. Office of Provincial Kings. 7. Burials, *&c.* for the Provincial Kings. 8. Arms to be given with the Conſent of the Earl Maſhal. 9. None to trick or publiſh Arms to Poſterity, without Privity of the Office. 10. Chapters to be holden for Learning, Knowledge, and Doubts. 11. Allowance for Purſuivants. 12. Avoiding of Controverſies among them. 13. How far Authority is yielded to the King's Chapter. 14. Power in Viſitations. 15. Oath for Performance and due keeping of theſe Statutes.

Preferments in this Office ſhould be obtained gradually.

THE common Practice of attaining to Preferment in this Office is gradual; firſt a Purſuivant, then a Herald, before any arrive at the Profit and Honour of a King at Arms: A very reaſonable Method, that the Heralds ſhould be taken from the Purſuivants, and the Kings out of the Number of Heralds, and that generally by the Antiquity of ſtanding, whereby the Hope of future Advancement might be a Spur to their Diligence, in the Study of Arms, and that Kings, by long training up in that Science, might be ſubſtantially learned and exerciſed in the Hiſtory of Arms, of whom the greateſt Knowledge, in ſuch Points, was reaſonably looked for, ſo to be the Arbitrators of thoſe Matters, and to whom the reſt were to apply themſelves for Reſolution in any Difficulties or Queſtions thereof.

AND therefore when Mr. St. *George*, (afterwards Sir *Richard St. George*) a learned Man, and of great acquired Knowledge, particularly in Heraldry, was recommended to the Lords Commiſſioners, and petitioned for the Place of Norroy, the Heralds and Purſuivants petitioned the ſame Lords; ſhewing, “ That it was contrary to all Order of the Office, or was there Precedent of the like, ſince their firſt Corporation, and a great Wrong and Diſgrace to them, that a Man, who had never been employed in her Majeſty's Service one Day, ſhould overgo ſo many that had ſpent both their Youth and Wealth in her Service, and overthrown their better Fortunes, by the Hopes and Expectations of Preferment here, when it fell.

IT may be mentioned for the Honour of the Heralds, that from ſome of them have ſprung very noble Families; and others have been adorned with excellent Learning. The Right Noble Family of the *Wriotheſleys*, Earls of *Southampton*, was derived from *John Wrythe*, or *Wriotheſley*, in the Reign of *Edward* IV. who was firſt Antelope Purſuivant, or Faulcon, according to *Dugdale*'s Baronage; and after, by Degrees, came to be Garter, and received Knighthood. He had Iſſue *Thomas*, Garter, and *William Wriotheſley*, York Herald, whoſe Son, Sir *Thomas*, was firſt a Clerk of the Signet in the Reign of King *Henry* VIII. then made Coroner and Attorney in the Court of *Common-Pleas*, ſoon after Principal Secretary of State; and in the 30th of *Henry* VIII. was ſent Ambaſſador to the Lady Regent in the *Netherlands*, to treat of a Marriage between King *Henry* and *Chriſtiana* Dutcheſs of *Milan*, a beautiful Lady, then in thoſe Parts. Two Years after he was made Conſtable of the Caſtle of *Southampton*; and two Years after that, had the like Command for the Caſtle of *Portcheſter*, and was made one of the Chamberlains of the *Exchequer*; a Year after that, *viz.* 35 *Henry* VIII. upon the League made by King *Henry* and the Emperor *Charles*, he was appointed one of the Commiſſioners for managing the Treaty conducing thereunto: And the firſt Day of *January*, the ſame Year, he was advanced to be a Baron, by the Title of Lord *Wriotheſley*, of *Titchfield* in the County of *Southampton*; which *Titchfield* was a Monaſtery newly diſſolved, which he had obtained. In the 36th of this King, he was made Lord Chancellor of *England*; and at the End of the ſame Year, was inſtalled Knight of the Garter; and the King, on his Death-bed, conſtituted him one of his Executors, and appointed him of Council to his Son *Edward*, who was to ſucceed him: And three Days before the ſaid *Edward's* Coronation, he had the Title and Honour of Earl of *Southampton*, as appears by Patents bearing Date the 16th of *February*, in the firſt Year of *Edward* VI: But by reaſon of the great Factions in this Reign, he was diveſted of his Office of Lord Chancellor, put from the Council, and afterwards confined; and the Honour continued in his Family for three or four Generations.

Pain Roet, *Father-in-Law to* Chaucer.

YET to higher Honour did the Poſterity of another Herald arrive, *viz. Pain Roet*, Knight, Guienne King of Arms, who had two Daughters, *Anne*, the younger, whom *Geoffrey Chaucer* (our antient famous Poet) married; by whom he had Sir *Thomas Chaucer*, Knight, whoſe Daughter *Alice* was matched with *Thomas Montacute*, Earl of *Saliſbury*, (by whom ſhe had no Iſſue) and afterward with *William de la Pole*, Earl of *Suffolk*, who had by her *John* Duke of *Suffolk*, and others. *Roet*'s other Daughter, *Catharine*, who was the Elder, married to Sir *Otes Swinford*, and afterwards to *John* of *Gaunt*, the great Duke of *Lancaſter*; of whoſe Iſſue by her, came a moſt Royal and Illuſtrious Off-ſpring, *viz.* eight Kings, four Queens, and five Princes of *England*; ſix Kings, and three Queens of *Scotland*; two Cardinals, above twenty Dukes, and almoſt as many Dutcheſſes, of the Kingdom of *England*; divers Dukes of *Scotland*, and moſt of all the now antient Nobility of both theſe Kingdoms: Many other Potent Princes, and eminent Nobility of Foreign Parts.

THOSE that brought Honour to this Office, for their Learning or Writings, were divers in the latter Days of Queen *Elizabeth*, ſome of whom are as follows:

Robert Glover. *Robert Glover*, *Somerſet* Herald; a Man of great Reading, and infinite Pains and Induſtry, who began the Book, called *The Catalogue of Honour*, in *Latin*, which was finiſhed by *Mills*, his Kinſman; wherein he undertook to clear the Deſcents from Royal Pedigrees of our Kings and Queens. He had Abundance of Rolls and Pedigrees, and antient Writings of Heraldry, which he had gathered together for his Uſe, beſides vaſt Collections made by his own Hands, and Travail, touching Arms, Books of Viſitation of 24 Shires, and *Miſcellanea*, wrote by himſelf. *Camden* mentions him oft, with Honour, and acknowledged he made much Uſe of him in Genealogies. *Glover* alſo communicated to Dr. *David Powell* a Copy of the Hiſtory of *Cambria*, tranſlated by *H. Lloyd*: He was thus uſeful in promoting the Knowledge of the antient Hiſtory of *Britain*, and would doubtleſs have been much more, had he not been taken away ſo early, being at his Death but Forty-five Years old. In the Pariſh-Church of *Cripplegate* (where he was interred) is a decent Monument ſet up to his Memory, with an Inſcription in *Latin*.

Francis Thynne. *Francis Thynne*, *Lancaſter* Herald, was well verſed in our *Engliſh* Hiſtory, and thoroughly ſtudied in Heraldry, before he ſued (*Anno* 1593) to be admitted into this Office: When he offered himſelf to the Lord *Burleigh* for his Skill in that Learning to be examined even in the deepeſt Points of Armoury, which he thought could not be attained to without Knowledge of Philoſophy and Hiſtory, he ſignified then, that he had drawn out a Series of the Lord Treaſurers, and compoſed a certain Circulary Pedigree of the Earls and Viſcounts of *England*. In Behalf of himſelf, thus he wrote to the aforeſaid Lord:

> “How worthy I may be thereof, (the Place of an Herald) it beſeemeth not me to ſpeak, becauſe to praiſe myſelf, were Vanity; to diſpraiſe myſelf, were Folly; and to compare with any of the Office, were odious. Yet this much without Offence I may ſay, That I beſeech your Lordſhip to put me to Trial, whether I may not in Skill of Learning, even in the deepeſt Points of Armoury, (which cannot be known without the Myſteries of Philoſophy, and the Judgment of Hiſtories) deſerve that Place as well as ſome others. Many, I know, have, and do labour for the Offices of *Clarencieux* and *Norroy*, of whom I am not to ſpeak, altho' I know who they are; what they can do; how learned they be; how meet for thoſe Places; how able to ſerve their Prince and Country; and of how great Continuance in Heraldry: But yet, if it like your Lordſhip to caſt a favourable Liking to him, who hath wholly tied himſelf to you and to your Houſe, it may be that he which cometh laſt may be preferred before the firſt.

Wood, in his *Athenæ Oxonienſis*, mentions ſeveral of his Works, ſome printed, and ſome in Manuſcript. Among the former are the Annals of *Scotland*, continued where *Hollingſhed* left off, *viz.* to the Year 1586. He drew up, beſides the Catalogue before-mentioned, another of the *Engliſh* Cardinals, which is printed in *Hollingſhed*, at the End of Queen *Mary*: Likewiſe a Catalogue of the Lord Chancellors in MS. another alſo, alphabetically diſpoſed, of ſuch as had wrote on the *Engliſh* Hiſtory, whether *Engliſhmen* or Foreigners, which is printed at the End of *Hollingſhed*'s Hiſtory. There are alſo remaining in MS. *Thynne*'s Diſcourſes of Arms; Collections of Antiquities; Sepulchral Inſcriptions, collected by him as well in the Churches of *England*, as other Parts; Notes on *Chaucer*'s Works, with which he intended to put out that Author with a Comment, tho' he performed it not; but he aſſiſted *Speght* with his Notes and Directions, and with conſiderable Materials for writing *Chaucer*'s Life.

SIR *William Segar*, Garter, wrote a Book entitled, *Honour*, *Military* and *Civil*.

SIR *Richard St. George*, Clarencieux, another learned Man of this Office. This Gentleman was in the Society of the great Antiquarians of thoſe Times, Sir *Robert Cotton*, *Camden*, *Spelman*, and others; and was one of thoſe, who endeavoured to revive the College or Society of the Studious of Antiquity, and their learned Meetings, that had for ſome Time ceaſed. Of him *Weaver* makes mention with Honour, and particularly, that he was ready to give him his Aſſiſtance in his Book of antient Funeral Monuments that he was writing.

John Hart, *Cheſter* Herald, wrote a Book of the *Engliſh* Orthography.

TO theſe may be added, *Vincent*, *Brook*, *Lant*, *Sandford*, and the elaborate Antiquarian, Sir *William Dugdale*, and laſtly, *Elias Aſhmole*, Eſq; *Windſor* Herald.

BUT *Camden*, Clarencieux, is an eternal Monument of Honour to this Society, who, beſides his Modeſty, and the Simplicity of Manners that adorned his great Learning, left two moſt incomparable Books to Poſterity, his *Britannia*, and his *Annals of Queen* Elizabeth. To which, his Remains may be added, ſet forth after his Death, by *John Philpot*, *Somerſet* Herald, who alſo may be reckoned among the Learned of this College, being Author of an Hiſtory of the County and Families of *Kent*, called *Villare Cantianum*. Camden.

Gybbon *Author of* Heraldo Memoriale. Mr. *Gybbon*, a learned Purſuivant, diligently collected out of the *Engliſh* and *Scotch* Authors, and other foreign Writers, a large Account of the great and important Services of the Heralds in former Times, which Collections he entitled, *Heraldo Memoriale*; ſhewing how antient Heralds have been; their Retaining to Princes; their Employments in War and Peace, and in Proclaiming and Publiſhing weighty Things; the great Eſteem of them, with their Rewards and other Accidents that happen'd to them.

And, firſt, as for their Antiquity, they were in Requeſt among the antient *Grecians*. *Homer*, in the ſecond Book of his *Iliad*, ſpeaks of nine Heralds in the *Græcian* Army; and the *Romans* made great Uſe of them: And as in Meſſages of War, and the like, ſo in Funerals, it was a Cuſtom among them, that the Heralds diſmiſſed the Mourners with the Word *Ilicet*, or *Ire licet*; i. e. *You may withdraw*. And this Ceremony is taken Notice of by the Deſcriber of the Funeral Solemnity of the Lord *Henry de la Tour*, Marſhal General of the Field and Armies of *Lewis* the XIVth of *France*.

THEY have been immediately retained by Kings and Princes, and have gone abroad with them to their Wars, and in their Progreſſes; and have been diſpatched by them to other Princes upon important Meſſages, and eſpecially upon Warlike Occaſions. The chief Nobility alſo have had their Heralds. The Earl of *Northumberland* ſent an Herald, named *Northumberland*, to King *Richard* II. (*ultimo Reg.*) for a ſafe Conduct, to come and commune with him. The Duke of *Bedford* had his Herald, named *Bedford*, whom he ſent, after the Crowning of *Charles* VII. of *France*, to defy him. The ſame Duke ſent the Herald, *Anno* 1433, from *Laigny*, to the Lord *Gaucourt*, to offer him Battle, which was warily refuſed. The Duke of *Gloceſter*, and Earl of *Pembroke*, had his Herald, named *Pembroke*, whom he ſent, *Anno* 1436, to defy the Duke of *Burgundy*. *Charles Brandon*, Duke of *Suffolk*, had *Suffolk* Herald, and *Marteon* Purſuivant. The Marquis of *Dorſet* kept *Grooby* Herald. *Arthur Plantagenet*, Viſcount *Liſle*, had *Liſle* Purſuivant. Baron *Haſtings* had *Haſtings* Purſuivant; and Sir *John Chandois*, and Sir *John Falſtolph*, had their Heralds; and ſo had Cardinal *Wolſey*, according to *Stow*.

THE *French* King, Contempary with our King *Henry* V. had his King at Arms, named *Montjoy*; the Duke of *Burgundy*, about that Time, had *Toiſon d'Or*, his King at Arms. The *Scotch* King had his King at Arms, ſtiled *Lion*; and they have commonly been about Princes in their Courts. It is noted by the Hiſtorian, as a ſtrange Piece of Negligence in King *Lewis* XI. of *France*, That he had oftentimes neither Officers of Arms, nor Trumpeters in his Court; and therefore (when he had Occaſion for an Herald) ſent a Varlet, or Yeoman, in a Coat of Arms, made of a Trumpet Banner, to King *Edward* IV.

THEY have been chiefly made uſe of in great Wars, between Princes in Hoſtility, for carrying Meſſages, Defiances, &c. *Henry*, King of *Caſtile*, ſent an Herald to the *Black Prince*, to know why he invaded his Kingdom.

Montjoy, King of Arms, was ſent from *Roan* from the *French* King, and Thirty-five of his Council, to aſſure King *Henry* V. he ſhould have Battle given him; and King *Henry* gave a great Reward, as well as a gallant Anſwer.

AGAIN, They ſent an Herald to the ſaid King, in a ſcoffing Way, to demand what Ranſom he was willing to give: To which he returned a ſtay'd and ſober Anſwer. This was before the Battle of *Agincourt*, *Anno* 1403.

AFTER they were broken and defeated, King *Henry* perceiving they began to rally, ſent an Herald to them, aſſuring them, That if they perſiſted, he would not only ſlay all the Priſoners already taken, but all ſuch as he ſhould take hereafter.

AFTER the Battle, *Montjoy*, and four other Heralds, came to know the Number of the Priſoners, and to deſire Burial of the Dead; and the King granted their Requeſt, and feaſted them.

MESSAGES previous to War, and Defiances, were uſed to be done by Heralds.

War denounced by Heralds.

DENUNCIATION of War between Princes is by Heralds.

THE *French* King's Marſhal, *Bonciquaut*, by an Herald, denounced War againſt Pope *Benedict* XIII. upon his Refuſal to ſurrender the Popedom.

A *French* Herald at Arms, *Anno* 1635, ſent from *Paris* to *Flanders*, by ſound of Trumpet, denounced and proclaimed War againſt the King of *Spain*, and all his Dominions. This Herald fixed up, and left the Defiance in all the Towns as he paſſed.

Henry V. in the third of his Reign, ſent Antelope Purſuivant at Arms, from *Southampton* to the *French* King, to demand Reſtitution of what he detained wrongfully from him.

WINDSOR Herald was ſent, *Anno* 1418, to ſummon *Roan*.

Edward IV. ſent an Officer at Arms, a *Norman* born, to defy the *French* King, *Lewis* XI. *Anno* 1474.

THE Duke of *Bedford*, ſent *Bedford*, his Herald, to defy *Charles* VII. the *French* King: And *Humphrey* Duke of *Gloceſter*, by his Herald, deyf'd the Duke of *Burgudy*, as before mentioned.

THE Emperor's Herald defy'd *Francis* I, King of *France*; and giving his Maſter all his Titles, of *Caſtile*, *Leon*, *Arragon*, *Naples*, &c. in a long Roll, King *Francis* commanded his Heralds to receive the Challenge, and repeat *France* as many Times as the other had Kingdoms, and petty Titles.

THE Earl of *Surrey*, 13 *Henry* VII. ſent *Norroy* King of Arms to the Captain of *Hayton-Caſtle*, (which was one of the ſtrongeſt Places between *Berwick* and *Edinburgh*) to deliver him the ſaid Caſtle, which he refuſed, affirming, he was aſſured of ready Succours.

WHILST the ſaid Earl lay at *Hayton*, the King of *Scotland* ſent to him *Marchamont*, and another Herald, with a Challenge either to Fight Army to Army, or Perſon to Perſon, upon certain Conditions; which Conditions were refuſed, upon diſcreet Conſiderations; and the Earl ſent back the Herald well rewarded.

THE Duke of *Bedford*, 1 *Henry* VII. marching againſt the Rebels, headed by the Lord *Lovel*, commanded the Heralds to make Proclamation, That if they would lay down their Arms, they ſhould have Pardon.

Heralds employ'd in, and after Battles.

HERALDS alſo have been employed in, and after Battles fought; as in ſome Inſtances before. The Battle of *Veruoil*, *Anno* 1424, in the Reign of *Henry* VI. was ſo uncertain for a while, that no Herald could tell to which Party Fortune would be favourable. Afterwards, by Report of *Montjoy*, King of Arms for *France*, and the *Engliſh* Heralds there preſent, were ſlain of the *French* and *Scots* 9700, and of the *Engliſh* 2100.

In Combats.

AS in publick Wars, ſo they have been concern'd about private Combats and Challenges. In the Year 1380, was a Combat between Sir *John Anneſley* and *Thomas Katrington*, who was accuſed by the ſaid Knight for betraying the Fortreſs of St. *Saviour*, in the Iſle of *Conſtantine* in *Normandy*. The Heralds in this Combat did their Duty, in calling the Combatants to the Performance thereof.

THE Heralds did the ſame likewiſe in the famous Combat intended between the Dukes of *Hereford* and *Norfolk*; which the King took up. The Ceremonial Circumſtances and Proceedings are well worthy the Reading.

IN a Combat, *Anno* 1467, between the Baſtard of *Burgoine* and the Lord *Scales*, the Advice of the Officers of Arms, as well as of the Conſtable and Marſhal, was asked and followed.

In Juſts.

THEY have likewiſe been employ'd in Juſts and Turnaments.

Employed in Peace.

NOR have they only been uſed in War, but in Peace alſo; as in Proclamations and Cavalcades, in attending Funerals, in giving Coats of Arms, and ſuch like.

WHEN Knights have been created, they have been proclaimed by the Voice of Heralds: So *Camden* ſhews in his learned Book, that Knights made in *Scotland* are proclaimed by the publick Voice of an Herald.

At Chriſtening of Princes.

AT the Baptiſm of Madame *Iſabelle* of *France*, to whom our King *Henry* VIII. was Godfather, the Infant's Name was proclaimed by the Kings and Heralds of Arms, both of *France* and *England*, having their Coats of Arms adorned with the Arms of both Kings.

HERALDS attended at the Chriſtening of Queen *Elizabeth* and King *Edward*.

THE Proclamation of the Truce between King *Henry* II. of *France*, and *Charles* V. Emperor, with his Son *Philip* King of *England*, was performed by four Heralds.

When Pope *Clement* VII. was received at *Marſeilles*, three Heralds at Arms marched juſt after fifty *Swiſſers* richly apparell'd; the Heralds having their Coats of Arms blue, with Flowers-de-Liz of Gold.

And when *Ferdinand*, *Anno* 1527, was to be made King of the *Romans*, before him went ten Troops, and an Herald at Arms, whom the Maſter of the Ceremonies with the Royal Banner followed.

When *Frederick* Duke of *Pruſſia* was to be proclaimed King of that Country, the Grand Marſhal of the Court, and the Grand Marſhal of *Pruſſia* went at the Head of a great Number of Gentlemen, richly clad and well mounted. Then followed twelve Heralds at Arms, preceded by four and twenty Trumpets, and two Kettle-Drums, and followed by a Squadron of Dragoons. The Cavalcade having ſhewed itſelf in the principal Streets of the City of *Coningsberg*, the Heralds made Proclamation.

They marſhal Funerals.

They are alſo employed in attending at, and marſhalling the Funerals of the Nobility, which Part of their Office, they think unjuſtly invaded by Undertakers, and other Tradeſmen.

Mercator in *Lorrain*, ſhews how the Body of *Charles* the Bold, Duke of *Burgundy*, was by *Boiſet*, Herald of the Golden Fleece (at the Command of *Charles* V.) tranſported from *Nantz* to *Bruges*.

They take away, as well as give Coats of Arms.

And as they give, ſo they ſometimes take away Coats of Arms.

Non ſolum Poteſtas conferendi nova Inſignia ſed Poteſtas augendi, mutandi, diminuendi Inſignia vetera, eſt penes Principem, & ejus Heraldos, i. e. It is in the Power of Princes and their Heralds not only to give new Arms, but to increaſe, change, and abate antient Coats.

Mackenzy ſaith, from *Caſſanæus*, that Heralds deviſed *Godfrey* of *Boloin's* Coat.

When any Perſon is forfeited in Parliament in *Scotland*, *Lion* and his Brethren, Heralds, come in with their Coats and Formalities; and *Lion* doth publickly tear the Arms of the Party forfeited: And if he be a Cadet of a Family, he ſaith openly, *The tearing of theſe Arms ſhall be without Prejudice to the Nobleman, or Chief, whoſe Arms theſe are.* After which, he and his Brethren go to the Croſs, and there hang up the Shield reverſed, the Baſe or loweſt Point upward.

The Eſteem and Value Princes have had for their Heralds, appears from hence; namely, how they have reſented Violences and Affronts uſed towards them. An Inſtance of this happened in the ſeventh of *Richard* II. *Henry Spencer*, the Warlike Biſhop of *Norwich*, undertaking Pope *Urban's* Quarrel againſt Pope *Clement*, raiſed 2000 Horſes and 15000 Foot, and landed at *Calais*; and performed great Feats of Arms in *Flanders*. At length a *Flemiſh* Army approaching, he ſent an Herald to know what Pope they adher'd to: But the Army being of *Weſt Flanders* (raiſed by themſelves) and not underſtanding the Law of Arms, ſlew the Herald. At which the *Engliſh* were ſo enraged, that joining Battle, 9000 *Flemings* were ſlain, according to *Walſingham*.

They have commonly had high Reſpects, and honourable Preſents from thoſe Princes to whom they have been ſent, whatever their Meſſages have been.

The King of *Scotland* ſent an Herald to King *Henry* IV. to deliver up *George* of *Dunbarre*, Earl of *March*, who was fled into *England*. The Herald had an honeſt, honourable, and diſcreet, but negative, Anſwer.

When the Duke of *Gloceſter* ſent his Herald *Pembroke* to the Duke of *Burgundy*, though it was to defy him, he was rewarded with a Cup, and Money.

King *Henry* VIII. *Anno* 1513, being at *Tours*, a King of Arms of *Scotland*, called Lion, with his Coat of Arms on, was by Garter, King of Arms, brought to the King's Preſence, and delivered a Letter to him from the *Scotch* King: And notwithſtanding the King was angry at ſome Words of the Herald, yet he commanded Garter to take him to his Tent and treat him. After this the Letters were read and anſwer'd, and an hundred Angels given to Lion at his Departure.

Rouge-Croſs, a Purſuivant at Arms in the Reign of King *Henry* VIII. was ſent to the *Scotch* King invading *England*, who detained him, and ſent one *Hay*, an Herald at Arms, to the Earl of *Surrey*, who hearing of his coming, ſent York Herald to accompany him, ſuch Reſpect in thoſe Days was paid to Heralds.

They have ſometimes been ſent upon Meſſages ſo unwelcome to them to whom they came, that they have been ſlain, and ſometimes ill treated, as the *Flemings* ſerved *Henry Spencer's* Herald, ſpoken of before.

Sabellicus, in his Hiſtory of the *Venetians*, mentioneth an Herald of theirs ſent to *Francis Carrera*, who cut off his Noſe and Ears.

Laurentius Valentius mentioneth an Herald belonging to the Earl of *Urgelles*, who carrying a Defiance to the Earl of *Cordouna*, was very ill treated by *Ferdinand*, King of *Arragon*.

In *Kett's* Rebellion under King *Edward* VI. an Herald was ſent to proclaim a Pardon if the Rebels would lay down their Arms: To which a ſaucy Anſwer was returned by *Kett*, maintaining himſelf a true Subject, and that he needed no Pardon, being no Offender.

After three Hours Fight, and a ſturdy one, Norroy King at Arms was ſent with a Trumpeter to 4000 or 5000, which were at *Parkthorpe-Gate*, to proclaim Pardon, if they would lay down their Arms. To which one *Floteman*, a bold Knave, gave as baſe an Anſwer as was given by *Kett* before.

After the Earl of *Warwick* was come with a Reinforcement to the Army, Norroy was ſent to ſummon the Rebels to ſurrender the City; which was refuſed, and ſome told him, he was a counterfeit Herald, ſent to deceive them. This Norroy was employed often in this Rebellion, who was *Gilbert Dethick*, afterwards Garter, and Knighted, and was Great Grandfather to *H. Dethick*, not many Years ſince *Richmond* Herald. When ſome had told Norroy (as ſaid before) that he was a Counterfeit, others of *Kett's* Crew knew him, and averred that they had ſeen him in *Scotland* and *Bologne*, which ſomewhat pacify'd the reſt, and preſerved him from Outrage.

The *Scotch* Rebels ſpoiled the King's Herald of his Coat and the Letters, when he was about to proclaim them Traitors.

John Cook, Lancaſter Herald, ſometime Servant to *John Dudley*, Duke of *Northumberland*, (beheaded *primo Mariæ*) took upon him to beg the Head of his old Maſter, to be buried in the Tower of LONDON; which was granted with the whole Body, and performed accordingly. In Remembrance whereof the ſaid *Cook* did bear for his Creſt, a Bear's Head, Silver, crowned Gold, in Alluſion to the ſaid Duke's Badge, which was the Bear and ragged Staff.

A Purſuivant that brought News to *Edward* III. at *Dover*, of a Victory gained by Sir *John Chandois* againſt *Charles de Blois*, who invaded *Britain*, was made an Herald by the Name of *Windſor*.

Fox, in his Martyrology, tells us, that *Caſper Sturme*, the Emperor's Herald, was ſent to conduct *Martin Luther* from *Wittenbergh* to *Wormes*.

The Corpſe of King *Richard* III. after he was ſlain in *Boſworth-Field*, was ſtark naked, truſſed behind a Purſuivant, called *Blanch Sanglier*, i. e. *White Boar*, his Arms hanging on one Side the Horſe, and his Legs on the other, and in that Manner carried to *Leiceſter* to be buried.

Mr. *Gybbon*, the diligent Collector of theſe Hiſtorical Paſſages, concludes with the following Relation:

“*Anno* 1674, in the Month of *February*, at the Counteſs of *Devonſhire*'s famous Funeral, I ſerved for *Elias Aſhmole*, Eſq; Windſor Herald; and lying at *Leiceſter*, in our Way to *Derby*, I had the Curioſity to go to an Inn, and ſee the Stone Coffin, wherein once lay the Body of the ſaid King *Richard*; which at the Suppreſſion and Demolition of the *Grey Fryars* in the ſaid Town of *Leiceſter*, was digged up, and after turned to an Horſe-Trough. At which Spectacle I could not but be ſmitten with a melancholy Reflection, and call to Mind the laſt Part of that known Hexameter, mentioned by *Wever*, with a little Variation to his Purpoſe,

Sic tranſit Gloria Mundi.

In Favour of the College, and alſo to preſerve the Honour of the Nobility and Gentry from Perſons of meaner Rank, intruding into their Families, and unjuſtly aſſuming their Arms, and for preventing falſe Blazonry, the late Queen *Anne* iſſued out her Command and Pleaſure in *June*, *Anno Dom.* 1707, confirming the following Order of the Deputy Earl Marſhal.

An Order of Lord Bindon, *Deputy Earl Marſhal.*

“WHEREAS the ordering, judging, and determining all Matters concerning Arms, Creſts, Supporters, Cognizances, Pedigrees, Devices and Enſigns Armorial; the making and preſcribing Rules, Ordinances and Decrees, for the granting, controlling, and Regulation thereof, and the putting in Execution the Laws and Ordinances relating thereunto, are, among other Powers and Approbation, inveſted in me *Henry* Earl of *Bindon*, Deputy to his Grace *Thomas* Duke of *Norfolk*, Earl Marſhal, and Hereditary Marſhal of *England*: And whereas divers Abuſes, Diſorders, and Irregularities, have been committed and done by Painters, Funeral-Undertakers, Glaziers, Goldſmiths, Engravers, Carvers, Chacers, Stone-cutters, Coachmakers, and others, in the Premiſes: For Remedy whereof, for the Time coming, theſe are to warn, charge, and require all and every the ſaid Artificers, and others concerned, that they forbear to deſign and appoint, to, or for any Perſons, any Arms or Enſigns Armorial, by making any Arms, Creſts, Supporters, Cognizances, Pedigrees and Devices in Coat-Armour, Helm, Banners, Standards, Penons and Hatchments, Tents and Pavillions: As alſo in Plate, Metals, Jewels, Glaſs, Paper, Parchment, or otherwiſe in Windows, Grave-Stones, Tombs, and Monuments, or elſewhere, without ſufficient Directions and Authority ſo to do: And likewiſe ſtrictly to prohibit and forbid all Coachmakers, and others, concerned in making Mourning Coaches and Chairs for the Nobility and Gentry, that they do not uſe varniſhed Bullion Nails, as they, the ſaid ſeveral Artificers, and others herein aforementioned, intended, will anſwer the Contempt hereof at their Peril.

By her Majeſty's Command.

Bindon, M.

On the 3d of *March* 1732, a Court of Honour, or High Court of Chivalry, was open'd in the Painted-Chamber, Weſtminſter, in the following Manner: About Twelve o'Clock the Right Hon. the Earl of *Effingham* came into Court, preceded by the Proctors, Doctors of the Civil Law and Officers of the Court in their Gowns, Purſuivants and Heralds of Arms in their Tabarts and Collars, and Garter and Norroy King of Arms, and follow'd by the Lords aftermentioned, who aſſiſted him upon this Occaſion, *viz.* the Dukes of *Ancaſter* and *Mancheſter*; the Earls of *Strafford*, *Warwick*, and *Pomfret*; the Lords *Herbert*, *Haverſham*, *Foley*, *Onſlow*, *Howard*, and others. The Court being ſet, and Proclamation made, the Duke of *Norfolk*'s Patent, conſtituting him Hereditary Earl Marſhal of *England*, his Grace's Nomination of the Earl of *Effingham*, his Deputy, and his Majeſty's Approbation of him, were ſeverally read by the Regiſter, and then the Oaths of Allegiance, Abjuration, and Oath of Office, were adminiſter'd to his Lordſhip: The Patents of the ſeveral Officers of the Court were then read, and Petitions of Perſons to be admitted Proctors, who were ſworn accordingly, *viz.* Dr. *Henchman*, the King's Advocate; Mr. *Mark Holman*, Regiſter; Mr. *Sandford Nevill*, the Earl Marſhal's Proctor; and Mr. *Greenley*, Mr. *Rawſon*, Mr. *Smith*, Mr. *Farrant*, Mr. *Cook*, Mr. *Shelton*, Proctors of the Court of Arches, to be Proctors of the ſaid Court. The King's Advocate then exhibited a Complaint againſt one Mrs. *Radburne*, Relict of one Mr. *Radburne*, Merchant, for uſing divers Enſigns of Honour, not belonging to his Condition, at the Funeral of her ſaid Huſband; and likewiſe certain Arms both at the ſaid Funeral, and likewiſe ſince upon her Coach, not being entitled thereto in her own or her Huſband's Right, contrary to the Law of Arms; whereupon his Lordſhip was pleaſed to grant a Proceſs, and then adjourned the Court to the Hall in the College of Arms, on the 30th of the ſame Month.

Pursuant to which Adjournment a Court was held at the College, by the Right Honourable the Earl of *Effingham*, aſſiſted by the Worſhipful Dr. *Iſham*, attended by the Kings and Purſuivants at Arms, dreſs'd in their reſpective Coats and Collars; when one Mr. *John Phillips*, was admitted a Proctor of the ſaid Court, and ſworn in accordingly.

After which the Court was pleaſed to admit the exhibited Articles againſt Mr. *Baynton*, Executor of Mr. *Ladbrook* deceas'd, for uſing Arms, and other Diſtinctions of Honour, not belonging to his Family; when the Articles were admitted, two Witneſſes were produced, who were ſworn, and a Time appointed for their Examination.

Then the Court proceeded againſt Sir *John Blunt*, Bart. and an Attachment was order'd againſt him for not appearing; but Dr. *Andrews* ſpeaking for him, and ſaying he had his Proxy, produced it; when Mr. *Phillips* appear'd as Proctor for him, and the Attachment did not go out, but he order'd to appear next Court. Dr. *Andrews* ſpoke mighty well on this Occaſion, ſaying, that Mr. *Ladbrook*'s Executors could not be to blame; for they only gave the ſame Arms at the Funeral as they found in Mr. *Ladbrook*'s Cuſtody, and which he always bore in his Lifetime unmoleſted; and that, as Viſitations had been diſcontinued ſo long, there was no Certainty in Arms; and that ſeveral Perſons who had a Right, might in Length of Time have loſt their Grants, or not regarded them; but yet if they were ſo loſt, that Loſs might be repair'd for Money, *&c.* and took Notice, that Arms were granted not long ſince to a Coffeeman on his paying for them: Then one of the Office anſwer'd, That ſeem'd to be levell'd at him for granting them; but he did it not alone, but with the Conſent and Approbation of his Brethren: He ſaid, That it was every where talked that the Court was held only to get Money; and he hoped that ſuch Perſons that ſhould be degraded might be debarr'd from ever having Arms granted them: Upon which Dr. *Andrews* replied, *That was the Way to bring more Money in; for People fearing a Degradation might purchaſe Arms.* Then were alſo Witneſſes produced to prove the Articles lately exhibited againſt Mrs. *Radburne*, Widow, who were ſworn, and a Time appointed for their Examination, and then the Court, which was the laſt that has been held on theſe Affairs, adjourned.

The COLLEGE of PHYSICIANS.

THIS College is a beautiful and magnificent Structure, ſituated on the Weſt Side, and near the North End of *Warwick-Lane*: It is built of Brick and Stone; of the latter whereof is a ſpacious Frontiſpiece towards *Warwick-Lane*, with a handſome Door-caſe, adorned with four Demy Columns, their Entablature and pitch'd Pediment of the *Ionick Order*, and here are Enrichments of Feſtoons; above this Portal it is adorned with Pilaſters and Entablament of the *Corinthian Order*, and upon the Entrance, before you come to the Quadrangular Court, is a lofty Cupulo erected on ſtrong Pillars (and covered with Slate) on the Top whereof is a large Piramid, and on its *Vertex* a Crown and gilded Ball.

On the Weſt Side of the Court, the Front is very ornamental, built of Stone, adorned with eight Pilaſters below, and eight above them, with their proper Entablature, the former of the *Ionick*, the latter of the *Corinthian Order*, with a Triangular Pediment; and over the Door-caſe is the Figure of King *Charles* II. placed in a curious Nich, and between the Aperture and the lower Architrave theſe Words are done in Capital Gold Characters.

Utriusque Fortunæ Exemplar
Ingens Adversis Rebus Deum
Probavit Prosperis Seipsum
Collegii Hujusce, M,DC,LXXXII.

The lower Intercolumns are 12 Windows enriched with Feſtoons, the Superior are ſix ſpacious arched Saſh'd Windows.

On the Eaſt Side of the Court, upon the Weſt Side of the Theatre, appears finely done, the Statue, or Figure, of Sir *John Cutler*, under which are theſe Words done in Gold Characters.

Omnis *CUTLERI* Cedat Labor
Amphitheatro.

The Inſide of this College, is as follows: *Firſt*, The Ground-Floor, at the Entrance of which is the Hall, where they uſed to give Advice to the Poor gratis; Northward from this is the Committee Room, where (on the South Side) are about 112 Folio Books, that were ſaved from the Fire in 1666; and Northward from this Room is the Library with neat Galleries, the Aſcent to it by a Stair-caſe finely wainſcotted: Here are a great Number of Books kept in good Order, with a Folio Catalogue thereof. Under the Gallery are five Claſſes, Ranges or Shelves, of large Folio's, one above another, extending round the Room, and ſeven ſuch Claſſes above the Gallery of Quarto's, Octavo's, *&c.* This Library was built at the College Charge, and ſtored with theſe Books by Sir *Theodore Mayerne*, the Marquis of *Dorcheſter*, who was admitted a Fellow, and other Benefactors ſince their Time.

Ascending up a Pair of ſpacious Half-pace-Stairs, at the South End of the Hall, you arrive at the Floor of the great Hall, where the Doctors meet on the firſt *Friday* of every Month, and dine once a Quarter. This Room is extremely ornamental, being wainſcotted with Oak up to the Coving of the Cieling, which is adorned with Fret-work. The Wainſcot with the Pilaſters and Entablament are of the *Corinthian Order*, enriched with Arms, Cupids, Feſtoons, *&c.* finely carved; at the upper End of the Room are the Pictures of Dr. *Harvey*, who firſt diſcover'd the Circulation of the Blood, and Sir *Theodore Mayerne*, one on each Side the Door, over which is the Buſto of Dr. *Hamey*. At the other End of the Room, on one Side the Door, is the Picture of Dr. *Goodall*, the late Preſident, and on the other, that of Sir *Hans Sloane*, the preſent worthy Preſident, both at full Length, the laſt painted by *Murray* in the Year 1724. Along the Eaſt Side of the Room between the Windows are the Pictures of *Edmund Boulter*, Eſq; King *Henry* VIII. Cardinal *Wolſey*, Sir *Thomas Brown*, and Dr. *Walter Charlton*.

Northward of this great Hall, and over the Library in the Cenſor's Room, where is Wainſcot and Fretwork as in the Hall, over the Chimney, is the Picture of Sir *Thomas Millington*, finely done at full Length, in his Habit of Scarlet: On each Side of him the Heads of Dr. *Thomas Wharton* and Dr. *Henry Clark*. In other Parts of the Room are the Pictures of Dr. *Whiſtler*, Sir *John Micklethwaite*, Dr. *Gliſſon*, Sir *Edmund King*, Dr. *Joſias Clarke*; and again, that of Dr. *Hamey*, with a Plan of ſome Lands in *Eſſex*, which he gave to the College.

The ſecond Pair of Stairs are Geometrical Winding-Stairs, artfully contrived; theſe lead up to the Garret, where they uſed to dry their Herbs for the *Diſpenſary*, whilſt it was kept in the College; but that has been ſome Years laid aſide.

The Theatre, under the Cupulo over the Entrance next the Street, is furniſhed with ſix Degrees of Circular Wainſcot Seats, one above another, where the Anatomy Lectures are performed; here being in the Pit a Table, alſo three Seats for the Preſident, one for the Operator, and the third for the Lecturer.

Also in the Preparing-Room are 13 Tables of the Muſcles in a human Body, as Fore-Side, Back-ſide, *&c.* each Muſcle in its proper Poſition.

This learned Society had, in antient Time, their College in *Knight-Riders-Street*, being the Gift of Dr. *Linacre*, Phyſician to King *Hen.* VIII. From which in ſucceeding Times they removed to *Amen-Corner*, where they had purchaſed an Houſe and Ground. Here Dr. *Harvey*, *Anno* 1652, built a Library and Publick Hall, which he granted for ever to the College, with his Library, and endowed it with his Eſtate, which he reſigned to them in his Life; Part of which he aſſigned for an Anniverſary Oration to commemorate all their Benefactors, and to exhort others to follow their good Examples; and for the providing a good Dinner for the Society.

The Conflagration of **LONDON**, *Anno* 1666, conſuming this Houſe, and the Ground, being but a Leaſe, the Fellows of this College purchaſed, with their own Money, a large Piece of Ground in *Warwick-Lane*, whereon they erected the Building before deſcribed. At their firſt Inſtitution, there were but thirty Fellows of their Society; but King *Charles* II. upon their Requeſt augmented the Number to Forty; and King *James* II. conſidering the large Increaſe of this City in Buildings and Inhabitants, was pleaſed, in their new Charter, to increaſe the Number to Eighty, and not to exceed. Before this Charter none could be admitted a Fellow of the College, if he had not taken his Degree of Doctor in one of the Univerſities; but now all thoſe that have taken their Degree in any Foreign Univerſity are qualified to become Fellows.

But although, their Power is great to obſtruct the Practice in any one that is not of the College; yet, whether by Connivance or Favour, others practiſe Phyſick, *viz.* Empiricks, Mountebanks, pretended Chymiſts, Apothecaries, Surgeons, and even Women, which oft proves the Ruin of many Perſons: And yet by the Law of the Land, if any one that is not ſo qualified ſhall undertake a Cure, and his Patient die under his Hand, it is deemed Felony in him.

To this College belongs a Preſident, four Cenſors, and twelve Electors.

The Preſident is the principal Member, and is annually choſen out of the Society.

The four Cenſors have, by their Charter, Authority to ſurvey, correct, and govern all Phyſicians, or others, that ſhall practiſe within their Juriſdiction, *viz.* this City, and ſeven Miles round, and to Fine, and Impriſon, for Offences, as they ſhall ſee Cauſe. The following is

A LIST *of the* FELLOWS, CANDIDATES, HONORARY-FELLOWS, *and* LICENTIATES.

FELLOWS.

Sir Hans Sloane, Bart. Preſ. Med. Reg.
His Grace, Charles Duke of Richmond and Lenox.
His Grace, John Duke of Montagu.
Dr. Walter Harris, Elect.
Richard Darnelly.
William Dawes.
Richard Robinſon.
Tancred Robinſon, Elect.
John Hawys, Elect.
Gideon Harvey, Elect. Med. Reg. ad Turrim.
Thomas Crowe.
Hen. Plumtre, Elect.
John Arbuthnott. Elect.
Sir John Shadwell, Elect.
Dr. Thomas Pellet.
John Gardiner.
Richard Mead, Med. Reg.
John Tyſon, Regiſter.
Thomas Weſt.
William Barrowby.
Dr. James Jurin.
Edward Hulſe.
Stephen Chaſe.
Geo. Lewis Teiſſier, Med. Reg. ad Familiam.
Pierce Dod.
William Stukeley.
George Wharton, Treaſurer.
William Waſey.
Noel Broxolme.
Ralph Bourchier, Cenſor.
William Wood.
John Hollings, Med. Reg.
Jona. Gouldſmith.
William Browne.
Edward Wilmot.
John Bamber.
Laurence Martel.
Alexander Stuart, Med. Regin.
William Martin, Cenſor.
Will. Fullerton.
Cromwell Mortimer, Cenſor.
John Coningham.
Robert Nesbitt.
Richard Watts.
Peter Hook.
James Munroe.
Dr. William Woodford, Reg. Prof. Med. Oxon.
Francis Clifton.
John Oldfield.
Thomas Parratt.
John Newington.

CANDIDATES.

Dr. Thomas Hoy.
Chriſt. Packe.
John Beauford.
Frank Nicholls.
Simon Burton.
Matthew Lee.
John Wigan.
Pelham Johnſton.
Abraham Hall.

HONORARY-FELLOWS.

Dr. John George Steigertahl.
James Douglas.
James Campbell.
Rich. Middleton Maſſey.

LICENTIATES.

Dr. William Sydenham.
Caleb Coteſworth.
Dr. James Mauclere.
William Cockburn.
Mr. Rob. Welſted.
Dr. Arnold Boate Beirman.
James Auguſtus Blondell.
Mr. Daniel Turner.
Mr. John Cartledge.
Dr. John Gorman.
Mr. Thomas Lewis.
Sir Conrad Sprengell.
Dr. John Miſaubin.
Dr. Charles Jernegan.
Sir. Richard Manningham.
Dr. Edward Strother.
Thomas Dover.
Edward Browne.
Meyer Scamberg.
Muſhey Feale.
Mr. Jacob de Caſtro Sarmento.
Dr. Nicholas Robinſon.
Samuel Pye.
Mr. Samuel Dwight.
Dr. Robert Porter.
Mr. Jonathan Brooke.

The College, or Corporation of *Phyſicians*, is eſtabliſhed by as great Authority as any Corporation whatſoever, and has certain Privileges granted to it; by which no Man, tho' a Graduate in Phyſick in either of the Univerſities, can, without a Licence under the Seal of the College, practiſe Phyſick within the City, or ſeven Miles about it; neither in any Part of the Kingdom, if he has not taken ſome Degree in one of the Univerſities.

By their Charter, likewiſe, they can adminiſter any Oath, impoſe a Fine or Impriſonment on the Offender, in that and ſome other Reſpects. They have Authority to ſearch and examine the Drugs and Compoſitions in any Apothecary's Shop, to ſee if they are good, and well made up. They can make Bye-Laws for their Government. They can purchaſe Lands or Houſes for the Society. They may uſe a Common Seal, *&c.* and by their Charter may practiſe Surgery, if they pleaſe. They are exempt from ſerving on Juries, or bearing any Pariſh-Office, or providing Arms or Ammunition.

Notwithstanding the Lives of Men, ſometimes the greateſt, even our Princes, are intruſted in the Hands of Phyſicians, yet was there no College of ſuch, directed by, and circumſcribed within Laws, till the Time of *Henry* VIII. before which, when Princes lay ill, their Privy Council made Choice of ſome to attend, out of the many Pretenders to the Science of Phyſick.

Thus when *Henry* VI. lay ſick, the Council aſſigned him three Phyſicians, namely *John Arundel*, *John Saleby*, and *William Hatcliffe*, and two Surgeons, named *Marſhal* and *Warren*, to adminiſter freely about his Perſon; and there is a Roll of that Tenor, mentioned by the Lord *Coke* in his *Inſtitutes*, Part IV. Page 251.

Phyſicians firſt incorporated by Henry VIII.

But in the 10th of *Henry* VIII. that King granted a Charter, dated the 23d of *September* at *Weſtminſter*,

Weſtminſter, to incorporate certain Phyſicians in one Body, and perpetual Commonalty or Fellowſhip of the Faculty of Phyſick; and to have a perpetual Succeſſion, and a Common Seal, and to chooſe yearly a Preſident, to overſee, rule and govern the ſaid Fellowſhip in all Men of the ſame Faculty. By Virtue whereof, they were enabled to purchaſe and poſſeſs in Fee, and Perpetuity, Lands, Tenements, and Rents, and any other Poſſeſſion; that they might implead and be impleaded; that they might make Statutes and Ordinances for the wholſome Government and Correction of the College, and of all Perſons practiſing Phyſick within ſeven Miles of the City. And within that Compaſs, none to practiſe, as well as in the City, unleſs firſt allowed by the Preſident and Fellowſhip, upon Pain of Forfeiture of 100 *s.* for every Month; That four be choſen yearly by the Preſident and College, who ſhould have the Superviſing, Search, Examination, and Government of all the Phyſicians of the City, and Suburbs within ſeven Miles; and to puniſh them for their Offences, in not performing, making, and neglecting their Medicines and Receipts, and that by Fines, Amerciaments, and Impriſonments: That neither the Preſident, nor any of the Members of this College be ſummoned, or put in any Aſſizes, Juries, Inqueſts, &c.

AND that the firſt Movers and Procurers of ſo good a Fellowſhip, for the Safety of the Lives of Men, may be preſerved, and the Cauſes that moved the King to grant it may be known, they are both ſignified to us in the ſaid King's Letters Patent, where it appeareth, that the Suit was made by *John Chambre*, *Thomas Linacre*, and *Fernandes de Victoria*, all the King's Phyſicians, and three other Phyſicians, namely, *Nic. Halliwel*, *John Francis*, and *Robert Yarly*, and chiefly by the Interceſſion of Cardinal *Wolſey*, Lord Chancellor; and the Cauſes that inclined the King appeared in the Preamble to the ſaid Letters Patent; beginning thus,

Cum Regii Officiis noſtri munus arbitremur, Ditionis noſtræ Hominum felicitati omni ratione conſulere, id autem vel imprimis fore, ſi improborum Conatibus tempeſtive occurramus, &c. That is, "Since we eſteem it a Part of our Royal Office, by all Means to conſult the Happineſs of ſuch as are under our Juriſdiction, and that the Way to do it will eſpecially be, if we ſeaſonably put a Stop to the Endeavours of evil Men; We have thought it highly neceſſary to reſtrain the Boldneſs of ſome wicked People, who ſhall profeſs Phyſick more for their own Covetouſneſs, than out of any good Conſcience; whence many Inconveniences may ariſe to the Ignorant, Credulous, and common Sort: Therefore partly imitating the Example of well inſtituted Cities in *Italy*, and in many other Nations; partly moved by the Requeſt of certain grave Men, &c.

THIS Charter, they, who were the chief Procurers of it, got confirmed and ratified by Act of Parliament, *Anno* 14. *Henry* VIII. upon this Conſideration, as the Act ran; "For the making the ſaid Corporation meritorious, and very good for the Commonwealth of this Realm, it was neceſſary to provide, that no Perſon of the ſaid Politick Body and Commonalty, be ſuffered to exerciſe Phyſick, but only thoſe Perſons that be profound, ſad, and diſcreet, groundly learned, and deeply ſtudied in Phyſick; and for the enlarging of further Articles for the ſaid Commonwealth to be had and made.

IN the 32d of *Henry* VIII. by another Act of Parliament, they were exempted from keeping Watch and Ward, and from being choſen Conſtables, or into other Offices within the City and Suburbs, as they had many Times before been compelled to their own Diſquiet, and to the Peril of their Patients. By the ſame Act four Phyſicians were to be choſen Yearly to ſearch the Apothecaries Wares, Drugs, and Stuff.

QUEEN *Mary*, *Anno* I. confirmed the College's Charter.

QUEEN *Elizabeth* gave them a Charter, dated at *Weſtminſter*, *February* 4, *Anno Regni* 7. to take Yearly for ever, one, two, three, or four Human Bodies, to diſſect or anatomize, having been condemned and dead.

THIS College of *Phyſicians*, in the Year 1575, that is, 158 Years ago, conſiſted of the following Members, a very few in Compariſon of the preſent Number.

The NAMES *of the* PHYSICIANS *of the* COLLEGE *of* LONDON, *Anno* 1575.

Dr. Sinnings, Preſident.
Cawdwell.
Good.
Atſlow.
Smith, *Oxon.*
Gyfford.
Fryer.
Wooton.
Travers of *Weſtcheſter.*

Dr. Huicke.
Maſters.
Forſter, Candidat.
Walker.
Smith, *Cantab.*
Baronſdale.
Spiringe, a Stranger, Candid.

STRANGERS of the COLLEGE.

Dr. Julio.
Dr. Martyn Corymbanck.

Mr. Hector.
Dr. Lopes.

The ELECTORS (which are perpetual Officers of the COLLEGE*) were theſe,*

Dr. Huicke.
Maſters.
Sinnings.
Good.

Dr. Cawdwell.
Atſlow.
Walker.
Smith, *Oxon.*

THE College conſiſted, for the moſt Part about this Time, and before, of ſuch as were Favourers of *Popery*, and were guilty of divers Diſorders. This Account whereof was ſet up, *viz.*

THAT the Preſidents, Cenſors, Electors, and other their Officers, were not ſworn to the Queen's Majeſty, at their Admiſſion, as in other Corporations they were, whereby it came to paſs, that *Papiſts* continually had occupied the chief Rooms.

THAT Men, expelled their Univerſities for Religion, by this Means had from Time to Time been received into the College, and thereby advanced in their Credit.

THAT either they did wholly repel, or not without much Importunity, admit any whom they thought to be well affected towards the true Religion now received.

THAT ſuch as had gone beyond the Seas to take the Degree of a Doctor, becauſe they would avoid the Oath of the Supremacy (miniſtred according to the Statute of our Univerſities) had ſhortly upon their Return been admitted without any Oath miniſtred unto them.

THAT ſuch as had been impriſoned for Religion, or other great Matters, had kept themſelves in Office at their own Pleaſures, contrary to the College Statutes and their Oaths, and detained in their Hands the College Goods, diſdaining to make any Account of the ſame.

THAT ſome of the Electors, who had fled for Religion out of the Realm, had been kept in their Offices, and ſtoutly defended, as chief Members of the College (being at *Louvain*) until they died; that other honeſt and true Subjects might be kept out of the ſame Rooms.

That they made private Conventicles of a few, to bring to paſs their Purpoſes and Elections, which ought, by the College Statutes, to be done on Quarter Days only, and the whole Company being thereunto called.

That the College Statutes were generally imperfect, and partly *Popiſh*.

These Things being declared, and complained of to the Council, by ſome well affected, in the Year 1575, Reformation of them was earneſtly deſired.

The City would now and then (not taking Notice of their Cuſtoms and Privileges) lay common Burthens and Duties upon them, as upon other Inhabitants of the City. This made the College once Petition the Queen's Council, That according to their antient Cuſtoms and Privileges, they might be relieved from what was laid upon them. And upon their humble Petition, it was then ſignified to the Lord Mayor, and his Company, That the College ſhould be no more moleſted in the Premiſes; yet in the Year 1596, the like Moleſtation towards them was attempted again: And now they applied to the Privy Council again, That by their honourable Favours they might be protected; and that it might ſtand with their good Pleaſures, that it might be ſignified to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, that as ever heretofore they had been diſcharged, ſo now at this preſent likewiſe, they, and the Society of the College of Phyſicians might be forborn. This was dated *February* 4, 1596. *The Preſident and Society of the College of Phyſicians of* LONDON.

King *James* I. granted the College his Charter, dated *October* 8, *Anno Regni* 15.

And King *Charles* II. granted them a Royal Charter, *March* 6, *Anno Regni* 15.

This College, according to the Power granted them by theſe and other Charters, have called before them, that is, the Preſident, or in his Abſence, the Vice-Preſident, and the Cenſor, the Surgeons, Apothecaries, and other Perſons, who have practiced Phyſick without their Allowance; and have ſometimes warned them to forbear, and ſometimes impoſed pecuniary Penalties, or Impriſonment upon them: For they may convent any Phyſician, or Practicer before them, and examine them concerning their Skill in the Faculty of Phyſick; and if they ſhall not appear to their Summons, or appearing, refuſe to anſwer, or to be examined, the College may aſſeſs a Penalty or Fine on them, for every Default of Appearance, or Refuſal to anſwer; The Time for one Default not exceeding 40 *s.* or if any adminiſter unwholſome, or noiſome Medicines, he may be fined according to their Diſcretions, not exceeding 10 *l.* or Impriſoned, not exceeding fourteen Days, unleſs for Non-payment of Fine, when it ſhall be lawful to detain them in Priſon till it be paid.

There have been ſeveral remarkable Suits commenced between the College, and other unlicenſed Practiſers of Phyſick; as by *Edmund Gardiner*, Dr. *Bonham*, one *Butler*, one *Huybert*, and others. The Pleadings whereof are to be found in a Book intitled, *The Royal College of Phyſicians; and an Hiſtorical Account of the College's Proceedings*, &c. publiſhed by Dr. *Charles Goodall*, Fellow of the ſaid College, *Anno* 1684.

Upon a Complaint made about the latter End of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, by *Jenkins* and *Read* againſt the College, which had uſed ſome Puniſhment towards them for evil Practice of Phyſick, and exerciſing that Art without their Licence, after a long and careful Hearing on both Parts, *Popham*, Lord Chief Juſtice, in the Year 1602, gave his Judgment; the Sum of which was in theſe Particulars, 1. That there was no ſufficient Licenſe without the College Seal. 2. That no Surgeon, as ſuch, might Practice Phyſick; no, not for any Diſeaſe, tho' it were the Great Pox. 3. That the Authority of the College was ſtrong and ſufficient to commit to Priſon. 4. That the Cenſure of the College, riſing from leſs Mulcts to greater, was equal and reaſonable. 5. That it were fit to ſet to Phyſician's Bills the Day of the Month, and the Patient's Name. 6. That the Lord Chief Juſtice could not bail, or deliver, the College's Priſoner, but was obliged by Law to deliver him up to the College's Cenſure. 7. That a Freeman of LONDON might lawfully be impriſoned by the College. 8. That no Man, tho' never ſo learned a Phyſician, or Doctor, might practice in LONDON, or within ſeven Miles, without the College's Licence.

The Diſpenſary.

Altho' the College Diſpenſaries have for ſome Years been given over, yet it will not be amiſs in this Place to give ſome ſhort Account of them. This Charitable Undertaking was ſet on foot by ſome Members of the College, for the Benefit of the Sick Poor, after the Apothecaries had been ſollicited, in vain, to do the ſame Thing. And this they were moved unto, not only from a Principle of Charity, but by the Intreaty of a Committee of the Common-Council of LONDON; and to juſtify themſelves from a Slander caſt upon them by the Apothecaries, that they took no Care of the Poor. For when the Apothecaries were found Fault with for Practiſing, they uſed to alledge in their Juſtification, That the Poor having no more to give to a Phyſician, they would periſh for Want of being taken Care of, if they (the Apothecaries) did not look after them. This gave Occaſion to the Phyſicians to ſet their Care of the Poor in the View of the World, not only by giving their Advice *Gratis*, but alſo by helping them to Phyſick at very low Rates, which they did at the Diſpenſaries, ſet up, one in the College, where two Phyſicians ſat conſtantly every *Wedneſday* and *Saturday*; another in St. *Martin*'s-*Lane*, near *Charing-Croſs*, where two alſo ſat to give their Advice on *Mondays* and *Thurſdays*; and a third in St. *Peter*'s-*Alley*, *Cornhill*, where the like Attendance was given on *Tueſdays* and *Fridays*.

At theſe Diſpenſaries, not a Dram of Phyſick was given out but by Bill from one or other of the Subſcribers to the Undertaking. Theſe Bills were always kept upon a File, and alſo tranſcribed into a Book; ſo that all the reſt of the Subſcribers, the Patient, or whoſoever elſe that was concerned, might at any Time be fully ſatiſfied what was given. And here the Phyſician, having no other Intereſt or Deſign but to cure and oblige his Patient, preſcribed but few Things, and thoſe the moſt effectual he could think of: For, ſeeing he had no Profit by the Medicines, he had no Temptation to multiply them, nor to diſguiſe ordinary cheap Things, to obtain great Prices for them. Nor did the Apothecaries, who were employed herein, ever take the Liberty to put one Thing for another, a Cheap for a Dear, becauſe they would have got nothing by it, having a certain Salary, which was not affected by Profit or Loſs.

In theſe Repoſitories there was the greateſt Aſſurance poſſible, that all the Drugs and Preparations were good; the Subſcribers by two and two taking their Turns to buy in the choiceſt Drugs they could meet withal. As to Simple and Compound Preparations, the Head Apothecary at the College perfectly underſtood them all, as well Chymical as Galenical: And he with his Aſſiſtants prepared all the Store of Medicines, not only for the Diſpenſary there, but for the two others. They were conſtantly every Day from Morning till Night in this Buſineſs, and were always at Hand to make up the Subſcribers Bills as they came in. They neither fetch'd in the Bills nor carried out the Medicines, ſo that all the preſcribed Phyſick was diſpenſed with the utmoſt Diſpatch and Exactneſs. The Apothecaries being always on the Spot, no Patient ran the Risk of a Boy's Careleſneſs or Ignorance; and laſtly, Medicines were diſpenſed at a cheaper Rate, than even a Phyſician, who ſhould make and give out his own Phyſick apart, could poſſibly afford them; for every one muſt then keep one Servant at leaſt, and employ two Rooms for preparing and diſpenſing his Medicines; whereas four Apothecaries, and three Diſpenſaries ſerved all the Subſcribers, which did conſiderably contract the Charge: And this good Huſbandry was wholly for the Benefit of the Patients; for the Subſcribers had not a Farthing Profit, the Price of the Phyſick being calculated, merely to defray the Servants Salaries and Houſe-Rent.

NOTWITHSTANDING the charitable Intention of this Undertaking, there were many of the College that did not ſubſcribe to the Diſpenſary: The following is a Liſt of the Names, and the Copy of an Inſtrument drawn up by thoſe who did;

The COPY of an Inſtrument ſubſcribed by the Preſident, Cenſor, moſt of the Elects, Senior Fellows, Candidates, &c. *of the College of* Phyſicians, *in Relation to the Sick Poor.*

“WHEREAS the ſeveral Orders of the College of *Phyſicians*, LONDON, for preſcribing Medicines *gratis* to the Poor Sick of the Cities of LONDON and *Weſtminſter*, and Parts adjacent, as alſo the Propoſals made by the ſaid College to the Lord Mayor, Court of Aldermen, and Common Council of LONDON; in Purſuance thereof, have hitherto been ineffectual, for that no Method hath been taken to furniſh the Poor with Medicines for their Cure, at low and reaſonable Rates; we therefore, whoſe Names are here underwritten, Fellows or Members of the ſaid College, being willing effectually to promote ſo great a Charity by the Counſel and good Liking of the Preſident and College, declared in their *Comitia*, hereby (to wit, each of us ſeverally and apart, and not the one for the other of us) do oblige ourſelves to pay to Dr. *Thomas Burwell*, Fellow and Elect of the ſaid College, the Sum of ten Pounds a-piece of lawful Money of *England*, by ſuch Proportions, and at ſuch Times as to the major Part of the Subſcribers hereto ſhall ſeem moſt convenient, which Money when received by the ſaid Dr. *Thomas Burwell*, is to be by him expended in preparing and delivering Medicines to the Poor at their intrinſick Value, in ſuch Manner, and at ſuch Times, and by ſuch Orders and Directions, as by the major Part of the Subſcribers hereto, ſhall in Writing be hereafter appointed and directed for that Purpoſe. In Witneſs whereof we have hereunto ſet our Hands and Seals this Twenty-ſecond Day of *December* 1696.

Tho. Millington, Præſes.
Tho. Burwell, Elect. and Cenſor.
Sam. Collins, Elect.
Edw. Browne, Elect.
Rich. Torleſs, Elect. and Cenſor.
Edw. Hulſe, Elect.
Tho. Gill, Cenſor.
Will. Dawes, Cenſor.
Jo. Hutton.
Robert Brady.
Hans Sloane.
Richard Morton.
John Hawys.
Charles Harel.
Richard Robinſon.
John Bateman.
Martin Liſter,
Joſeph Colebatch.
Bernard Connor.
W. Cockburn.
J. Le Feure.
P. Silveſtre.
Charles Morton.
Walter Charlton.
Phineas Fowke.
Walter Mills.
Daniel Coxe.
Henry Sampſon.
Tohmas Gibſon.
Charles Goodall.
Edmund King.
Samuel Garth.
Barnh. Soame.
Denton Nicholas.
Joſeph Gaylard.
John Woollaſton.
Stephen Hunt.
Oliver Horſeman.
Richard Morton, *Jun.*
David Hamilton.
Henry Morelli.
Walter Harris.
William Briggs.
Th. Colladon.
Thomas Alvery.
Robert Gray.
John Wright.
James Drake.
Samuel Morris.
John Woodward.
- - - - Norris.
George Colebrock.
Gideon Harvey.

THIS Liſt ſhews that the Undertaking had the Sanction of a College Act, and was not a Project carried on by five or ſix Members, as ſome who at firſt oppoſed it unjuſtly inſinuated.

SO much for the Diſpenſary; and to conclude with the College, or Corporation in general, the Lord Chancellor (or Keeper) the Chief Juſtices of the *King's-Bench* and *Common-Pleas*, and the Chief Baron of the *Exchequer*, were conſtituted Viſitors of the ſaid Corporation to determine, alter, mitigate, reverſe, or confirm any Matter, Cauſe, &c. which may be brought before them.

THE Armorial Enſigns of this Corporation are, Sable, a Hand in Chief, feeling the Pulſe of an Arm in Feſs; and a Pomgranet in Baſe, all Or, the two firſt garniſhed Argent.

CHAP. XIII.

Of GRAMMAR and CHARITY-SCHOOLS.

ALTHOUGH there had been three great Schools, belonging to the chief Churches in LONDON, in the Reign of King *Stephen*, as is before-mentioned in *Chap.* XI. yet groſs Ignorance and Want of Learning had ſo far prevailed, in the Time of King *Henry* VI. that they were quite neglected and gone to Decay: Wherefore, for the Reſtoring of Learning, four Clergymen, the Parſons of Pariſhes in the City, petitioned the Parliament ſitting in the 25th Year of that King's Reign, that they and their Succeſſors might be allowed to ſet up Schools in their four reſpective Churches, and appoint School-Maſters in them, *viz*, in *Great Alhallows*, St. *Andrew*'s *Holborn*, St. *Peter*'s in *Cornhill*, and St. *Mary Colechurch*.

THE Petition is now among the Records in the Tower, and ran in theſe Words:

Petition to the Parliament, for ſetting up Schools, Ann. 25 Henry VI.

“TO the ful worthie and diſcrete Communes in this preſent Parlement aſſemblyd, to conſidre the grete Nombre of Gramer Scholes that ſometyme were in divers Parties of this Realme, beſide thoſe that were in LONDON, and how few ben in theſe Dayes, and the grete Hurt that is cauſed of this, not oonly in the Spiritual Partie of the Chirche, where oftentyme it apperith to openly in ſom Perſones with grete Shame, but alſo in the temporal Partie; to whom alſo it is full expedyent to have competent Congruite for manie Cauſes, as to your Wiſdomes apperith.

“AND foraſmuche as to the Cite of LONDON is the commone Concourſe of this Land, ſom lake of Schole Maiſtres in ther own Contree, for to be enfourmed of Gramer ther, and ſom for the grete Almeſs of Lordes, Merchants, and others, that which is in LONDON more plenteuoſly, ſooner than in manie other Places of this Reaume, to ſuch pouere Creatures as never ſhuld have be brought to ſo greet Vertu and Counyng as thei have, ne had hit ben by the meane of the Almeſs aboveſaid:

“Wherfor it were expedyent, that in *London* were a ſufficient Nomber of Scholes, and good Enfourmers in Gramer; and not, for the ſingular avail of two or three Perſones, grevouſly to hurt the Multitude of yong Peple of al this Land. For wher there is grete Nombre of Lerners and few Techers; and al the Lerners be compelled to go to the few Techers, and to noon others, the Maiſtres waxen rich of Monie, and the Lerners pouerer in connyng, as Experyence openlie ſhewith ayenſt all Vertu and Ordre of Well Publik.

“And theſe Premiſes moven and ſturen of grete Devocion and Pitee Maſtre *William Lycchefeld* Parſon of the Parich Chirche of *Al Hallowen the More* in *London*, Maiſtre *Gilbert*, Perſon of Seint *Andrew Holbourne*, in the Suburbs of the ſaid Citee, Maiſtre *John Cote*, Perſon of Seint *Petre* in *Cornhul* of *London*, and *John Neel*, Maiſtre of the Houſ or Hoſpital of Seint *Thomas* of *Acres*, and Perſon of *Colchirche* in *London*; to compleyne unto you, and for Remedie beſechyn you, to pray the Kyng our Soveraign Lord, that he bi the Advys and Aſſent of the Lords Spirituel and Temporel in this preſent Parliament aſſembled, and bi Authoritie of the ſame Parliament, will provide, ordeyne, and graunt to the ſaid Maiſtre *William* and his Succeſſors, that they in the ſeid Parich of *Al Hallowen* to the ſaid Maiſtre *Gilbert*, and his Succeſſors, that they in the ſeid Parich of Seint *Andrew* to the ſaid Miaſtre *John* and his Succeſſors, that they in the ſaid Parich of Seint *Peter*, and to the ſeid *John* Maiſtre, [of the ſeid Hoſpital] and his Succeſſors; that they within the foreſeid Parich of our Ladie of *Colchirche*, in the which ſaid Houſe of St. *Thomas* is ſette; may ordeyne, create, eſtabliſh, and ſet a Perſon ſufficientlie lerned in Gramer, to hold and exerciſe a Schole in the ſame Science of Gramer, and is there to teche to al that will learn.

“AND that everiche of the ſaid Maiſtres, Maiſtre *William*, Maiſtre *Gilbert*, Maiſtre *John*, and *John Neel*, Maiſtre; ſuch Schole-Maiſtre, ſo bi him ſett, and everiche of their Succeſſors, ſuch Schole-Maiſtre bi him, or bi any of his Predeceſſors ſo eſtabliſhed and ſett, ſpeciallie as is above rehercid, may in his own Parich or Place remove, and another in his Place ſubſtitute, and ſett, as any of the ſaid Perſones, or their Succeſſors ſemith, [and] the Cauſe reaſonable ſo requireth.

“AND ſo to do ich of the ſaid Perſones and their Succeſſors, as often as it happenyth any of the ſaid Scholes to be voyd of a Schole-Maiſtre in any manner wyſe, to the Honour of God, and encreaſyng of Virtue.

“*Reſponſio.* The Kyng wille, that it be do, as it is deſired, ſo that it be done bi th'advyſe of the Ordinary, the Relles of Archbiſhope of *Canterbury* for the Time being.

NINE Years after, *viz.* 34 *Henry* VI. Five other Schools were ſet up in other Churches in LONDON, by the Care of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and Biſhop of LONDON, confirmed by the King's Letters Patents; to wit, one within the Church-yard of St. *Paul*'s, a Second at the Collegiate Church of St. *Martin*'s *Le Grand*, another at St. *Mary de Arcubus*, that is, *Bow-Church* in *Cheapſide*, another at St. *Dunſtan*'s in the Eaſt, and the fifth at the Hoſpital of St. *Anthony*'s.

THIS was done to check and ſuppreſs other ſmaller Schools ſet up by illiterate Men, who did the Youth more Harm than Good, as is hinted in the King's Letters Patent following:

“REX omnibus ad quos, &c. Sciatis, quod cum venerabiles in Chriſto Patres, Archiepiſcopus Cantuarienſis, & Epiſcopus London. Ex eorum provida & innata prudentia magnas abuſiones infra Civitatem noſtram London. Temporibus diuturnis frequentatas & uſitatas, [emendere volentes] conſiderantes quod quam plures & diverſæ Perſonæ in Arte Grammaticali minus ſufficienter inſtructi [inſtructæ] Scholas communes Grammaticales Pueros nonnullos, & eorum Amicos ipſos ad Scholas exhibentes nequiter defraudando, infra eandem civitatem timere preſumpſerunt,

“ ſumpſerunt, quinque duntaxat Scholas Grammaticales & non plures infra Civitatem predictam ſtatuerint & ordinaverint, unam vid: infra Cimiterium Eccleſiæ Sancti Pauli, aliam infra Eccleſiam noſtram Collegiatam Sancti Martini Magni, tertiam in Eccleſia Be. Mariæ de Arcubus, quartam in Eccleſia Sancti Dunſtani in Oriente, & quintam in Hoſpitali noſtro Sancti Antonii civitatis noſtræ predictæ: quas per eorum Literas Patentes ſufficientes declaraverunt, prout in eiſdem plenius apparet.

“ Nos de gratia noſtra ſpeciali premiſſa conſiderantes, ad omnia predicta, firmiter fienda & obſervanda, noſtrum regium aſſenſum adhibuimus & favorem: Et hoc omnibus quorum intereſt innoteſcimus per preſentes. Damus autem [Mandatum] ſingulis Ligeis Noſtris, civitatis noſtræ predictæ, quod nec ipſi nec eorum aliquis, perturbant nec impetant, perturbat nec impetat, Magiſtros Scholarum predict. quovis modo in hac parte, ſed potius eis aſſiſtant & ſubveniant quantum in ſe exiſtat.

In cujus, &c.

T. R.

Apud Weſtm. 6 Die Maii.

There was alſo an Act of Parliament to confirm this.

Of theſe old Schools, St. *Anthony*'s ſtood the longeſt; but they have been all many Years diſſolved, not but that there are others and better in their Rooms. The Difference between theſe and the latter Schools is, that though theſe were Publick and Common Schools, yet they were not Free; only ſuch Boys as were hopeful, and their Parents poor, had their Schooling paid for by the voluntary Charity of Noblemen, Merchants, and Others: But the Schools which, of later Times, are called Free-Schools, do much exceed them, in that they are Houſes founded by pious Men, and a yearly competent Maintenance ſettled upon the Teachers, on Condition, that they teach freely a certain Number of the Children of the Pariſh where they are built, without taking any Salary or Reward from their Parents or Friends. But firſt of the old Schools.

St. *ANTHONY*'s SCHOOL.

St. Anthony's *School.*

That of St. *Anthony*'s, though it be now extinct, yet for the Antiquity and Fame of it, when it ſtood, we are bound to go and viſit even in the Ruins. It was ſituated in *Broad-ſtreet-Ward*, in the Pariſh of St. *Bennet Fink*, and near the Place where the *French* Church now ſtands in *Treadneedle-ſtreet*. This School was large, and (before St. *Paul*'s School was founded) of the chief Account in LONDON; and many eminent Scholars were bred up in it, of which Sir *Thomas More* was one, whoſe Maſter was named *Nicholas Holt*, a Man of Fame and Learning in thoſe Days. The School was Part of an Hoſpital well endowed, dedicated to St. *Anthony* of *Vienna*, which at length *Edward* IV. annexed and appropriated to the Collegiate Church of *Windſor*, to enjoy the ſame with all the Eſtate thereunto belonging, to their proper Uſe, when it ſhould become void by Death, Reſignation, or otherwiſe. The Revenues of the School being at length embezzled, it is now come to nothing: Yet it was in Being in the Beginning of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Time, when one *Hilton*, a grave and good Man, was Maſter. But more of the Antiquities of this School may be read when we come to *Broad-ſtreet-Ward*.

St. *PAUL*'s SCHOOL.

St. Paul's *School.*

The next Foundation appointed for the Education of Youth, both for Antiquity and Repute, is St. *Paul*'s School, built, and well endowed, by an excellent, pious, and learned Clergyman, Dr. *John Colet*; Dean of St. *Paul*'s, the only ſurviving Son of Sir *Henry Colet*, Knt. Citizen, and Mercer of LONDON, and twice Lord Mayor of the ſaid City. This School was founded, and a Maſter for it provided in the Year 1509, for One hundred and fifty three Children to be taught freely: The Dean, perhaps, in that preciſe Number, having his Mind upon the like Number of great Fiſhes caught by St. *Peter* in that miraculous Draught, upon the Direction that *Chriſt* gave to caſt down the Net on the Right Side of the Ship, *John* xxi. 11. And ſuch was his generous and liberal Mind, that he ſettled his whole Patrimony upon it in his Life-time. The School-houſe is large and ſpacious, fronting the Street on the Eaſt of St. *Paul*'s Cathedral. It conſiſteth of eight *Claſſes*, or Forms; in the firſt whereof Children learn their Rudiments; and ſo according to their Proficiency are advanced unto the other Forms till they riſe to the Eighth. Whence, being commonly made perfect Grammarians, good Orators and Poets, well inſtructed in *Latin*, *Greek*, and *Hebrew*, and ſometimes in other *Oriental* Languages, they are removed to the Univerſities; and many of them enjoy Exhibitions, ſome of Ten Pounds a Year for Seven Years (if they tarry ſo long) towards their Maintenance there. The School is governed and taught by two Maſters, *viz.* an High Maſter and a Surmaſter, and a Chaplain: Whoſe cuſtomary Office was to read the *Latin* Prayers in the School (framed for the peculiar Uſe thereof) and to inſtruct the Children of the two firſt Forms of the Elements of the *Latin* Tongue, and alſo in the Catechiſm and Chriſtian Manners; for which there is a Room called the *Veſtibulum*, being the Anti-Room to the School, where the Youth are to be initiated into the Grounds and Principles of Chriſtian Knowledge, as a good and proper Introduction into other Human Learning. The pious Founder dedicated this School to the *Child JESUS*, (who ſat among the Doctors at twelve Years old) as the great and compaſſionate Patron of the Children here to be educated. This Part of the Founder's Epitaph ſhews:

Quique Scholam ſtruxit celebrem cognomine Jesu.

So that the true Name of this School is *Jeſus*'s *School*, rather than *Paul*'s *School*; but the Saint hath robbed his Maſter of his Title.

The Founder delighted in Inſcriptions and Mottos, which he appointed to be ſet up in ſeveral Parts and Places of the School, as ſhort and pithy Intimations of his Mind and Intentions, which were all there remaining before the great Fire. Over the Windows on the Outſide, toward the Street, were theſe Words engraven in great Capital Letters: SCHOLA CATECHIZATIONIS PUERORUM, IN CHRISTI OPT. MAX. FIDE ET BONIS LITERIS. Over the School-Door, INGREDERE UT PROFICIAS. Upon each Window on the Inſide were to be read theſe Words painted on the Glaſs: AUT DOCE, AUT

DISCE, AUT DISCEDE, ſuggeſting both to Scholar and Teacher their Duty or Doom.

In the *Veſtibulum*, which was the Anti-chamber to the School Room, was his Inſcription in Capitals upon the Walls, ſhewing for what End and Purpoſe this Apartment was intended. HOC VESTIBULO CATECHIZENTUR PUERI IN FIDE, MORIBUSQUE CHRISTIANIS, NEQUE NON PRIMIS GRAMMATICES RUDIMENTIS INSTITUANTUR, PRIUSQUAM AD PROXIMAM HUJUS SCHOLÆ CLASSEM ADMITTANTUR. In another Place of this *Veſtibulum* was engraven, PUERITIÆ CHRISTIANÆ JOH. COLET. DEC. Scti. PAULI HANC SCHOLAM POSUIT: Denoting how qualified, (*viz.* with Chriſtian Knowledge and Manners) it was the Founder's Will thoſe ſhould be, who were to be Scholars here. Over the Door going into the School Room, out of the *Veſtibule*, is this Verſe.

Velis
Mente { *Poſſis* } *hac Lege recludor.*
Adſis

In the School Room over the Door was this Inſcription: PUERI IN HAC SCHOLA GRATIS ERUDIENDI, C. L. III. TANTUM AD NUMERUM SEDIUM. Underneath which, ſince the re-building the School by the Mercers, for an ever-grateful Remembrance, theſe Lines were added:

Quod Fauſtum ſit & Felix.

"Ad ſeræ Poſteritatis Imitationem, Æternitatem Famæ ſuæ: Poſt luctuoſam Urbis Londinenſis deflagrationem cIↄ Iↄc LXVI, ampliſſima MERCERORUM Societas Fidem Fundatori ΜΑΚΑΡΙΤΗΤΩ, datam ſanctiſſimè per ſolvens, Scholam hanc de integro extruendam inſtaurandamque, curavit: Perfecitq; Dno. RICHARDO FORD, Equite, Urbis Præfecto, Cuſtode vero, totiuſq; Negotii aſſiduo diligentiſſimoq; Procuratore, Dno. ROBERTO WARE.

Dignos laude Viros Muſa vetat mori.

At the upper End of the School, facing the Door, was a decent Cathedra, or Chair, placed, ſomewhat advanced, for the High Maſter to ſit in, when he pleaſed to teach and dictate there: And over it was a lively Effigies (and of exquiſite Art) of the Head of Dr. *Colet*, cut (as it ſeemed) either in Stone or Wood, and over Head in Capitals: DEO OPT. MAX. TRINO ET UNI JOHANNES COLETUS DEC. Scti. PAULI LONDIN. HANC SCHOLAM POSUIT. On which Figure an excellent Poet, and once a Scholar of this School, made theſe Verſes.

Eloquio juvenes ubi Lillius *ille polivit,*
In Statua Spiras, magne Colete *tua,*
Quam ſi Praxiteles, *feciſſet magnus, & ille*
Forſitan æquaſſet, non ſuperaſſet opus,
Hac Salva Statua, divina Forma Coleti
Temporibus longis non peritura, manet.

But this Figure was deſtroyed with the School in the great Fire, yet was afterwards found in the Rubbiſh by a curious Man, and Searcher into the City Antiquities, who obſerved, that it was caſt and hollow, by a curious Art now loſt.

As ſoon as *Colet* had built his School, he provided a Book for his young Scholars; which he called, *An Introductiou of the Parts of Speaking for Children and young Beginners, into* Latin *Speech*: Which is the Ground and firſt Draught of the Book now called the *Accidence*. By this Introduction he put the firſt Rudiments into an eaſier and apter Method for Learning than any was before: And this he recommended in a Prefatory Epiſtle to *William Lilly* the Maſter, to teach it the Children; Dated the Calends of *Auguſt* 1509.

About this Time he procured from his Friend *Eraſmus Roterodamus*, another Book for his School, namely, that entitled, *De Copia Verborum*; for which he promiſed the ſaid *Eraſmus* (while he was once walking with him in his Garden) fifteen Angels, as a Gratuity: And no queſtion *Eraſmus* was well pleaſed to contribute ſomething to ſuch a Foundation, which he himſelf took Occaſion ſometimes to commend and extol, as he did in a Letter to *Colet*, *Anno* 1512, in theſe Words: *Ludum literarium longe pulcherrimum ac magnificentiſſimum inſtituiſti, ubi ſub electiſſimis ac probatiſſimis præceptoribus* Britannica *Pubes rudibus ſtatim annis ſimul & Chriſtum & optimas imbiberet literas*; i. e. "You have erected a moſt beautiful and noble School, where, under the choiceſt and moſt approved Maſters, the *Engliſh* Youth, might ſoon after their Childhood, imbibe both Chriſt and the beſt Learning.

In the Year 1513, *Colet* ſent *Lilly* another Book for the School, of the *Conſtruction of the Eight Parts of Speech*, which was done by *Eraſmus* alſo, upon the earneſt Suggeſtion of *Colet*, being nothing but the Emendations of, and Additions to, ſuch a Work, firſt done by *Lilly*. This was the Grounds of our *Latin Syntaxis*.

This Book *De Conſtructione* went for ſome Time under *Eraſmus*'s Name; yet *Eraſmus* declined to have it reckoned his, as being *Lilly*'s Ground-work: And *Lilly*, on the other Hand, modeſtly refuſed to have himſelf made the Author, after ſuch conſiderable Changes and Improvements, made by *Eraſmus*; who in the Year 1515, wrote a Preface before this Book, now commonly called the *Syntaxis*, wherein he publickly diſowned it to be his, out of reſpect to *Lilly*; concluding with theſe Words, *Verum hæc mihi præfari viſum eſt, ne poſt hac quiſquam, ut meum amplectatur*; i. e. "But this I thought good to preface, that none hereafter might take the Book as mine.

Colet alſo framed a ſhort Catechiſm in *Engliſh*, for the Youth of his School, which he obliged all to learn, and was uſed in the Times of *Popery* to be bound up at the Beginning of the *Accidence*. It conſiſted of the Articles of the Chriſtian Faith; the Doctrine of the Seven Sacraments; and Explanation of the Love of God, of our own ſelves, and of our Neighbours; and laſtly, divers ſhort Precepts for a good Life. To which he joined in the *Latin*, the Apoſtle's Creed, the Lord's Prayer, the *Ave Maria*, and two ſhort Prayers; one to the Virgin Mary, and the other to Jesus, the Guardian of the School. And if the ſuperſtitious Parts of this Catechiſm had been laid aſide, and the reſt, which is very pious, had been retained for the Uſe of the School, it would have been well done, and the Founder's Will more complied with.

The primary Inſtitution, Ordinances, Appointments, and Documents of this School, may be gathered from an old Statute Book, wrote by the Founder's own Hand, and by him delivered to *Lilly*; which is thus inſcribed, *Hunc libellum ego* Joannes Colet *tradidi manibus, magiſtri* Lilii, xviii *die* Junii, Anno Dom. MCCCCCXVIII. It begins, Johannis Coleti *Fundatoris Scholæ manu ſua Propria prologus.* "*John Colet*, Son of *Henry Colet*, Dean of St. *Paul's*, deſiring "nothing more than Education and bringing up Children in good Manners and Literature, in the Year of our Lord One thouſand five hundred and twelve, built a School [not fully finiſhed till that Year] at the Eaſt End of St. *Paul*'s Church, for an Hundred and fifty three Boys, to be taught free in the ſame.

"And ordained there a Maſter, a Surmaſter, and a Chaplain, with ſufficient and perpetual Stipends ever to endure; and ſet Patrons, Defenders, Governors and Rulers of the ſame School, the moſt honeſt and faithful Fellowſhip of the Mercers of LONDON.

"And, for becauſe nothing can continue long and endure in good Order without Laws and and Statutes, I, the ſaid *John Colet*, have expreſſed my Mind, what I would ſhould be truly and diligently obſerved, and kept of the ſaid Maſter, Surmaſter, and Chaplain, and of the Mercers, Governors of the School; that in this Book may appear to what Intent I founded this School.

THEN follow his Ordinances, "That he founded the School in the Honour of *Chriſt Jeſu in pueritia*, and of his bleſſed Mother *Mary*. That the High Maſter ſhould be choſen by the Wardens and Aſſiſtants of the Mercers. That he be a Man whole in Body, honeſt, virtuous, and learned in good and clean *Latin* Literature, and alſo in *Greek*, if ſuch might be gotten: A wedded Man, a ſingle Man, or a Prieſt, that hath no Benefice with Cure or Service. His Wages to be a Mark a Week, and a Livery-Gown of four Nobles, delivered in Cloth. His Lodgings to be free: And to have the Tenement of *Stevenhith* to reſort unto. That the Surmaſter be verſed in Learning and well Letter'd, to teach under the Maſter; either ſingle Man, Wedded, or Prieſt, that hath no Benefice with Cure or Service: To be whole in Body. The High Maſter to chooſe him, as the Room ſhall be void; and to be confirmed by the Surveyors of the School; Lodgings to be aſſigned him in the *Old-Change*: His Wages to be Six Shillings and Eight-Pence *per* Week, and a Livery-Gown of Four Nobles, delivered in Cloth. That there ſhall be in the School a Prieſt daily, as he could, to ſing Maſs in the Chapel of the School, and to pray for the Children to proſper in good Life and good Letters. That he was to be ſome honeſt, good, and virtuous Man. To be choſen by the Wardens and Aſſiſtants of the Mercery. To learn himſelf, or (if learned) to help to teach the School, if it ſeemed convenient to the High Maſter. To have no Benefice with Cure of Souls, nor no other Office or Occupation: To teach the Children the Cathechiſm and Inſtruction of the Articles of Faith, and the Ten Commandments in *Engliſh*. His Wages to be Eight Pounds by the Year, and a Livery-Gown of Twenty ſix Shillings and Eight-Pence delivered in Cloth. His Chamber and Lodging to be in the new Houſe in the *Old-Change*, or the Maſter's Lodging.

"CHILDREN of all Nations and Countries indifferently to be taught, to the Number of 153. The Maſter to admit theſe Children as they be offered; but firſt to ſee that they can ſay the Catechiſm, and alſo read and write competently; and to pay 4*d*. for writing their Name; which Money the poor Scholar that ſwept the School was to have. Thrice a Day, *viz*. Morning, Noon, and Evening, proſtrate to ſay the Prayers contained in a Table in the School. No Tallow Candles, but only Wax to be uſed. No Meat, Drink, or Bottles to be brought: No Breakfaſts nor Drinkings in the Time of Learning. That the Scholars uſe no Cock-fighting, nor Riding about of Victory, nor Diſputing at St. *Bartholomew*'s; which be but fooliſh Babbling and Loſs of Time. That they have no Remedies [*i. e.* Play-Days begged] except the King, an Archbiſhop, or a Biſhop, preſent in his own Perſon, deſired it. The Children every *Childermas*-Day to go to *Paul*'s Church, and hear the Child-Biſhop Sermon; and after to be at the High Maſs, and each offer a Penny to the Child-Biſhop; and with them the Maſters and Surveyors of the School. In general Proceſſions, when warned, they ſhall go twain and twain together ſoberly; and not ſing out, but ſay devoutly ſeven Pſalms with the Litany. That if any Child admitted here, go to any other School to learn there, ſuch Child, for no Man's Suit, be again received into the School.

"TO be taught always in good Literature both *Latin* and *Greek*, and good Authors, ſuch as have the very *Roman* Eloquence, joined with Wiſdom; eſpecially, Chriſtian Authors, that wrote their Wiſdom with clean and chaſte *Latin*, either in Verſe or Proſe. But above all, the Catechiſm in *Engliſh*; after that the *Accidence*. Then *Inſtitutum Chriſtiani hominis*, which *Eraſmus* made at my [*i. e. Colet*'s] Requeſt; the *Copia Verborum* of the ſame Author: Then other Chriſtian Authors; as *Lanctantius*, *Prudentius*, and *Proba*; *Sedulius*, *Juvencus*, and *Baptiſta Mantuanus*; and ſuch other as ſhall be thought convenient for the true *Latin* Speech.

"THE Honourable Company of Mercers of LONDON, to have all the Charge, Care, and Rule of the School. They to chooſe every Year, of their Company, two honeſt ſubſtantial Men, to be the Surveyors of the School; who, in the Name of the whole Fellowſhip, ſhould take all the Care and Buſineſs of the School for that Year. They to come into the School ſix Days before *Chriſtmas*, and ſo many Days before *Eaſter*, St. *John Baptiſt* and *Michaelmas*; and pay the Maſters and Chaplain their Quarterly Wages; and at the latter End of the Year their Liveries in Cloth. And once in the Year to give up their Accounts to the Maſter, Wardens, and Aſſiſtants. And that to be about *Candlemas*, three Days before, or three Days after. Then a little Dinner to be made; and to call to Account the receiving of all the Eſtate of the School; and the Maſter-Warden to receive a Noble, the two other Wardens five Shillings; the Surveyors two Shillings; and for their riding to viſit the Lands eleven Shillings; the Clerk of the Mercery three Shillings and Four-Pence, with ſome other Gifts. That which was ſpared that Day in Rewards and Charges, to be put into the Treaſury of the School. What remained, to be given to the Fellowſhip of the Mercery, to the Maintaining and Repairing all belonging to the School from time to time. The Surpluſage, above Repairs and Caſualties, to be put into a Coffer of Iron given by *Colet*, ſtanding in their Hall: And there from Year to Year to remain a-part by it ſelf, that it might appear how the School maintained it ſelf. And at Length over and above the whole Livelihood, if the ſaid School ſhould grow to any further Charge to the Mercery, that then alſo it might appear to the Laud and Praiſe, and Mercy of the ſaid Fellowſhip.

"LASTLY, That he left it to the ſaid Company to add and diminiſh to and from this his Book, and to ſupply it in every Default,

“ and alſo to declare in it, as Time, Place, “ and juſt Occaſion ſhould require.

The Book concludes with the ordinary Charges paid out Yearly, viz.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
To the High Maſter, at 13 *s.* 4 *d.* *per* Week	34	13	4
To the Middle Maſter, 26 Marks	17	6	8
To the Prieſt	8	0	0
Their Liveries	4	0	0
The Superviſors and Surveyors	4	0	0
For viſiting Lands	4	0	0
The Clerk	0	3	4
The Maſter Warden	0	5	0
The Steward	0	2	0
Two Bailiffs	0	2	0
The Coſts of the Dinner	1	6	8
The Officer of the Mercery, Renter of the School	1	0	0
For his Gown	1	3	0
	76	2	0

But now the Rents and Incomes of this School, by the good Huſbandry and Faithfulneſs of the Company of Mercers, are greatly advanced: So that the Salaries of the Maſters are more than doubled, and many Exhibitions; ſome of Ten Pounds, and ſome of Six Pounds odd Money, are granted towards the Maintenance of the Scholars who go away from the School to the Univerſities, payable for ſeven Years, if they tarry ſo long there.

This School was burnt down in the Fire of *London* 1666; but built up much after the ſame Manner and Proportion that it was before; together with the Library, and an Houſe added at the South End for the Second Maſter, whoſe Dwelling before, from the firſt Foundation of the School, was in the *Old Change*: This Houſe hath a very handſome Front, anſwerable to the High Maſter's Houſe at the North End, on which is engraven,

Ædes Præceptoris Grammatices.

Here follows a Catalogue of the Maſters of this School, from the firſt Foundation to the preſent Time.

Their Names.

A.D. 1512. *William Lilly*, High Maſter, placed by the Founder, of whom *Eraſmus*, in his Epiſtle before the *Syntaxis*, gave this Character, *viz.* *Utriuſque Literaturæ haud vulgariter peritus & recte inſtituendæ pubis Artifex.* i. e. That he was a Man ſingularly ſkilled in both Kinds of Literature, [*Latin* and *Greek*] and an Artiſt in the right bringing up of Youth. Being a good Poet, he made the *Latin* Rules in our *Grammar* for the Genders of Nouns, and the Preterperfect Tenſes and Supines of Verbs, putting them into Hexameter Verſe, for Youth's eaſier learning and remembring. He compoſed alſo thoſe excellent Rules in *Latin* Verſe, called *Qui mihi*, for the Inſtruction of the Children, his Scholars, in good Manners. He bred up many great Scholars, and ſuch as afterward proved famous in their Times; as *Lupſet*, Sir *Anthony Denny*, Sir *Edward North*, Sir *William Paget*, *Leland* the Antiquary, who acknowledges it in one of his Epigrams: *Inſtructor Lillius ille fuit.* After ten Years, or more, he was ſucceeded by

1522. *John Rightwiſe*, or *Ritwis* (in *Latin Juſtus*) who had been Second Maſter before, and was *Lilly*'s Son-in-Law, having married his Daughter *Dionyſia*. He was born in *Norfolk*, bred at *Eaton* School and *King*'s College in *Cambridge*, where he was admitted in 1508, reputed an excellent Poet, and wrote theſe Verſes upon *Lilly* his Father-in-Law, and Predeceſſor:

Vivere perpetuis ſi poſſunt nomina Chartis,
Ac cineri quenquam eſt fas ſupereſſe ſuo;
Crede Tuo hoc, Lilli, *Doctrinæ munere claro,*
Dignus es æterna poſteritate frui.

Leland hath an Epigram to this Maſter intitled, *Ad Juſtum Paulinæ Scholæ Moderatorem*: Beginning,

Qui Linguas teneras Nova refingis
Quadam Dexteritate nec Ruinam
Muſarum Pateris Nitentium ullam;
Tu nunc, Juſte, meum Manu benigna
Carmen ſuſcipe ————

This *Rightwiſe* made the Tragedy of *Dido* out of *Virgil*, and acted a Part in it with his Scholars before Cardinal *Wolſey*, with great Applauſe.

He reviſed and augmented *Lilly*'s *Propia quæ Maribus*, and *As in præſenti*; and publiſhed them with an Interpretation of the Words in them. After ten Years Labour here, he alſo gave Place to

1532. *Richard Jones*: Next him ſucceeded

1549. *Thomas Freeman*, who alſo ſpent ten Years in the laborious Employment of the Education of Youth, and then came into his Province,

1559. *John Cook*, M. A. admitted into King's College *Cambridge*, *Anno* 1533. He ſeems to have been a Native of *Lincolnſhire*, and School-Fellow to the Lord Treaſurer *Burleigh*; as may be conjectured from a Letter of the ſaid *Cook*'s to the ſaid Lord, thankfully acknowledging the obliging Reception that great Miniſter of State once gave him, after a long Abſence and Intermiſſion of Acquaintance. *Cum Uſus aliquis* (as the Letter ran) *a primo pene Studiorum noſtrorum Curriculo, vix intereſſet*; i. e. When there had ſcarce been any Converſation between them from the firſt Courſe of their Studies to that Time.

This Letter he began with a good Sentence, and a good Principle; which, to leave ſome Remembrance of the Man, is here ſet down. *Equidem in communi Vita ac Societate Hominum interipſos, nihil prius neq; libero Homine dignius eſſe reor, quam Animo ut propenſo ſimus ad eos juvandos, qui Ope altera indigent, eo & enim Orti omne, editiq; in Lucem ſumus, bene ut mereamur alter de altero, præſertim in Amicorum Inopia ac Neceſſitudine.*

He went from the School to a good Living in *Somerſetſhire*, called *North Cadbury*; which he obtained from the Patron, the Earl of *Huntingdon*, by the Interceſſion of his ſaid noble Friend the Lord Treaſurer.

There is a Copy of handſome *Latin* Verſes of this *Cook*'s Compoſing, ſet before Dr. *Thomas Wilſon*'s Book of *Uſury*. He that ſucceeded him was,

1573. *William Malim*, of *King's-College* in *Cambridge*, who afterwards lived at the Court; Son, perhaps, to *John Malim*, Phyſician, buried in St. *Peter's Cornhill*, LONDON, and that gave 40 *l.* to the Poor of that Pariſh. A good Scholar, writ a fine Hand, and Maſter of a very good *Latin* Stile; and had been a great Traveller, had ſeen *Conſtantinople*, *Antioch*, *Jeruſalem*, and many other famous Cities in *Aſia*; upon his Return he was preſented to Secretary *Cecyl*, by Sir *Ambroſe Cave*. The Secretary retained him at his Table; and he, with the great Earl of *Leiceſter*, recommended him to the Queen. Sir *William Cecyl* afterwards employed him to retrieve what he could of the Writings of Sir *Thomas Chaloner*, and he prepared and publiſhed his ingenious Work, *De Repub. Anglerum*, wrote in *Latin* Verſe. He had two great Patrons, *viz.* the aforeſaid *Cecyl*, afterwards Lord Treaſurer, and the great Earl of *Leiceſter*. After he had been near ſeven Years Maſter of this School, he grew quite weary of his Work in Rolling of *Siſyphus*'s Stone, as he called it, and applied himſelf to his great Patron, the Lord Treaſurer, acquainting him with his Reſolution of Reſigning and Praying his Favour to provide him ſome other more agreeable, and more eaſy, and more profitable Employment. (For in thoſe Times the Salary was not ſo weighty and encouraging, as ſince it hath been.) He complained to his aforeſaid Patron, *Me nimium Paupertate gravari, Libertate privari, conculcari Doctrinam, Spes meas Exinaniri.* He deſired not, he ſaid, a Freedom from all Labours, but with *Ovid*;

Mitius Exilium, pauloque quietius opto.

He wiſhed for a milder and a little more quiet Baniſhment; concluding his Letter with theſe Verſes;

Adſis tu Cynoſura mihi, ter Nobilis Heros,
Ne tenui in menſa deſit mediocre ſalinum;
Ne nimium fractum me rodat triſtis Egeſtas,
Neve ego perpetuo curis involvar acerbis,
Hæc mea vota precor ſupplex ne ſegnius hauri,
Candide Mæcenas, unus qui ſingula poſſis.
Sic tibi multiplices currant fæliciter anni,
Proſpera magnanimi numeros & luſtra Metelli.

He ſtayed about two Years after this Application to the Lord Treaſurer, and then departed, and ſeems to have had a Prebend of *Lincoln*, and to have been afterwards one of the Maſters of *Eaton* School.

1581. *John Harriſon*, M. A. was alſo of *King*'s-*College*, *Cambridge*; a great Antiquary for Coins, and *Engliſh* Hiſtory. He had ſome Conteſt with the Company of Mercers, about the Augmentation of his Salary, which, by an Order, was conſiderably increaſed to him and his Succeſſors. He continued Maſter of St. *Paul*'s School, fifteen Years.

1596. *Richard Mulcaſter*, M. A. of a good Family in *Carliſle* in *Cumberland*, was alſo bred in *Eaton* School, and choſen thence to *King*'s *College* in *Cambridge*; thence elected Student of *Chriſt*'s *Church*, *Oxon*, *Anno* 1555. He ſeems to have been the firſt Maſter of *Merchant Taylor*'s School, in the Pariſh of St. *Lawrence Pountney*, LONDON: For he was choſen thither, *Anno* 1561, where, after he had ſpent 35 Years, he became Maſter of St. *Paul*'s School. For the Uſe of this School he wrote a Catechiſm in *Latin*, in Hexameter and Pentameter Verſes. He publiſhed two Books in *Engliſh*, while he was Maſter of *Merchant Taylor*'s School, about the Inſtruction of Children, in 4to. The former he preſumed to dedicate to the Queen, becauſe it portended a common Good: For in it he laid down Poſitions for the training up of Children in Learning and Health. The latter, which he called, *The Elementarie*, teaching the right Writing of *Engliſh*, he dedicated to the Earl of *Leiceſter*.

He was a Man of great Account for his Learning in thoſe Times: And for his Knowledge in the *Oriental* Languages, was valued by that great *Engliſh* Rabbi, *Hugh Broughton*. He had the Honour to be Maſter to Biſhop *Andrews*, while he governed *Merchant Taylor*'s School. He died Parſon of *Stanford Rivers* in *Eſſex*, whither he retired two or three Years before his Death. Next him came,

1608. *Alexander Gill*, born in *Lincolnſhire*, M. A. of *Corpus Chriſti College*, *Oxon*. He wrote a Book intitled, *Logonomia*, for amending and rectifying the Writing of the *Engliſh* Language; and being a Divine, as well as a Critic, he wrote a Tract concerning the *Trinity in Unity*, againſt a certain Anabaptiſt: And another Book entitled, *Sacred Philoſophy of Holy Scripture*. He was buried in *Mercers* Chapel.

1635. *Alexander Gill*, D. D. Son of the ſaid *Alexander*. He had been Second Maſter before, under his Father; he was eſteemed one of the beſt *Latin* Poets in his Time; many Pieces of his Poetry are extant. He remained Maſter of this School the ſhorteſt Time of any Maſter before or ſince, being removed in the Year 1640, perhaps for his Severity, yet he had an Annuity of 25 *l.* allowed him.

1640. *John Langley*, born near *Banbury* in *Oxfordſhire*, of *Magdalen Hall*, *Oxon*, firſt Maſter of the College School in *Gloceſter*, from thence choſen to St. *Paul*'s. A general Scholar, and eſpecially a great Antiquary in Matters of our own Country: Of the Stories and Curioſities whereof, he made a conſiderable Collection in his Travels. He was known and beloved by the learned *Selden*; he compoſed a ſhort Rhetorick, and a compendious *Proſodia*, for the Uſe of his School, beſides divers Amendments, Additions, and Explanations of the *Latin* and *Greek* Grammars uſed by his Scholars. He had a very awful Preſence and Speech, that ſtruck a mighty Reſpect and Fear into his Scholars, which however wore off after they were a little uſed to him; and his Management of himſelf towards them was ſuch, that they both loved and feared him. He was a ſingle Man, and died in the Year 1657, and was buried in Mercers Chapel, all the Scholars attending at his Funeral, walking before the Corpſe (hung with Verſes inſtead of Eſcutcheons) from the School through *Cheapſide*, with White Gloves on. His Funeral Sermon was preached by one of his learned Friends, Dr. *Edward Reynolds* (afterwards Biſhop of *Norwich*) upon this Text, *Acts* vii. *And* Moſes *was learned in all the Learning of the* Egyptians; wherein both Learning and the learned Man deceaſed were much commended: And the Sermon was printed.

1657. *Samuel Cromleholme*, or *Cromlum*, of *Corpus Chriſti College*, *Oxon*, who was alſo removed from the Government of *Gloceſter* School hither, were he had once been Second Maſter. And ſuch an Opinion had Mr. *Langley* of him, that on his Death-bed, he recommended him to the Mercers Company, as the fitteſt Man to ſucceed him. He was Πολυγλώττος one that underſtood a great many Languages, and exceeded his Predeceſſor in that Sort of Learning. In his Time St. *Paul*'s School was burnt by the great Fire; and he loſt an incomparable Library, for he was very curious in Books; but he lived to teach School there again, after the beautiful Rebuilding of it. He died a married Man, but without Iſſue.

1672. *Thomas Gale*, D. D. a *Yorkſhireman*, bred at *Weſtminſter* School, Fellow of *Trinity-College*, *Cambridge*, an excellent *Grecian* and Antiquarian, eſpecially for the Hiſtory of this Kingdom. A married Man, and had Children: He reſigned, being made Dean of *York*. His eldeſt Son, *Roger Gale*, Eſq; is at this Time one of the Commiſſioners of Exciſe, a Fellow of the Royal Society, and Treaſurer thereof; a Gentleman of great Learning and Merit.

1697. *John Poſtlethwait*, born in *Cumberland*, bred in *Merton College*, *Oxon*; he was choſen from the Free-School, in St. *Martin*'s *in the Fields*, founded by Dr. *Thomas Teniſon*, while he was Rector of the ſaid Pariſh, but afterwards Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, who upon the Experience and thorough Knowledge he had of him, recommended him in the moſt ample Manner to the Mercers Company, by the following Teſtimonial.

The Character of a good School-Maſter.

“I HAVE known Mr. *Poſtlethwait* nigh twenty Years. He hath been long the Upper School-Maſter at St. *Martin*'s; I have never known him wilfully abſent for two Hours on any Day in School-time. He is a Man of great Abilities in Learning, and particularly in that which relates to *Grammar*, in the Knowledge of the *Hebrew*, *Greek*, and *Latin* Tongues. He is of a very even Temper, and one who ſtudieth the Temper and Genius of Youth. His Scholars are in Awe of him, by Reaſon of his grave Deportment and good Diſcipline, but he doth not terrify them with Severity. He hath ſent forth divers eminent Scholars; and I do believe, for Inſtance Sake, that there are few in the Nation equal (for their Time) to *Wallis* of *Magdalen* College, *Oxford*, and Mr. *Fawcet* of *Bennet* College in *Cambridge*, late his Scholars. He is very careful of the Religion and Manners of thoſe under his Care, and taketh Pains with divers of them every Lord's-Day before Church-time. His Converſation is ſerious and diſcreet, and hath nothing of Pedantry in it. I have ſaid very much of him, and yet I cannot do him Juſtice in ſaying leſs.

THO. CANTUAR.

UPON his Death, ſucceeded *Philip Ayſcough*, M. A.

AND to him Mr. *Benjamin Moreland*, the preſent High Maſter.

MR. *James Greenwood* is at this Time Surmaſter; and

MR. *Timothy Crump*, Chaplain, or Under Maſter.

FROM this School, by the Care and Diligence of theſe learned Men, have gone forth, from Time to Time, many who have proved able Stateſmen, Prelates, Divines, Phyſicians, Civilians; and others raiſed to great Honours. Among which Number were Sir *Anthony Denny*, Sir *Edward North*, Sir *William Paget*, *Lupſet Leland*, in antient Times; and in later Days, *Whitaker*, the learned Profeſſor of Divinity in *Cambridge*, and Diſputant againſt the Papiſts; Dr. *Cumberland*, Biſhop of *Peterborough*, that great Philoſopher and Mathematician, as well as Divine; Dr. *Meggot*, late Dean of *Wincheſter*; *Samuel Pepys*, Eſq; ſometime Secretary to the Admiralty; Dr. *Benjamin Calamy*; Sir *Charles Scarborough*, one of the moſt learned Phyſicians of his Time; the preſent Lord *Wilmington*; and, to conclude, the moſt victorious *John*, Duke of *Marlborough*, one of the greateſt Generals of any Age or any Country.

THE Reverend Founder of this School ſaw ſomething of the Succeſs of it in his own Time Sir *Thomas More*, who had a great Friendſhip for him, in a Letter he wrote to him, compared his School to the *Trojan* Horſe, out of which the *Grecians* iſſued to ſurprize the City. *In the like Manner*, ſaid he, *Out of this, your School, many have come that have ſubverted and overthrown all Ignorance and Rudeneſs.*

BESIDES the Founder, the School hath had other Benefactors.

THE Lady *Camden*, Wife to Sir *Baptiſt Hickes*, Lord *Camden*, ſometime a Mercer in *Cheapſide*, gave certain Exhibitions of 10*l.* *per Ann.* to ſuch of the Scholars as went thence to *Trinity* College in *Cambridge*, beſides other Exhibitions.

The SCHOOL *at* MERCERS CHAPEL.

THE School at *Mercers Chapel* is the next to be mentioned, having the ſame Patrons and Governors with St. *Paul*'s School, *viz.* the Company of Mercers, who pay the Maſter forty Pounds a Year, and allow him an Houſe, for which he is bound to teach twenty five Scholars. This School is of great Antiquity, and hath been under the Patronage of the Mercers ſo long, that the Founder is forgot; unleſs it was the ſame that founded St. *Thomas* of *Acons*, *Thomas Fitzthebald*, who married *Thomas à Becket*'s Siſter; who, in the Reign of King *Henry* II. founded, in this Place, an Hoſpital for a Maſter and Brethren, Knights Hoſpitalers: Which upon the Surrender of it to King *Henry* VIII, *Anno* 1538, was purchaſed by the Mercers, who continued the School, whether by Contract, or voluntary good Will, is not certainly known; only, thus much appears, that when, by Act of Parliament, 25 *Henry* VI. four *Grammar* Schools were appointed to be opened in LONDON for the Education of the City Youth; one of theſe was to be kept in the Hoſpital of St. *Thomas* of *Acons*, or *Colechurch* adjoining to it; and the Maſter of the ſaid Houſe, or Parſon of the ſaid Pariſh, from Time to Time, to place a fit School-Maſter there. *Mercers Chapel School.*

MR. *William Baxter*, well known by his Edition of *Horace*, was many Years Maſter of this School: At his Death he was ſucceeded by the Reverend Mr. *Swinburn*; as he was by the preſent Maſter, the Reverend Mr. *Morriſon*.

THOUGH this School joins to *Mercers Chapel*, which is in *Cheapſide*, yet the Entrance into it is in the *Old-Jury*.

MERCHANT TAYLORS *SCHOOL.*

ANOTHER School of great Fame and Reputation is, that ſituated in the Pariſh of St. *Laurence Pountney*, near *Caning-ſtreet*, and erected *Anno* 1561, 3 *Elizabeth*, by the Worſhipful Company of Merchant Taylors of LONDON; *Emanuel Lucar* being then Maſter of the ſaid Company. Mr. *Richard Hills*, ſometime Maſter of the Company, gave 500*l.* toward the Purchaſe of the Place where the ſaid School ſtands, which was called, *The Manor of the Roſe*; an Houſe belonging to a Duke of *Buckingham*. *Merchant Taylors School.*

THIS School conſiſteth of ſix Forms, where near three hundred Boys have their Education; whereof by the Statutes of the School an hundred are taught *Gratis*, fifty at 2*s.* 6*d.* a Quarter, and an hundred at 5*s.* a Quarter. And for the due inſtructing of theſe, the School maintains a Maſter (whoſe Salary is 10*l.* a Year, but his Benefits otherwiſe very conſiderable) and three Uſhers. And for the better Inquiry into the Proficiency of all the Scholars, there is an Order appointed for the Probation of the School, to be made only by the Maſter and the three Uſhers. The firſt Probation to be on the eleventh Day of *March*; the Second on the eleventh of *September*; the Third on the eleventh of *December*; not being *Sundays*, and then upon the next Day following. And there are excellent Orders ſet down in the Regiſtry, (kept in the School-Library) to the Number of Thirteen, Directory of the Maſter in this Buſineſs, as to his Probation and Trial of the Abilities of all the Boys that learn there.

In the Year 1645, the Company of Merchant Taylors appointed a fourth Probation, upon the Motion of Mr. *Dugard*, then Chief Maſter of this Grammar School, *viz.* that there ſhall be another private Probation of the Scholars, beſides theſe three which are already ſettled by the Orders of the School: And this is on the 15th Day of *June* Yearly. The preciſe Manner of this Examination is ſet down in the School Regiſter; and all the Orders thereof allowed and approved, under the Hands of ſome of the greateſt Scholars and Divines in thoſe Times *viz. John Overal*, D. D. Dean of St. *Paul*'s; *John Dove*, D. D. *John Spencer*, D. D. *Nic. Fenton*, D. D. *John Childerly*, D. D.

It was further thought fit afterwards, for the Satisfaction of the Maſter and Wardens, and Court of Aſſiſtants of the Merchant Taylors, as well for the true and faithful Performance of the Probation of the Maſter and the three Uſhers, as likewiſe to know what Boys profit moſt, and be the beſt and likelieſt Scholars, that the Probators themſelves ſhould have their Examination and Trial, to be done at two ſeveral Times every Year; and this Examination to be made by two judicious Men, well learned both in *Greek* and *Latin*, being by the Maſter and Wardens thereunto requeſted, two or three Days before. The Place of Examination to be in the South Part of the School, commonly called the Chapel: The Time to be between the 11th and 12th Days of the Months of *March* and *September*: And the whole Buſineſs to be ſo ordered, that the Examination be fully done between the Hours of ſix and eleven: The Maſter and Wardens, or two of them, to be at the School with two learned Men, at ſix o' the Clock in the Morning.

The Maſters of this famous School, from the firſt Foundation of it to the preſent Time, are as follow:

A. D.

1561. *Richard Mulcaſter*, firſt Maſter. He was bred at *Eaton* School, and removed to *King's College* in *Cambridge*; afterwards became a Student of *Chriſt Church, Oxon*; noted for his excellent Skill in Grammar and Philological Learning; unanimouſly choſen the firſt Maſter of this School: Many Years after removed to St. *Paul*'s. He became Parſon of *Stamford Rivers* in *Eſſex*, where he died *Anno* 1611.

1586. *Henry Wilkinſon.*

1592. *Edmund Smith.*

1599. *William Hayne.* This Gentleman gave ſeveral Books to *Sion College* Library, when it was firſt erected, *viz. Stevens*'s *Theſaurus*; an *Hebrew* Bible of *Platin*'s Edition, *&c.*

1624. *Nicholas Gray.*

1631. *John Edwards.*

1634. *William Staple.*

1644. *William Dugard.*

1649. *John Stevens*: Who left in the School Regiſtry this ſingle Memorial of himſelf, in regard of his ſhort Continuance here.

Res Deus noſtras celeri citatas Turbine verſat.
Joh. Stevens, *Sept.* 25. 1650.

1650. *William Dugard.*

The Succeedings of theſe two laſt named were thus expreſſed in a Diſtick:

Dugardum ſequitur Stephanus, Stephanumque viciſſim
Dugardus: Sortes verſat utrinque Deus.

This *Dugard* was a very diligent, exact, and excellently learned Man in all Grammatical Learning, and under his Care and Influence the School greatly flouriſhed. He printed ſeveral Books for the Uſe of his School, and had a good Strain in Oratory and Poetry. A Stroke or two of his Poetry in *Greek*, we have of his own Hand extant in the School Regiſtry, where, by the way, we may ſee how he ſtood affected to the Mutations in the Age wherein he lived; firſt upon the Beheading of King *Charles* I.

Μάρτυς ὑπὲρ θείων πατρικάντε νόμων ὄχ' ἄριστος
Σκηπτέ χων ΚΑΡΟΛΟΣ μὲν ἀλειτέων χερσὶν ἔπιπτεν.
Ἴλερμος ὁ Δουγάρτου.

Martyr pro divinis patriiſque Legibus
Optimus Sceptriger Carolus *ſceleratorum manibus cecidit.*
Gulielmus Dugard.

For which Verſes perhaps, or for his Affection to that King, (for I find no other Cauſe) he might be diſcharged the School at that Time.

Another *Greek* Diſtick remaining in the ſaid Regiſtry under his Hand, is upon the Uſurper *Oliver Cromwell*'s Mother, buried in *Weſtminſter*; which perhaps is the only Epitaph extant upon her:

Ἐπὶ τῆς μητέρος τοῦ Ὀλιβέρου Κρομουέλλου ἐν τῇ ἐκκλησίᾳ τοῦ Ὠεστμοναστερίου κειμένης.

Μήτηρ τοῦ τέκνου καταράτου ἐνθάδε κεῖται.
Ὃς δύο μὲν βασιλεῖς τε καὶ ὤλεσε τρεῖς βασιλείας.

i. e.

In Matrem OLIVERI CROMWELLI *in Eccleſia Weſtmonaſterienſi ſepultam.*

Mater nati execrabilis hic jacet:
Qui duos Reges, triaque regna perdidit.

This *Dugard*, after he had been Maſter ſeven Years, was diſmiſs'd the School in the Year 1661, for breaking ſome Orders of the Company, having been publickly warned and admoniſhed of it before: And departing, he left this Verſe to his Succeſſor concerning the School Regiſtry, which hitherto he diligently had kept himſelf;

——— ——— ——— ——— *Munere cedens*
Hanc Succeſſori ſcribendi Lampada trado.

Guil. Dugard, *haud ita pridem Mercatorum Sciſſorum, jam vero privatæ Scholæ in vico de* Coleman-ſtreet, *Moderator*, *Nov.* 21, 1661.

He had ſuch a Reputation, that when he opened his private School in *Coleman-ſtreet*, he had gathered One hundred and ninety three Scholars, within eight Months.

John Goad, D. D. a Perſon of good Learning; but put out by the Company for too juſt Suſpicions of being Popiſhly affected: He was ſucceeded by 1661.

——. *Hatcliff.*

Ambroſe Bonwick, a Nonjuror.

Matthew Shorting, D. D. formerly of *Jeſus* College.

Thomas Parcel, B. D.

Matthew Smith, B. D. died in the Year 1730, and was ſucceeded by

Mr. *Creech*, the preſent Maſter.

The three Uſhers, or Under Maſters, at preſent are,

Mr. *Fayting.*
Mr. *Brooker.*
Mr. *Burn.*

The Library belonging to this School, was built at the Charge of the Company of Merchant Taylors, who have ſupported this School with a Maſter and three Uſhers above an hundred and ſeventy Years, at their own Coſt and Charges: And after the Fire, rebuilt it, with Houſes for the Maſter and Uſhers. It is a Brick Building; but has in the Front eight large Stone Pilaſters of the *Ionick Order*; the Place in which it is ſituated is called *Suffolk-lane.* There was before this, a new Court added to it by Archbiſhop *Laud.*

There are ſeveral Scholars elected out of this School, annually, to St. *John*'s College in *Oxford*, where there are alſo forty ſix Fellowſhips belonging to them.

Sir *Thomas White*, who had been Lord-Mayor of LONDON, founded St. *John*'s College, *Anno* 1557, and appointed this School as a Seminary or Nurſery for it.

There was a Feaſt began in the Year *1698*, by the Gentlemen brought up in this School, which, it were to be wiſhed, had had a longer Continuance, the Deſign being ſo good; for the Collections then made were to be laid out upon Exhibitions, and to be allowed to ſuch of the Scholars as were ſuperannuated, and had loſt the Election.

RATCLIFF SCHOOL.

Ratcliff School.

In *Ratcliff*, in the Pariſh of *Stepney*, is another Free-School, convenient for the Inhabitants of thoſe Parts of the City, founded in the Reign of King *Henry* VIII. by *Nicholas Gibſon*, Grocer, (and, in the Year 1538, one of the Sheriffs,) for Sixty poor Mens Children, to be there taught by a School-maſter, who was to have a Salary of 10*l.* a Year; and an Uſher, who was to have *6l. 13s. 4d.* This School is under the Care of the Company of Coopers, LONDON. Here the famous Biſhop *Andrews* was ſome Time a Scholar. Out of this School, of later Times, ſome of the Scholars yearly entertain the Natives of *Stepney* Pariſh with Speeches and Verſes in *Latin* and *Greek*, as they paſs by it, on the Day of their Anniverſary Feaſt. To this School is an Alms-houſe annexed for twenty poor People, by the ſame Founder.

This charitable Foundation in *Ratcliff*, (as to the State of it at preſent) conſiſts of an Hoſpital as well as of a School: To which belongs a Chapel, were Prayers are read to thoſe that belong to it. Thirty Boys are here taught free, beſides other Children that reſort thither for good Learning. The School-maſter's Salary is 36*l.* *per Annum.* To which belongeth alſo an Uſher, who teacheth Arithmetick and the Mathematicks. They want Exhibitions for the Encouragement of the Scholars, to fit themſelves to be ſent thence to the Univerſities. To this Foundation belong alſo twenty Penſioners, fourteen Women and ſix Men; the Former have 20*s.* a Quarter, the Latter twenty five Shillings. Each have a Room, a Cellar, and a Garden Plat. The Founder, Mr. *Gibſon*'s Picture, is there remaining. This Houſe was once burnt down, but rebuilt by the Company of Coopers of LONDON, the preſent Patrons.

The School-Maſter at this Time is Mr. *Vere.*

CHRIST-CHURCH SCHOOL.

Chriſt-Church School.

Another of theſe famous Schools in LONDON, is that of *Chriſt-Church* Hoſpital; which, as well as the Hoſpital, is under the Patronage and Government of the City. Here are commonly very learned and able School-Maſters appointed from Time to Time, who formerly did not only inſtruct the poor Children of the Foundation, but many other Children of Citizens, ſent thither by their Parents, who paid for their Schooling. And here they arrived oftentimes to very good Skill in the Grounds of *Latin* and *Greek* Learning, as well as at the other Schools before-mentioned; but none now are allowed to be taught there but ſuch as are of the Foundation.

A laudable Cuſtom the Scholars of this School had, that begun in the Year 1554, which was, that on St. *Bartholomew*'s Day publick Diſputations were held among them upon Points of *Grammar*, and what they had learned. And for the rendring it the more ſolemn, the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen, and the learned Council of the City would be preſent, as Judges of the Diſputation; who, after all was over, rewarded thoſe that acquitted themſelves beſt, with Pens of Gold and Silver, and gratified and encouraged the School-Maſters with Money. This was ſet on Foot by Sir *William Cheſter* in his Sherivalty. And Sir *Martin Bows*, a very wealthy, and as worthy a Citizen and Alderman, for the further Encouragement of this ingenious Emulation among the Youth, added, for another Reward to be beſtowed at theſe Diſputations, Bows (in Alluſion to his Name, and for a Remembrance of the Donor) and Arrows of Silver (in Memory of his Trade, being a Goldſmith) and a certain Sum of Money to the Maſters; and likewiſe to the Mayor and his Brethren (to encourage them to be preſent) a Banquet of Wine and Pears. It was continued throughout Queen *Mary*'s Reign, but was laid aſide in the Beginning of Queen *Elizabeth*'s. This, *Cooper*, in his Chronicle (who was once a a School-Maſter himſelf in *Magdalen* College, *Oxon*) took Notice of as a very good Practice, that was ſerviceable to the Children and the City.

There are at this Time One thouſand and ſixty ſeven Boys and Girls, belonging to this School, all maintained with Victuals, Drink, Lodging, decent Cloathing of Blue, and other Neceſſaries. They are inſtructed in Reading, Writing, Drawing, Arithmetick, Navigation, and thoſe whoſe Genius tend much to Claſſick Learning, are ſometimes ſent to the Univerſity; ſo that ſome of theſe Boys have attainded to be eminent Divines, Lawyers, Phyſicians, Commanders of Ships, Merchants, *&c.*

The Maſter of the *Grammar* School is now Mr. *Selby.*

Mr. *Hetherly* is Under *Grammar* Maſter.

There is alſo one at *Ware*, another at *Hartford*, who teach the Children out at Nurſe.

Here is alſo a Royal Mathematical School, founded by King *Charles* II. *Anno* 1673. The Maſter whereof is Mr. *Hodgſon*, who is paid out of the Hoſpital. His ſaid Majeſty gave 7000*l.* to build and finiſh the School; and alſo 370*l.* 10*s.* *per Annum* for ever, paid out of the

Exchequer: The ſaid 7000 *l.* was paid by 1000 *l. per Annum.*

A new Mathematical School was built, the Charge of which was defrayed out of the Revenues of the Hoſpital.

This Inſcription was here in Gold Characters.

This School was prepared and furniſhed for a Mathematical School, at the ſole Coſt and Charges of William Nicholſon, *Eſq; one of the Governors.*

Of this School Mr. *Humphry Ditton* was Maſter. It was ſet up in the Year 1706, about *Chriſtmas*; but is now joined to the other Royal School.

Here is alſo a Writing School founded by Sir *John Moore*, Alderman of this City: It is ſaid to have coſt him about 4000 *l.* Finiſhed *Anno* 1694. Mr. *Dunford* is the preſent Maſter, who is paid out of the Hoſpital Revenues. It is that ſtately Building elevated on Pillars fronting *Town-Ditch*, where, over an Archade, is the Effigies of the Founder.

In the Year 1705, was ſet up a Drawing School, an Art very uſeful to be learnt by all; but eſpecially thoſe who were afterwards to be inſtructed in the Mathematicks, or are to be put out to Mechanick Trades. The Charge of this is defrayed out of the Revenues of the Hoſpital. The preſent Maſter is Mr. *Lens*.

The Muſick School is here kept for the Inſtruction of the Children in the harmonious Method of ſinging Pſalms, Hymns, Anthems, *&c.* which they often perform in Publick on ſolemn Occaſions. The Maſter of this School is Mr. *Horwood*.

Mrs. *Browne* is School-Miſtreſs of the Girls.

In the laſt Year, *viz.* 1732, there were put out Apprentices, and diſcharged from this School, One hundred and ſixty two Children; ten whereof being inſtructed in the Mathematicks and Navigation, were placed forth Apprentices to Commanders of Ships, out of the Mathematical School, founded, as before ſaid, by King *Charles* II.

The Method of Admiſſion of Children into this Hoſpital.

The Day of Admiſſion being appointed (about ten Days, or a Fortnight before *Eaſter*) there are Liſts of thoſe qualified of the Governors, by their Turns, to chooſe that Year, printed and ſet up at the Compting-Houſe, and a Letter is ſent to each of thoſe Governors ſome Days before the Admiſſion, reminding him of the Day of chooſing, and how thoſe he preſents ſhould be qualified: Wherein is encloſed a Blank Certificate from the Miniſter and Church Wardens, a Blank Petition to the Preſident and Governors, and a Paper of the Rules and Qualifications of the Child to be preſented. Upon this the Governor having made Choice of a Child to preſent, the Friends of the ſaid Child come to the ſaid Compting-Houſe on the Admiſſion Day, bringing the ſaid Petition and Certificate, Rules, and Letter along with him, and on the Backſide of the ſaid Petition, the Governor, who preſents, endorſeth Words to this Effect:

> *I Preſent the Child mentioned in the Certificate on the other Side, and believe the ſame to be a true Certificate. Witneſs my Hand the*
> *Day of* 173

Which the ſaid Governor ſigneth; upon which the Child is admitted, being thus qualified:

Rules and Qualifications to be obſerved in the Admiſſion of Children into Chriſt Hoſpital.

1. That no Children be taken in but ſuch as are the Children of Freemen of LONDON.
2. That none be taken in under ſeven Years old.
3. That none be taken in but Orphans, wanting either Father or Mother, or both.
4. That no Foundlings, or that are maintained at the Pariſh Charge, be taken in.
5. That none who are lame, crooked, or deformed, or that have the Evil, Rupture, or any infectious Diſeaſe be taken in.
6. That none be admitted but ſuch as are without any probable Means of being provided for otherways, nor without a due Certificate from the Miniſter, Churchwardens, and three or four of the principal Inhabitants of the Pariſh, whence any Children come, certifying the Poverty and Inability of the Parent to maintain ſuch Children, and the true Age of the ſaid Child, and engaging to diſcharge the Hoſpital of them, before or after the Age of 15 Years if a Boy, or 14 Years if a Girl, which ſhall be left to the Governors Pleaſure ſo to do; ſo that it ſhall be wholly in the Power of the Hoſpital to diſpoſe of ſuch Child, or return them to the Parent or Pariſh, as to the Hoſpital ſhall ſeem good.
7. That no Child be admitted that hath a Brother or Siſter in the Hoſpital already.
8. To the end that no Children be admitted contrary to the Rules aboveſaid; when the General Court ſhall direct the taking in of any Children, they ſhall, before taken in, be preſented to a Committee, conſiſting of the Preſident, Treaſurer, or the Almoners, Rentors, Scrutenors, and Auditors, and all other Governors to be ſummoned at the firſt Time: And that they, or any 13, or more of them, whereof the Preſident or Treaſurer, for the Time being, to be one, who ſhall ſtrictly examine touching the Age, Birth, and Quality of ſuch Children, and of the Truth of the ſaid Certificates, and when ſuch Committee ſhall find Cauſe, they ſhall forbid or ſuſpend the taking in of any Child, until they receive full Satisfaction that ſuch Child or Children, is or are duly qualified, according to the Rules aboveſaid.

And that ſuch Children as may be preſented to be admitted, in Purſuance of the Will of any Benefactor, ſhall be examined by the ſaid Committee, who are to take Care that ſuch Children be qualified according to the Wills of the Donors or Benefactors, (as near as may conſiſt with ſuch Wills) agreeing to the Qualifications above.

Note, That the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen preſent each their Child yearly; but the reſt of the Governors only in their Turns, which may happen once in three or four Years.

No Child is continued in after 15 Years of Age, except the Mathematical Scholars, who are ſometimes in till they are 18: And at the Beginning of the 7th Year of their Service, as Mariners, they are at his Majeſty's Diſpoſal. And of theſe Children there is an Account printed Yearly, and preſented to the King the 1ſt of *January*, ſetting forth each Boy's Name; 2. The Month and Year when they were bound out; 3. Their Age; 4. The Names of their Maſters; 5. The Names of the Ships whereof theſe are Commanders; 6. What Country Trade they are in; 7. The Month and Year when they will be at his Majeſty's Diſpoſal: Alſo an Account of the Children annually enjoying the Benefit of this Mathematical Foundation, *&c.* ſetting forth their Names and Ages. The Number of theſe Boys is 40.

CHARTER-HOUSE.

Charter-Houſe *School.*

THERE is another famous School at the Hoſpital of the *Charter-Houſe* near *Smithfield*, where 40 Boys are received, and have Allowance of Chamber, Lodging, Table, and Gowns, as well as Inſtruction: But to be admitted only ſuch as the School-Maſter ſhall find and approve to be well entered in Learning, nor under the Age of ten Years, and not above fourteen or fifteen. The School-Maſter muſt be of a competent Age, that is, of 27 Years at leaſt, and a Maſter of Arts, of good Reputation both for Life and Learning in the *Latin* and *Greek* Tongues. To the School alſo belongs an Uſher, who muſt have taken the Degree of Batchelor of Arts two Years, at leaſt, before his Election hither, and of the Age of four and twenty. To be read none but approved Authors *Greek* and *Latin*, as are read in the beſt Free-Schools. The Upper Form to be furniſhed with *Greek* Teſtaments, for their Uſe in the Chapel: Beſides the Scholars Weekly Exerciſe, the Higheſt Form muſt every *Sunday* ſet up, in the Great Hall, four *Greek* and four *Latin* Verſes a-piece, to be made upon any Part of the ſecond Leſſon appointed for that Day, for the Maſter of the Hoſpital, or any Stranger, to view and examine: As alſo two of them are appointed Weekly to read the Chapter, and ſay Grace at every Meal in both the Halls. The Maſter and Uſher are to take Care to teach the Scholars to Cypher and Caſt Accompts, eſpecially thoſe that are leſs capable of Learning, and fitteſt to be put to Trades. Not to take into their Tuition above 60 other Scholars, unleſs they entertain another Uſher. To receive for Teaching thoſe of the Foundation, no Fee or Wages from their Friends. To be careful to obſerve the Nature and Genius of their Scholars, and to inſtruct and correct them: In Correction to be moderate. Theſe are the Statutes for the Teachers of the School.

NOW as for the Scholars, tho' their Number at firſt was but forty, yet now four and forty are choſen and admitted; they are to continue in the Houſe but eight Years at moſt; hence they are elected to either of the Univerſities, and to any College in either, according to their Friends Choice and Determination. Their Allowance there is 20 *l. per Annum*, paid Quarterly, without any Charge or Trouble: And they are not to be abſent above two Months in the Year. Twenty-nine of theſe Scholars are ſometimes maintained in the Univerſities together, by the ſaid Exhibition, for eight Years. Others, who are ſuperannuated, being unwilling or uncapable of Learning, are deſigned for Apprentices; and theſe are ſet apart for Writing and Cyphering, to qualify them for Trades, and have the Sum of 40 *l.* given with them. The Scholars all dine in the Hall in a Collegiate Manner, and wear Gowns with Sleeves: And (which is an other good Benefit of this School) as the Houſe hath a great many Livings of Value in their Patronage, ſo they commonly beſtow them on their own Scholars.

BESIDES theſe Schools of greater Fame, in and about LONDON, are divers other ſuch Places for Education of Youth more lately founded. As that in *Bunhillfields* in St. *Giles*'s *Cripplegate* Pariſh. Over the Door entring in, is ſignified in Writing whoſe Gift it was, *viz.* Mr. *Throgmorton Trotman*'s Free-School. Upon the School-Houſe is a *Latin* Inſcription, importing, that it was finiſhed at the Charge of the Haberdaſhers Company, *Anno Dom.* 1673, *Richard Wynn*, Eſq; Maſter, *Hugh Ratcliff*, *Philip Smith*, *Nicholas Smith*, and *John Freeſtons*, Wardens: *Richardo Houghton*, A.M. *Primario & primo Magiſtro*; with the Arms of *Trotman* ſet there and painted. The Salary is 50 *l. per Annum*, for which thirty Boys of the ſaid Pariſh of St. *Giles*'s are to be taught free. Mr. *Thomas Wright*, M. A. is the preſent Maſter, who alſo hath a Dwelling-houſe there, appropriate to the School-Maſter.

THERE is another Free-School in *Plough-Yard* in *Sydon* or *Seething-Lane*, in the Pariſh of *Alhallows Barking*, lately founded by one *Hickſon* a Brewer, endowed with twenty Pounds a Year for one Maſter, to teach twenty poor Children, whereof fourteen to be of the ſaid Pariſh of *Barking*, and ſix of an *Hamlet* in *Wapping*. This Maſter hath an Houſe for himſelf where the ſaid School is kept, and two Chaldron of Coals yearly allowed him. It is moreover endowed with eight Pounds a Year for a Writing-Maſter, to teach the Children Writing and Caſting Accompts. The preſent Maſter is Mr. *Graſtie*.

IN *Whitechapel* is another Free-School, founded by Mr. *Davenant*, late Rector of *Whitechapel*: The Salary is 20 *l. per Annum*, and is, or lately was, in the Hands of three Truſtees. This School hath been conſiderably endowed, and the Number of Children to be taught enlarged, by the Gift of a Thouſand Pounds, ſent by ſome noble minded, but unknown, Lady; which hath been laid out by the Pariſhioners for the Purchaſe of Lands in *Tilbury*; the Rent whereof is for the yearly Maintenance of the School and Children.

ANOTHER Free-School is ſituated in St. *James*'s *Clerkenwell*, in the Road going to *Iſlington*, founded by Mrs. *Alice Owen*, Widow firſt of Alderman *Elkin*, and afterwards of Judge *Owen*; endowed with 22 *l. per Annum.* To which is a Chapel and an Alms-houſe adjoined, given by the ſame charitatble Hand.

Hackney *School.*

THERE are other Free-Schools in the Suburbs and Neighbourhood of LONDON: As that at *Hackney*, in the Church-yard, founded by *Chriſtopher Urſwyke*, ſome Time Rector there; with an Houſe for the Maſter; on which is engraven toward the Street, theſe Words:

EXTRUCTA FUIT HÆC DOMUS ANNO DOM. 1519. *CHRISTOPHO-RO URSWYKE, RECTORE.*

And in another Place:

MEMORARE NOVISSIMA.

MRS. *Margaret Awdley*, ſome Time an Inhabitant of *Hackney*, (whoſe Houſe was in *Clapton*) for the Encouragement of the School-Maſter, gave a Salary of 20 *l. per Annum.*

Hoxton *School.*

THAT belonging to *Aske*'s Hoſpital at *Hoxton*, in which twenty Boys are educated, the Sons of decayed Freemen of the Haberdaſhers Company.

Rotherhith *School.*

ANOTHER at *Rotherhith*, founded by *Bell* and *Rich*, two Mariners, for eight Sons of Seamen, to which they gave three Pounds *per Ann.* and the School-Houſe.

ON the other Side the Water, beſides the laſt mentioned, are to be found two large Free-Schools in *Southwark*:

St. Mary Overy's *School.*

ONE in the Pariſh of St. *Mary Overy*'s: It is a good Building of Brick, ſituated on the South Side of the Church, founded in the Fourth Year of Queen *Elizabeth*, *Anno Dom.* 1562, in the Place, as ſome ſay, where the Prior of the Priory of St. *Mary Overy*'s Houſe ſtood, which the Pariſhioners bought, and built the School there. This School, with the Houſe for the Maſter, was burnt down in the Year 1676, but rebuilt again very gracefully and conveniently. Over the Back-door is an old Stone preſerved from the Fire, with this Inſcription in Capitals:

*LIBERA SCHOLA GRAMMATICALIS PAROCHIANORUM PAROCHIÆ SANCTI SALVATORIS IN SOUTHEWARKE IN COM. SURRIE, ANNO IV*to. *REGINÆ ELIZABETHAE.*

It is governed by a Maſter, whoſe Salary is 30 *l. per Annum*, and an Uſher, whoſe Salary is 20 *l. per Annum*. It is free for ſuch poor Children as are born in the Pariſh. It hath at preſent, or lately had, about ſixty Scholars. It is taken Care of by ſix Governors, whoſe Qualifications muſt be, That they have been Upper Church-wardens, and have ſerved all the other Offices in the Pariſh. The Vacancies are filled by Election among themſelves, of ſome duly qualified Perſon or Perſons. There is alſo a Writing-School hard by, for the Conveniency of this School, for thirty Boys to learn to Write and Read; the Salary is 20 *l. per Ann.* which was given by one Mrs. *Appleby*.

St. Olave's School.

The other Free-School in *Southwark*, is that ſituated in the Pariſh of St. *Olave*'s. This School was firſt ſet on Foot by ſome of the Pariſhioners, who afterwards were made a Corporation, by Letters Patents from Queen *Elizabeth*: By Virtue whereof there are appointed over it ſixteen Governors, whereof the Rector is always one. They are to be Men of the beſt Quality and Reputation in the Pariſh; and when one dies, another is choſen by the Survivors to ſupply his room: In this Foundation are three Schools, namely, for *Latin*, *Writing*, and *Reading*: And for this Purpoſe it maintains a Maſter, and three Uſhers under him. The *Latin* Maſter, who is the Chief Maſter, his Salary is 60 *l. per Annum*, and hath an Uſher under him, who is called the *Latin* Uſher; his Salary is 30 *l. per Annum*. The Writing Maſter, or Uſher, hath 40 *l. per Annum*: And the Reading Maſter, or Uſher, hath 20 *l. per Annum*. There is an Houſe for the Chief Maſter, and another for the Reading Uſher. In this School are taught 300 Boys. It is well endowed with Rents from ſeveral Houſes and Lands in *Horſlydown*, in *Southwark*, *Little Britain*, &c.

Schools in Weſtminſter.

In *Weſtminſter* alſo are ſeveral Free-Schools, beſides the King's School, which will be taken Notice of in the Deſcription of that City.

There are alſo many private Schools kept in and about LONDON, where the School-Maſters hire the School Rooms themſelves, and receive Salaries or Quarteridges for Teaching: Some for Teaching the learned Languages, *Latin* and *Greek*; ſome for Writing and Arithmetick, and Merchants Accompts; and ſome for Mathematicks, Geography, and Navigation; that ſo the Youth of the City may be brought up to be hereafter uſeful to the Publick; ſome in the Church, ſome in the State, ſome for the Sea and Travel abroad, ſome for Trade and Buſineſs at Home; and finally, that all the Members of this Metropolis might be able to get an honeſt Maintenance and be ſerviceable to the Crown, or otherwiſe, whenſoever there be Occaſion.

In and about LONDON and *Weſtminſter*, and within 10 Miles of the ſame, are 131 *Charity Schools*; of which the following is an Alphabetical Liſt, and of the Children therein taught.

CHARITY-SCHOOLS in the Pariſhes of

	N° of Schools.	Boys	Girls
ALhallows Lombard-ſtreet, ſet up in 1702	1	40	
St. Andrew's Holborn, erected 1699	1	80	
In the ſame Pariſh, 1701	1	—	71
In the ſame Pariſh, for teaching Navigation to 30 Children, elected out of 8 Charity Schools, on *Mondays*, *Wedneſdays*, and *Fridays*, from whence 73 Boys have been put Apprentices to Sea, included in the Numbers put out of their reſpective Schools	1		
St. Anne Alderſgate, 1717	2	30	20
St. Anne Blackfriars, ſet up 1705, ſupported by Endowment	2	40	30
St. Anne Weſtminſter	1	52	—
In the ſame Pariſh	1	—	52
St. Bartholomew the Great, for Boys, 1717, and for Girls, 1727	2	35	16
Billingſgate Ward	1	40	—
St. Botolph Alderſgate, 1702	1	50	—
In the ſame Pariſh	1	—	50
St. Botolph Aldgate within, for Boys, ſet up 1698, and for Girls, 1710	2	50	40
In the ſame Pariſh, in Eaſt-Smithfield, the Boys ſet up 1706, and and the Girls 1710	2	40	30
St. Botolph Biſhopſgate	2	30	20
St. Bride's Pariſh 1711	2	50	50
Bridge and Candlewick Wards, ſet up for Boys 1710, Girls 1717, formerly under the Name of St. Michael Crooked-Lane, and St. Magnus the Martyr	2	60	40
Broadſtreet Ward, 1709	2	50	30
Camberwell in *Surrey*	2	40	35
Caſtle Baynard Ward	2	30	20
Chelſea, *Middleſex*, ſet up 1707, endowed with 10 l. per Ann. for ever, by the late Mr. Chamberlayne	1	35	—
In the ſame Pariſh, ſet up June 1709, for Soldiers Girls, ſupported by Ladies and Gentlewomen, ſeven of whom are Truſtees	1	—	30
Chriſt-Church, Spittle-fields, removed from Petticoat-Lane, 1729	1	30	30
Chriſt-Church, *Surrey*, for Boys, 1711 and for Girls, 1719	2	30	10
St. Clement Danes, 1702	2	70	40
In the ſame Pariſh, an Hornbook School, for Boys and Girls, 1724	1	15	15
Cordwainers and Breadſtreet Ward	2	50	30
Cornhill and Lime-Street Ward, 1711	2	50	30
Cripplegate Ward within, including the School of St. *Alphage* Pariſh, 1712	2	50	25
Deptford in *Kent*	2	50	20
Dowgate-Ward, ſet up 1715	2	30	20
St. Dunſtan in the Weſt, cloathed, Boys, 1708, Girls, 1710	2	50	40
St. Edmund the King: A Subſcription and Collection to put out Apprentices educated in the Charity-Schools, and 240 Children have been put out, included in the Numbers put out of their reſpective Schools.			
St. Ethelburga, ſet up 1719, firſt in the Pariſh of St. Mary Abchurch, ſupported by the Subſcriptions of a Society, and other Collections	1	20	

	N° of Schools.	Boys	Girls
Farringdon Ward within, ſet up 1705	2	60	40
St. George the Martyr, 1708	2	50	50
St. George, Southwark	1	50	
Sir George Wheeler's Chapel in Spittlefields	1		25
St. Giles's Cripplegate without, in Redcroſs-Street, 1698	1	100	
In the ſame Pariſh, ſupported by the Lady Eleanor Hollis's Legacy of 62 l. 10 s. per Annum	1		50
In the ſame Pariſh without, in *Middleſex*, ſet up in 1698	1	50	
In the ſame Pariſh, ſet up 1727, ſupported by a Legacy of Mr. John Fuller, deceaſed; and 5 l. allowed to put each Boy Apprentice	1	20	
St. Giles's in the Fields, ſet up 1705 The Truſtees of theſe Schools finding themſelves burthen'd with Binding out Girls to Trades, have agreed that for the future 20 of the eldeſt Girls ſhall be wholly maintain'd in the Schools, with a Perſon appointed to teach them what is neceſſary to qualify them for Services.	4	101	101
Greenwich, *Kent*, 1700. The Children here ſpin, and make their own Cloaths, both Linnen and Woollen.	1		40
St. James's Clerkenwell, 1699	2	60	40
St. James Weſtminſter, ſupported by the Offertory	1	50	
In the ſame Pariſh in King-ſtreet, ſet up 1712, by the late Archbiſhop of Canterbury, ſupported out of the Revenue of the Chapel	1	36	
In the ſame Pariſh, ſupported by Collections at Sermons and caſual Benefactions	1		40
St. John at Hackney 1714	2	30	20
St. John Wapping, ſet up for Boys 1704, Girls 1708	2	38	23
St. Catharine Creed	1	40	
St. Catharine near the Tower 1701	2	35	15
Kenſington, *Mid*. 1707. The Children have Bread and Beer four Days in the Week throughout the Year, and Dinner every Sunday, from Michaelmas to Lady-Day.	2	30	20
Knightsbridge Chapel	1	6	6
Lambeth in *Surrey*	2	50	12
St. Lawrence Pountney	1	16	
St. Leonard Shoreditch, Boys School erected 1705, and Girls School 1709	2	50	50
St. Margaret Weſtminſter, Cloath'd in Blue, the Boys ſet up in 1688, the Girls 1714	2	52	34
In the ſame Pariſh, Cloath'd in Grey	2	80	50
St. Martin's in the Fields 1699. In theſe Schools 35 Girls are maintained, and one third Part of the Boys are daily employed in uſeful Labour, ſo that the whole School works two Days in a Week by Turns.	3	101	51
St. Mary le Bone, 1715	1	12	
St. Mary at Iſlington, 1710	2	26	18
St. Mary Magdalen Bermondſey	2	50	20
St. Mary Overy's, alias St. Saviour Southwark	2	60	50
St. Mary Rotherhith	1	20	
In the ſame Pariſh, the Pariſh-Children of both Sexes are under the Care of a Miſtreſs, and 2 Nurſes, ſince 1715, at the Charge of 2 *s*. a Week each Child on the Pariſh, except the Article of Cloathing	1	25	
St. Mary le Strand, 1704	1	16	
St. Mary White-chapel	2	60	40
Mile-End-Old-Town ſet up, 1723	1	22	10
Newington-Butts, *Surrey*	1	32	
Norton-Folgate. This School was ſet up 1691, and has been very uſeful as a Nurſery to the Neighbouring Charity-School	1	60	
St. Olave Old-Jury, and St. Martin Ironmonger-Lane, ſet up 1717	1	30	
St. Olave Southwark	1		60
St. Paul Covent-Garden, Boys 1701, Girls 1712	2	30	20
St. Paul Shadwell, Boys 1699, Girls 1712	2	50	50
Poplar-Chapel in Stepney, 1711	2	30	20
Queen-Hithe Ward, ſet up 1717	1	36	24
Ratcliff Hamlet, Stepney, Boys, 1710, Girls, 1723	2	35	25
St. Sepulchre within, 1700	1	51	
In the ſame Pariſh within, ſet up 1702	1		51
In the ſame Pariſh within, ſet up 1711	1		25
In the ſame Pariſh without, ſet up March 1706	1	33	
St. Stephen Wallbrook, 1695	1	30	
St. Thomas Southwark, 1704	1	30	
Tower-Ward	2	60	60
Vintry-Ward, 1710	1	50	
Wapping-Stepney	2	50	50
Total	131	3200	1984

Boys at School	3200
Girls	1984
Total of Children at School	5184

All the Schools above-mention'd have been ſet up ſince 1697, *except that belonging to the New Church in St.* Margaret Weſtminſter, *now known by the Name of the* BLUE-COAT-SCHOOL, *which was ſet up* Lady-Day 1688, *for* 50 *Boys; and the School at* Norton-Folgate, *erected* 1691, *for* 60 *Boys.*

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rebuilt again very gracefully and conveniently. Over the Back-door is an old Stone preſerved from the Fire, with this Inſcription in Capitals:

> *LIBERA SCHOLA GRAMMATICALIS PAROCHIANORUM PAROCHIÆ SANCTI SALVATORIS IN SOUTHEWARKE IN COM. SURRIE, ANNO IV*to. *REGINÆ ELIZABETHAE.*

It is governed by a Maſter, whoſe Salary is 30 *l. per Annum*, and an Uſher, whoſe Salary is 20 *l. per Annum*. It is free for ſuch poor Children as are born in the Pariſh. It hath at preſent, or lately had, about ſixty Scholars. It is taken Care of by ſix Governors, whoſe Qualifications muſt be, That they have been Upper Church-wardens, and have ſerved all the other Offices in the Pariſh. The Vacancies are filled by Election among themſelves, of ſome duly qualified Perſon or Perſons. There is alſo a Writing-School hard by, for the Conveniency of this School, for thirty Boys to learn to Write and Read; the Salary is 20 *l. per Ann.* which was given by one Mrs. *Appleby*.

St. Olave's School.

The other Free-School in *Southwark*, is that ſituated in the Pariſh of St. *Olave*'s. This School was firſt ſet on Foot by ſome of the Pariſhioners, who afterwards were made a Corporation, by Letters Patents from Queen *Elizabeth*: By Virtue whereof there are appointed over it ſixteen Governors, whereof the Rector is always one. They are to be Men of the beſt Quality and Reputation in the Pariſh; and when one dies, another is choſen by the Survivors to ſupply his room: In this Foundation are three Schools, namely, for *Latin*, *Writing*, and *Reading*: And for this Purpoſe it maintains a Maſter, and three Uſhers under him. The *Latin* Maſter, who is the Chief Maſter, his Salary is 60 *l. per Annum*, and hath an Uſher under him, who is called the *Latin* Uſher; his Salary is 30 *l. per Annum*. The Writing Maſter, or Uſher, hath 40 *l. per Annum*: And the Reading Maſter, or Uſher, hath 20 *l. per Annum*. There is an Houſe for the Chief Maſter, and another for the Reading Uſher. In this School are taught 300 Boys. It is well endowed with Rents from ſeveral Houſes and Lands in *Horſlydown*, in *Southwark*, *Little Britain*, &c.

Schools in Weſtminſter.

In *Weſtminſter* alſo are ſeveral Free-Schools, beſides the King's School, which will be taken Notice of in the Deſcription of that City.

There are alſo many private Schools kept in and about LONDON, where the School-Maſters hire the School Rooms themſelves, and receive Salaries or Quarteridges for Teaching: Some for Teaching the learned Languages, *Latin* and *Greek*; ſome for Writing and Arithmetick, and Merchants Accompts; and ſome for Mathematicks, Geography, and Navigation; that ſo the Youth of the City may be brought up to be hereafter uſeful to the Publick; ſome in the Church, ſome in the State, ſome for the Sea and Travel abroad, ſome for Trade and Buſineſs at Home; and finally, that all the Members of this Metropolis might be able to get an honeſt Maintenance and be ſerviceable to the Crown, or otherwiſe, whenſoever there be Occaſion.

In and about LONDON and *Weſtminſter*, and within 10 Miles of the ſame, are 131 *Charity Schools*; of which the following is an Alphabetical Liſt, and of the Children therein taught.

CHARITY-SCHOOLS in the Pariſhes of

	N° of Schools.	Boys	Girls
Alhallows Lombard-ſtreet, ſet up in 1702	1	40	
St. Andrew's Holborn, erected 1699	1	80	
In the ſame Pariſh, 1701	1	—	71
In the ſame Pariſh, for teaching Navigation to 30 Children, elected out of 8 Charity Schools, on *Mondays*, *Wedneſdays*, and *Fridays*, from whence 73 Boys have been put Apprentices to Sea, included in the Numbers put out of their reſpective Schools	1		
St. Anne Alderſgate, 1717	2	30	20
St. Anne Blackfriars, ſet up 1705, ſupported by Endowment	2	40	30
St. Anne Weſtminſter	1	52	—
In the ſame Pariſh	1	—	52
St. Bartholomew the Great, for Boys, 1717, and for Girls, 1727	2	35	16
Billingſgate Ward	1	40	—
St. Botolph Alderſgate, 1702	1	50	—
In the ſame Pariſh	1	—	50
St. Botolph Aldgate within, for Boys, ſet up 1698, and for Girls, 1710	2	50	40
In the ſame Pariſh, in Eaſt-Smithfield, the Boys ſet up 1706, and and the Girls 1710	2	40	30
St. Botolph Biſhopſgate	2	30	20
St. Bride's Pariſh 1711	2	50	50
Bridge and Candlewick Wards, ſet up for Boys 1710, Girls 1717, formerly under the Name of St. Michael Crooked-Lane, and St. Magnus the Martyr	2	60	40
Broadſtreet Ward, 1709	2	50	30
Camberwell in *Surrey*	2	40	35
Caſtle Baynard Ward	2	30	20
Chelſea, *Middleſex*, ſet up 1707, endowed with 10 l. per Ann. for ever, by the late Mr. Chamberlayne	1	35	—
In the ſame Pariſh, ſet up June 1709, for Soldiers Girls, ſupported by Ladies and Gentlewomen, ſeven of whom are Truſtees	1	—	30
Chriſt-Church, Spittle-fields, removed from Petticoat-Lane, 1729	1	30	30
Chriſt-Church, *Surrey*, for Boys, 1711 and for Girls, 1719	2	30	10
St. Clement Danes, 1702	2	70	40
In the ſame Pariſh, an Hornbook School, for Boys and Girls, 1724	1	15	15
Cordwainers and Breadſtreet Ward	2	50	30
Cornhill and Lime-Street Ward, 1711	2	50	30
Cripplegate Ward within, including the School of St. *Alphage* Pariſh, 1712	2	50	25
Deptford in *Kent*	2	50	20
Dowgate-Ward, ſet up 1715	2	30	20
St. Dunſtan in the Weſt, cloathed, Boys, 1708, Girls, 1710	2	50	40
St. Edmund the King: A Subſcription and Collection to put out Apprentices educated in the Charity-Schools, and 240 Children have been put out, included in the Numbers put out of their reſpective Schools.			
St. Ethelburga, ſet up 1719, firſt in the Pariſh of St. Mary Abchurch, ſupported by the Subſcriptions of a Society, and other Collections	1	20	

Farringdon

	Nº of Schools.	Boys	Girls
Farringdon Ward within, ſet up 1705	2	60	40
St. George the Martyr, 1708	2	50	50
St. George, Southwark	1	50	
Sir George Wheeler's Chapel in Spittlefields	1		25
St. Giles's Cripplegate without, in Redcroſs-Street, 1698	1	100	
In the ſame Pariſh, ſupported by the Lady Eleanor Hollis's Legacy of 62 l. 10 s. per Annum	1		50
In the ſame Pariſh without, in *Middleſex*, ſet up in 1698	1	50	
In the ſame Pariſh, ſet up 1727, ſupported by a Legacy of Mr. John Fuller, deceaſed; and 5 l. allowed to put each Boy Apprentice	1	20	
St. Giles's in the Fields, ſet up 1705 The Truſtees of theſe Schools finding themſelves burthen'd with Binding out Girls to Trades, have agreed that for the future 20 of the eldeſt Girls ſhall be wholly maintain'd in the Schools, with a Perſon appointed to teach them what is neceſſary to qualify them for Services.	4	101	101
Greenwich, *Kent*, 1700. The Children here ſpin, and make their own Cloaths, both Linnen and Woollen.	1		40
St. James's Clerkenwell, 1699	2	60	40
St. James Weſtminſter, ſupported by the Offertory	1	50	
In the ſame Pariſh in King-ſtreet, ſet up 1712, by the late Archbiſhop of Canterbury, ſupported out of the Revenue of the Chapel	1	36	
In the ſame Pariſh, ſupported by Collections at Sermons and caſual Benefactions	1		40
St. John at Hackney 1714	2	30	20
St. John Wapping, ſet up for Boys 1704, Girls 1708	2	38	23
St. Catharine Creed	1	40	
St. Catharine near the Tower 1701	2	35	15
Kenſington, *Mid.* 1707. The Children have Bread and Beer four Days in the Week throughout the Year, and Dinner every Sunday, from Michaelmas to Lady-Day.	2	30	20
Knightsbridge Chapel	1	6	6
Lambeth in *Surrey*	2	50	12
St. Lawrence Pountney	1	16	
St. Leonard Shoreditch, Boys School erected 1705, and Girls School 1709	2	50	50
St. Margaret Weſtminſter, Cloath'd in Blue, the Boys ſet up in 1688, the Girls 1714	2	52	34
In the ſame Pariſh, Cloath'd in Grey	2	80	50
St. Martin's in the Fields 1699. In theſe Schools 35 Girls are maintained, and one third Part of the Boys are daily employed in uſeful Labour, ſo that the whole School works two Days in a Week by Turns.	3	101	51
St. Mary le Bone, 1715	1	12	
St. Mary at Iſlington, 1710	2	26	18
St. Mary Magdalen Bermondſey	2	50	20
St. Mary Overy's, alias St. Saviour Southwark	2	60	50
St. Mary Rotherhith	1	20	
In the ſame Pariſh, the Pariſh-Children of both Sexes are under the Care of a Miſtreſs, and 2 Nurſes, ſince 1715, at the Charge of 2 *s.* a Week each Child on the Pariſh, except the Article of Cloathing	1	25	
St. Mary le Strand, 1704	1	16	
St. Mary White-chapel	2	60	40
Mile-End-Old-Town ſet up, 1723	1	22	10
Newington-Butts, *Surrey*	1	32	
Norton-Folgate. This School was ſet up 1691, and has been very uſeful as a Nurſery to the Neighbouring Charity-School	1	60	
St. Olave Old-Jury, and St. Martin Ironmonger-Lane, ſet up 1717	1	30	
St. Olave Southwark	1		60
St. Paul Covent-Garden, Boys 1701, Girls 1712	2	30	20
St. Paul Shadwell, Boys 1699, Girls 1712	2	50	50
Poplar-Chapel in Stepney, 1711	2	30	20
Queen-Hithe Ward, ſet up 1717	1	36	24
Ratcliff Hamlet, Stepney, Boys, 1710, Girls, 1723	2	35	25
St. Sepulchre within, 1700	1	51	
In the ſame Pariſh within, ſet up 1702	1		51
In the ſame Pariſh within, ſet up 1711	1		25
In the ſame Pariſh without, ſet up March 1706	1	33	
St. Stephen Wallbrook, 1695	1	30	
St. Thomas Southwark, 1704	1	30	
Tower-Ward	2	60	60
Vintry-Ward, 1710	1	50	
Wapping-Stepney	2	50	50
Total	131	3200	1984

Boys at School	3200
Girls	1984
Total of Children at School	5184

All the Schools above-mention'd have been ſet up ſince 1697, *except that belonging to the New Church in St.* Margaret Weſtminſter, *now known by the Name of the* BLUE-COAT-SCHOOL, *which was ſet up* Lady-Day 1688, *for* 50 *Boys; and the School at* Norton-Folgate, *erected* 1691, *for* 60 *Boys.*

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CHAP. XIV.

Of the HOSPITALS *in and about* LONDON.

MOST of the Hoſpitals in and about LONDON have been founded ſince the Reformation; and it was not till the Year 1557, that wholeſome and good Orders were made and agreed upon for the four Hoſpitals, by the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of LONDON, Governors of the Poſſeſſions, Revenues, and Goods of the ſaid Hoſpitals; and were to be read in every the ſaid Hoſpitals at a full Court once every Quarter, either 14 Days before, or after the Quarter-Day; beginning with a Preface, giving Account therein of the Royal Founder, and unto whom they had committed the perpetual Care of them, and who by that Authority had made the ſaid Ordinances: Which Preface ran in this Tenor, *viz.*

"Whereas the moſt excellent and worthy "Princes, our late Sovereign Lords, King "*Henry* VIII. and King *Edward* VI. of their "bountiful Benignity, and charitable Devotion, "towards the Succour and Suſtentation of the "Poor in this City, have given and granted by "their Letters Patents, with Indentures of Co-"venants and Bonds, to the ſaid Princes and "their Succeſſors, by the City made for Per-"formation thereof, to the Mayor and Com-"monalty, Citizens of this ſaid City; as well "four ſeveral Hoſpitals (that is to ſay) by King "*Henry* VIII. one Hoſpital, called St. *Bartho-lomew the Little*; and by King *Edward* VI. "three other Hoſpitals called *Chriſt*'s *Hoſpital*, "*Bridewell Place*, and St. *Thomas*'s *Hoſpital*; "as alſo certain Lands and Tenements, towards "the Relief and Maintenance of ſuch Poor as "there are relieved; and have alſo by their "Kingly Prerogative, granted unto the Mayor "and Commonalty, for the better Government "of the ſame, amongſt other Things in the ſame "Letters Patents, Authority, and Power, to "elect and chooſe Governors and Officers, and "alſo to make and conſtitute good and whol-"ſome Ordinances for godly Maintenance there-"of: By Virtue of the which Letters Patents, "We, the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty have "made and ordained theſe Rules and Ordi-"nances in Manner and Form following.

Then follow Orders, how many Governors ſhall be elected; the Manner of their Election; and how they ſhall be divided, and of their Continuance; the Charge of every Governor in general; of General Courts, touching the Government of all the four Houſes, and what in them is to be done; of a full Court in *Chriſt's Hoſpital* for weighty Cauſes, and what is thereat to be done; what is to be done at Ordinary Courts, when two or more of the Governors are aſſembled, the Treaſurer being one; touching the Admitting of Children, and Granting of Penſions, to be either paid in this Houſe, or in Pariſhes; for the Putting out of Children to Service; for the Examination of ſingle Women, being got with Child, and the Perſons with whom they committed their Offence; Governors, *viz.* a Comptroller, and a Surveyor-General, a Preſident, a Treaſurer, three Almoners, two Scrutiners, a Renter, two Surveyors, with an Account of the reſpective Duties; the Officers, *viz.* the Clerk, the Matron, the Nurſes, and Keepers of Wards, the Steward, the Officer appointed to warn the Collectors and Church-Wardens, the Cook, the Butler, the Porter, the Shoemaker, the Chirurgeon, the Barber, the Beadles, with the Charges of each of theſe Officers.

These Orders were confirmed at a Court held on *Wedneſday*, 28 *Sept. Ann. Ph.* and *Mar.* 4 and 5.

But to take a View of theſe Hoſpitals diſtinctly.

CHRIST's *HOSPITAL.*

IS ſituated between *Newgate-ſtreet*, and St. *Bartholomew's Hoſpital* in *Smithfield.* Here was firſt, *Anno* 1325, founded a Houſe of Grey Fryars, which being ſurrender'd to *Henry* VIII. *Anno* 1538, he, in the laſt Year of his Reign, gave the Church, with the Edifices and Ground, to the City of LONDON; and in the Year 1553, the pious young King *Edward* VI. affected by a Sermon preached upon Charity, by the learned Dr. *Ridley*, Biſhop of LONDON, founded here an Hoſpital, to be called *Chriſt*'s *Hoſpital*, endowing the ſame with Revenues, which he gave to the City of LONDON as Truſtees; and likewiſe *Bridewell*, and St. *Thomas*'s *Hoſpital*, were all incorporated by the Name of the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of LONDON, Governors of the Poſſeſſions, Revenues, and Goods of the Hoſpitals of *Edward* King of *England*, the VIth. of *Chriſt*, *Bridewell*, and St. *Thomas the Apoſtle*, to whom the King gave 3266*l.* 13*s.* 4*d. per Annum.*

Chriſt's Hoſpital

Founded by Edward VI.

Who gave large Revenues to it.

He granted alſo to this Hoſpital all the Church Linen, formerly uſed in the publick Religious Worſhip in the Churches of LONDON: For the King having appointed Commiſſioners to take a View of all the Goods belonging to the Churches in and about LONDON, great Quantities of Linen Veſtures, and Cloth were found in the ſame, and more a great deal than there was then Need of in the Celebration of the Reformed Divine Worſhip. Wherefore the King wrote to *Ridley*, Biſhop of LONDON, one of the ſaid Commiſſioners, "That towards the Relief of thoſe poor Or-"phans and others, charitably brought and "gathered together by his loving Subjects, the "Citizens, to his new Hoſpital of *Chriſt Church*, "the ſame Linnen ſhould be delivered to the "Governors for their Uſe, thinking, as he "added, that any Thing therein beſtowed, to "be to the Relief and Suſtentation of the Tem-"ple of God, who inhabited in thoſe poor Peo-"ple. Yet leaving to every Church neceſſary "Linen Veſtures, as ſhould ſerve to the pub-"lick Uſe and Miniſtry within the ſaid "Churches, according to the preſent Uſage.

And all the Linen uſed in Churches before the Reformation.

To this Foundation many Additions were made by well-diſpoſed Perſons.

The Honourable City of LONDON gave all the Duty paid for Lodging and Pitching the Cloth at *Blackwell-Hall* to this pious Uſe;

which is very conſiderable, every Piece of Cloth paying 1 *d.* Pitching, and a Half-penny *per* Week Reſting, Stockings and Blankets pay by the Pack. This Duty ſometimes amounts to 1100 *l.* a Year clear Money. There are ſeveral Statutes relating to the Regulation of this Market, which is under the Management and Inſpection of the Governors of *Chriſt's Church Hoſpital.*

Mr. *Giles Ruſſel*, of *Clerkenwell*, Brewer, gave 140 *l. per Annum*, and above 2000 *l.* in Money, for maintaining Children in this Hoſpital, by his Will, dated the 10th of *October* 1669.

Richard Caſtell, a Shoemaker, called the *Cock* of *Weſtminſter*, who by his Induſtry and Frugality had got 44 *l. per Annum*, left the ſame to theſe poor Orphans in Perpetuity; and there have been many other large Benefactions, as will hereafter be ſhewn. But to go back a little to the Time of the firſt Foundation:

AFTER the King's Grant, it lay upon the City to eſtabliſh a ſtanding Proviſion here for the Poor; and accordingly ſome Part of the Site of the *Grey Fryars* they propoſed for a large Hoſpital for poor Fatherleſs Children, to be decently maintained and piouſly brought up, and fitted for Trades and Callings: But it was not till five or ſix Years after, *viz. Anno* 1552, that the Lord Mayor and Citizens began the Reparation and Fitting up the *Friars*, for the Reception of the Children, which they effected the ſame Year, and called it *Chriſt's Church Hoſpital*; ſo that in the Month of *September* they took in near 400 Orphans, and on the *Chriſtmas* Day following, in the Afternoon, while the Lord Mayor and Aldermen rode to St. *Paul's*, the Children of *Chriſt's Hoſpital* ſtood from St. *Laurence-Lane* in *Cheapſide* towards St. *Paul's*, all in one Livery of Ruſſet Cotton, 240 in Number, and at *Eaſter* following they were at the *Spittle*, cloathed in Blue Coats, as they have continued ever ſince; whence the Hoſpital is commonly called, *The Blue-Coat-Hoſpital*. Their Habit is now a long Coat of blue warm Cloth, cloſe to the Arms and Body, hanging looſe to their Heels, girt about their Waiſt with a red Leather Girdle buckled, a looſe Petticoat underneath of yellow Cloth, a round Thrum Cap tied with a red Band, yellow Stockings, and low heel'd Shoes, their Hair cut cloſe at Top, and their Locks ſhort.

THIS Hoſpital of *Chriſt's Church*, as alſo thoſe others founded for the Relief of poor Children, and other ſick and diſeaſed People of the City, gave Occaſion, not long after the Founding thereof, to Numbers of Poor, Lame, and Sick, and many of them, idle Perſons, Rogues, and Vagabonds, to flock into the City from all Parts, expecting preſent Relief and Entertainment here; which cauſed the Lord Mayor, *Anno* 1569, to iſſue out a ſtrict Order to forbid all ſuch Reſort, and ſuch Perſons to be taken up and brought to Ward; and Warning to be given, that none ſhould give them Harbour: The Order was as followeth:

An ORDER *by the Lord Mayor, againſt Rogues, Vagabonds, and Maſterleſs Men, reſorting now, in great Numbers, to the City, upon Pretence to be relieved by the Alms of* Chriſt's Church *and* Bridewell.

“FORaſmuch as Experience of late hath ſhewed, That the charitable Relief, given as well by the Queen's Majeſty's Noble Progenitors, as alſo the charitable Alms from Time to Time collected within this City, and beſtowed by the Citizens, as well upon the poor and needy Citizens, being Sick, Impotent, and Lame, as the poor Orphans and Fatherleſs Children, born, or being, within this City, not having wherewith to relieve themſelves, as well in *Chriſt's-Church* and *Bridewell*, as in others, the Hoſpitals founded for the Relief of the Poor within the City of LONDON, hath drawn unto the ſaid City great Numbers of Vagabonds, Rogues, Maſterleſs Men, and idle Perſons, and alſo poor, lame, and ſick Perſons, dwelling in the outmoſt Parts of the Realm, ſo as the City is thereby oppreſs'd, to the great Prejudice of the ſaid City, and of the needy Poor, inhabiting in the ſame; and that theſe needy Beggars, and impotent Perſons coming out of Foreign Parts of the Realm, and alſo the Rogues and Vagabonds greatly diſliked the Queen, *&c.* the Mayor and his Brethren, the Aldermen, in her Majeſty's Behalf, ſtraitly charge and command all and every Perſon, and Perſons whatſoever, dwelling or inhabiting within the ſaid City, and Liberties, and Suburbs thereof, that they do not at any Time hereafter give any Relief, Lodging, Alms, or Maintenance to any Vagabonds, Rogues, *&c.* or to any common or valiant Beggar; but contrarywiſe to cauſe ſuch Beggars, Rogues, Vagabonds, and Maſterleſs Men, to be apprehended and brought to Ward; to the End, that they might be examined and puniſhed by ſuch as have Authority in that Behalf, according to the Queen's Law, *&c.*

“AND further the ſaid Mayor and Aldermen ſtraitly charge and command, for the better avoiding the ſaid common Beggars, *&c.* That no manner of Perſon whatſoever ſhall let any Tenement, Cottage, Chamber, or Room to Farm, either by the Day, by the Week, by the Month, by the Quarter, or by the Year, or any other Time, to any common Beggar, or Vagabond, *&c.*

The Mathematical Maſter.

THE Mathematical Maſter at *Chriſt's Hoſpital*, by the Conſtitution of the Houſe, muſt be thus qualified; he muſt be a ſober, diſcreet and diligent Perſon, of good Life, a good Scholar, very well underſtanding the *Latin* and *Greek* Languages, a very good Mathematician, well knowing and ready in the Theory and Practice of all its Parts; to the End Boys may be furthered in the *Latin* Tongue, and the Maſter able to anſwer Strangers, if need be, and that they and others may find his Abilities to Satisfaction.

AND by the Conſtitution, ten are to be put forth yearly Apprentices to Maſters of Ships, to the End they may be fit, in Time, to do Service in the Navy Royal, and ten more to be received into their Rooms. Theſe Youths who are choſen out of the reſt of the Blue-Coat-Boys, are to be the moſt acute and of the readieſt Wits, that they may be fit for Mathematical Studies. Theſe, as a Badge of Diſtinction, wear on their Breaſts faſtened to their Coats, a Plate of Silver, with ſome Figures engraven, the Dye whereof is kept in the Tower where they are all ſtamped. The Chief Figures are three of the liberal Sciences, *viz.* Arithmetick, with a Scroll of Accounts in one Hand, and laying her other Hand upon a Blue-Coat-Boy's Head, having his Cap under his Arm: The next Figure repreſenteth Geometry with a Triangle in her Hand. The Third, Aſtronomy, with a Quadrant in one Hand, and a Sphere in the other. There are alſo the Figure of a Ship or two under Sail, with a Wind from Heaven, blowing as it were upon it a proſperous Gale. There are alſo in the Clouds two Angels, one of them with Wings, and theſe Words wrote round, declaring the Royal Founder, and the Year when this School commenced, *viz. Auſpicio* Caroli *Secundi Regis*, 1673. This Badge they wear conſtantly, not only in the Hoſpital, and about the Town, but when they are put forth, which when ſeen ſecureth them from being preſſed: But they will ſometimes put it into their Pockets, not caring to own the Place of their Education, for which, when it is diſcovered, they are reprimanded.

The Occaſion of firſt ſetting up the Mathematical School.

And here it muſt not be omitted for perpetual Memory, to remark the firſt Occaſion of inſtituting this moſt uſeful Mathematical School founded in this Hoſpital. It was accidental, and owing, in a great Meaſure, to Sir *Robert Clayton*, Knt. and Alderman, and ſome Time Lord Mayor of the City, who, as the ſetting up of ſuch a Diſcipline in this Hoſpital firſt came into his Mind, ſo he was very inſtrumental and active in bringing it to that Succeſs it afterwards came to, by his moving it ſo ſeaſonably to the Lord *Clifford*, then Lord High Treaſurer, who as effectually propounded it to the King. The following Relation of it Mr. *Strype* ſaith, he had from his own Mouth.

He had been occaſionally reading (according to his Cuſtom at leiſure Times to divert himſelf with Books) of the *French* King's Government, and particularly how he had appointed, That Children in all his Maritime Towns ſhould be taught the Art of Navigation *gratis*, and had erected Schools for that Purpoſe, for the greater Increaſe of Seamen, and Benefit of Trade, and Service of his Fleets: Which good Policy rais'd ſome Thoughts in the ſaid Alderman's Mind; concluding how ſuch Education, at leaſt of ſome Part of that great Number of Boys, would tend more to the publick Good, if it were ſet up in *Chriſt's Hoſpital*, than the ordinary Courſe of Learning then taken with them. This grew warm upon him, and he began to frame a Project for the Setting up ſuch a School, which he communicated firſt to Sir *Patience Ward*, another Alderman, and they reſolved to take in a third Perſon, and with 1000 *l.* a-piece Charge, to make a Proviſion, and Encouragement for a Mathematical Maſter, and to build him a Dwelling-Houſe near the Hoſpital, and to ſet up a School Room there for the teaching a competent Number of the Children.

While this was in Conſultation, a favourable Opportunity offered itſelf, which was this: The ſaid Sir *Robert Clayton*, calling once at the Treaſury, (this Buſineſs requiring him often to have Recourſe thither) to ſpeak with Sir *Robert Howard*, then Secretary to the Treaſury; at his coming out, Mr. *Parry*, then Clerk of *Chriſt's Hoſpital*, met him, intreating him to ſpeak to Sir *Robert Howard* in Behalf of the ſaid Hoſpital, ſhewing him a Petition drawn up to the Lord Treaſurer *Clifford*, and deſiring him to procure the ſaid *Howard* to deliver it. The Occaſion of which Petition was this:

Before the Revolution in the Year 1660, a private Citizen, who had a Debt of 7000 *l.* charged upon Weavers Hall, (which according to ſome Methods in thoſe Times was ſecured to be paid out of a Fund in the King's Lands) gave by Will this 7000 *l.* to *Chriſt's Hoſpital*, for the Maintaining 40 Children, who were to wear a particular Badge, or be cloathed as he particularly directed. Theſe Children were by this Requeſt maintained 'till the Reſtoration; at which Time the Crown Lands reverting to the King, the Hoſpital petition'd his Majeſty, That he would be pleaſed to pay them this 7000 *l.* to continue the Maintenance of theſe 40 Children, according to the Requeſt of the Donor; whereupon the King granted them the ſaid Sum, to be paid out of the Arrears of the Exciſe, due at his Reſtoration: But there being many great Sums of Money charged to the Queen-Mother, and other Perſons of Quality, out of the ſaid Arrears, prior to this 7000 *l.* it was not hitherto paid.

But after many Years the ſaid Clerk of the Hoſpital thought fit, by a new Petition, to put the Lord Treaſurer in Mind of the ſaid Grant of the King. This Petition, being brought as beforeſaid, Sir *Robert Clayton* took and went in with it to the Secretary of the Treaſury, who preſently, in Company with Sir *Robert*, carried it to the Lord Treaſurer, to whom it was read; but after reading it his Lordſhip acquainted Sir *Robert Clayton* what great Sums of Money were charged upon the ſaid Fund, prior to this, and that it was impoſſible for him to help the Hoſpital. Sir *Robert*, (like a good Advocate for the City's Poor) told him, That the Citizens of LONDON, he hoped, were as careful in managing their publick Charities, as their private Concerns, and that if his Lordſhip would place 7000 *l.* upon a certain Fund to be paid by 500 *l.* a Year, they would endeavour to maintain the Children with it, which the Lord Treaſurer evaded alſo: But the diligent Alderman finding him in a good Humour, proceeded further with him, telling him, That a poor Friend of his was upon ſuch an important Project in that Hoſpital, that would deſerve a better Founder, and ſo diſcourſed to him the Deſign he and Sir *Patience Ward* were contriving. It took with the Treaſurer, and it pleaſed him ſo well, that he charged Sir *Robert* to go and frame him a Petition upon that Subject he had diſcourſed to him of, and added, *That he would deliver it that very Night to the King before he ſlept.*

Sir *Robert* departed, and took the Clerk of the Hoſpital along with him in his Coach, and ſetting him down at the Hoſpital, order'd him immediately to bring him a Liſt of the Governors of that Houſe to Sir *John Frederick*'s, then Preſident, which Liſt being brought and peruſed, they pitched upon Six to aſſiſt in this Matter, whereof Sir *Patience Ward*, and Sir *Richard Ford*, Aldermen, were two. While theſe were ſummoning, Sir *Robert* prepared a Petition. Theſe Governors now being aſſembled, he ſignified to them the preſent Advantage of the Hoſpital, and ſhewing them the Petition, required them to go up with him to deliver it; but they declined it, and left it upon Sir *Robert*, telling him, *That he having begun it, was the fitteſt Perſon to carry it on.*

He was not diſcouraged in ſo good a Work, but that Night carried up the Petition himſelf, and delivered it into the Hands of the Lord Treaſurer, who appointed him to come to him the next Day, which he accordingly did, and found that the Treaſurer had ſhewn the King the Petition, and had a Reference made back to himſelf for the Payment of 1000 *l.* a Year, until the 7000 *l.* were paid, and the Hoſpital was to covenant to maintain ſo many Boys, and to teach them the Mathematicks.

The Treaſurer then alſo gave an Order to Sir *Heneage Finch*, Attorney-General (afterwards Earl of *Nottingham*,) to prepare a Patent with all advantageous Clauſes accordingly, and commanded Sir *Robert Clayton* to attend Mr. Attorney with it. He was well known to him, and having acquainted him with this Affair, the Attorney was extremely well pleaſed with it, and deſired Sir *Robert* himſelf to give ſuch advantageous Clauſes as he could think of, to be inſerted in the Patent. He thereupon called together the Committee, to have their Aſſiſtance, and ſo they prepared the Heads of ſuch Clauſes as they could think of, which he gave to Mr. Attorney, who appointed Sir *Robert* to call upon him again at a ſet Time, and he would draw the Patent with his own Hand. He came according to the Time, and had a rough Draught given him to take what further Advice he ſhould think fit; which he ſhewed to the Committee or the Governors,

vernors, and then returned it to the Attorney, by whom it was ſoon finiſhed, and had the Great Seal affixed to it; and Sir *Robert* paid the firſt 500 *l.* (it being to be paid half Yearly) to the Hoſpital, on Account of Rent which was due from him to the Crown.

Thus was this publick good Work, tending ſo much to the Honour both of the King and City of LONDON, brought to paſs from the Beginning to the End, by the prudent Contrivance and preſerving Induſtry of this Alderman. Sir *Robert* was then made a Governor of the ſaid Houſe, and Sir *Jonas Moore*, *Samuel Pepys*, Eſq; and ſeveral other Perſons, known to be Friends and Favourers of the Mathematicks, were called into the Government, for the better Managing and Settling this new Royal School.

King *Charles* II. the Royal Founder, was pleaſed to grant a further Sum, to place out 10 of the Mathematical Boys Apprentices to Maſters of Ships, reſerving the laſt Year of their Time to his Service, as has been ſaid before.

Next, as to the Building, and Apartments in this Hoſpital:

Leading out of *Newgate-ſtreet*, and contiguous to *Chriſt-Church*, is an Entrance, at the South-Eaſt Angle of the Cloiſters, being a Brick Portal, adorned with four Pilaſters and a Triangular Pediment of the *Ionick* Order; over the Door is the Effigies of King *Edward* VI. with this Inſcription under it.

EDWARD *the* VIth. *of famous Memory, King of* England, *was the Founder of* CHRIST's HOSPITAL; *and Sir* ROBERT CLAYTON, *Knt. and Alderman, ſometime Lord Mayor of this City of* London, *erected this Statue of King* EDWARD, *and built moſt Part of this Fabrick*, An. Dom. 1682.

In a Place ſtill called the *Grey Fryars*, leading alſo out of *Newgateſtreet*, is another Entrance into the Cloiſters, at the South-Weſt Angle, by an Archade; over which is the Effigies of King *Charles* II.

At the North-Eaſt Angle of the Cloiſters, is a Piazza, or Colonnade, which ſerves for a Place of Recreation for the Boys, and is a Thorough-fare to St. *Bartholomew*'s Hoſpital, and *Smithfield*. This was a Part of the old Priory; but being very much decayed, was repaired under the Direction of that great Architect, Sir *Chriſtopher Wren*.

On the back of the Eaſt Cloiſter is another Effigy of King *Edward* the VIth, ſet up in a Nich, with this Inſcription:

King Edward *the* VIth *of famous Memory, in the 16th Year of his Age, founded this Hoſpital.*

Over the Weſt Cloiſter is a ſpacious Hall, well wainſcotted, fitted with Tables for the Children to dine and ſup at. It was built after the Fire of LONDON by Sir *John Frederick*, Alderman, at the Expence of 5000 *l.* Near it is this Inſcription: *This Hall being deſtroyed by the Fire, was rebuilt, as it now appears, at the ſole Coſt of Sir* John Frederick, *Preſident of this Hoſpital, in the Year 1672, having been many other Ways a bountiful Benefactor to the poor Children of this Houſe.* In this Hall is a very magnificent Picture, repreſenting King *James* II. (but intended for King *Charles* II. had he lived but a little longer) with his Court, containing a vaſt Number of Figures, painted at full Length, extending from one End of the Hall to the other: There are likewiſe in it, ſome of the Governors, the Treaſurer, and Children, Boys and Girls, kneeling: At each End there are the Pictures of King *Edward* VI. and King *Charles* II. as Founders, drawn half Way, and painted as hanging up in the ſame Table, and alſo a Repreſentation of the Mathematical School: It was painted by *Vario*, and is reckoned very valuable.

In this Hall is likewiſe a large Picture, more antient, of King *Edward* VI. delivering his Royal Charter for this Hoſpital to the Mayor, who kneeleth, with the Aldermen behind him, a Biſhop (ſuppoſed to be *Ridley*) with many other Figures ſtanding about; an antient and fine Piece.

There are the Pictures alſo of Sir *John Moor*, of *William Garway*, of the *Rape* of *Arundel*, in *Suſſex*, Eſq; of Sir *Francis Child*, and others, Benefactors to this Hoſpital.

In this Hall is a good Organ, which oftentimes plays, when the Boys ſing their Pſalms, or Anthems, on *Sundays*, and other ſpecial Days.

There are nine Wards, where the Childrens Beds are, in each of which are harboured 50 odd Boys.

The Girls have a Ward by themſelves, which is indeed the beſt and handſomeſt of them all. It was built at the Coſt of Mr. *John Morice*, and Sir *Robert Clayton*; the former giving 1000 *l.* the other much more. Mr. *Thomas Firmin*, Girdler, that charitable Citizen in his Time, took upon him the Care of the Building, and was ſupplied with Money from them; yet concealed their Names, according to their Deſire, mentioning no more concerning them in this good Work, but only that two charitable Citizens were at the Charge of it.

The Occaſion of its being built was this: Sir *Robert Clayton* had had a very great Fit of Sickneſs, and being reſtored to his Health, thought within himſelf to make an Acknowledgement to God for his Mercy by ſome publick good Work; and conſulting with the ſaid Mr. *Firmin* upon that Subject, he propoſed ſomething ſhould be done for *Chriſt*'s Hoſpital, which, ſince the great Fire, had been but little reſtored hitherto from its Ruins, and excited him particularly to build the Girls Ward there; the Doing of which was computed at 2000 *l.* Coſt. Mr. *Morice*, Sir *Robert*'s Partner, was contented to give one half thereof; and Mr. *Firmin* was employed in the Care and Management of it, with a ſtrict Injunction given him, that their Names ſhould not be diſcovered. This was not all that was intended: For Sir *Robert* then deſigned, that the Children of the Houſe ſhould be better fitted for common and ordinary Trades, than, by the Methods then taken, they were, and did project ſeveral Rooms under the Wards for ſeveral Trades; where the Children, not engaged in Mathematicks, ſhould ſpend ſome of their Time in honeſt Callings, that might be uſeful to the Houſe and the Publick too, according to ſome Models he had procured of Hoſpitals from abroad. While this Work was carrying on, it was found convenient to make this a double Ward, however at firſt deſigned only for a ſingle one; and the Stair-Caſe to be ſet within the Cloiſters to ſerve both. This augmented the Charge at firſt propoſed to near double the Sum; and Mr. *Morice*, Sir *Robert*'s Partner, was now dead, ſo that the whole Burthen lay on him. While this Work was in hand, having privately viewed it, he intended ſomething further, which would have coſt 500 *l.* more:

But it moſt unſeaſonably happened at this Time, that Feuds and Factions grew high among the Citizens, which ended at laſt in the depriving them of their Charter; and then was this moſt liberal and publick-ſpirited Citizen and Magiſtrate put out both of the Government of the City, and of this Hoſpital, with many other worthy Citizens, and ſo the good Work unhappily ſtopt: But Mr. *Firmin* ſoon took the Opportunity to let the remaining Governors underſtand what a Piece of Ingratitude this was, ſhewing them with ſome Warmth that he who was thus diſcharged, was the very Man that had highly deſerved of the Houſe in this expenſive Building, by whoſe ſole Charges it had, for divers Years, been carried on, whereby the Founder of this Ward came to be at length known, which otherwiſe might have been concealed to this Day.

Another Ward there is, being a convenient Ward apart by itſelf, for the Sick, where they that fall into any Diſtempers are removed, and due Care taken of them.

Over the Eaſt Cloiſter, the Ward of Lodging for the Children was rebuilt, at the Expence of the worthy Preſident, Sir *Francis Child*, Father of Sir *Francis*, the preſent Preſident.

Farther Eaſtward, is a handſome Counting-Houſe, where the Charge is given to the Governors at their Admiſſion.

Over the Counting Houſe is the Court-Room, curiouſly adorned with Pictures: Here you have that of King *Edward* the VIth (an Original) between thoſe of King *Charles* and *James* II. That of Sir *Richard Dobbs*, Lord Mayor, when this Hoſpital was founded, which has theſe bad Lines under it.

Chriſt Hoſpital *erected was,*
A paſſing Deed of Pity;
What Time Sir Richard Dobbs *was Mayor*
Of this moſt famous City,
Who careful was in Government,
And further'd much the ſame,
Alſo a Benefactor good,
And joyed to ſee it frame;
Whoſe Picture here his Friends have ſet,
To put each Wight in Mind,
To imitate his Virtuous Deeds,
As God hath us aſſign'd.

Also here are the Pictures of Mr. *Thomas Strechly*, *Henry Stone*, *Eraſmus Smith*, *Thomas Barnes*, Eſqrs; Sir *John Leman*, Sir *Tho. Viner*, Sir *Chr. Cletherew*, Sir *John Moor*, Sir *John Frederick*, Sir *Wolſtan Dixey*, *Richard Young*, *Daniel Collwell*, and of *John Morice*, Eſqrs; all bountiful Benefactors. Mr. *Smith* gave the Counting-Houſe Court-Room and Pile of Buildings, right againſt it, being ſeveral Wards, his Arms are over the Door, Gules on a Chevron between three Bezants, as many Croſs Creſſets Fitchee, Sable.

In the South Cloiſter, within theſe few Years, has been ſet up a handſome Marble Monument to the Memory of Sir *George Mertins*, and his Lady, with this Inſcription:

In Hope of a Bleſſed Reſurrection,
Near this Place are depoſited
The venerable Remains
Of
Sir *GEORGE MERTINS*, Knt.
And
Dame *PHILADELPHIA* his Wife,
Worthy Examples of conjugal Affection and paternal Tenderneſs,
Who were lovely and pleaſing in their Lives,
And in Death they are not divided.
He was Alderman, and ſometime Lord Mayor of LONDON,
For many Years Treaſurer, and before his Death, Preſident
Of this Hoſpital, which great Offices of Truſt and Power,
He diſcharg'd with Impartiality, Integrity, and Honour.
In Trade, he was without Extortion,
In the Exerciſe of Power without Oppreſſion,
In Offices of Friendſhip without Oſtentation,
In Acts of Piety without Diſſimulation,
And by his diſintereſted and diffuſive Merit in Publick
And Private Life, receiv'd univerſal and unenvied Applauſe.
She was a Lady of excellent Accompliſhments and diſtinguiſh'd Worth.
Beautiful in her Perſon,
Virtuous in her Mind,
Obliging in her Temper,
Pious in Life,
Reſign'd in Death.
She died *April* the 24th, 1722, aged 49.
He died *November* the 3d, 1727, aged 63.
Their Bodies are buried in Peace,
And
Their Names will be remember'd with Honour.

In the Eaſt Cloiſter is this remarkable Funeral Inſcription.

Near this Place lieth interred the Body of Mrs. Johanna Parry, *who was born in the Year of our Lord God* 1577. *She lived twenty-five Years under the Reign of Queen* Elizabeth; *the Reign of King* James I. *the Reign of King* Charles I. *the Reign of King* Charles II. *and in the ſecond Year of the Reign of our preſent gracious Sovereign Lord King* James II. *On the* 20th *Day of* February 1685, *ſhe died in the one hundred and eighth Year of her Age.*

Next for the Governors and Officers of this great Hoſpital.

Governors.

The Governors are many, and commonly Perſons who have been Maſters, or Wardens, of their Companies, or Men of Eſtates, or from whom there are Expectations of Charity. Out of theſe one is Preſident, and he commonly is ſome antient Alderman, that hath paſſed the Chair; and another is Treaſurer, who takes Care of the Affairs of the whole Houſe, and of the Revenues; and therefore is commonly Reſident, and hath a good Houſe to dwell in, but without any Salary: And ſuch an one is choſen by the Governors for this great Truſt, who is of Note for his Abilities, Integrity, and Charity; and according to the Repute he hath, ſo the Hoſpital uſually flouriſheth, and the Benefactions come in plentifully.

The preſent Treaſurer is *Richard Cheek*, Eſq;

Every Governor when he is admitted into this Society, hath this Charge ſolemnly given him in the Preſence of the Preſident or Treaſurer, and other Governors aſſembled in Court.

Worſhipful!

“The Cauſe of your Repair hither at this preſent is, to give you Knowledge, that you are elected and appointed, by the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, to the Office, Charge, and Governance of *Chriſt's Hoſpital.*

“And therefore this is to require you, and every of you, That you endeavour yourſelves, with all your Wiſdom and Power, faithfully and diligently to ſerve in this Vocation and and Calling; which is an Office of high Truſt and Worſhip: For ye are called to be faithful, Diſtributors and Diſpoſers of the Goods of Almighty God to his poor and needy Members. In which Office and Calling, if you ſhall be found negligent and unfaithful, ye ſhall not only declare yourſelves to be the moſt unthankful and unworthy Servants of Almighty God, being put in Truſt to ſee the Relief and Succour of his poor and needy Flock, but alſo ye ſhall ſhew yourſelves to be very notable, and great Enemies to that Work, which moſt highly doth advance and beautify the Commonwealth of this Realm, and chiefly of this City of LONDON.

“ Theſe are therefore to require you and every of you, That ye here promiſe before God and this Aſſembly of your Fellow Governors, faithfully to travel in this your Office and Calling, that this Work may have its Perfection, and that the needy Number committed to your Charge be diligently and wholſomely provided for, as you will anſwer before God at the Hour and Time when you and we ſhall ſtand before him, to render an Account of our Doings. And promiſing this to do, you ſhall be now admitted into this Company and Fellowſhip.

There are ſeveral hundred Governors, in which Number are always the Lord Mayor, and Court of Aldermen: Beſides which are the following Officers, the Preſident and Treaſurer, already mentioned,

The Phyſician,	Dr. *Fullerton.*
The Surgeon,	Mr. *Green.*
The Apothecary,	Mr. *Maſſey.*
The Steward,	Mr. *Henchman.*

A Regiſter, a Matron, a Nurſe and her Maid to every two Wards, a Cook, a Porter, and four Beadles.

There are alſo Clerks for *Blackwell-Hall*, and three Servants called Streetmen, who are to ſee to the well governing the Carts of LONDON.

For the Proviſion for this great Family, there are three Brewers, and three Bakers to ſupply it with Beer and Bread.

Two of the Governors, who are called Almoners, for a Month or more, take Care to buy and lay in Butchers Meat, *viz.* Beef and Mutton; the Steward attends them.

The Butcher receives about 40*l.* every Month.

And after this Manner the Children fare daily: They have every Morning for their Breakfaſt Bread and Beer, at half an Hour paſt Six in the Morning, in the Summer Time; and at half an Hour paſt Seven in the Winter. On *Sundays*, they have Boiled Beef and Pottage for their Dinners; and for their Suppers, Legs and Shoulders of Mutton.

On *Tueſdays* and *Thurſdays*, the ſame Dinners as on *Sundays*; that is, Boiled Beef and Pottage. On the other Days, no Fleſh Meat: But on *Mondays*, Milk Pottage: On *Wedneſdays*, Furmity: On *Fridays*, old Peaſe and Pottage: *Saturdays*, Watergruel.

They have Roaſt Beef about twelve Days in the Year, by the Kindneſs of ſeveral Benefactors, who have left, ſome 3*l.* ſome 50*s. per Ann.* for that End and Purpoſe.

Their Supper is Bread and Cheeſe, or Butter for thoſe that cannot eat Cheeſe. Only *Wedneſdays* and *Fridays*, they have Pudding Pies for Supper.

Their Bread formerly was very coarſe and brown; but by the Care and Order of Mr. *Breerwood*, a late Treaſurer, it was changed, and is very good Wheaten Bread.

The good Orders of this Houſe are highly commendable, and their Cuſtom on the Lord's Day bringeth Multitudes to ſee them.

As ſoon as the Boys come from Church, in the Afternoon, they all repair to the Writing School: There all their Names are called over. Then the Chief Maſter catechiſeth them, that is, two Wards at a Time, and the Ward of the Girls. [*Note*, He catechiſeth three Times a Week, whereof *Sunday* is one.] Then he expoundeth upon the Catechiſm; and that holds till about half an Hour paſt five. After a little Reſpite, the Boys go into the Hall to Supper. All being come in, one Boy appointed goes up into a Pulpit there placed, and reads a Chapter, being the ſecond Leſſon for the Day. After that he reads likewiſe ſeveral good Collects, or ſhort Prayers, compoſed (or ordered to be compoſed) by the Right Reverend the Biſhop of LONDON; being all ſuitable to the Occaſion; as, for all States of Men, and Thanks to their Benefactors, and Prayers for their Foundation. At the End of every Prayer, all the Boys cry, AMEN.

The Boy that reads is one of the Uppermoſt, and deſigned for the Univerſity. The Prayers being done, a Pſalm is named by the ſame Boy, and all Sing, with an Organ that is placed in the ſaid great Hall. That done, the ſaid Boy in the Pulpit craves a Bleſſing upon their Supper; and then all the Boys and Girls that were ſtanding round in their Order before, go quietly each to their Tables and take their Places, (which they know) without any Noiſe. Then certain of the Boys in their Turns; ſome bring Bread in their Baskets, ready cut in Pieces, others Trenchers, and others Small Beer; of which they have as much as they pleaſe. Then are brought in ſeveral Wooden Platters, Legs of Mutton, uſually cut out into reaſonable Pieces, and the Nurſes diſtribute them to each Boy. Supper being done (which is not long) the former Boy goes up into the Pulpit again, and gives Thanks; and then ſets a Pſalm, and all the Boys ſing with the Organ. This done, they all, in very quiet and good Order, retire from the Hall to their ſeveral Wards, the Nurſes of each Ward going before their reſpective Ward; and one of the Boys in each Ward carrying the Bread-Basket upon his Shoulder, another the Table-Cloth, and ſo the Hall is preſently clear'd: And the Nurſes and Boys as they paſs along by the Treaſurer, make their Obeiſance. When they are thus retired to their ſeveral Wards, the Nurſes hear them all read Chapters out of the Bible; and then they ſing ſome Pſalm again; and ſoon after they all go to Bed.

The Sick Ward.

And that theſe poor Children may be taken Care of as well in Sickneſs as in Health, there is a convenient Apartment by itſelf for ſuch to be kept in, which contains a Room for the Lodging of the Sick; a Kitchen for dreſſing their Diet, and preparing ſuch Phyſick as is needful for them; and a Conſultation Chamber, where the Phyſician, Apothecary, or Surgeon meet, to confer upon the Patients Diſtempers and Cures. Theſe commonly come two or three Times a Week, or oftner, if there be Occaſion. The Phyſician is appointed by the College of Phyſicians. There is alſo a Nurſe proper to this Ward.

Beſides the Children that are maintained within the Walls of this Hoſpital, there are conſiderable Numbers belonging to it, which are ſent out and provided for in the Country, *viz.* at *Ware* and *Hertford* in *Hertfordſhire*, and they are of the leaſt and youngeſt Sort, and afterwards brought home to LONDON. At each Place is a School-Maſter to teach the Children to read, with a Salary of 50*l.* each.

At *Ware* is a fine Building, like a College, making a large Quadrangle, for Boys, containing a School-Houſe and a Maſter's Houſe, and twenty Houſes for Nurſes to keep the Children. Sir *Jonathan Raymond*, Knt. ſometime Alderman of LONDON, bought and gave them a Field near adjoining, to recreate themſelves, and to play in.

At *Hertford* is alſo a School-Houſe and a Maſter's Houſe, and thirteen Houſes more, each with two Rooms on a Floor, and Gardens belonging.

This Hoſpital expends twelve or thirteen hundred Pounds a Year in Salaries to Officers, Clerks, and Servants. And the Foundation had ſuch a Reputation, and the Eſtate belonging to it ſo well employed, and ſo juſtly managed and uſed to the real Intents of it, and the Government of it ſo good and regular, that many have been encouraged to be frank Benefactors to it; and ſeldom Men of Eſtate in the City die but they leave it very good Legacies, either in Sums of Money, in Houſes, or Lands: But ſome have been extraordinary in their Bounty, as Mr. *Stone* of *Skillingthorp* in *Lincolnſhire*, left an Eſtate there of about 500 *l.* a Year for the proper Uſe of this Place; yet leaving many Charities for the Hoſpital firſt to pay out.

Mr. *Garraway* left an Eſtate to it, near *Arundel* in *Suſſex*, of above 700 *l.* a Year.

One Mr. *Bacon* gave a conſiderable Sum in Reverſion, in caſe of the Death of two Relations.

Sir *John Frederick*, Sir *John Moor*, Sir *Robert Clayton*, Mr. *Morice*, noble Benefactors, mentioned before.

In one Year, *viz.* 1718, all the following Legacies were given to this Hoſpital: Dame *Sarah Prichard*, 100 *l.* Mr. *Paul Jervis*, 100 *l.* Sir *Edward Wills*, 100 *l.* *Samuel Shepherd*, Eſq; 100 *l.* Sir *James Bateman*, 100 *l.* Sir *John Lethieullier*, 100 *l.* Sir *Richard Hoare*, 100 *l.* Mrs. *Jane Elliot*, 100 *l.* Mrs. *Sarah Rudyerd*, 100 *l.* *William Nutt*, Eſq; and Mr. *Bridges*, 50 *l.* each: And a great many more might be mentioned ſince.

So that their yearly Revenue in Houſes and Lands, as it ought to be, to ſatisfy ſuch vaſt Charges, is conſiderably great; and by the Bounty of the City, to encreaſe the wealthy Eſtate thereof, it hath allowed this Houſe the Benefit of looking after and licenſing the Carts of LONDON, the whole Care and Ordering whereof belongs to it: There are 420 Carts allowed in the City, each of which pays a certain ſmall Sum for Sealing.

St. *BARTHOLOMEW*'s HOSPITAL.

St. Bartholomew's *Hoſpital.*

THIS Hoſpital is incorporated by the Name of the Hoſpital of the Mayor, Commonalty and Citizens of LONDON, Governors for the Poor, called *Little* St. *Bartholomew*'s near to *Weſt-Smithfield*. It was erected for ſick and maimed People, where great Care is taken of them, and all Neceſſaries for Food, Lodging, Attendance, Phyſick, and Medicaments, proper for their Cure adminiſtred; for they have good able Phyſicians and Surgeons provided, belonging to the Hoſpital, who give their conſtant Attendance as Occaſion requires; and they have Matrons and Nurſes to look to them, and to ſee that they have what is convenient.

There belongs alſo to the Hoſpital an Apothecary to provide and prepare what the Phyſicians direct. And the Diſeaſed are duly viſited by them, in their Wards, where they are lodged, every Morning and Evening, as there is Need; every one having a Bed to himſelf, and by the Care of the Matrons, the Wards are always kept clean and neat.

It formerly belonged to the Priory of St. *Bartholomew* in *Smithfield*, founded by one *Rahere*, an ingenious Gentleman, belonging to King *Henry* I. founding it about the Year 1102, and he was himſelf the firſt Prior.

It was governed by a Maſter and eight Brethren, and four Siſters, to take Care of the Poor of the ſaid Hoſpital.

Both Priory and Hoſpital were diſſolved under King *Henry* VIII. who in the laſt Year of his Reign. founded the Hoſpital a-new, and gave 500 Marks *per Annum* towards its Maintenance.

King *Edward* VI. was a chief Benefactor to it, as was ſhewn before.

But to give ſome more particular Account of the firſt State of this charitable Foundation, and afterwards of the more modern and preſent Condition of it: It was founded for the Relief of an hundred Poor and Sick of the City of LONDON, by the aforeſaid King *Henry* VIII. endowing it with the yearly Revenue of 500 Marks, conditionally, that the City alſo for their Part ſhould add other 500 Marks by the Year; which Thing with all due Thankfulneſs they received at his Majeſty's Hands, and embraced the Condition: But when the City took a Survey of what was given by the King for this yearly Sum, they found the Raiſing of this 500 Marks Rent, to lie only in certain Houſes, ſome in great Decay, and ſome rotten and ruinous, and ſome to whom better Tenants had happened, already leaſed out at Terms and Rent, ſcarce reaſonable for the Behoof of the Poor; ſo that to make them again worth the wonted Revenue, and then to continue in the ſame, was no ſmall Charge. Penſions alſo were iſſuing out of the 500 Marks, and granted by Letters Patents of that King to the Hoſpitaler there, and to other Miniſters of the ſame.

In this Hoſpital itſelf, was found only ſo much Furniture towards the Succouring of theſe hundred Poor, as ſerved three or four Harlots, then lying in Childbed and no more: So much had the Godly Meaning of that King been abuſed in thoſe Days. The Citizens, nevertheleſs, were not diſcouraged with the evil Doings of others, and the great Fall of their Hopes, but provided with what Speed they could to the Redreſs of the Decays, Diſorders, and Defaults, and beſtowed thereabout not much leſs than a thouſand Pounds, whereby in King *Edward*'s Time it came to ſuch a Point that it was fit to receive the Number, and to ſuccour them with all Neceſſaries requiſite, and accordingly received them and maintained them: But, within five Years after, the Citizens had the Care of this Hoſpital. They were, and even in Pulpits, exclaimed againſt, as if they had wrong'd this Charity, by this miſtaken Suppoſition, that this Hoſpital ſhould have made a general Sweep of all Poor and Afflicted, and ſo for their Care were rewarded with nothing but open Detraction.

In this Seaſon notwithſtanding, were healed of the Pox, Fiſtula's, filthy Blains, and Sores, to the Number of 800, and thence ſafe delivered, that others having Need might enter in their Rooms, beſides eight Score and twelve that died there in their intolerable Miſeries, which might have died and ſtunk in the Noſes of the City.

Upon this Slander, ſo widely ſpread, it was thought good by the Lord Mayor, as chief Patron and Governor of this Hoſpital, in the Name of the City, to publiſh at that Time who were the Overſeers, and with the Orders by him appointed, and from Time to Time practiſed and uſed, by twelve of the Citizens moſt antient in their Courſes, for the Redreſs and Stay of ſuch Slanders, and that it might be an open Witneſs unto all Men, how well Things were adminiſtered there, and by whom, and likewiſe to excite all well-diſpoſed Perſons more and more to beſtow their Charity here.

And becauſe theſe Men that thus ſpoke againſt the Management of this Hoſpital, endeavoured to ſtop any further Charities and Gifts towards it; ſuggeſting, that there was enough already for this Hundred of diſeaſed People, to be looked after, it was declared that the City, of their endleſs Good-Will towards this moſt neceſſary Succour of their poor Brethren in Chriſt, although at the firſt they ſeemed bound to the preciſe Number of an hundred and no more, wiſhed all Men to be moſt aſſuredly perſuaded, that if by any Means poſſible they might, they deſired to enlarge the Benefit to a thouſand.

At the firſt Erection, the Hoſpital was taken Care of by two Ranks of Perſons, *viz.* Governors and Officers, which latter were hired for Wages, to have the neceſſary Doings in the Service of the Houſe.

I. The Governors. Among them the Lord Mayor was Chief Patron; the others were ſo changed, that the one half remained two Years in their Governance, and they were in Number twelve, who were placed there by the Lord Mayor, whereof four were Aldermen, the Reſidue, Commoners thus named,

The President, always a Senior Alderman

Surveyors four, two Aldermen and two Commoners.

Almoners four, one Alderman, and three Commoners.

The Treasurer, a Commoner.

Scrutiners two, both Commoners.

II. Officers continuable or removeable as the Governors ſhall find Cauſe, and were

I. The Hoſpitaler.
II. The Renter Clerk.
III. The Butler.
IV. The Porter.
V. The Matron.
VI. The Siſters, twelve.
VII. The Beadles, eight.

There were alſo three Surgeons in Wages of the Hoſpital, giving daily Attendance upon the Cures, and a Miniſter, who was the Viſitor of *Newgate*, according to his Office and Charge.

The Governors were always elected by the Lord Mayor and his Brethren, the other Governors; who yearly elected ſix, that is to ſay, two Aldermen and four Commoners, who were admitted into the Hoſpital after this Manner. The whole Company of the twelve old Governors ſitting in Aſſembly together, cauſe their Clerk to read unto the ſix, newly elected, their Charge. That done, and the new Elected conſenting and yielding themſelves to the Charge, the half of the Governors, that had fulfilled their two Years Governance ſtood apart, and the other half that remained, with the new Elected, took them by the Hands after their Degrees, and ſo admitted them, and before they parted all dined together, as well thoſe that came a-new, as thoſe that had governed their Time, and thoſe that remained, every Man at his own Coſt and Charge.

Now for the Charges of St. *Bartholomew*'s, as it was in the Reign of King *Edward* VI. There were Certain Charges, and Uncertain. Under the Uncertain came the Monies laid out for Shirts, Smocks, and other Apparel for the Poor, for Sugar and Spices, for Caudles for the Sick, Flax for Shirts, and Weaving of the ſame Cloth for Winding-Sheets, Bowls, Brooms, Baskets, Incenſe, Juniper Aſhes to buck their Cloaths. Alſo Money given to them at their Departure, which is meaſured according to their Journey and Need: Which uncertain Charges amounted one Year to the Sum of ſixty Pounds.

The certain Charges roſe from the yearly Wages and Fees of Officers and Servants, and the Charges of Houſhold Reparations, *&c.*

Wages of Officers *and* Servants.

	l.	s.	d.
To the Hoſpitaler	10	00	0
To the Renter Clerk	10	00	0
To the Butler	06	13	4
To the Cook	06	00	0
To the Porter	06	00	0
To the three Surgeons	60	00	0
To the eight Beadles	26	13	4
And for Liveries	10	00	0
To the Matron, and 12 Siſters	27	06	8
To the Matron, for her Board-Wages at 1 *s.* 6 *d. per* Week	03	18	0
Twelve Siſters for their Board-Wages, at 1 *s.* 4 *d. per* Week each	40	12	0
To the Matron for her Livery	00	13	4
To the Siſters for their Livery	06	00	0
To the Miniſters of *Chriſt-Church*, by the King's Aſſignment; that is to ſay, a Vicar, a Viſitor of *Newgate*, five Prieſts, two Clerks, and a Sexton, Yearly	106	00	0
To the Miniſters of the Church within the Hoſpital, by the Aſſignment; that is to ſay, to a Vicar, a Clerk, and a Sexton	23	06	8
To certain Men of the Law, and other Perſons given in Fees by the ſaid King's Majeſty, Yearly by Patent.	28	04	0
Charges of Houshold,			
For the Diet of 100 Perſons, at 2 *d. per* Day	300	06	8
For 68 Loads of Coals, at 16 *s. per* Load	54	08	0
For Wood Yearly	24	00	0
For Candles Yearly	05	00	0
For Yearly Reparation of the Hoſpital, and Tenements appertaining to the ſame	40	00	0
Sum of the Charges certain,	795	02	0
Towards the which was Yearly received by the King's Endowment	333	06	8
And by the like Endowment of the City of LONDON	333	06	8
In the Whole	666	13	4
So the Hoſpital was charged Yearly of certain (beſides uncertain) Expences, over and above the Sum of their Revenues	128	08	8

Which only aroſe from the Charity of certain Citizens.

The following is the Form of the Charge beforeſaid, that was uſed to be given to the new Governors when they were admitted, which the whole Company of the twelve old Governors ſitting in Aſſembly together, cauſed their Clerk to read unto the ſix newly elected.

“IT may pleaſe you to underſtand, that ye are here elected and choſen, as Fellow-Governors of this Hoſpital, to continue by the Space of two Years: By all which Time, according to ſuch laudable Decrees and Ordinances as have been, and ſhall be made, by the Authority of the Lord Mayor, Chief Patron hereof, in the Name of the City, and the Conſent of the Governors, for the Time being, all your other Buſineſs ſet a-part, as much as you poſſibly may, ye ſhall endeavour yourſelves to attend only upon the needful Doings of this Houſe, with ſuch a loving and careful Diligence, as ſhall become the faithful Miniſters of God, whom ye chiefly, in this Vocation, are appointed to ſerve, and to whom, for your Negligencies, or Defaults herein, ye ſhall render an Account: For truly ye cannot be Blameleſs before God, if, after you have ſet your Hand to this good Plough, and promiſed your Diligence to the Poor, ye ſhall contrarywiſe turn your Head backward, and not perform the Succour that Christ looketh for at your Hands, and hath witneſſed to be done to himſelf, with theſe Words; *Whatſoever ye do to one of theſe needy Perſons for my Name's Sake, the ſame ye do unto me: And otherwiſe if ye neglect and deſpiſe them, ye deſpiſe me.*

“We therefore require and deſire every of you, on God's Behalf, and in his moſt Holy Name, that ye endeavour yourſelves, to the beſt of your Wit and Powers, ſo to Comfort, Order, and Govern this Houſe, and the Poor thereof, that at the laſt Day ye may appear before the Face of God, as true and faithful Stewards and Diſpoſers of all ſuch Things, as ſhall for the Comfort and Succour of them, (during the Time of your Office) be committed to your Credit and Charge: And this we do require you faithfully to promiſe in the Sight of God, and Hearing of your Brethren; and in ſo doing, we here admit you into our Fellowſhip.

And ſo likewiſe had all the Officers, Superior and Inferior, their reſpective Charges, in a certain Form of Words given them, but too long to be here ſet down.

There was alſo a pious Form of Thankſgiving, which the Diſeaſed, being cured, and to be diſcharged the Hoſpital, were to repeat upon their Knees, in the Hall, before the Hoſpitaler, and two Maſters of the Houſe, at the leaſt; having learned it without Book, according to the Hoſpitaler's Charge, which was as follows:

“WE magnify and praiſe thee, O Lord, that ſo mercifully and favourably haſt looked upon us, miſerable and wretched Sinners, which have ſo highly offended thy Divine Majeſty, that we are not worthy to be numbered among thy Elect and choſen People. Our Sins being great and grievous, are daily before our Eyes. We lament and are ſorry for them, and with ſorrowful Heart and lamentable Tears, we call and cry unto thee for Mercy. Have Mercy upon us, O Lord, have Mercy upon us, and according to thy great Mercy wipe away the Multitude of our Sins: And grant us now, O Lord, thy moſt holy and working Spirit, that ſetting aſide all Vice and Idleneſs, we may in thy Fear walk, and go forward in all Virtue and Godlineſs.

“And for that thou haſt moved, O Lord, the Hearts of godly Men, and the Governors of this Houſe, to ſhew their exceeding Charity towards us, in curing our Maladies and Diſeaſes, we yield moſt humble and hearty Thanks to thy Majeſty, and ſhall inceſſantly laud and praiſe thy moſt holy and glorious Name, beſeeching thee, moſt gracious and merciful Lord, according to thy holy Word and Promiſe, ſo to bleſs thine own Dwelling-Houſe, and the faithful Miniſters thereof, that there be here found no Lack, but that their Riches and Subſtance may increaſe: That thy holy Name may thereby be the more praiſed and glorified: To whom be all Laud, Honour, and Glory, World without End. *Amen.*

Above an Hundred Years ago this Hoſpital maintained about Three hundred poor diſeaſed People, at the yearly Charge of 2000 *l.*

Although the old Hoſpital then ſtanding wholly eſcaped the dreadful Fire in *1666*, yet a great Part of its Revenues being in Houſes in LONDON, ſuffered much thereby. Notwithſtanding, ſuch hath been the Care of the Governors, the Diligence and Induſtry of the Phyſicians and Surgeons, and the Supplies of ſeveral good Benefactors, that there hath been yearly received in here many maimed and ſick Seamen and Soldiers, with other diſeaſed Perſons, from divers Parts of the King's Dominions, and ſome from Foreign Parts, and many cured, and relieved with Money, and other Neceſſaries, at their Departure; beſides their Diet and Lodging during their Cure.

This Hoſpital contains two ſpacious Courts for the Harbour of theſe poor ſick and maimed Perſons.

On the Weſt Side of the firſt Court is this Inſcription:

Theſe Brick Buildings were erected at the Charges of St. BARTHOLOMEW's HOSPITAL, *Sir* ROBERT DUCIE, *Knt. being Preſident, and* MARTINE BOND, *Eſq; Treaſurer.* Anno Domini 1634.

And on the Eaſt Side the following:

This Building was erected Ann. Domini 1664. *the Right Worſhipful Sir* RICHARD CHIVERTON, *Knt. Preſident, and* RICHARD MILES, *Eſq; Treaſurer.*

The grand Part of the Hoſpital, where are the Apartments for the Governors, the Preſident, the Phyſicians, &c. to meet in, is now rebuilding, and almoſt finiſhed, in a ſtrong and beautiful Manner of Stone, with a Balluſtrade all round the Top of it, adorn'd with Urns and Vaſes. In this new Building is an Hall of an Hundred Feet long, and Thirty four Feet broad; the Fret-work on the Ceiling is exceeding curious, done in Stuco, of three different Colours.

There are two other Houſes, one at *Kingsland*, the other called the *Lock* in *Southwark*, both under the Charge of St. *Bartholomew*'s Hoſpital: There are about Six hundred Patients, Men and Women, daily relieved with Lodging, Diet, Phyſick, Chirurgery, and all other Miniſtrations uſeful and neceſſary for reſtoring ſick and wounded Seamen, and others, to their Healths and Limbs. The ſaid Hoſpital is governed by a Preſident, Treaſurer, and ſeveral hundred Governors, out of which, annually, Committees are elected, for the good Ordering the Affairs of the Houſe, *viz.*

Auditors of the General Accompt.

Auditors of the Renter's Accompt.

Viewers of the Revenues belonging to the ſaid Hoſpital.

Overſeers of the Goods and Utenſils of the ſaid Hoſpital.

Almoners to buy Proviſions and Neceſſaries for the Patients.

The Treaſurer, Almoners, and divers Governors, meet twice a Week, within the ſaid Hoſpital, to ſee that good Rule and Government be kept in that Houſe, and to diſcharge ſuch poor diſeaſed Perſons as are cured, and admit others in their Room.

The immediate Preſident is Sir *Richard Brocas*, Alderman.

The Treaſurer, *Richard Bowater*, Eſq;

There are two able Phyſicians belonging to the ſaid Hoſpital, Dr. *Richard Tyſon*, Dr. *Pierce Dodd*.

Thomas Northey, Apothecary.

MASTER SURGEONS.

Mr. *William Green*,
Mr. *John Freke*, and
Mr. *James Phillips*.

ASSISTANT-SURGEONS.

Mr. *Thomas Bigg*,
Mr. *Joſeph Webb*, and
Mr. *Edward Nourſe*.

Any of the above cut for the Stone by a late Order of the Governors.

Surgeon to the Lock in *Southwark*, Mr. *Peter* St. *Hill*.

Surgeon to the Lock at *Kingſland*, Mr. *James Danſie*.

Vicar and Hoſpitaler, the Reverend Mr. *John Banſon*.

Mr. *William Tims*, Regiſter.

Mr. *Matthew Woolfreys*, Steward.

Mr. *John Lloyd*, Renter.

A Matron, and

Twenty Siſters.

By comparing the Cures here done in ſeveral Years paſt, one with another, and the conſtant Number that are harbour'd here, a new Eſtimate may be made of the annual Charges of this Hoſpital. In the laſt Year, *viz.* 1732, there were cured and diſcharged, of wounded, maimed, ſick, and diſeaſed Perſons, out of this great City, and other Parts of his Majeſty's Dominions and Foreign Parts, 4334.

Many of them relieved with Money, and other Neceſſaries, at their Diſcharge, to accommodate them in their Return to their ſeveral Habitations.

Buried, 349.

Remaining under Cure, *609*.

So that there have been under the Care of the Hoſpital laſt Year, of poor, ſick, and lame Perſons, deſtitute of other Relief; in all, 5292.

To this Hoſpital divers honourable and worthy charitable People have contributed their Benevolence; and to ſignalize the ſame, and to put others in Mind to follow ſo good an Example, the Governors thought fit to have their Names fairly wrote, with a Pencil, in Oil, on both Sides the publick Paſſages, from *Smithfield* to *Chriſt Church* Hoſpital, at a convenient Height from the Ground, to be read by Paſſengers: But upon the rebuilding the Hoſpital they are taken down.

BENEFACTORS to St. BARTHOLOMEW's HOSPITAL.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Mr. *Henry Wollaſton*, Draper	40	0	0
Mr. *John Vernon*, Merchant Taylor	50	0	0
Mr. *Edward Harviſt*, Brewer	25	0	0
Mr. *Nicholas Stile*, Grocer	5	0	0
Mr. *Jeffery Elmes*, Merchant Taylor	10	0	0
Sir *John Lyon*, Grocer	25	0	0
Sir *Wolſtan Dixie*	50	0	0
Sir *Thomas Cambel*, Ironmonger	5	0	0
Sir *John Swinnerton*, Merchant Taylor	10	0	0
Sir *Thomas Hunt*, Skinner	25	0	0
Mr. *Peter Blundel*, Clothworker	350	0	0
Mr. *Gaius Newman*, Goldſmith	6	13	4
Mr. *John Newman*, Grocer	6	0	0
Mr. *Richard Jacob*, Vintner, by the Year	2	0	0
Mr. *John Berryman*, Clothier	5	0	0
Mr. *John Ireland*, Salter	4	0	0
Mr. *Francis Erington*, Merchant Taylor	10	0	0
Mr. *Henry Butler*, Draper	5	0	0
Mr. *Peter Hall*, Draper	3	0	0
Mr. *George Chamberlain*, Ironmonger	5	0	0
Mr. *Thomas Church*, Draper	5	0	0
Mr. *Hugh Coppe*, Plaiſterer	10	0	0
Mr. *Randolph Wolley*, Merchant Taylor	3	0	0
Mr. *Henry Walcot*, Grocer	20	0	0
Lady *Mary Ramſey*	10	0	0
Mrs. *Anne Whitmore*	60	0	0
Mrs. *Margaret Audley*	50	0	0
Mr. *John Kendrick*, Draper	50	0	0
Baptiſt, Lord *Hicks*, Viſc. *Cambden*	100	0	0

All theſe before the Year of our Lord 1633.

This Hoſpital, in the Year 1718, had theſe good Friends and Benefactors.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Dame *Sarah Pritchard*	100	0	0
Samuel Shepheard, Eſq;	100	0	0
William Nutt, Eſq;	50	0	0
Chriſtopher Muſgrave, Eſq;	200	0	0
William Dalby, Eſq;	100	0	0
John Houblon, Eſq;	200	0	0
William Hoskins, Eſq;	20	0	0

And ſeveral other ſince, beſides ſome ſettled Annuities, by Mr. *Paul Jarvis*, and Mr. *William Allen*.

This great and uſeful Charity is not thought beneath the Care and Inſpection of Perſons of the firſt Rank; for beſides the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, with above Three hundred Gentlemen and Citizens of the beſt Eſtates and Faſhions, there are, at this Time, among the Governors, the following Perſons of Quality:

The Duke of *Chandos.*
The Duke of *Bedford.*
The Duke of *Beaufort.*
The Earl of *Clarendon.*
The Earl of *Oxford.*
The Earl of *Angleſea.*
The Earl of *Arran.*
The Earl of *Orrery.*
The Earl of *Grandiſon.*
The Earl of *Aylesford.*
The Earl of *Scarſdale.*
The Earl of *Litchfield.*
The Earl of *Abingdon.*
The Earl of *Thanet.*
The Earl of *Burlington.*
The Earl of *Eſſex.*
The Lord *Vane.*
The Lord *Bathurſt.*
The Lord *Craven.*
The Lord *Gower,* and
The Lord *Digby.*

St. *THOMAS*'s HOSPITAL.

St. Thomas's *Hoſpital.*

THIS Hoſpital is ſeated on the Eaſt Side of the Borough of *Southwark*, but in the City's Juriſdiction, and is properly ſubjoined to that of St. *Bartholomew*'s, being alſo appropriated for the Cure of ſick and maimed poor People, which are ſent thither from the ſeveral Parts of the Kingdom, by Certificates from the Church Wardens, and other ſubſtantial Inhabitants of the Pariſhes where they dwell; and are accordingly received and Care taken of them, as at St. *Bartholomew*'s until cured, or reſtored to Health, if curable.

IT is under the ſame Government with the former, and was incorporated with *Chriſt Church*, by King *Edward* VI. It was reckoned above 100 Years ago, to maintain 300 poor Diſeaſed, with the Charge of about 2000 *l. per Annum.*

THIS Hoſpital eſcaped the furious Flames in the Year 1666, and moſt providentially thoſe about 10 Years afterward, when on the 26th of *May* 1676, a Fire happened in the *Borough*, which conſumed 500 Houſes; yet, as by the particular Will of Heaven, was extinguiſhed at this Place. The Structure being old, the Church was rebuilt, and moſt of the Hoſpital, in the Years 1701, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, in a very ſpacious and ornamental Manner.

THERE are three Quadrangular Courts, formed by ſeveral Piles of Building. The Fronts of that round the firſt Court are elevated on Columns of the *Tuſcan* Order. At the Entrance are three handſome Pair of Iron Gates. In the Middle of the Eaſt Side is a Door Caſe of Stone, adorned with Columns, Entablature, and Pediment of the ſame Order, enriched with the King's Arms in the Pediment, and higher with four Cripples in as many Niches, a fine Clock at Top, and under it the Figure of the Founder, with this Inſcription:

EDWARD *the ſixth of moſt famous Memory, King of* England, *of his moſt Chriſtian Zeale, and gracious Bounty, in the Yeare of our Lord* 1552, *in the* 16 *Yeare of his Age, and* 7th *of his Reign, was Founder of this Hoſpital of* St. Thomas, *that of* Chriſt Church, Bridewell, *and was to them a moſt worthy and bountifull Benefactor.*

THERE are likewiſe the two following Inſcriptions cut in Stone, on the North and South Sides.

THIS Building on the North Side of this Court, containing three Wards, was erected at the Charge of Thomas Guy, *Eſq; Citizen and Stationer of* LONDON, *a worthy Governour, and bountifull Benefactor to this Hoſpital,* An° 1707.

THIS Building on the South Side of this Court, containing three Wards, was erected at the Charge of Thomas Frederick, *of* LONDON, *Eſq; a worthy Governour, and liberall Benefactor to this Hoſpital,* An° 1708.

THE ſecond Court has, on the South Side, the Pariſh Church, adorned on the Front with Pilaſters of the *Ionick* Order. On the North Side is the Chapel of the Houſe, with ornamental Pilaſters of the *Corinthian* Order. The Eaſt Side is the Hall, elevated on Columns of the *Tuſcan* Order; and in this Court are the Miniſter's, Treaſurer's, Steward's, Cook's, and Butler's Houſes, with the Counting-Houſe.

THE third Court is called the Great Square, the Fronts of which are alſo built on Columns of the *Tuſcan* Order, and adorned above with Pilaſters of the *Ionick.*

IN the Center of this Court is the Figure of Sir *Robert Clayton*, carved in full Proportion, in the Habit of Lord Mayor, with a Charter in his Hand, and ſtanding on a Pedeſtal, about ſix Feet high, all neatly cut in Marble; the Pedeſtal is enriched with Sir *Robert*'s Arms, ſupported with two Cupids, *&c.* and on the North Side of the Pedeſtal is this Inſcription.

ROBERTO CLAITONO, *Equiti, in Agro* Northamptonienſi *nato, Civi* Londinenſi, *& Urbis Prætori, hujus Noſocomii Præſidi, novi Pauperum Ergaſtuli Vicepræſidi, & Fautori benefico. Quod in Magiſtratu ſemper æquus, Patriæ, Libertatis, & Fidei reformatæ Vindex fuit acerrimus: Quod præter alia Liberalitatis ſuæ erga egenos Monumenta Puellarum in Chriſti Orphanotrophio Cubiculum ſuis ſumptibus extrui curavit: Quod ad hanc Domum reficiendam, Libras primum* DC. *erogavit vivus. Et inſuper* MM CCC. *Teſtamento legavit: Ob tanta viri Merita, hanc Statuam, quam Honoris Cauſa viventi poſuerant Noſocomii Curatores, Ann. Dom.* M DCC I. *in Memoriam Mortui decoraverunt, Ann. Dom.* M DCC XIV.

ON the South Side of the Pedeſtal, is the ſame in *Engliſh*, viz.

“ To Sir *Robert Clayton*, Knight, born in
“ *Northamptonſhire*, Citizen and Lord Mayor of
“ LONDON, Preſident of this Hoſpital,
“ Vice-Preſident of the new Workhouſe, and a
“ bountiful Benefactor to it, a juſt Magiſtrate,
“ and brave Defender of the Liberty and Reli-
“ gion of his Country. Who (beſides many o-
“ ther Inſtances of his Charity to the Poor)
“ built the Girls Ward in *Chriſt*'s Hoſpital,
“ gave firſt towards the rebuilding of this Houſe
“ 600 *l*, and left by his laſt Will 2300 *l.* to the
“ Poor of it. This Statue was erected in his
“ Life-time by the Governors, *Ann. Dom.*
“ MDCCI. as a Monument of their Eſteem of
“ ſo much Worth, and to preſerve his Memory
“ after Death, was by them beautified, *Anno*
“ *Dom.* MDCCXIV.

IN a little Court farther Eaſtward, are the Salivating Wards, *viz. Lazarus*'s *Ward*, and *Suſannah*'s *Ward.*

ALSO *Cutting Ward*, with ſeven Beds; and the Cutting Room is cloſe by it, where they cut for the Stone. In this Court alſo is the Surgery and Bagnio, the Theatre, and Dead-Houſe, where the Dead are put till ſuch Time as they are buried in a Church-yard near this Court.

IN the aforeſaid Hall are the Pictures of King *Edward* VI. *Charles* II. *William* and *Mary*, and that of Sir *Robert Clayton*, all curiouſly done at full Length. Here the Preſident's Seat is finely enrich'd with carved Fruit, Leaves, *&c.* done in Relievo: And in this Hall are put up the Arms of Sir *Robert Clayton*, Argent, a Croſs Sable, between four Augreſſes; and ſeveral large Tables of Benefactors.

The Governors of this Hoſpital are the Lord Mayor, and ſixty other Gentlemen and ſubſtantial Citizens of LONDON.

Sir *Gerard Conyers*, Knight and Alderman, Preſident.

Charles Joy, Eſq; Treaſurer, who hath the executive Government of the Houſe, with a Committee of thirty Governors, (ſeven whereof are a *Quorum*) changed every three Years, ten going out Yearly, and as many elected in their Room, at the annual General Court, and with twelve Almoners choſen Quarterly, who Weekly take in the Sick and Wounded, and diſcharge ſuch as are Cured, or the Incurables.

Two Chaplains.

Mr. *Drew*, Hoſpitaler.

Mr. *Caſberd*, Curate of the Pariſh.

Dr. *Plumtre*, Dr. *Wilmot*, and Dr. *Hall*, Phyſicians.

Mr. *Fern*, Mr. *Cheſelden*, and Mr. *Symonds*, Surgeons.

Mr. *Pierce*, Apothecary.

Mr. *Gale*, Steward.

Mr. *Mathews*, Clerk and Regiſter.

One Cook; one Butler, who hath alſo the Care of the Brewhouſe; two Porters; four Beadles.

Mrs. *Pierce*, Matron, under whom are nineteen Siſters, who take Care of ſo many ſeveral Wards; with Nurſes, Watchers, *&c.* attending the Poor.

The Governors ſet every *Thurſday* at the Hoſpital, to take in and diſcharge Patients.

At this Hoſpital, the laſt Year, *viz.* 1732, were cured and diſcharged, of wounded, maimed, ſick, and diſeaſed Perſons, 4173.

Many of whom have been relieved with Money and Neceſſaries at their Departure, to accommodate them in their Journies to their ſeveral Countries and Habitations.

Buried from thence the ſame Year, after much Charge in their Sickneſs, 307.

Remaining under Cure at the Charge of the ſaid Hoſpital, 593.

So that there were, or had been, that Year, of poor miſerable Objects, under the Care of the ſaid Hoſpital, and deſtitute of other proper Cure, in all, 5073.

BRIDEWELL HOSPITAL.

Bridewell *Hoſpital.*

AFTER the three afore-mentioned great Hoſpitals had been founded, there being many other poor diſtreſſed Perſons in the City, who had neither Houſe nor Harbour, but were forced to lye abroad in the open Streets, many worthy Citizens were thereby much affected, and eſpecially *Ridley*, the good Biſhop of LONDON; who, conſidering that *Bridewell*, an old decayed Houſe of the King's, ſituated in the City, being very large and capacious, might be extreamly ſerviceable to this charitable Purpoſe, he endeavoured to find a way to beg it of the King, and had the better Opportunity at this Time, one being about buying it of the King to convert to his own Uſe. And to compaſs this Deſign, in the Month of *May*, in this charitable Year 1552, he wrote a very pathetic Letter to Sir *William Cecyl*, Knt. the King's Secretary, whom he knew to be of a pious Diſpoſition, and much about the King's Perſon. His Letter was as follows:

Biſhop Ridley's *Letter to* Cecyl *to beg* Bridewell.

“GOOD Mr. *Cecyl*, I muſt be a Suitor unto you in our Maſter Chriſt's Cauſe. I beſeech you be good unto him. The Matter is, Sir: Alas! he hath lien too too long abroad (as you do know) without Lodging, in the Streets of LONDON, both Hungry, Naked, and Cold. Now Thanks be unto Almighty God, the Citizens are willing to refreſh him, and to give him both Meat, Drink, Cloathing, and Firing; but alas! Sir, they lack Lodging for him. For in ſome one Houſe, I dare ſay, they are fain to lodge three Families under one Roof. Sir, there is a wide, large, empty Houſe of the King's Majeſty, called *Bridewell*, that would wonderfully well ſerve to lodge Chriſt in, if he might find ſuch good Friends in the Court to procure in his Cauſe. Surely I have ſuch a good Opinion in the King's Majeſty, that if Chriſt had ſuch faithful and hearty Friends, that would heartily ſpeak for him, he ſhould, undoubtedly, ſpeed at the King's Majeſty's Hands. Sir, I have promiſed my Brethren, the Citizens, to move you, becauſe I do take you for one that feareth God, and would that Chriſt ſhould lye no more abroad in the Street.

He prayed him alſo for God's Sake, that he would ſtop the Sale of this Houſe, in caſe any were about buying of it, as he heard there was; and that he would ſpeak in our Maſter's Cauſe. The ſaid Biſhop wrote alſo to Sir *John Gates*, another great Man at Court, about this Buſineſs more at large: And he joyned, he ſaid, *Cecyl* with him, and *all other that loved and looked for Chriſt's final Benediction on the latter Day*; meaning that in the Goſpel, *Come ye Bleſſed of my Father, inherit the Kingdom prepared for you from the Beginning of the World. For I was an hungry*, &c. He alſo ſent Inſtructions by the Bearer of this Letter, to confer further with *Cecyl* in this Affair. So that that holy Martyr *Ridley*'s Name muſt not be forgotten, as a great Inſtrument in the Procurement of *Bridewell* to the City.

Afterward this Houſe being obtained to the City, it was employed for the Correction and Puniſhment of idle, vagrant People, and Strumpets, and for ſetting them to Work, that they might in an honeſt Way take Pains to get their own Livelihood.

And here muſt not be omitted the Names of two good Mayors of LONDON, *Dobbs* and *Barnes*; the Former a main Inſtrument in procuring the Foundation of this and other Hoſpitals: The Latter in furthering the good Eſtate of them, whom the good Biſhop of LONDON accoſted in this Manner, in one of the Letters he wrote out of Priſon, a little before his Death:

“O *Dobbs*, *Dobbs*, Alderman, and Knight, thou in thy Year didſt win my Heart for evermore, for that honourable Act, that moſt bleſſed Work of God, of the Erection and Setting up of *Chriſt*'s holy Hoſpitals, and truly religious Houſes, which by thee, and through thee, were begun. For thou, like a Man of God, when the Matter was moved, [perhaps by himſelf, the Biſhop] for Chriſt's poor ſilly Members, to be holpen from extream Miſery, Hunger, and Famine, thy Heart, I ſay, was moved with Pity; and as Chriſt's high honourable Officer in that Cauſe, thou calledſt together thy Brethren, the Aldermen of the City, before whom thou brakeſt the Matter for the Poor: Thou didſt plead their Cauſe: Yea, and not only in thine own Perſon thou didſt ſet forth Chriſt's Cauſe; but to further the Matter, thou broughteſt me into the Council Chamber of the City before the Aldermen alone, whom thou hadſt aſſembled there together to hear me ſpeak what I could ſay, as an Advocate, by Office and Duty in the poor

“Man's Cauſe. The Lord wrought with thee, and gave thee the Conſent of thy Brethren, whereby the Matter was brought to the Common Council, and ſo to the whole Body of the City; by whom, with an uniform Conſent, it was committed to be drawn, ordered and deviſed, by a certain Number of the moſt witty Citizens and politick; endued alſo with Godlineſs, and with ready Hearts, to ſet forward ſuch a noble Act, as could be choſen in all the whole City. And they, like true and faithful Miniſters, both to the City, and their Maſter Chriſt, ſo ordered, deviſed, and brought forth the Matter, that Thouſands of poor ſilly Members of Chriſt, that elſe, for extream Hunger and Miſery, ſhould have famiſhed and periſhed, ſhall be relieved, holpen, and brought up; and ſhall have Cauſe to bleſs the Aldermen of that Time, the Common Council, and the whole Body of the City; but eſpecially thee, O *Dobbs*, and thoſe choſen Men by whom this honourable Work of God was begun and wrought.

“And thou, O Sir *George Barnes*, thou waſt in thy Year, not only a Furtherer and Continuer of that which before thee, by thy Predeceſſor, was well begun, but alſo thou didſt labour ſo to have perfected the Work, that it ſhould have been an abſolute Thing, and a perfect Spectacle of true Charity and Godlineſs unto all *Chriſtendom*. Thine Endeavour was to have ſet up an Houſe of Occupations, both that all kind of Poverty being able to work, ſhould not have lacked, whereupon profitably they might have been occupied to their own Relief, and to the Profit and Commodity of the Commonwealth of the City; and alſo to have retired thither the poor Babes brought up in the Hoſpitals, when they had come to a certain Age and Strength; and alſo all thoſe which in the Hoſpitals aforeſaid have been cured of their Diſeaſes. And to have brought this to paſs, thou obtainedſt (not without great Diligence and Labour, both of thee and thy Brethren) of that Godly King *Edward*, that Chriſtian and Peerleſs Prince, the Princely Place of *Bridewell*, and what other Things to the Performance of the ſame, and under what Condition, it is not unknown. That this thine Endeavour hath not had like Succeſs, the Fault is not in thee, but in the Condition and State of the Time.

At the ſame Time that the Citizens were moved to theſe Charities, the King was excited to the ſame, by good Sermons preached before him: Such was that of Mr. *Lever*, a learned and pious Preacher in thoſe Days, and Maſter of St. *John*'s College, *Cambridge*, who, in a *Lent* Sermon before the King, had theſe Words: “O merciful Lord, what a Number of poor, feeble, halt, blind, lame, ſickly, yea, with idle Vagabonds and deſſembling Caitiffs mixt among them, lye, and creep, begging in the Miry Streets of *LONDON* and *Weſtminſter*? It is too great Pity afore the World, and to utter Damnation before God, to ſee theſe Beggings as they uſe to do in the Streets. For there is never a one of theſe, but he lacketh either thy charitable Alms to relieve his Need, or elſe thy due Correction to puniſh his Fault, *&c.* Theſe ſilly Souls have been neglected throughout all *England*, and eſpecially in LONDON and *Weſtminſter*. But now I truſt, that a good Overſeer, a godly Biſhop, I mean, will ſee that they in theſe two Cities ſhall have their Needs relieved, and their Faults corrected, to the good Example of all other Towns and Cities. Take heed that there be ſuch Graſs to ſit down there, as ye [ſpeaking to the King] command the People to ſit down: That there be ſufficient Houſing, and other Proviſion for the People there, as ye command them to be quiet. *The Men ſat down about Five thouſand in Number:* Which was Part of the Goſpel for the Day, out of which he took his Text.

And *Ridley*, that zealous and charitable Prelate, and true Father of his Flock in LONDON, was ſeaſonably called alſo to preach before the King at *Weſtminſter*, where he ſo cloſely and affectionately preſs'd Perſons in high Place and Calling, to be Inſtruments in helping and ſuccouring the Poor, that the King was exceedingly moved with his Diſcourſe, and preſently ſent for him, taking Notice to him of his Sermon; and that he ſuppoſed he chiefly had him in his Eye, as being the higheſt of thoſe in great Place and Calling, that he the Biſhop ſpake to. Then the King aſſured him of his own Readineſs to promote ſuch good Purpoſes, deſiring him to direct him therein, and what he would adviſe him to do on that Part.

The Biſhop hereupon referred the King to the City, and the King preſently cauſed a Letter to be wrote, and ſent to the Mayor and his Brethren, to enter into Conſultation about it: The Concluſion of which was, that as the City had appointed the *Grey Fryars*, now called *Chriſt Church*, for poor Children; St. *Bartholomew*'s, and likewiſe St. *Thomas*'s in *Southwark*, for the Maimed and Diſeaſed; and *Bridewell* for the Correction of Vagabonds, Strumpets, and idle Perſons, and for finding them Work; ſo they obtained of the King to grant the Governors of theſe Places to be a Corporation, and to have Authority convenient for the Governing thereof: And he conſtituted himſelf Founder, and Patron.

In *June* an Indenture bore Date, and was made between the King, and the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of LONDON, and their Succeſſors for ever, towards the Maintenance of poor and impotent People; granting all the Manor Houſe, and Place of *Bridewell*, with the Appurtenances, lying and being in the Pariſh of St. *Bridget* in *Fleet-ſtreet*, with other Lands, and with a Licenſe to purchaſe 4000 Mark Lands for the Uſe aboveſaid; beſides the Lands given them by his Majeſty in LONDON, and elſewhere; and to purchaſe ſo much Land, beſides Fees and Penſions granted to the Officers; and that the Lands given them by the King ſhould be quit and diſcharged of all Tenths and Firſt Fruits. That they might make godly and wholeſome Ordinances, Statutes and Rules, for the Government of the Poor. And that within the City of LONDON, and County of *Middleſex*, they might ſearch and examine all Manner of ſuſpicious Houſes, Taverns, Ale-houſes, *&c.* and other ſuſpected Places for Ruffians, Vagabonds, and idle Perſons. This Gift of the King was computed to the Yearly Value of Four hundred and fifty Pounds.

King Edward's *Grants.*

And moreover, out of his meer Grace and Chriſtian Charity, he gave out of the Hoſpital of the *Savoy*, now ſuppreſs'd for the aforeſaid Charitable Uſe, a great Part of the Revenue thereof, which was 700 Mark Lands, together with the Bedding and Furniture; though dying ſoon after, the Grant ſeemed not to be fully finiſhed: But for fear it ſhould not take Place, (ſo much it ran in the King's Mind) that in his laſt Will he cauſed this Clauſe to be inſerted; *The Grant made to the Mayor and City of* LONDON, *touching the* Savoy *and Lands thereof, to be performed.*

Tho' this Houſe was granted in the Year 1553, yet it ſeems it was not till two Years after, that the City entered and took Poſſeſſion of it by

Gerard their Mayor, having obtained Queen *Mary*'s Confirmation.

In the Time of Queen *Elizabeth*, about the Year 1570 and odd, one *John Pain*, a Citizen, invented a Mill to grind Crown, which he got recommended to the Lord Mayor, for the Uſe of *Bridewell*. This Mill had two Conveniences; one was, that it would grind a greater Quantity conſiderably, than other Mills of that Sort could do; and the other (which would render it ſo uſeful to *Bridewell*) was, that the Lame, either in Arms or Legs, might work at it, if they had but Uſe of either: And accordingly theſe Mills were termed *Hand Mills*, or *Foot Mills*.

This Mill he ſhewed to the Lord Mayor, who ſaw it grind as much Corn with the Labour of two Men, as they did then at *Bridewell*, with ten: That is to ſay, two Men with Hands, two Buſhels the Hour; or two Men with Feet, two Buſhels the Hour. If they were lame in their Arms, then they might earn their Livings with their Legs: If lame in their Legs, then they might earn their Livings with their Arms.

One Mill would grind twenty Buſhels of Wheat in a Day: So that by Computation it was reckoned, that one of theſe would ſupply a thouſand Perſons.

Long after this Houſe of *Bridewell* was given to the City, there remained many old Records there, which had probably been there repoſited ever ſince the Kings of *England* made it their Reſidence. This, in the Days of Queen *Elizabeth*, was, by Somebody belonging to the Lord Treaſurer, diſcovered to him; informing him, That certain old Fines were kept there, in the Cuſtody of the Chirographer, *i. e.* The Officer in the *Common-Pleas*, that engroſſeth Fines, and that the ſaid Fines ought to be in the Keeping of the Lord Treaſurer and Chamberlains of the *Exchequer*; and moved him to call the ſaid Chirographer before him, to know by what Right he kept the ſame, and thereupon to give Order for their removing.

One who lived in the Beginning of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, ſpeaking of the Hoſpitals, and particularly of this, applying himſelf to the *Romaniſts*, who boaſted of their Hoſpitality: "Look into LONDON, ſaid he, What Hoſpitals are there founded in the Goſpel Time! The Poor indeed relieved, Youth godly brought up, and the Idle ſet to Work. *Popery* would ſometime feed the Hungry, and ſeldom correct the unprofitable Drones, that ſucked the Honey from the labouring Bees, nor bring up Children in the Fear of God: But to fill the Belly, and not to teach Virtue, is to increaſe Vice. Well worth *Bridewell* therefore; for it is a good School.

This a Right Reverend Biſhop of *Durham* ſpoke, to oppoſe his *Popiſh* Adverſary, before thoſe of the Goſpel, becauſe of the Hoſpitality of their *Religious Houſes*.

Another who wrote above an hundred Years after, giveth this Account of *Bridewell*: "That in it were an hundred poor Children trained up, beſides many other Perſons kept at Work.

This, and the three other Hoſpitals, were thought to ſpend, by charitable Gifts, upon the Poor, about 10,000 *l.* yearly.

In *Bridewell*, at the City's Charge, were built in thoſe Times, twelve new Granaries, ſufficient to contain ſix thouſand Quarters of Corn, and two Storehouſes, which would hold four thouſand Chaldron of Coals, for the Proviſion of the City, at the Charge of 3000 *l.* or thereabouts.

The Uſe of this Hoſpital, now, is for a Houſe of Correction, and to be a Place where all Strumpets, Night-walkers, Pick-pockets, vagrant and idle Perſons, that are taken up for their ill Lives, as alſo incorrigible and diſobedient Servants, are committed by the Mayor and Aldermen, who are Juſtices of the Peace in this City. And being ſo committed, are forced to beat Hemp in publick View, with due Correction of Whipping, according to their Offence, for ſuch a Time as the Preſident and Court ſhall ſee Cauſe. The Court Day being, generally, every *Friday* in the Forenoon.

And to this Hoſpital are ſent ſeveral Youths, as Apprentices to Glovers, Flaxdreſſers, Weavers, *&c.* who there reſide. And theſe are clad in blue Doublets and Breeches, with white Hats: Having faithfully ſerved their Time of ſeven Years, they have not only their Freedom, but alſo 10 *l.* each, toward carrying on their reſpective Trades, and many of them have, from Nothing, arrived to be Governors themſelves.

In the Year *1666*, this Houſe was burnt, and all the Apartments belonging to it; as alſo all the Dwelling-Houſes in the Precinct of *Bridewell*, which was about two Thirds of the Revenue of the Houſe; but the Governors, till the Hoſpital could be rebuilt, made Proviſion for the ſeveral Arts-Maſters and their Apprentices, in Places remote from the City: And now the Chapel, Court-Houſe, Work-Houſes, and Dwelling Houſes, within the ſaid Hoſpital, by the Care and Pains of the worthy Governors at the Time of building them, are more convenient than ever. The Reparations, Rebuilding, and other incident Charges, occaſioned by the Fire, amounted to above 6000 *l.* Beſides the great Loſs that this Houſe ſuſtained by the Fire in *1666*, their Revenue was much impaired by two other Fires that happened at *Wapping*; where a great many Tenements belonging to it were burnt; the one in *June* 1673; and the other in *November* 1682.

In the Court Room is a Chair for the Preſident, and convenient Seats for the Governors: It is adorned with Columns of the *Compoſite* Order, a Gallery, *&c.* but the moſt valuable Embelliſhments are the ſeveral handſome Tables, wherein the Names of the Benefactors are depencilled in Gold Letters.

Over the Door, at the Entrance is this Inſcripton:

THIS Chapel, Court-Room, and Parlour, were repaired and beautified in the Year 1706. *Sir* Thomas Rawlinſon, *Lord Mayor, then Preſident*; Thomas Gardiner, *Eſq; Treaſurer.*

And over the Gates going into the Chapel:

THESE Iron Gates, and the Marble Pavement, were the Gift of the Right Worſhipful Sir William Withers, *Knight and Alderman, Preſident of this Hoſpital*, Anno Dom. 1713.

The whole Management of the Affairs in this Hoſpital is by the Governors, who are above 300, beſides the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen; all Gentlemen of the greateſt Reputation and Subſtance in the City and elſewhere, and who are likewiſe Governors of the Hoſpital of *Bethlem*.

The Preſident is *Humphrey Parſons*, Eſq; Alderman.

The Treaſurer, *Robert Alſop*, Eſq; Alderman.

Court-Clerk, *John Taylour*, Eſq;

There are beſides, the following Officers; a Steward, a Porter, a Matron, and four Beadles; the youngeſt of whom is to give Correction to the Criminals.

In the laſt Year (1732) there were received into the Hoſpital of *Bridewell*, Vagrants, and other indigent and miſerable People, all which had Phyſick, and ſuch other Relief, at the Charge of the ſaid Houſe, as their Neceſſities required, 612.

MAINTAINED in the ſaid Hoſpital, and brought up in divers Arts and Trades, at the only Charge of the Houſe, as Apprentices, 102.

BETHLEM HOSPITAL;
Or, *BEDLAM.*

Old Bethlem. THE Hoſpital of St. *Mary* of *Bethlem*, ſituated in *Biſhopſgate* Ward, without the City Wall, betwixt *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet* and *Moorfields*, was firſt founded by *Simon Fitz-Mary*, one of the Sheriffs of *London*, *A. D.* 1246. to be a Priory of Canons with Brethren and Siſters, and to wear a Star upon their Copes and Mantles, and to receive the Biſhop of *Bethlehem*, and the Canons or Meſſengers of the Church of *Bethlehem*, whenſoever they ſhould have Occaſion to travel hither.

KING *Henry* VIII. gave this Houſe to the City of LONDON. They converted it to a Houſe or Hoſpital, for the Cure of Lunaticks; but not without Charges, at ſo much *per* Week, for thoſe brought in, if they or their Relations were able; and if not, then at the Pariſh Charge, in which they were Inhabitants.

New Bethlem. THIS Hoſpital ſtood in an obſcure and cloſe Place, near many Common-Sewers, and alſo was too little to receive and entertain the great Number of diſtracted Perſons, both Men and Women: Therefore upon a charitable Conſideration of the ſame, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-Council of the City of LONDON, did grant unto the Governors a ſufficient Piece of Ground againſt *London-Wall*, on the South Side of the lower Quarters of *Moorfields*: And in Purſuance thereof they did proceed to build a new Hoſpital, which is now a ſtately and magnificent Structure, containing in Length from Eaſt to Weſt 540 Feet, and in Breadth 40 Feet, beſides the Wall which incloſeth the Gardens before it, which is neatly ordered with Walks round about, and Graſs Plats, or Parterres, in the Middle; and beſides this Garden, there is, at each End, another for the Lunatick People, when they are a little well of their Diſtemper, to walk in for their Refreſhment; this Wall is in Length 680 Feet, being very high.

THIS large Fabrick is built of Brick and Free-ſtone: In the Front is a fine Stone Door-Caſe, adorned with four Pilaſters, a circular Pediment, and Entablature of the *Corinthian* Order, the King's Arms in the Pediment, and thoſe of Sir *William Turner* under it, who was Preſident when the Hoſpital was built, which was begun in *April* 1675, and finiſhed in *July* 1676.

AT the Entrance are handſome Iron Gates, where, on two Piers, each adorned with two Demy Columns of the *Ionick* Order, and Feſtoons, are placed the Figures of two Lunaticks, one raving, the other melancholy mad; they are eſteemed to be Pieces of exquiſite Sculpture, and were the Workmanſhip of Mr. *Cibber*, of *Holſtein*, who did the *Baſſo Relievo* on the Pedeſtal of the Monument on *Fiſh-ſtreet Hill*; and was Father to the preſent Poet-Laureat.

THE Charge of this Building was computed to amount to near 17000 *l.* where now, with ſome Additions lately made, there is an Accommodation for 170 Patients, whereas in the old Hoſpital there were commonly not above 50 or 60 at moſt.

THE Inſide conſiſts chiefly of two Galleries, one over the other, each 193 Yards long, 13 Feet high, and 16 Feet broad, not including the Cells for the Patients, which are 12 Feet deep. The ſaid Galleries are divided, in the Middle, by two Iron Grates: So that now all the Men are placed in one End of the Houſe, and all the Women at another, each having their proper Conveniences, as likewiſe a Stove-Room, where, in the Winter, they have a Fire to warm them: And in each Gallery Servants lie, to be ready at Hand on all Occaſions.

BESIDES, below Stairs there is made, of late, a Bathing-Place for the Patients, ſo contrived, as to be an Hot, or Cold Bath, as Occaſion requires.

IN the Middle of the Upper Gallery is a large ſpacious Room, where the Governors, and in the Lower, a leſſer, where the Weekly Committee meet, and the Phyſician preſcribes for Patients.

BESIDES, convenient Apartments for the Steward of the Houſe, for the Porter, Matron, Nurſe, and Servants; and below Stairs, all neceſſary Offices for keeping and dreſſing the Proviſions, for waſhing, and other Neceſſaries belonging to ſo large a Family.

OUT of the Committee appointed for *Bethlem*, there are ſix to meet Weekly, who on *Saturday* examine the Steward's Account of Expences, for the Week preceding, and after it is approved they ſign it. They are likewiſe to view the Proviſions, the Patients that are to be received, or diſcharged, and direct other Matters belonging to the ſaid Hoſpital.

IN the Governor's Room the following Orders are hung up in a Frame.

An Abſtract of ORDERS *of Court made the* 30*th of* March, 1677, *for the good Government of the Hoſpital of* BETHLEM.

I. THAT the Bell be rung at Sun-ſetting every Evening, Summer and Winter; and that then all Perſons do depart, and that afterwards no Perſons be admitted in, but Quality, or Governors.

II. THAT no Servant go out of the Hoſpital, till half an Hour after ringing the Bell, nor ſtay out after Eight from *Michaelmas* to *Lady-Day*, nor after Ten from *Lady-Day* to *Michaelmas*; and that but one half of them be out at one Time.

III. THAT the Back Gate at *London-Wall* ſhall always be ſhut, except on extraordinary Occaſions of bringing in Beer, *&c.* And that no Perſons ſhall come in to ſee the Lunaticks that Way.

IV. THAT no Perſon, except Governors, ſhall be permitted to ſee the Lunaticks on *Sundays*.

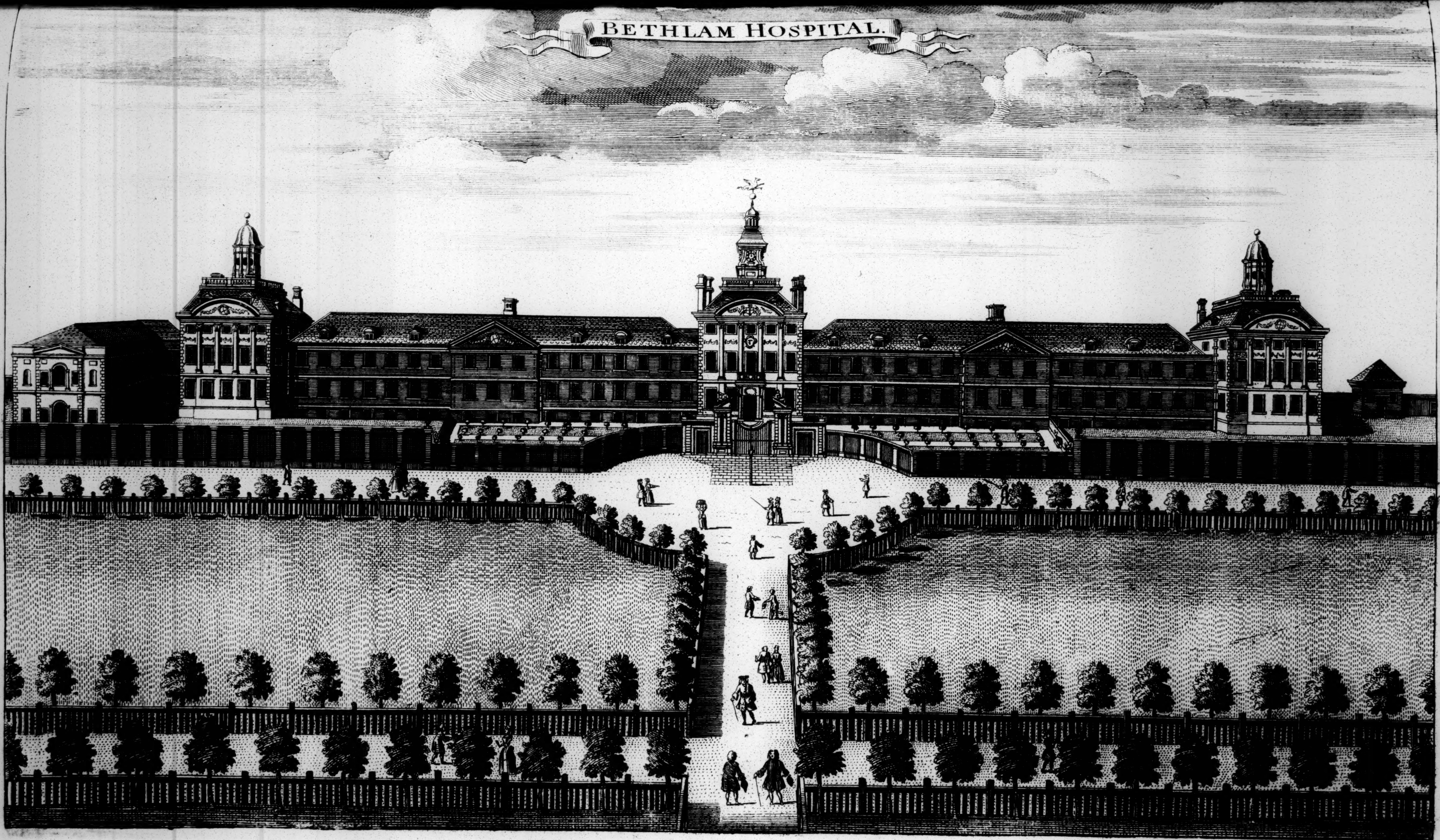
V. THAT no Perſon do give the Lunaticks Strong Drink, Wine, Tobacco, or Spirits, nor be permitted to ſell any ſuch Thing in the Hoſpital.

VI. THAT ſuch of the Lunaticks as are fit, be permitted to walk in the Yard till Dinner-time, and then be locked up in their Cells; and that no Lunatick that lies naked, or is in a Courſe of Phyſick, be ſeen by any Body, without Order of the Phyſician.

VII. THAT no Servant, or other Perſon whatſoever, ſhall take any Money given to the Lunaticks, to convert the ſame to their own Uſe, but the ſame to be kept for the Lunaticks till recovered, or laid out for them in the mean Time as the Committee ſhall think fit.

VIII. That no Officer or Servant ſhall beat or abuſe any Lunatick, nor offer any Force to them, but upon abſolute Neceſſity for the better Governing of them.

IX. THAT



BETHLAM HOSPITAL.

Thos. Bowles Sculp.

IX. THAT no Perſon do preſume to aſk any Perſon for Money, till ſuch Perſon's Charity be firſt put into the Poors Box; and that whatever afterwards ſhall be given to ſuch Servant, be put by him into the Servants Box, to be diſtributed among them, purſuant to an Order of Court for that Purpoſe.

X. THAT ſome of the Committee go weekly to the ſaid Hoſpital, to ſee the Proviſions weighed, and that the ſame be good and rightly expended. That the Men-Servants ſhall attend the Delivery of the Diet to the Lunatick Men, and the Women-Servants to the Lunatick Women.

AND on the 11th of *Auguſt* 1699, it was ordered, That the Porter, Baſket-Men, and all other Servants of the ſaid Hoſpital, take effectual Care, that no Perſon whatſoever, that they in the leaſt ſuſpect to be lewd or diſorderly Perſons, nor any Boys or Girls, that they think are Apprentices, and come there to idle away their Time, be, upon any Account, permitted to come into the ſaid Hoſpital; That the Steward of the ſaid Hoſpital for the Time being, be Superviſor over all the Servants thereto belonging, and if any of them be remiſs in their Duties, he to acquaint the Weekly Committee therewith.

THE following Order is likewiſe for their Diet:

Sunday, Boil'd Beef and Broth, and Bread for Dinner; and a Meſs of hot Broth and Bread, for Supper.

Monday, Bread, Cheeſe and Butter for Dinner; Milk-Pottage, and other Pottage, with Bread, for Supper.

Tueſday, Boil'd Mutton, or Veal and Broth for Dinner; and hot Broth for Supper.

Wedneſday, Bread and Cheeſe, or Butter for Dinner; and a Meſs of Milk-Pottage for Supper.

Thurſday, Boil'd Beef, Broth and Bread for Dinner; and a Meſs of hot Broth and Bread for Supper.

Friday, Bread and Cheeſe, and Butter for Dinner; Milk-Pottage, or other Pottage for Supper.

Saturday, Peaſe-Pottage, Rice-Milk, and Furmity, or other Pottage for Dinner; and Bread and Cheeſe, and Butter for Supper; and ſuch Fruit is given them as is moſt ſeaſonable.

THE Hoſpitals of *Bridewell* and *Bethlem*, being made one Corporation, they have the ſame Preſident, Treaſurer, Governors, Clerk, Phyſician, Surgeon, and Apothecary: But each Hoſpital has its proper Steward, and inferior Officers, and out of the Governors, a particular Committee is appointed for each.

The OFFICERS *at preſent are,*

Phyſician,	Dr. *Munroe.*
Surgeon,	Mr. *Wheeler.*
Apothecary,	Mr. *Elderton.*
Porter,	*John Wood.*
Matron,	Mrs. *Wood.*

Three Keepers, and one Nurſe.

THE Governors of this Hoſpital, as alſo that of *Bridewell*, are chiefly Citizens, but yet ſome are Noblemen, and others Men of Faſhion.

The Preſident.

THE Preſident, who is Chief Governor, is uſually choſen out of ſuch Aldermen of the City as have paſs'd the Chair. He preſides over all, and is Preſident of *Bridewell*, as well as this Hoſpital. His Buſineſs is, on Court Days, at *Bridewell* to examine and judge the Priſoners ſent thither, and according to their Crimes, with Conſent of the Court, directs their Puniſhments, and there tranſacts other Buſineſs, relating to both Hoſpitals; he alſo ſigns Warrants for ſuch Patients as are to be ſent to this Hoſpital.

The Treaſurer.

THE Treaſurer is choſen out of the Governors; his Buſineſs is, particularly to take Care of the Revenues, to receive the Monies, and order the neceſſary Payments; and, in the Abſence of the Preſident, he takes the Chair at the Courts held at *Bridewell*, and likewiſe ſigns the Warrants for the Lunaticks to be ſent to *Bethlem*.

The Committee.

AND, for the greater Eaſe and Diſpatch in tranſacting the Affairs of Hoſpitals, there is Yearly appointed out of the Governors, a Committee for each Hoſpital. The Committee for *Bethlem* conſiſts uſually of 36 Perſons, of whom ſix are obliged to attend the Service of the Hoſpital for two Months, *viz.* ſix for *January* and *July*, the other ſix for *February* and *Auguſt*, and ſo on. The uſual Time of the Meeting of the ſix is on *Saturdays*, when they examine the Steward's Accounts for the Week preceding, which being approved, is tranſcribed into a Book, and ſigned by them. They likewiſe take Notice of the Proviſions, give Directions about Repairs, view the Patients to be admitted or diſcharged, and do other Matters that may come before them, as was hinted before: But if any Thing of greater Import happen, it is referred to a General Court: For, if they do not preſently determine the Matter, they appoint the ſame Committee, or a larger, to examine into it, and ſo make their Report to that Court.

The Clerk.

THE Office of Clerk is to enter the Names of the Lunaticks, to take the Securities of ſuch as are admitted for Cure, and to gather all the Rents.

THEY have a Miniſter alſo, to whom they allow 20 *l.* a Year, whoſe Office is to viſit the Lunaticks, and to inſtruct, and pray with ſuch of them as are capable of it, and to do other Spiritual Offices among them.

The Manner of admitting Patients.

THE Method of admitting Patients into the Hoſpital, is thus: The Patient being brought upon a *Saturday*, when the Committee meets, to be view'd by them and the Phyſician; if he be judged a fit Object for that Hoſpital, then a Warrant is drawn up by the Clerk of the Hoſpital, to be ſigned by the Preſident, or, in his Abſence, by the Treaſurer, for his Admittance. Thoſe who put the Patient in are obliged to give Bond to be ſigned by two Perſons, to take him away when diſcharged the Houſe; or if he dies to be at the Charge of burying him.

The Care and Cure of the Lunaticks.

AS to the Care and Cure of Patients, here is the greateſt Proviſion made for them of any publick Charity in the World; each having a convenient Room, where they are lock'd up at Nights; and in it a Place for a Bed; or if they are ſo ſenſeleſs as not fit to make Uſe of one, they are every Day provided with freſh and clean Straw. Thoſe who are fit for it, at convenient Hours, have Liberty to walk in the long Galleries, which are large and ſpacious. In the Heat of the Weather, the Bathing-Place, to cool and waſh them in, is of great Service in curing their Lunacy, and is eaſily made an Hot Bath for reſtoring their Limbs when numb'd, or cleaning and preſerving them from Scurvy, or other cutaneous Diſtempers.

SEVERAL who have come into the Hoſpital with Loſs of Limbs, and not able to go, have been recovered, and ſent out perfectly well; as others have, who have been, to the greateſt Degree, over-run with the Scurvy, with Ulcers in their Mouths, with Hydropical Swellings in their Limbs, with Mortifications in their Toes, large Blotches over their Bodies, and Variety of other Diſtempers, and ſuch as have been taken with the Small-Pox.

So that in 20 Years, from 1684, to 1703, during which Time the late learned Dr. *Tyſon* had been Phyſician there, as he informed Mr. *Strype* himſelf, there had been 1294 Patients, of which Number 893 had been cured and diſcharged, which is about Two Patients in Three; and after caſting up the Number of Men and Women Patients, ſome Years, he found them pretty equal.

WHEN a Patient is cured, and to be diſcharged, he is called before the Committee of the Governors and Phyſician, who examine him, and being found fit to be diſcharged, the Phyſician gives a Certificate of the ſame, and then the Steward of the Houſe takes Care to ſee him delivered to his Friends.

IN the laſt Year [1732] there were admitted into the Hoſpital of *Bethlem*, diſtracted Men and Women, 123.

CURED of their Lunacy, and diſcharged thence in the ſame Year, ſeveral of which were relieved with Cloathing and Money at their Departure, 100.

BURIED, 13.

REMAINING in the ſaid Hoſpital under Cure, and provided for with Phyſick, Diet, and other Relief, at the Charge of the Houſe, 168.

THE following Names of Benefactors are depencilled in ſeveral Tables, which hang up in divers Parts of the Hoſpital.

BENEFACTORS to the Hoſpital of BETHLEM, *ſince the Building it*, Anno Domini 1676.

		l.	*s.*	*d.*
1677.	Mr. *Richard Wine*	50	00	0
	John Hobby, Eſq;	100	00	0
	Sir *John Shorter*, Knt.	83	18	0
	Sir *Stephen White*	25	00	0
	The Right Honourable the Counteſs of *Devon*	100	00	0
	Mr. *John Willow*	10	00	0
1678.	Mrs. *Faith Underwood*	50	00	0
	Mrs. *Philippa Brooke*	300	00	0
	Mr. *James James*	20	00	0
1679.	Mr. *Richard Staples*	100	00	0
	Mr. *George Toriano*	25	00	0
	Sir *Edmund Turner*, per Ann.	50	00	0
1680.	Sir *Peter Vandeputt*	100	00	0
	Mr. *James Mawrais*	200	00	0
1681.	Mr. *Thomas Saunders*	15	00	0
1682.	Sir *John Moore*, Knt. Lord Mayor of this City, in the Time of his Mayoralty, gave to the Hoſpitals of *Bridewell* and *Bethlem*	500	00	0
	Mr. *Stephen White*	30	00	0
	Mr. *Robert Blanchard*	100	00	0
	Mr. *James Church*	20	00	0
	Sir *Chriſtopher Pack*, Knt.	25	00	0
1683.	The Right Honourable the Earl of *Craven*, beſides former Benefactions	50	00	0
	Mr. *William Cooley*	34	06	9
1684.	Mrs. *Margaret Trumball*, per Ann.	4	00	0
	Mr. *Pennyman*, and Mr. *Addis*	50	09	0
	Dr. *Garret*	100	00	0
	Sir *Henry Johnſon*	50	00	0
1687.	Mr. *Drinkwater*	50	00	0
1688.	Mr. *Sutton*	25	00	0
1689.	Sir *Thomas Foot*	25	00	0
	Mr. *Alexander Hoſea*	200	00	0
1690.	Sir *Chriſtopher Lethieullier*	50	00	0
	Mr. *Edward Claxton*	50	00	0
	Mr. *Edmund Leigh*	25	00	0
1691.	Sir *James Edwards*	125	00	0
	Jacob Lucy, Eſq;	100	00	0
1692.	Mr. *Robert Hyett*	100	00	0
	Sir *James Ward*	50	00	0
1693.	Capt. *John Jones*	125	00	0
	Sir *Ralph Box*	50	00	0
1694.	Mr. *John Stone*	20	00	0
1698.	Mr. *John Brare*	250	00	0
	The Right Honourable the Lord *Craven*	100	00	0
	Mr. *Edward Bettiſon*	100	00	0
	Mr. *John Land*	100	00	0
	Mr. *Samuel Baker*	50	00	0
	Mr. *Greenwood*	20	00	0
1699.	Mr. *Edmund Burroughs*	333	15	0
1700.	*Michael Peirce*, Eſq;	40	00	0
	Mr. *Edward Attwood*	50	00	0
1701.	Mr. *Fromantle*	100	00	0
	Dr. *Carr*	10	15	0
	Mr. Deputy *Gwyn*	100	00	0
	Thomas Vernon, Eſq;	30	00	0
1702.	Sir *Thomas Viner*	200	00	0
	And in the Hereditary Exciſe *per Ann.*	08	02	0
	Sir *Peter Floyer*	50	00	0
	Mr. *Thomas Fitzer*	25	00	0
	Mr. *Arthur Barron*	50	00	0
	Mr. *Iſaac Houblon*	50	00	0
	Sir *John Criſpe*, Baronet	50	00	0
	Mrs. —— *Thorold*, Widow,	50	00	0
1703	Mr. *Richard Yerbury*	25	00	0
	Perſons unknown	350	00	0
	Mr. *Benjamin Boultby*	15	00	0

BESIDES theſe, in ſingle Tables, are the following Inſcriptions.

1691 Mr. *John Fowke*, of *Claybury*, near *Woodford*, in *Eſſex*, Son of *John Fowke*, Eſq; ſome Time Lord Mayor of LONDON, out of his pious and generous Diſpoſition to Charity, did, by his Will, give the yearly Rent of one hundred ninety-five Pounds: And alſo one thouſand ſix hundred and eighteen Pounds, nineteen Shillings and two Pence in Money. To the Intent, that one third Part of the ſaid Rents, and one half of the ſaid Money ſhould be for ever employed in Setting up ſuch as ſhall ſerve their Apprenticeſhip in *Bridewell* Hoſpital, and the other two Thirds of the Rents, and Moiety of the ſaid Sum of Money to the Relief of the poor Lunaticks in *Bethlem* Hoſpital.

1691. Mr. *William Pott*, Citizen and Apothecary of LONDON, a worthy and charitable Member and Governor of this Hoſpital, did, by his laſt Will, give the Manor of *Barfreſton*, alias *Barſton*, and divers Lands in the County of *Kent*, of the yearly Value of 111 *l.* to *Chriſt's* Hoſpital, (whereof he was alſo a Governor) and afterwards in Truſt for this Hoſpital of *Bethlem*, for Relief of the poor Lunaticks therein.

1699. Mr. *John Edmonſon*, late of St. *Catharine's* near the Tower of LONDON, Sailmaker, deceas'd, did, by his Will, give to *Suſanna*, his Wife (ſince alſo deceas'd) for the Term of her Life, all his Meſſuages, Lands and Tenements in the Iſle of *Thanet*, or elſewhere in *Kent*, of the yearly Value of 80 *l.* or thereabouts; and after her Deceaſe, unto the Governors of *Bethlem* and *Bridewell*, LONDON, for ever, for the Uſe of the Poor of the ſaid Hoſpital.

And that Care is taken of theſe poor Lunatick Patients, not only in the Houſe, but likewiſe when diſcharged thence, appears by theſe following Inſcriptions.

A Perſon unknown, gave by the Hands of Dr. *Edward Tyſon*, 50 *l.* for providing Medicines, for ſuch poor Patients as have been cured in this Hoſpital for preventing their Relapſe.

1701. The ſame Perſon, by the Hands of Dr. *Edward Tyſon*, gave 100 *l.* more, to be diſtributed by him to ſuch Patients as ſhall be cured in the ſaid Hoſpital, towards their preſent Subſiſtance or Cloathing, when diſcharged thence.

By the Conſtitution and Cuſtom of the Houſe, the Perſons that put in the Patiens were obliged to provide them Cloaths while they continued there, but it being obſerved, that for want of them they ſuffered in their Health, not being timely provided, the weekly Committee, and Governors, and other charitable Perſons have contributed towards erecting and furniſhing a Wardrobe. The Names of which Benefactors are likewiſe ſet up in the ſaid Wardrobe, as follows:

Towards the Settling the uſeful Charity of a Wardrobe for the poor Lunaticks 1691,

	l.	s.	d.
Mr. *John Johnſon* gave	105	00	0
Mrs. *Margaret Hampton*, Widow	50	00	0

This has ſince been increaſed by the Charity of Lieutenant Colonel *Edward Beaker*, Major *Thomas Hodges*, Mr. *William Wilkinſon*, Mr. *William Fazakerley*, and Mr. *William Rouſe*, being of the Committee for the ſaid Hoſpital for the Months of *October* and *April* 1693.

And ſince by Mr. *Thomas Gardiner*, Deputy of his Ward, Mr. *Samuel Shepheard*, and Mr. *John Carter*.

1694. A Perſon unknown, by the Hands of Mr. Deputy *Fazakerly*, gave 20 *s. per Annum* for 16 Years; Mr. *Edward Shaller*, and Mr. *Thomas Winchurch*.

1696. Mr. *James Hallet*, Mr. *Andrew Kenrick*, Mr. *Richard Gwinn*, Deputy; Lieutenant Colonel *John Genew*, Mr. *Peter Floyer*, Deputy; Mr. *Walter Ryan*, and Mr. *Thomas Bromfield*.

1697. Mr. *Joſeph Wolfe*, and Mr. *Samuel Moyer*.

1698. Mr. *Peter Le Piper*.

1700. Mr. *Edward Cooke*

	l.	s.	d.	
Mr. *Richard Taylor*	30	00	0	1701.
Sir *John Criſpe*, Baronet	50	00	0	1702.
Mrs. —— *Thorold*, Widow	50	00	0	
Richard Yerbury	25	00	0	1703.
Perſons, unknown	350	00	0	
Benjamin Boultby	15	00	0	
Edward Bovey	25	00	0	1704.
Henry Harbyn, Eſq;	150	00	0	
Edward Burroughs, the further Surplus of his Eſtate	50	00	0	
Thomas G y, Eſq;	200	00	0	
Peter Ducane	10	00	0	
James Clark	100	00	0	

John Parſons, of the *Poſt-Office*, LONDON, did, by his Will, give a Farm in the Iſle of *Thanet*, in the County of *Kent*, of the yearly Value of 100 *l.* unto the Preſident and Governors of the Hoſpital of *Bethlem*, for the Uſe of the poor Lunatick Perſons, and did, by his Will, over and beſides 500 *l.* to *Bridewell*, gave the Remainder of his Eſtate, not before in his Will bequeathed, unto the aforeſaid Hoſpital of *Bethlem*.

Sir *Robert Jeffery*, Knt. and Alderman, late Preſident of this Hoſpital, gave to it by Will 200 *l.* and to *Bridewell*, 200 *l.* more. 1705.

And ſeveral conſiderable Benefactions have been beſtow'd upon it ſince.

GUY's HOSPITAL.

Guy's Hoſpital.

THIS Hoſpital is ſituated on the Eaſt Side of the *Borough* of *Southwark*, on a Spot of Ground very near St. *Thomas's* Hoſpital.

It is perhaps one of the greateſt private Charities that ever was heard of; its Founder, *Thomas Guy*, Eſq; was originally a Bookſeller in *Lombard-Street*, which Profeſſion, after having acquired an immenſe Fortune, he left off, and was choſen Member of Parliament for *Tamworth* in *Staffordſhire*. He began the Foundation of this Hoſpital, and ſaw it in great Forwardneſs in his own Life-time; and at his Death, which was in the Year 1724, he left about 200,000 *l.* to finiſh the ſame, and for the Endowment of it; but the Founder's Intention will beſt appear by the following Extract from his Will, wherein, after bequeathing many thouſand Pounds in Money, and Annuities to divers Relations and others; and likewiſe (which ſhould have been mentioned before) 400 Pounds a Year to *Chriſt Church* Hoſpital, on Condition that his Executors ſhould have the Power of putting four Children into the ſaid Hoſpital yearly; and to St. *Thomas's* Hoſpital, the annual Sum of 125 *l.* he goes on:

Mr. Guy's Will.

" All the reſt and Reſidue of my Eſtate, " whatſoever, and whereſoever, both Real and " Perſonal, after the Payment of my Debts, " Legacies, and Funeral Charges, to be ſub" ject to the Payment of the ſaid ſeveral An" nuities and yearly Sums herein before be" queathed. I give, bequeath, and deviſe unto " Sir *Gregory Page*, Baronet, *Charles Joy*, Eſq; " Treaſurer of the preſent Hoſpital of St. *Tho" mas*, *William Clayton* of *Marden* in the " County of *Surrey*, Eſq; Mr. *Thomas Hollis*, " Senior, *John Kenrick*, and *John Lade*, Eſqrs; " and Governors of the preſent Hoſpital of St. " *Thomas*; Dr. *Richard Mead*, *Moſes Raper*, " Eſquire, and Mr. *John Sprint*, Governors, “likewiſe of the ſaid preſent Hoſpital, their Heirs, Executors, Adminiſtrators, and Aſſigns, reſpectively upon the Truſt, and for ſuch Uſes, Intents, and Purpoſes, as are herein after by this my laſt Will directed and appointed.

“And I do hereby likewiſe ordain, conſtitute, and appoint the ſaid Sir *Gregory Page*, Baronet, *Charles Joy*, and *William Clayton*, Eſquires, Mr. *Thomas Hollis*, Senior, *John Kenrick*, and *John Lade*, Eſquires, Doctor *Richard Mead*, *Moſes Raper*, Eſquire, and Mr. *John Sprint*, Executors of this my ſaid laſt Will, on Truſt as aforeſaid.

“And my Mind and Will is, That until ſuch Incorporation by Letters Patent, or Act of Parliament, as is herein after directed, can be obtained and take Effect, they, my ſaid Executors, and laſt mentioned Truſtees, their Heirs, Executors, Adminiſtrators, and Aſſigns, and afterwards ſuch Corporation ſhall, and do out of the Reſidue of my Eſtate, or the Rents, Intereſt, or other Profits thereof, carry on, erect, finiſh, and fit up, the two new Squares of Building in *Southwark*, by me ſome Time ſince began, and intended for an Hoſpital, for Reception of ſuch ſick Perſons as are herein after-mentioned, and ſuch other Erections, Offices, and Buildings, as ſhall, in the Opinion of my ſaid Executors and Truſtees, be for that Purpoſe further neceſſary; and alſo furniſh the ſame with Beds, and all other Conveniences for the Reception of, and receive and entertain therein, 400 poor Perſons, or upwards, labouring under any Diſtempers, Infirmities, or Diſorders, thought capable of Relief by Phyſick, or Surgery; but who, by Reaſon of the ſmall Hopes there may be of their Cure, or the Length of Time, which, for that Purpoſe, may be required or thought neceſſary, are, or may be adjudged, or called Incurable, and as ſuch not proper Objects to be received into, or continued in the preſent Hoſpital of St. *Thomas*, or other Hoſpitals, in, and by which, no Proviſion has been made for Diſtempers deemed, or called Incurable, of whom my Mind is, That they receive and entertain Lunaticks, adjudged, or called, as aforeſaid, Incurable, not exceeding 20 in Number, at one Time; ſuch poor Perſons to be choſen and appointed by my ſaid Executors and Truſtees, out of ſuch Patients and Perſons who ſhall be diſcharged out of the Hoſpitals of St. *Thomas*, or *Bethlem*, or other Hoſpitals, on Account of the ſmall Hopes of their Cure, or the great Length of Time for that Purpoſe required, or thought neceſſary; and on ſuch or any other Account adjudged and called Incurable, and not fit to be continued in the ſaid Hoſpitals of St. *Thomas*, or *Bethlem*, or other Hoſpitals; or ſuch other poor ſick Perſons, or Lunaticks, as are under ſuch or the like Circumſtances, ſhall apply to my ſaid Executors and Truſtees, for Relief, at the Diſcretion and Pleaſure of my ſaid Executors and Truſtees, to whom I ſubmit the ſeveral Species, or Kinds of ſick Perſons, deemed or called Incurables, who ſhall be admitted into the ſaid intended Hoſpital, and that my ſaid Executors and Truſtees, ſhall, and do provide ſuitable and proper Diet, Phyſick, and all other Neceſſaries for the Maintenance, Relief, or Cure, of ſuch ſick Perſons during their Lives, or for ſo long Time, as my ſaid Executors and Truſtees ſhall think fit to continue them under their Care, in the ſaid intended Hoſpital.

“And my Will is, That ſuch poor ſick Perſons received into, and entertained in the ſaid intended Hoſpital, ſhall be ſubject at all Times to my ſaid Executors and Truſtees, and to ſuch Rules and Orders as they ſhall think fit to make for their Behaviour, in the ſaid intended Hoſpital, and liable to be expelled from thence, and removed at the Pleaſure of my ſaid Executors and Truſtees, and other like ſick Perſons admitted and entertained in their Room.

“And my Mind and Will further is, That if my ſaid Executors and Truſtees ſhall not find Cauſe, or on any Account whatſoever, not think fit to keep all or great Part of the Beds or Wards in the ſaid intended Hoſpital, filled and ſupplied with ſick Perſons, deemed or called Incurable, as aforeſaid, it ſhall and may be lawful for them, to cauſe any Number of the ſaid Beds or Wards to be filled and made Uſe of in like Manner, and with like Patients, as the Beds in the Hoſpital of St. *Thomas* are ordinarily uſed, for all which Patients ſo to be received and taken in, from Time to Time, into the ſaid intended Hoſpital, Incurable or otherwiſe.

“My Mind and Will is, That my ſaid Executors and Truſtees ſhould provide, in all Things, as near as may be, according to the Courſe, Cuſtoms, and Uſage of late Years prevailing, and practiſed in the ſaid preſent Hoſpital of St. *Thomas*.

“And my Mind and Will further is, and for the better and more regular Diſpoſition and Management of the Affairs and Buſineſs of the ſaid intended Hoſpital, and for perpetuating the Charity hereby intended, and the Proviſion for the ſame, I do hereby order and appoint, and earneſtly deſire and intreat, my ſaid Executors and Truſtees, forthwith, after my Deceaſe, by humble Application to his Majeſty, or to the Legiſlature, to endeavour to obtain Letters Patent under the Great Seal, or an Act of Parliament, incorporating them, my ſaid Executors and laſt named Truſtees, together with Mr. *Benjamin Braine*, Senior, Mr. *Thomas Clarke*, *William Cole*, Eſq; Doctor *Thomas Crow*, Doctor *Francis Fauquier*, Mr. *Joſhua Gee*, Mr. *Matthew Howard*, Doctor *Edward Hulſe*, Mr. *Samuel Leſſingham*, Mr. *Henry Lovell*, Mr. *Samuel Monck*, Mr. *Joſeph Paice*, Senior, Mr. *Daniel Powle*, Mr. *Tho. Styles*, Senior, and alſo *Robert Atwood*, *Robert Briſtowe*, *Jonathan Blackwell*, Eſquires, Mr. *James Brookes*, Deputy *Richard Chauncy*, *Richard Chiſwell*, Eſquire, Deputy *John Carbonnel*, *William Dawſon*, and *Richard Ducaine*, Eſquires, Sir *Peter Eaton*, Knight, Sir *Nathaniel Gould*, Knight, *Thomas Gearing*, and *Peter Godfrey*, Eſquires, Mr. *John Gunſton*, Mr. *Nathaniel Garland*, *Edmund Halſey*, Eſq, Mr. *Henry Hankey*, Mr. *Thomas Hucks*, Mr. *William King*, Mr. *James Lambe*, Mr. *James Leaver*, Mr. *Percival Lewis*, Capt. *Daniel Lock*, *John London*, and *Tho. Maylin*, Jun. Eſqrs, *Nathaniel Micklethwaite*, Eſqrs, Mr. *Samuel Mayo*, Mr. *Thomas Martin*, Mr. *Francis Moult*, Mr. *Joſiah Nicholſon*, Mr. *Nathaniel Newnham*, *Jeremiah Sambrooke*, Eſq; Mr *Samuel Sheaf*, *John Smith*, Eſquire, *Peter Theobalds*, Eſquire, and Mr. *James Townſhend*, of *Cheapſide*; the ſaid Gentlemen being all now Governors of the ſaid preſent Hoſpital of St. *Thomas*, or ſo many of the ſaid Gentlemen, as ſhall be living at the Time of procuring ſuch intended Corporation, and willing to become Members thereof, and ſo many other Gentlemen Governors, or reputed Governors of the preſent Hoſpital of St. *Thomas*, or others, by my ſaid Executors, or the major Part of them, to be appointed, as together with my ſaid Executors, and other the Gentlemen above-named, ſhall make up the

“Num-

The Governors not to be leſs than Fifty, or more than Sixty.

“ Number fifty, at the leaſt, and not exceed ſixty, and their Succeſſors, in manner, by ſuch Letters Patent, or Act of Parliament directed and expreſſed to be, from Time to Time, elected and admitted Members of ſuch intended Corporation, into one diſtinct and ſeparate Body Politick and Corporate, with perpetual Succeſſion, for the better managing and governing of the ſaid intended Hoſpital; and for the better ſettling and applying the ſaid Reſidue of my Eſtate, for ſuch Uſes as aforeſaid, and for ſuch other and further Uſes, as are herein after appointed, with a Preſident and Treaſurer, and ſuch other Officers of the ſaid intended Corporation, as by my ſaid Executors ſhall be thought neceſſary, or convenient, in ſuch Letters Patent, or Act of Parliament to be named and appointed, and in manner therein directed, to be from Time to Time, for ever, hereafter ſucceſſively, into ſuch reſpective Offices elected and admitted, by ſuch Name or Names as to his Majeſty, or the Legiſlature, ſhall ſeem proper; and by ſuch Name or Names to have perpetual Succeſſion, with Power to have and uſe a ſeparate and diſtinct Common-Seal, for the neceſſary Affairs of the intended Corporation, and with Power, by ſuch Name or Names as aforeſaid, to have, hold, take, enjoy, alien, transfer, and diſpoſe of the ſaid hereby before deviſed reſiduary Part of my Eſtate, and therewith, or any Part thereof, to purchaſe, take, and enjoy Meſſuages, Lands, Tenements, Fee-Farm Rents, or other Eſtates of Inheritance for Perpetuity, or otherwiſe, and to the Value of the ſaid reſiduary Part of my Eſtate, or to ſuch further, or other yearly Value, as to his ſaid Majeſty, or the Legiſlature ſhall ſeem convenient; and with Power and Capacity in Law to ſue, and be ſued, implead, and be impleaded, anſwer, and be anſwered unto, by ſuch Name, or Names, as aforeſaid, in any Court, or Courts of Record, and elſewhere, and with ſuch other Powers, Privileges, and Capacities in Law, as to his Majeſty, or the Legiſlature, ſhall ſeem to be granted. And my Will is, and I further deſire my ſaid Executors, and laſt named Truſtees, by ſuch humble Application, as aforeſaid, to his Majeſty, or the Legiſlature, to endeavour to obtain and procure, that by ſuch Letters Patent, or Act of Parliament, as aforeſaid, a Committee be appointed of Twenty-one of the Members of ſuch intended Corporation, for the more conſtant and ordinary Management and Application of the ſaid reſiduary Part of my Eſtate, and of the Charity hereby intended; to which Committee, or to ſuch Number of them as ſhall be thought convenient, when convened, and aſſembled by and with the Preſident and Treaſurer of the ſaid intended Corporation, or one of them, my Will and Deſire is, That my ſaid Executors and Truſtees, by ſuch Letters Patent, or Act of Parliament as aforeſaid, endeavour to have granted and appointed ſuch Powers, as may enable them in the moſt effectual Manner to manage, ſettle, and apply the ſaid reſiduary Part of my Eſtate, and the Rents, Intereſts, Dividends, or other Profits, or Produce thereof, to ſuch Uſes, as by this my laſt Will are directed and appointed; and that by ſuch Letters Patent, or Act of Parliament, it may be provided, That ſeven of the ſaid Committee of Twenty-one, or one Third thereof, at the leaſt, may yearly and every Year, go out of, and be excluded their reſpective Places, as Members of the ſaid Committee, by the Appointment of a General Court, or Aſſembly of the Members of the ſaid intended Corporation, to be aſſembled and convened by the Preſident, or Treaſurer, of ſuch intended Corporation yearly, and every Year, at a Time or Times, in ſuch Letters Patent, or Act of Parliament, to be appointed; and that, for that Purpoſe, at ſuch General Court, or Aſſembly, as aforeſaid, fourteen of the Members of the ſaid Committee for the Year next preceding ſuch General Court, or Aſſembly, be firſt elected and choſen Members of the ſaid Committee for the Year next enſuing, and ſeven other Perſons out of fourteen of the Members of the ſaid intended Corporation, who were not Members of the ſaid Committee for the Year then next preceding, to be firſt nominated by the ſaid Committee, for the Year then next following, be by, and at ſuch General Court, and Aſſembly, as aforeſaid, elected and appointed Members of the ſaid Committee for the Year then next enſuing ſuch Election; and that in and by ſuch Letters Patent, or Act of Parliament, it be further provided and appointed, That the Management and Accounts of the ſaid Committee of Twenty-one be, from Time to Time, ſubject to the Approbation or Diſallowance of a General Court, or Aſſembly of the Members, or Governors, of ſuch intended Corporation, to be, from Time to Time, convened and ſummoned by proper and convenient Notice by the Preſident, or Treaſurer of ſuch intended Corporation.

“ And my Mind and Will further is, and I deſire my ſaid Executors, by like humble Application as aforeſaid, to endeavour to procure and obtain, that by ſuch Letters Patent, or Act of Parliament, as aforeſaid, the ſaid Sir *Gregory Page*, Baronet, be appointed the firſt Preſident of the ſaid intended Corporation, and the ſaid *Charles Joy*, Eſq; the firſt Treaſurer thereof, and the ſaid *William Clayton*, Eſq; Mr. *Thomas Hollis*, Senior, *John Kenrick*, and *John Lade*, Eſqs; Dr. *Richard Mead*, *Moſes Raper*, Eſq; and Mr. *John Sprint*, and the ſaid Mr. *Benjamin Braine*, Senior, Mr. *Thomas Clarke*, *William Cole*, Eſq; Dr. *Thomas Crow*, Dr. *Francis Fanquier*, Mr. *Joſhua Gee*, Mr. *Matthew Howard*, Dr. *Edward Hulſe*, Mr. *Samuel Leſſingham*, Mr. *Henry Lovell*, Mr. *Samuel Monck*, Mr. *Joſeph Paice*, Mr. *Daniel Powle*, and Mr. *Thomas Stiles*, be appointed the firſt Members of the ſaid herein mentioned and intended Committee, for the more conſtant and ordinary Management of the ſaid reſiduary Part of my Eſtate, and Charity hereby intended; or in Caſe of the Death of any of the ſaid Gentlemen laſt above-named, or their Refuſal, to accept of the reſpective Truſts hereby intended, as Preſident, Treaſurer, or Members of the ſaid Committee, then ſuch other fit and able Perſons to be named, and appointed by my ſaid Executors, to be Preſident, Treaſurer, and Members of the ſaid Committee, making up the Number of Twenty-one. And that by ſuch Letters Patent, or Act of Parliament, as aforeſaid, it be provided and granted, that the future Elections of the Preſident, and Treaſurer of the ſaid intended Corporation, and alſo the Election of the Phyſicians and Surgeons, and of the Regiſter or Clerk, and Sollicitor, and of the Chaplain, to be imployed in and about the Charity hereby intended, be referred to, and reſerved for the Members and Governors of the ſaid intended Corporation, or the major Part of them, in General Court aſſembled as aforeſaid; as alſo their Removal, Diſplacing and Filling up; and that the Offices of Apo-

"thecary, Steward, Matron, Cook, Siſters, and all other Officers, to be employed in and about the ſaid intended Hoſpital and Charity, be referred to the Election of the ſaid intended Committee, and their Succeſſors, and by them, and at their Pleaſure, to be altered, and the reſpective Officers to be removed, diſcharged, ſupplied, and filled up.

"And my Mind and Will further is, That as ſoon as ſuch intended Corporation can be obtained and take effect, my ſaid Executors, do forthwith pay, aſſign, transfer, and in due Form of Law, convey, and make over, all the reſiduary Part of my Eſtate, herein before deviſed to them, or ſo much thereof, as ſhall not have been applied and expended in and about the Execution of this my Will, to and for the Uſe thereby directed, and appointed, ſubject to the Payment of the ſeveral Annuities herein before deviſed to the ſaid hereby intended Corporation, and their Succeſſors, upon the Truſts, and to be by them apply'd from Time to Time, to, and for ſuch Uſes, Intents, and Purpoſes, as are in, and by this my Will, for that Purpoſe directed and appointed.

"And my Mind and Will further is, That the ſaid Preſident, Treaſurer, Committee, and Governors intended to be incorporated, and when incorporated as aforeſaid, do, as ſoon as the ſame can be done coveniently, lay out the Surplus of the ſaid reſiduary Part of my Perſonal Eſtate, or ſo much thereof as ſhall not be expended in building, furniſhing, and fitting up the ſaid two new Squares of Building, or other the neceſſary Charges and Diſburſements for the Purpoſes aforeſaid, in the Purchaſe of Meſſuages, Lands, Grounds, Rents, Fee-Farm Rents, or other Eſtates of Inheritance, or the Reverſions thereof in Fee Simple, to the Intent that the Yearly, or other Rents and Profits of ſuch Purchaſes, together with the Rents and Profits of the ſaid reſiduary Part of my Real Eſtate, be from Time to Time applied to, and become a perpetual Proviſion for the Maintenance and Cure of ſuch poor ſick Perſons, as are to be received into, and entertained in the ſaid intended Hoſpital, and for defraying and anſwering all other the conſtant neceſſary Charges and Expences, in and about the ſame; and that until the ſaid reſiduary Part of my Perſonal Eſtate ſhall be laid out in Purchaſes as aforeſaid, the Intereſts, Dividends, and other Incomes, or Profits thereof be, from Time to Time, apply'd to ſuch Purpoſes as are before appointed for the Application of the Rents and Profits of ſuch Purchaſes as aforeſaid.

"And my Mind and Will further is, That if it ſhall appear to the ſaid Preſident, Treaſurer, and Governors, to be incorporated as aforeſaid, that the yearly Value, and other Rents and Profits of the ſaid reſiduary Part of my Real Eſtate, and of the Lands, Meſſuages, or other Eſtates to be purchaſed, as aforeſaid, ſhall be more than ſufficient to provide for, and anſwer the Maintenance and Cure of ſuch poor ſick Perſons, as are hereby directed to be received into, and entertained in the ſaid two new Squares of Building, and other neceſſary Charges and Expences upon, or about the ſaid intended Hoſpital, It ſhall be lawful for the ſaid Preſident, Treaſurer, and Governors, incorporated as aforeſaid, in General Court to be aſſembled and convened as aforeſaid, or the major Part of them, to lay out, expend, and apply, or direct or empower the ſaid Committee to lay out, expend and apply ſuch Surplus of the Rents, and Profits of the ſaid reſiduary Part of my Real Eſtate, and of other the Meſſuages, Lands, and other Eſtates to be purchaſed as aforeſaid, to and for the Relief of ſuch other poor ſick Perſons, or ſuch other proper Objects of Compaſſion, as from Time to Time to the ſaid Preſident, Treaſurer, and Governors incorporated, as aforeſaid, ſhall appear moſt worthy and deſerving of Pity and Relief, or for ſuch other publick and charitable Uſes and Purpoſes as they ſhall think fit.

"And I do hereby revoke and annul and declare to be null and void, all, and every other Will and Wills by me, at any Time or Times, heretofore made, declaring this to be my only Laſt Will and Teſtament, in Witneſs whereof, I have to the ſame, contained in ſeventeen Sheets of Paper, and to one other Part thereof contained in eleven Sheets of Paper, ſet my Hand and Seal, *viz.* my Hand at the Bottom of the ſaid ſeveral Sheets of Paper, and to the laſt of the ſaid ſeventeen and eleven Sheets reſpectively my Hand and Seal, and my Seal to the Place where the ſaid ſeventeen and eleven Sheets are ſeverally connected together on this fourth Day of *September*, *Anno Domini* 1724, and in the eleventh Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord *George*, over *Great Britain*, *&c.* King, Defender of the Faith, *&c.*

THOMAS GUY.

Sealed, Publiſhed, and Declared by the above-named Teſtator, to be his Laſt Will and Teſtament, in the Preſence of us, who witneſſed the ſame in the ſaid Teſtator's Preſence.

John Oldfield,
William Peppys,
John Adlam, and,
Samuel Adlam.

This Hoſpital, tho' it is ſaid to be for Incurables, is not for ſuch as are altogether ſo, the true Meaning of the Word Incurable, having been explained away, but not contrary to the Intention of the Founder, who was himſelf uſed to ſay, That he would not have his Hoſpital made an Almshouſe.

The Building is compleated according to Mr. *Guy*'s Plan, and conſiſts of two large Squares, quite round each of which is a Piazza, with handſome Arches of Stone. At the Entrance, which is, on the North Side, by Iron Gates, aſcending up ſeven Steps, is a fine Door-Caſe, embelliſhed with two Demy Pillars and Pediment of the *Ionick* Order.

There are in it eleven Wards, *viz.* four clean Wards for Men, and five for Women, with two foul Wards, one for Men and one for Women; and at this Time upwards of 400 ſick Poor.

The Officers at preſent are, beſides above 50 Governors, who are all Gentlemen of Figure and Subſtance;

Sir *William Clayton*,	Preſident,
Charles Joy, Eſq;	Treaſurer.
Dr. *Oldfield*, Dr. *Clerk*,	Phyſicians.
Mr. *Cradock*, Mr. *Baker*,	Surgeons.
Mr. *Parrat*,	Apothecary.

Eleven Siſters, one to each Ward.
Eight Nurſes.
Twelve Watchers.
A Beadle, and
A Porter.

The

The LONDON WORKHOUSE.

The London Workhouſe.

THIS Houſe is ſituated in *Biſhopſgate-Street*, and was founded upon an Act of Parliament, being paſſed in the 13th and 14th Years of King *Charles* II. which gave Power to raiſe a ſufficient Sum of Money upon the Inhabitants of the City to defray the Charges. It is governed by Fifty-two Citizens; and the Lord Mayor, for the Time being, is always Preſident, and the Aldermen his Aſſiſtants. It is a Brick Edifice, 400 Feet in Length, conſiſting of ſeveral Work-Rooms, and Lodging-Rooms for the Vagrants and Pariſh-Children brought into it, who are employed in Spinning Wool and Flax, in Sewing, Knitting, or Winding Silk, and the like Employments, to inure them betimes to Labour. They are alſo taught to Read, and, ſuch as are capable, to Write and Caſt Accompts; and alſo the Catechiſm, to ground them in the Principles of Religion. The Vagrants, Men and Women, are employed in Sewing, beating Hemp, picking Okum, and raſping Logwood.

BUT nothing can give a more perfect Repreſentation of this Houſe than the following Paper, publiſhed ſome Years ago, by Order of the Governors, to promote the Charitable Gifts and Legacies of well-diſpoſed Perſons thereto.

A True Account of the Foundation, State, and Deſign of the WORKHOUSE *for the* POOR *of the City of* LONDON, Chriſtmas 1704.

“WHEREAS by an Act of Parliament made in the 13th and 14th Years of the Reign of our late Sovereign Lord King *Charles* II. intituled, *An Act for the better Relief of the Poor of this Kingdom*; It is thereby enacted (amongſt other Things) That from thenceforth there be, and ſhall be, one or more Corporation, or Corporations, Workhouſe, or Workhouſes, within the City of LONDON, conſiſting of a Preſident, a Deputy to the Preſident, and a Treaſurer; and that the Lord Mayor of the City, for the Time being, be Preſident of the ſaid Corporation, Workhouſe, or Workhouſes, within the ſaid City, and the Aſſiſtants to be the Aldermen of the ſaid City of LONDON, for the Time being, and Fifty-two other Citizens to be choſen of the Common-Council of the ſaid City: Which Preſident, Deputy-Preſident, and Treaſurer for the Time being, reſpectively ſhall for ever hereafter, in Name and Fact, *Be Bodies Politick and Corporate in Law, by the Name of the Preſident and Governors of the Poor for the ſaid City; and by that Name every of the ſaid Corporations ſhall and may without Licence in* Mortmain, *purchaſe, or receive any Lands, Tenements or Hereditaments, not exceeding the yearly Value of* 3000*l. of the Gift, Alienation, or Deviſe of any Perſon or Perſons, who are thereby, without farther Licence, enabled to give the ſame and any Goods, Chattels, or Sums of Money whatſoever, to the Uſes, Intents, and Purpoſes, in the ſaid Act mentioned*, (which by the Way is an evident Demonſtration that the Parliament did expect that People would be very liberal in their Charity to ſo good a Work) and that the poor Inhabitants might in Time be eaſed of the preſent Charge; and each reſpective Corporation have thereby Authority, from Time to Time, to make and appoint a Common Seal for the Uſe of the ſaid Corporation, with Power for the Common-Council of the ſaid City, to raiſe any Sum or Sums of Money on the Inhabitants thereof, not exceeding one Year's Rate to the Poor in any one Year, for carrying on the ſaid Work, as by the ſaid Act (amongſt other Things therein contained) relation being thereunto had, may more at large appear.

“THAT at a Common-Council held at the *Guildhall* of the City of LONDON, the fourth Day of *April*, *Anno Domini* 1698; the ſaid Common-Council did, by Virtue of the ſaid Act, elect Fifty-two Citizens of the ſaid City of LONDON, to be in Conjunction with the ſaid Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the ſaid City, for the Time being, a Corporation for the Intents and Purpoſes in the ſaid recited Act mentioned, who have ever ſince put the ſaid Act in Execution, and taken a large Houſe in *Biſhopſgate-Street*, and ſeveral other Houſes contiguous thereto, and have laid out ſeveral Sums of Money in purchaſing Ground, and building thereon, and in ſeveral Alterations, in making the Houſes aforeſaid fit for the Purpoſes aforeſaid; and the ſaid Common-Council have, by Virtue of the Authority aforeſaid, raiſed ſeveral Sums of Money on the Inhabitants of the City for the Purpoſes aforeſaid: And the ſaid Preſident and Governors, and ſeveral other Worthy and Charitable Perſons, have largely contributed out of their own Eſtates for the carrying on the ſaid Work, and for the Eaſe of the meaner Sort of the Inhabitants of the ſaid City; and the ſaid Preſident, Treaſurer and Governors have made a good Progreſs in the ſaid Work, and hope by the Charity of ſuch Worthy Perſons as may be Contributors thereto, to be enabled to purchaſe ſome Eſtate for the Uſes aforeſaid (for there is not as yet one Farthing of yearly Revenue ſetled on the *Workhouſe*) that ſo the Inhabitants of this City, may, in ſome meaſure, be eaſed of the annual Charge and Expence: And, therefore, the ſaid Preſident, Treaſurer, and Governors think it a Duty incumbent on them, and as Part of the Truſt repoſed in them, to make a Repreſentation of the Uſefulneſs and Benefit of the ſaid *Workhouſe*, and how far it is for the Honour and Advantage of this renowned City, and her Majeſty's Subjects, and others of this Nation, which is as follows, *viz*.

“THAT the Deſign and Intention of the Governors of the ſaid *Workhouſe*, is to employ all the poor Children, Beggars, Vagrants, and other idle and diſorderly Perſons, that are, or can be found within the ſaid City of LONDON, and the Liberties thereof.

I. The poor Children are,

“1. SUCH for whom no Settlement can by Law be provided.

“2. Such whoſe poor Friends being much oppreſſed by a great Charge of Children, or are reduced by Misfortunes to ſuch Circumſtances, that they cannot provide for them themſelves.

“3. SUCH who are the Children of Seamen and Soldiers in the Queen's Service, many of whom loſe their Lives therein, or are otherwiſe rendered incapable of providing for their Wives, Children, and Families.

“4. SUCH, who are commonly known by the Name of the *Black-Guard*, who too commonly lived upon pilfering Sugar and Tobacco upon the Keys, and afterwards become Pickpockets, and Houſebreakers, many of whom, at laſt, have received their due Rewards, and made their Exits at the Gallows, which are now kept to Work, and get their Livings honeſtly in the ſaid *Workhouſe*.

“5. MANY Pariſh-Children.

“ All theſe being taken into the ſaid Workhouſe, are here taught to Read and Write, and kept to Work until they are qualified to be put out to be Apprentices, and for the Sea Services, or otherwiſe diſpoſed of.

“ II. The Beggars and Vagrants. They are thoſe ſturdy and inſolent Men and Women, who live in the Skirts and Out-Parts of this City, and Places contiguous thereto, and other Stragglers and Wanderers, who too frequently reſort to this City: Which when apprehended and taken, are in the ſaid Workhouſe kept to hard Work and Labour, until they are by Law diſcharged therefrom.

“ III. The idle and diſorderly Perſons, are thoſe Rogues and vagrant Men, which are there kept until they are put into the Queen's Service by Sea or Land; and thoſe ill Women which are taken up in the Streets, debauching the Youth, and others of this City, many of which, rather than be continued to Work and Labour, voluntarily tranſport themſelves to the Weſtern Plantations, whereby this City and Nation is rid of them.

“ In Building for theſe convenient Houſes, Work-Rooms, paying Officers and Servants, and in providing Meat, Drink, Waſhing, Lodging, Cloaths, and all other Neceſſaries, and to put them out Apprentices, great Sums of Money are yearly expended, beſides what they ſeverally earn by their own Labour, and beſides what hath been already raiſed by the Common-Council of this City.

“ The Conſideration whereof is earneſtly recommended to all charitable Perſons, who are Well-wiſhers to Honour, Virtue, and Morality, that they will vouchſafe by their Wills, or otherwiſe, to give their Aid and Aſſiſtance for the Propagating and continuing this Great Work of Charity, which the Governors of the ſaid Corporation have, by their Care and Diligence, already made ſo good a Proficiency in, and which may prevent the Ruin of many idle and diſorderly Perſons for the future.

“ *Note*, There are in this Workhouſe ſeldom leſs than 150 Children at Work, beſides the grown Beggars, Vagrants, and other idle and diſorderly Perſons, who are there kept to hard Labour.

In this Houſe they Brew their own Drink, having a large convenient Brewhouſe erected for that Purpoſe; and over it a Malthouſe. They uſed alſo to kill their own Beef and Mutton; but find it better Husbandry to buy their Meat from the Butchers.

Their daily Food is plain, but wholeſome and ſufficient: They have Breakfaſts, Dinners, and Suppers, every Day in the Week, and a conſtant ſet Allowance each Day. Their Stint each Meal for Bread is four Ounces; for Cheeſe an Ounce and an half; for Butter an Ounce; for Small Beer what is ſufficient, not exceeding a Pint at a Time.

Their Breakfaſt on *Sundays*, *Wedneſdays*, *Thurſdays*, and *Saturdays*, is Bread and Cheeſe, and Bread and Butter, and Beer: On *Mondays* a Pint of Peaſe Pottage, with Bread and Beer: On *Tueſdays* a Plumb-Pudding-Pye of nine Ounces, and Beer: On *Wedneſdays* a Pint of Furmity: On *Fridays* a Pint of Barley-Broth, and Bread: On *Saturdays* a plain Flower Sewet Dumpling, with Beer.

Their Supper is always the ſame; to wit, each four Ounces of Bread, an Ounce and a half of Cheeſe, or an Ounce of Butter, and Beer ſufficient.

The Habit of the Children is all the ſame, being made of Ruſſet Cloth, and a round Badge worn upon their Breaſts, repreſenting a poor Boy and a Sheep; the Motto, *God's Providence is our Inheritance.*

They have a handſome Chapel built at the upper End of the Yard belonging to the Houſe, where they go to Prayers twice a Day, *viz.* at ſix in the Morning, and at ſix at Night. On *Sundays* they all go to St. *Helen*'s, where are convenient Seats for them.

The Names of the Benefactors to this Workhouſe, which are many, hang up in the Committee Room, in divers Tables. The firſt Benefactor was Sir *Thomas Cudden*, Knight, who gave 20 *l.* The Perſons following gave moſt of them 100 *l.* or upwards.

Mr. *Nathaniel Gould*.		1700.
A Perſon unknown.		
Sir *Richard Levet*, Lord Mayor.		
Mr. *Nicholas Pollexfen*.		
Dr. *Frederick Slare*.		
Sir *Thomas Abney*,	100 Guineas.	
Sir *Robert Clayton*.		
Sir *William Withers*.		
Sir *Henry Furneſe*, Sheriff.		1701.
A Perſon unknown.		
Sir *Robert Beachcroft*.		
Joſeph Neal, Eſq;		
A Perſon unknown,	100 Guineas.	
Sir *William Gore*, Lord Mayor.		
Sir *James Bateman*.		
Sir *William Scawen*.		
Thomas Guy, Eſq;		
Gilbert Heathcote, Eſq;		
Edmund Boulter, Eſq;		
Sir *Edward Clark*, by his laſt Will.		
Mr. *John Gunſton*, Merchant.		
Mrs. *Frances Loveday*, by her laſt Will,		1704.
A Perſon unknown, by Mr. *Thomas Loveday*, towards the Building.		
Sir *William Scawen*, 100 *l.* more		
Mr. *Richard Marſh*, by his laſt Will.		
Mr. *John Steck*, deceaſed.		
Thomas Guy, Eſq; 100 *l.* more		
Mr. *James Clark*, by his laſt Will.		
Sir *John Parſons*, Knt. Lord Mayor,	366 *l.* 10 *s.*	
Mr. *Edward Bovey*.		
Sir *Joſeph Wolf*.		
Godfrey Webſter, Eſq;		1705.
Mr. *Samuel Harwar*, by his Will,	100 *l.*	
A Perſon unknown, by *Maurice Kay*, Eſq;	100 *l.*	
Sir *William Aſhhurſt*, Knt. and Alderman,	100 *l.*	
Edward Boulter, Eſq; for Building the Brewhouſe and all Utenſils,	500 *l.*	
Sir *Owen Buckingham*, Lord Mayor,	100 *l.*	
Dame *Sarah Pritchard*,	200 *l.*	
Edward Colſton, Eſq;	100 *l.*	
A Perſon unknown, by *Samnel Jackſon*, 10 *l.* and who hath procured at ſeveral Times about 300 *l.*		
Mr. *Walter Wallinger*,	100 *l.*	1706.
A Perſon unknown, by Mr. *Cæſar Chamberlain*,	100 *l.*	
John Hanger, Eſq; 50 *l.* more		
Sir *Henry Furneſe*, 50 *l.* more		
A Perſon unknown, by Sir *Joſeph Wolf*, Sir *James Collet*, and *Edmund Boulter*, Eſq; and Mr. *Cockeril*, Secretary,	500 *l.*	
Edward Boulter, Eſq; for the great Ciſtern,	226 *l.* 16 *s.*	
Mrs. *Suſan Van Cittern*,	50 *l.*	
A Perſon unknown, by *Edmond Baily*,	50 *l.*	
Sir *Edmund Turner*, Knt. out of the *Exchequer*, by the Bankers Annuities, for ever,	37 *l.* 15 *s.* 6 *d.*	
A Perſon unknown, by *Robert Foot*,	50 *l.*	

The Reverend Dr. *Richard Leach*, by Will, 50 *l.*

1707. Mrs. *Mary Tatam*, 25 *l.*
Mr. *John Rand*, by Will, in Houſes, for ever, *per Annum*, 59 *l.* 15 *s.*
Mr. *Daniel Dolins*, 50 *l.*
Sir *Charles Thorold*, 100 *l.*
Sir *Samuel Stanier*, 25 *l.*
Sir *John Wolf*, Alderman, Treaſurer; and Mr. *John Enderby*, Executors of Mrs. *Margaret Stow*, 200 *l.*
John Smith, Eſq; 100 *l.*
Mr. *Thomas Beale*, 100 *l.*
Mr. *Benjamin Godfrey*, 50 *l.*
John Deagle, Eſq; 50 *l.*
A Perſon unknown, by *Jonathan James*, 10 *l.*

1708. Sir *William Gore*, Alderman, by Will, 100 *l.*
Charles Whitchcote, Eſq; 50 *l.*
Sir *Robert Clayton*, Alderman, and Deputy Preſident, paid for Wainſcotting the Court-Room, which might be reckoned at the Charge of 70 *l.*
Mrs. *Mary Hobby*, 50 *l.*
The aboveſaid Sir *Robert*, by his Will, bequeathed to this Corporation, in Houſes, for ever, *per Annum*, 18 *l.*
Mr. *John Guy*, 25 *l.*
Mr. *Robert Rowland*, by Will, 500 *l.*
Sir *Godfrey Webſter*, 50 *l.*
Mrs. *Anne Mary Godfrey*, by Will, 50 *l.*
A Perſon unknown, again by Mr. *Jonathan James*, 20 Guineas.
Mr. *Richard Chiſwel*, Jun. 50 *l.*
Sir *Joſeph Wolfe*, Alderman, preſent Treaſurer, and Mr. *John Enderby*, Executors of Mrs. *Margaret Stow*, 50 *l.* more

1709. Mrs. *Mary Tatam*, 25 *l.* more
Lady *Hodges*, Widow of Sir *William Hodges*, ſometime Alderman of LONDON, 50 *l.*
Sir *Samuel Stanier*, Alderman, 25 *l.* more
A Perſon unknown, by Mr. *John Gunſton*, 50 *l.*
Sir *Charles Thorold*, Alderman, by Will, 300 *l.*
Mr. *Thomas Hollis*, Jun. 50 *l.*
Mr. *Edward Gould*, 30 *l.*
Thomas Guy, Eſq; 100 *l.*
Mr. *Joſeph Biſſet*, by Will, for putting out twenty Children, 100 *l.*

1710. A Perſon unknown, by Mr. *Jonathan James*, 21 *l.* 10 *s.* more
Samuel Lethuielier, Eſq; 100 *l.*
Sir *Edward Gould*, 20 *l.*
Mr. *Thomas Scawen*, 50 *l.*
Mr. Deputy *Samuel Webb*, 20 Guineas, who gave alſo, *Anno* 1706, 20 Guineas.
Sir *Jeffrey Jeffreys*, by Will, 100 *l.*
Mr. *Thomas Smith*, (a borrowed Name) unknown, 100 *l.*
John Hanger, Eſq; 100 *l.* who gave 50 *l.* before.

1711. Sir *Samuel Stanier*, 25 *l.* more
Mr. *Thomas Hollis*, Jun. 50 *l.*
Mr. *Gerard Conyers*, 50 *l.*
Mr. *Samuel Foot*, by Will, 100 *l.*
A Perſon unknown, by Mr. *Jonathan James*, 20 Guineas more
Abraham Beak, Eſq; by Will, 100 *l.*
Mr. *Edward Beecher*, by Will, 100 *l.*
Mrs. *Brereton*, by Will, 150 *l.*
Micajah Perry, Eſq; 50 *l.*
Sir *Joſeph Wolf*, by Will, 200 *l.*
Sir *Henry Furneſe*, Knt. and Baronet, by Mr. *Clay*, 25 *l.*

1712. Mr. *Joſeph Salbarton*, by Will, 50 *l.*
A Perſon unknown, by Mr. *Jonathan James*, 20 Guineas more
Mr. *Richard Chiſwel*, 200 *l.*
Sir *John Houblon*, by Will, 100 *l.*
Mr. *Thomas Lane*, 100 *l.*
Mr. *Thomas Parkhurſt*, 50 *l.*
Sir *John Collet*, by Will, 50 *l.*
Mr. *Reginald Heber*, Foreigner, 50 *l.*
Mr. *Edward Orlebar*, by Will, 40 *l.*
Sir *Henry Furneſe*, by Will, 100 *l.*
Mr. *Peter Parker*, Bookſeller, 50 *l.*

1713. A Perſon unknown, by the ſaid Mr. *Jonathan James*, 20 Guineas more
By a Perſon unknown, ſent by Mr. *Benjamin Smith*, 5 *l.*
And at ſeveral other Times as much.
Sir *Godfrey Webſter*, 50 *l.* more
Mr. *John Salmon*, by Will, 100 *l.*
Alderman *Delme*, 50 Guineas.
Mr. *John Williams*, by Will, a Freehold Houſe in *Threadneedle-ſtreet*, Yearly Income, 30 *l.*
The Lady *Frances Buckingham*, 50 *l.*
Mr. *Edmund Littlepage*, by Will, 500 *l.*
Mr. *Jonathan James*, from a Perſon unknown, 100 *l.*
Sir *Godfrey Webſter*, 50 *l.* more
Mrs. *Mary Hayes*, by Will, 50 *l.*
And among ten poor honeſt Tradeſmen, placed out of this Houſe, who well deſerved their Apprenticeſhips, 50 *l.* that is, 5 *l.* a Piece.

1714. Sir *Peter King*, Recorder of LONDON, 50 *l.*
Mr. *John Hollis*, for placing out Children Apprentices, 125 *l.* who gave five ſuch Gifts in all.
Mrs. *Priſcilla Arundel*, 150 *l.*
Mr. *Nathaniel Lacy*, by Will, 100 *l.*
Mr. *John Hollis*, for the Uſe above, 25 *l.*
Mr. *Robert Foot*, by Will, for placing out Children, 100 *l.*
Samuel Powel, Eſq; by Will, 50 *l.*
Sir *Gerard Conyers*, Knight and Alderman, 50 *l.* more
Mrs. *Eleanor Cuthbert*, by Will, 50 *l.*
Mr. *Bagſhaw*, from a Perſon unknown, 51 *l.* 10 *s.*
Mr. *Jonathan James*, from a Perſon unknown, 20 Guineas more
Mr. *Peter Ducane*, by Will 40 *l.*
Mrs. *Judith Wallinger*, 25 *l.* more
Sir *Peter Delme*, Knight and Alderman, 100 *l.* more
Mr. *John Steel*, by Will, 100 *l.*
Mr. *James Green*, by Will, 25 *l.* having given more before.
Sir *John Parſons*, Knight and Alderman, 13 *l.* 14 *s.* having given before very liberally the Perquiſites of his Mayoralty.

1715. A Perſon unknown, by Mr. *Smith*, 5 *l.* more
Mr. *Joſeph Marſhall*, by Will, 50 *l.*
Mr. *Henry Philips*, by Will, 50 *l.*
Mr. *T. S.* 50 *l.* more
Sir *Gabriel Roberts*, by Will, 50 *l.*
Mrs. *Elizabeth Goff*, by Will, 100 *l.*
Mr. *Jeffery Staines*, 25 *l.*
Mr. *John Hollis*, more, towards placing out Children Apprentices, 25 *l.*
Edward Bovey, Eſq; 500 *l.*
Mr. *Henry Ulkin*, a *Dutch* Merchant, by Will, 50 *l.*
Mrs. *Eſther Browning*, 50 *l.*
Mr. *Francis Gillow*, 250 *l.*
Mr. *John Hollis*, more, towards placing out Children Apprentices, 25 *l.*

1716. A Perſon unknown, by Mr. *Henry Cowdrey*, 50 *l.*
Thomas Hall, Eſq; 300 *l.*

	Francis Aſhton, Eſq; late Deputy Uſher of the Black Rod,	1000 *l.*
	John Hanger, Eſq; 100 *l.* more	
	Sir *Samuel Moyer*, his Widow ſent	50 *l.*
	Sir *Francis Eyles*, Knight and Alderman, by Will,	50 *l.*
	Mr. *Samuel Jackſon*, by Will,	40 *l.*
	Mr. *Cæſar Chamberlain*, by Will,	200 *l.*
	Sir *Robert Beachcroft*, Knight and Alderman, 100 *l.* more	
	Mr. *John Raymond*, by Will,	50 *l.*
	Sir *William Scawen*, Knight,	100 *l.*
	Mr. *Samuel Porter*,	100 *l.*
	Mr. *John Mead*, of *Aylesbury*, by Will,	100 *l.*
	Dr. *Daniel Williams*, by Will, between this Houſe and St. *Thomas*'s Hoſpital, an Eſtate at *Elſley* in *Cambridgeſhire*, of *per Annum*	55 *l.*
1718.	Dame *Sarah Pritchard*,	100 *l.*
	Sir *Richard Hoar*,	200 *l.*
	Samuel Shepherd, Eſq;	100 *l.*
	Sir *James Bateman*,	100 *l.*
	Sir *Robert Beachcroft*,	100 *l.*
	Sir *Peter Delme*,	50 *l.*
	Thomas Hall, Eſq;	200 *l.*

THERE are alſo other Benefactors, not to be paſſed over without honourable Mention, as Mr. *Abraham Chitty*, who gave a Tun of Logwood, and *Ralph Hartley*, half a Tun. The Company of *Apothecaries* undertook to pay the whole Charge of the Phyſick for the Children and Servants of this *Workhouſe* for three Years, from the 29th of *September*, *Anno* 1701: And Dr. *Frederick Slare*, Dr. *Richard Moreton*, Dr. *Joſhua Palmer*, and Dr. *Francis Upton*, undertook, alternately, to viſit all the ſick Children and Servants, and preſcribe ſuch Medicines for them as they from Time to Time ſhould judge moſt proper; and this *gratis*: And *Thomas Stanton*, Surgeon, to ſerve the ſaid Children and Servants in Surgery for three Years *gratis*: And add to the reſt, that *Anno* 1703, Sir *Edward Northey*, Her Majeſty's Attorney-General, and *Duncan Dee*, Eſq; offered themſelves their ſtanding Council, and *Nicholas Baker*, their Attorney, without Fee or Reward.

OF this Charitable Undertaking the Biſhop of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*, in a Sermon preached before the Governors of the Hoſpitals, on *Eaſter-Monday*, *Anno* 1702, hath theſe Words:

“I muſt not forget another publick Charity of admirable Uſe; and which for that Reaſon deſerveth the utmoſt Encouragement; I mean, the *Workhouſe*, erected for employing poor Children, and ſuch diſtreſſed Vagrant Children as are found within the City and the Liberties thereof. This by the Induſtry of the Preſidents and Governors of the Poor of the City, hath been carried ſo far, that 261 Children, of ſeveral Pariſhes, remained in the *Workhouſe* this Year; and 71 have ſince been received. Of Vagrants there remained 71, and 89 have ſince been taken in. All theſe, according to their Ages and Conditions are cloathed, and fed and inſtructed in the Principles of Religion, and in honeſt Arts and Trades. They are inured to Labour, kept cleanly, and diſpoſed to Honeſty, by Encouragement and Diſcipline. I have not Time to ſay of what wonderful Benefit theſe Places are, and may be to the Publick, if they can happily fall into the right Management of them; where the Refuſe of Mankind, they that would otherwiſe be the Bane and Scandal of the Commonwealth, are reſcued from Perdition, and made uſeful Members of it. But it is hardly poſſible for Men to be better employed than in this Work, or to be more charitable than in their Contributions towards it. And may it pleaſe Almighty GOD to enable thoſe that undertake it, to ſurmount all the Difficulties that croſs their Deſigns. They will then have (what one would wiſh to every good and publick-ſpirited Man) the Comforts of their Labours in this Life; and when that is at an End, thoſe Labours will conduct them to the Joys of that above; and that will for ever remain.

ONE of theſe Boys was already ſo well diſciplined and improved in this Houſe, in the Year 1702, that the Governors ventured to let him make a Speech to Queen *Anne*, when ſhe came into the City, which we think may not be amiſs to be here inſerted.

The SPEECH *of* JOHN TRUSTY, *aged eleven Years, a poor Boy, belonging to the* Workhouſe of the Corporation for the Poor of the City of LONDON, *to her late Majeſty Queen* ANNE, *upon her coming into the City, to dine at* Guildhall, *on* Thurſday, October *the* 29*th* 1702, *being the* Lord Mayor's Day.

“MAY it pleaſe your excellent Majeſty, To Pardon this great Preſumption in Us, poor Children, who throw ourſelves at your Royal Feet, among the reſt of your glad Subjects, that here in Crowds appear to behold your Sacred Majeſty.

“WE, Madam, have no Fathers, no Mothers, no Friends; or (which is next to none) thoſe, who, through their extreme Poverty, cannot help us: *God's Providence is our Inheritance.* All the Support we have is from the unexhauſted Charities of your loyal Citizens of LONDON, and other your good Subjects, and the pious Care of our Governors, who are now teaching our little Hands to work, and our Fingers to ſpin.

The Motto on their Badge, which they wear at their Breaſts.

“THESE Threads, Madam, are ſome of the early Fruits of our Induſtry. We are all daily employed on the Staple Manufacture of *England*, learning betimes to be uſeful to the World: And there ſeemed nothing wanting to compleat our Happineſs, but the Opportunity which this Day affords us, of being the Objects of your tender Pity and Compaſſion; one gracious Smile from your Majeſty, on this new Foundation, will make us live----- and live to call you Bleſſed.

Holding ſome Yarn in their Hands.

“AND may GOD Almighty long preſerve your Majeſty, for the Good of theſe your Kingdoms, and your Royal Conſort the Prince; ſo pray we, your little Children, and let all your People ſay, *Amen.*

THERE were diſcharged and put forth Apprentices, or to Service in good Families, in the laſt Year, 45 Children.

BURIED, 3.

REMAINING in the Houſe at *Lady-Day* 1733, 135.

OF Vagabonds, Beggars, *&c.* there were diſcharged the laſt Year, 367.

BURIED, 1.

REMAINING at *Lady-Day* 1733, 35.

OF the Children here educated ſince the Year 1701, there have been diſcharged and placed forth Apprentice to Officers of Ships, Trades, and to Service in ſeveral good Families, (beſides thoſe mentioned in the above Account) 2324; and within that Time 16088 Vagabonds, Beggars, *&c.* (among which were ſeveral notorious Impoſtors, pretending to be lame, dumb and blind) have been committed, and puniſhed with Confinement and hard Labour.

Of the Children there have died 290, and of the Vagabonds 185.

The Children and all others in this *Workhouſe*, are required to attend Divine Service, Morning and Evening, which (in a convenient Place) is there regularly and duly performed.

The preſent Treaſurer of this Houſe, who has been in that Office upwards of 30 Years, is

Samuel Webb, of *Hackney*, Eſq;

Mr. *Shrimpton*, Steward.

Mr. *Henman*, Schoolmaſter; and

Mrs. *Angel*, Matron.

Besides whom, there are three Nurſes for the Children, and a Keeper for the Vagrants.

St. *CATHARINE*'s HOSPITAL.

THERE is another Hoſpital, within the Liberties of the City of LONDON, ſtiled St. *Catharine upon the Thames*, which is ſeated a little Eaſt of the *Tower*; it had the Honour to be founded firſt by Queen *Matilda*, or *Maud*, Wife to King *Stephen*.

Dugdale, in his *Monaſt. Angl.* ſays, That *Ralph*, the Prior, with the Canons of the *Holy Trinity*, within *Aldgate*, did grant to *Maud*, Queen of *England*, Wife to King *Stephen*, a certain Parcel of Land, in the *Soken*, called *Knightenguild*, (now *Portſoken* Ward) whereon the ſaid Hoſpital of St. *Catharine* was founded, together with all the Mill there in the Shambles, in Lieu of ſix Yard Land in the Manor of *Bracching* in the County of *Hertford*.

Queen *Eleanor*, Widow to King *Henry* III. by her Charter, bearing Date, *July* 5, 1273, gave to this Hoſpital, and to *Thomas de Lechlade*, *Quem* (as are the Words of the ſaid Charter) *in eodem Hoſpitali Magiſtrum & Cuſtodem, de Conceſſu venerabilis Patris Henrici* LONDON. *Epiſcopi præfecimus*, &c. and to the Brethren, ſerving God there, and to their Succeſſors for ever, certain Lands in the Villages of *Renham* and *Herclope* in *Kent*, others in the Village of *Roed* (now *Reed*) in *Hertfordſhire*, and ſome in *Eaſt-Smithfield*, for the ſuſtaining of three Brother Prieſts, together with the Maſter of the ſaid Hoſpital, to celebrate Maſſes for the Soul of King *Henry* her Lord, for her own Soul, and the Souls of the Kings and Queens, her Predeceſſors and Succeſſors, as therein is directed; and, That every Day in the Year to the 16th of *November*, *viz.* the Day of St. *Edmund* the Archbiſhop and Confeſſor, there be given to 24 poor People (whereof ſix of them to be Scholars, who might aſſiſt the Chaplains in the Church in Divine Offices) the Sum of 12 *d.* and on the ſaid Day of St. *Edmund* the Confeſſor, *viz.* the Day of the Death of her ſaid Lord King *Henry*, there be given to a thouſand poor People, to every one of them, one Half-penny; by which Charter, ſhe reſerves Power to herſelf and the Queens of *England*, her Succeſſors, to conſtitute a Maſter, or Cuſtos of the ſaid Hoſpital, when, and as often as it ſhould happen to be void; and ordains, That the Queens of *England*, ſhould have the Right of Patronage of the ſaid Hoſpital from Time to Time for ever.

But tho' this Queen reſerved to herſelf and Succeſſors Queens of *England*, the Power to conſtitute a Maſter or Cuſtos, and the Right of Patronage of the ſaid Hoſpital, yet it appears by the Charter of King *Henry* III. whereby he confirms to the Prior and Canons of the *Holy Trinity* aforeſaid, all their Lands and Donations; that he grants and confirms to the ſaid Prior and Convent, the Guardianſhip, or Cuſtody, of this Hoſpital, as they had it by the Grant of King *Stephen* and Queen *Maud* his Wife.

Queen *Eleanor*, Wife to King *Edward* I. (a ſecond Foundreſs) appointed to be in this Hoſpital, one Maſter, three Brethren, Chaplains, and three Siſters, ten poor Women, called *Bede's Women*, (*Speed* ſays 18) and ſix poor Clerks. She gave to them the Manor of *Clarton* in *Wiltſhire*, and *Upchurch* in *Kent*.

Queen *Philippa*, Wife to King *Edward* III. *Anno* 1351, founded a Chantry here, and gave to this Hoſpital 10 *l.* in Land by the Year. It was of late Time called a Free Chapel, a College, and an Hoſpital for poor Siſters.

Thomas Beckington, Biſhop of *Bath* and *Wells*, in the Reign of King *Henry* VI. (once Maſter of this Hoſpital) gave many Veſtments to it, and 50 *s.* in Money.

John Holland, Duke of *Exeter*, by his laſt Will and Teſtament, dated *July* 16, 1447, ordered his Body to be buried in this Chapel of St. *Catharine*'s Hoſpital, at the North End of the High Altar, in a Tomb ordained for him, with *Anne* his Wife, his Siſter *Conſtance*, and *Anne* his ſecond Wife, and founded there a Chantry for four Prieſts, each of which was to have twelve Marks *per Ann.* payable out of his Manor of *Much-Gaddeſden* in the County of *Hertford*, to pray for the Souls of himſelf, his two Wives, and his Siſter, who were all there buried according to his Will, and the Monuments, (tho' foully defaced) with the Figures of himſelf, and his ſaid Wives lying on it, ſtill remain on the North Side of the upper End of the Choir.

King *Edward* III. gave Licence to *Robert de Denton*, to found an Hoſpital in the Pariſh of *Alhallows Barking*, for the Cure of mad People and an Oratory, and to endow the ſaid Hoſpital; but the ſaid *Robert*'s Mind afterwards altering, King *Richard* II. at his Requeſt, gave him Leave to beſtow the ſaid Endowment upon this Hoſpital of St. *Catharine*'s.

The Choir, which of late Years, ſaith *Stow*, was not much inferior to that of St. *Paul*'s, was diſſolved by Dr. *Wilſon*, a late Maſter there, the Brethren and Siſters remaining. This Houſe was valued, at the late general Suppreſſion, at 315 *l.* 14 *s.* 2 *d.*

Besides *Tho. de Lechlade*, *Thomas Beckington*, and Dr. *Wilſon*, Maſters of this Hoſpital abovenamed, it may not be improper to give an Account of ſuch Maſters of the ſame, as by the Help of Dr. *Hutton*'s Collections, are ſince to be met with, which are as followeth:

Walter de Redings had the Cuſtody of this Hoſpital committed to him, void by the Reſignation of *Tho. de Lechlade*, to hold during his Life.

Joh. de Sandale was Maſter of this Hoſpital in 1315, and had granted to him and his Brethren, the Convent thereof, by *John Crombwell* and *Idonea* his Wife, the Advowſon of the Church of *Winterſlow*, by Virtue of the King's Licence, dated *September* 1, the ſame Year.

Adam de Egelsfeld, the King's Chaplain, had the Cuſtody and Government of this Hoſpital given him by the King, *December* 14, 1317.

Will. de Killesby, or *Kildesby*, was Maſter of this Hoſpital *Anno* 1345.

Joh. de Hermeſthorp was Maſter of this Hoſpital, *Dec.* 26, 1368; but before this, *Anno* 1363, *May* 13, the King gave him (being then his Chaplain) the Prebendary which *John de Ble-*

bury had in the Free Chapel of St. *Stephen*, *Weſtminſter*. On the 22d of *January* following, the King gave his Prebendary of St. *Stephen*, which he reſigned, to *Richard de Ravenſore*; for ſix Days before, *viz.* *January* 16, the King gave the ſaid *John* his Preſentation to the Church of St. *Vedaſt*, LONDON; and on the 7th of *March* following, the Archdeaconry of the *Eaſt-Riding* in the Dioceſe of *York*. In 1364, *January* 24, he gave him his Letters of Preſentation to the Church of *Greyſtock* in the Dioceſe of *Carliſle*: And in *December* 24, 1366, the King gave him again the Prebendary of St. *Stephen*, which the ſaid *Ravenſore* had. He was Maſter of this Hoſpital when it was viſited by the Lord Chancellor, and others, in the 3d of *Richard* II. *Anno* 1380, and perhaps he is the ſame *Joh. de Hermeſthorp*, who was Prebend of *Weſt Thurrock* in *Eſſex*, in the Collegiate Church of *Haſtings*, and preſented to that Vicarage in 1409. *John Preſton* was made Maſter in the Year 1511.

THE Maſters of this Hoſpital have, in old Times, been of the Clergy, and ſo the Foundation ſeems to require; but the conſiderable Benefit accruing to the Maſters, hath made it deſired and ſought for by Perſons of Quality of the Laity, and ſuch have of late Times enjoyed it.

SIR *James Butler*, who was Maſter in the Reign of King *William* III. made an Addition to the Building, which has this Inſcription on it.

> *Theſe new Houſes for a Siſter, and ſix Bedes Women were builded by Sir* James Butler, *Maſter of St.* Katherines, *at his own Coſt and Charges in the Yeare of our Lord 1695.*

THE preſent Maſter is the Honourable *George Berkeley*, Eſq;

SUTTON's HOSPITAL,

COMMONLY CALLED

The CHARTER-HOUSE.

The Original of the Carthuſian Monks.

THIS Hoſpital is ſituated near St. *John*'s-*Street*, a little without *Smithfield-Bars*: It is corruptly called *Charter-Houſe*, from *Chartreuſe*, having been a Monaſtery of *Carthuſian* Monks; and it may not be improper, in this Place, to ſay ſomething of that Order, concerning the Original of which it is related, That one *Bruno*, born at *Cologne*, of an antient and worthy Family, by his ſtudious Life and ſucceſsful Endeavours obtained ſo great Reputation among learned Men, that he was prevailed upon to viſit *France*, where he was choſen Philoſophy Profeſſor, and converted to his Religion, by a dreadful Prodigy, which happened in the Church of *Notre-Dame* at *Paris*. Whilſt he was preſent at the Funeral Solemnities of one of his dear Friends, whoſe Name was *Diocre*, a Man, as far as mortal Eye could diſcern, of a fair and untainted Reputation, when they came to repeat thoſe Words of the Office for the Dead, *Reſponde mihi*, the Corpſe began to move, and raiſe itſelf upon the Bier, and was heard at ſeveral Diſtances of Time to utter theſe lamentable Words:

> *I am arraigned at the Bar of GOD's Juſtice: My final Sentence is already paſt; and I am condemned to eternal Torments.*

THIS did (among others) ſo terrify *Bruno*, who was there preſent, that prevailing with ſix of his familiar Friends (whereof two were Laicks) to bid the World adieu; they ſet forward, and came to *Hugh* Biſhop of *Grenoble*, in *France*, who beſtowed on them a Place in the ſteep Mountains, called *Chartreuſe*, or *Carthuſia* in *Dauphine*, which gave Name to this famous Order, which *S. Bruno* founded there, where, tho' it be a moſt diſmal ſolitary Place, yet they began to inhabit about the Nativity of St. *John Baptiſt*, *Anno* 1084, or 1086.

BUT it is a Subject of Debate among the learned *Roman* Catholicks, whether the aforeſaid Prodigy was the Occaſion of *Bruno*'s Retreat, as you may ſee in the Hiſtorical Dictionary, publiſhed by Mr. *Collier*, where we are likewiſe told, that *Bruno* was canoniz'd for a Saint, by Pope *Leo* X. *Ann.* 1514.

HOWEVER, This is certain, That *Bruno* founded this Order about the Time, and at the Place above-mentioned, to which Family the ſaid Biſhop *Hugh*, not long after, join'd himſelf.

THEN they built themſelves a Church, or rather a Monaſtery, upon the ſteepeſt Part of the Hill, which is now called *B. Maria de Caſalibus*, and alſo little Cells at a Fountain, which to this Day is called *Bruno*'s Fountain, not far diſtant from the Church, but one ſeparated from the other, that the one might not diſquiet the Peace of the other: And in every one of theſe Cells two Brethren dwelt together, and like, the old *Egyptian* Monks, gave themſelves to Silence, Prayers, and Reading, and at certain Hours, they laboured with their Hands, eſpecially in Writing Books, as well as to provide for their Wants, as alſo that they might not give any Occaſion of ſlandering their Order, to ſuch as ſought for ſuch an Occaſion, as if they did beſtow no Pains for the Church of GOD, but laboured only for their own Ends.

AMONGST all the Monks, theſe obſerve the ſtricteſt Rule; for firſt their Inward Garment, is of Hair Cloth, their Outward is Black, and under it a white Robe; and a Cowl is the Cover of their Head. They never eat Fleſh all their Life long, not in their greateſt Weakneſs or Sickneſs; ſo that if any one will feed on Fleſh, he muſt not remain in their Cloiſter with the reſt any longer. They never buy any Fiſh, but if they be given they receive them: They uſe Bread made of Bran, and Wine allayed with Water. Many other Rules they have, which may be ſeen in *Hoſpinian*, *ut ſupra*. They propoſed to follow the Rule of St. *Bennet*, adding thereto ſeveral other great Auſterities.

Alexander III. confirmed their Order about the Year 1178 (ſome ſay 1174). At firſt they vow'd Poverty, but afterwards, and at this Day, they are equal to the greateſt Princes for Riches.

THEY came firſt into *England* about the Year 1180, and were then ſeated at *Witham* near *Bath* in *Somerſetſhire*.

The old Carthuſian Monaſtery.

THE diſſolved Monaſtery was founded by Sir *Walter de Manny*, Knight, a Stranger born, Lord of the Town of *Manny*, in the Dioceſe of *Cambray*, who for Service done to King *Edward* III. was made Knight of the Garter.

THIS Houſe he founded upon Occaſion of a great Peſtilence, which ſpread over all *England*, ſo waſting the People, that ſcarce a tenth Perſon was left alive, and Church-Yards were not ſufficient to receive the Dead, but Men were forced to chuſe certain Fields for Burials; whereupon *Ralph Stratford*, Biſhop of LONDON, *Anno* 1348, bought a Piece of Ground, called *No Man's Land*, which he incloſed with a Brick Wall, and dedicated it for the Burial of the Dead, and built thereupon a Chapel, which *Stow* tells us, was in his Time made a Dwelling-Houſe, and the Burial Plat was a Garden, called by the Name of *Pardon Church-Yard*.

ABOUT this Time the ſaid Sir *Walter de Manny* purchaſed a Piece of Ground adjoining to the ſaid *No Man's Land*, near St. *John*'s-*Street*, called *Spittle Croft*, without the Bars in *Weſt-Smithfield*, of the Maſter and Brethren of St. *Bartholomew*'s-*Spittle*, containing 13 Acres and a Rod, cauſed the ſame to be incloſed for Burials, and conſecrated by the ſaid *Ralph Stratford*, Biſhop of **LONDON**, in which Place, in that Year, were more than 50,000 Perſons buried, as is affirmed by the King's Charter, and this following Inſcription, which *Stow* ſays he read upon a Stone Croſs, ſome Time ſtanding in the ſame Church-Yard,

Anno Dom. MCCCXLIX.

Regnante magna Peſtilentia Conſecratum fuit hoc Cœmeterium, in quo, et infra Septa præſentis Monaſterii, ſepulta fuerunt Mortuorum Corpora plus quam Quinquaginta Millia; præter alia multa abhinc uſque ad præſens, Quorum Animabus propitietur Deus. Amen.

In Conſideration of the Number of Chriſtian People here buried, Sir *Walter* cauſed firſt a Chapel to be here built, where, for the Space of 23 Years, Offerings were made, and Maſſes ſaid for the Souls of ſo many Chriſtians departed; and it is to be noted, that above 100,000 Bodies of Chriſtian People, had, in that Church-Yard, been buried; for the ſaid Knight purchaſed that Place for the Burial of People, Travellers, and others that ſhould chance to die thereabouts.

BUT in the Year 1371, the ſaid Sir *Walter de Manny*, founded here a Houſe of *Carthuſian* Monks, which he built in Honour of *the Salutation of the Mother of* GOD, as may be ſeen at large in King *Edward* III. Letters Patent, and in the Bull of Pope *Urbin* V. by which Bull it appears, that Sir *Walter de Manny* firſt intended here only a College of 12 Chaplains, whereof one was to preſide, but afterwards, as it is therein expreſſed, “ *Bonæ Memoriæ* Michael, *Epi-* “ *ſcopus Londinenſis, & idem Miles, prædicto* “ *Collegio nondum inſtituto conventum duplicem* “ *Monachorum Ordinis* Cartuſienſis *in loco præ-* “ *dicto (mutato Propoſito dicti Militis) funda-* “ *verunt.*” Here it is to be noted, that this Bull, which was obtained of the Pope, at the Petition of the Prior and Convent of this Houſe, for the uniting ſome Eccleſiaſtical Benefices to it, to the Value of 200 *l. per Ann.* bore Date at *Rome* on the Day before the *Ides* of *December*, in the firſt Year of his Pontificate, which was in the Year 1362: So that tho' it be generally ſaid by *Stow*, and others, that have written of this Houſe, that it was founded by Sir *Walter de Manny*, in the Year 1371, it appears plainly by the ſaid Bull, that this Houſe of *Carthuſians*, was founded by Sir *Walter de Manny*, and *Michael* (*de Northburg*) Biſhop of **LONDON**, and not by the ſaid *Walter* alone; and that it was founded, and a Prior and Convent there ſettled before the Date of the ſaid Bull, which muſt be in, or before, the Year 1362, tho' the Letters Patent above-mention'd of *Edward* III. whereby he granted Licence to the ſaid Sir *Walter de Manny*, to found this Houſe of *Carthuſian* Monks, and to give and aſſign to the Prior and Monks there, 20 Acres of Land, *&c.* together with the Chapel and other Houſes built upon the ſame, bear Date in the 45th Year of his Reign on the 6th of *February*, which was in the Year 1371, from whence they have dated the Foundation of this Houſe.

Sir *Walter de Manny*, (who had Summons to Parliament, among the Barons of this Realm, from the 21ſt of *Edward* III. 'till the 44th of that King's Reign incluſive) by his Teſtament, bearing Date at **LONDON**, upon St. *Andrew*'s Day, *Anno.* 1371. bequeathed his Body to be buried in the Midſt of the Choir of the *Carthuſians*, near *Weſt-Smithfield*, and ordained, That a Tomb of Alabaſter, with his Image, as a Knight, and his Arms thereon, ſhould be made for him like that of Sir *John Beauchamp*, in the Cathedral of St. *Paul's*, **LONDON**, as a Remembrance of him, and that Men might pray for his Soul; and (among other Legacies in his ſaid Will) he appointed an old Debt, which, the King owed him, by Bills of his Wardrobe, to be given to the Prior and Monks of this Houſe, if it could be had: And whereas there was due to him from the Prince, from the Time he had been Prince of *Wales*, the Sum of 100 Marks *per Ann.* for his Salary, as Governor of *Hardelagh-Caſtle*, he bequeathed the one Half thereof to the ſaid Prior and Monks of the Charter-Houſe, and departing this Life upon the *Thurſday* following the Feaſt of St. *Hillary*, in the 46th of *Edward* III. 1371, was buried here in his own Church, much lamented, (ſaith *Weaver*) by the King, the Nobility and Commons of *England*, and his Obſequies were performed with great Solemnity (notwithſtanding by his Will he had ordered his Burial to be without Pomp) King *Edward* III. himſelf and all his Children, with the greateſt Prelates, and Lord Barons of *England*, being preſent.

THIS Religious Houſe was ſuppeſſed in the Reign of King *Henry* VIII. at which Time it was valued at 642 *l.* 4 *d.* Half-penny *per Ann. Dugd.* 736 *l.* 2. *s.* 7 *d.* (*Speed.*)

THUS much for the old Foundation: Next to the preſent Hoſpital. After the Diſſolution of Abbies, *&c.* in the Reign of *Henry* VIII. this Monaſtery, and *Duke's-Place*, being given by the King to Sir *Thomas Audley*, the then Speaker of Parliament, he gave this Houſe, *&c.* in Marriage with his Daughter *Margaret*, unto *Thomas* Duke of *Norfolk*, from whom it deſcended to *Thomas* Earl of *Suffolk*, and was afterwards called *Howard-Houſe*, by which Name it was purchaſed of the Earl of *Suffolk*, by *Thomas Sutton*, Eſq; where he founded this Hoſpital. It conſiſted of four or five Courts, a Wilderneſs, Gardens, Orchards, and Walks, *&c.* This Hoſpital was firſt founded by Act of Parliament, for erecting and endowing an Hoſpital at *Hallingbury Bouchers* in the County of *Eſſex*, *March* 10, 1609, by the Name of *The Hoſpital of King* James, founded at *Hallingbury* in the County of *Eſſex*, at the humble Petition, and at the only Coſt and Charge of *Thomas Sutton*, Eſq;

Purchaſed by Thomas Sutton, *Eſq;*

BUT Mr. *Sutton* altering his Mind, as to the Situation, he founded the ſame at *Howard-Houſe*, as is aforeſaid, for which Alteration he had the King's Letters Patent, dated *June* 1611, and for which Houſe, *&c.* he paid down 13000 *l.* *May* the 9th 1611; and this Charter of King *James* was confirmed by an Act of Parliament in the 3d of King *Charles* I.

THE principal Heads of the ſaid Patent for erecting *Sutton*'s Hoſpital, were as follow:

GOVERNORS were incorporated with full Authority to Purchaſe, Receive, *&c.* There were 16 Governors in all, appointed by Name, and upon the Death of any, the ſaid Mr. *Sutton* to name others for his Life, to keep up the Number, and afterward the new Governors to be (as any Vacancy happens) nominated by the Majority of the Governors then living.

THE Maſter of the Charter-Houſe to be one of the Governors, who were to have a Common Seal.

THEY were not to let longer Leaſes than for 21 Years, nor to transfer the Land ſettled for this Purpoſe, to any other Uſe.

THE Election of a new Governor is to be within two Months after a Vacancy; or, in Default, the King to appoint a Governor.

The Number of the old Gentlemen and Boys to increaſe, according to the Increaſe of the Revenues.

The Governors are empowered to make Statutes under the Common Seal, and to viſit or diſplace the Maſter, or any Officer of the Houſe; but the Miniſters are freed from the Viſitation of the Ordinary of the Dioceſe.

There are theſe Eccleſiaſtical Preferments in the Gift of the Governors of this Hoſpital:

Charter-Houſe,
Balſham,
Caſtle Camp,
Horſheath,
Hallingbury,
Dunsby,
South-Minſter;
Cold Norton, and
Little Wigborow.

But by the Letters Patent, the Governors are charged to beſtow the ſame upon thoſe Scholars only who have been bred in this Houſe.

This Noble Founder lived not long to ſee the Hoſpital in all Things ſettled, but in 1614, *October* 3, (being 3 Years after Mr. *Sutton*'s Death) it was opened by the Executors, when the Gentlemen, Scholars, and others enter'd this Houſe: And *Anno* 1627, theſe Orders were made at an Aſſembly *June* 21, ſigned by King *Charles* the Firſt's own Hand.

The Hoſpital of King *James*, founded in the Charter-Houſe in the County of *Middleſex*, at the humble Petition and only Coſt and Charges of *Thomas Sutton*, Eſq; ſhall be the Stile to be inviolably obſerved and expreſſed, in the ſame formal Words, upon all Evidences, Conveyances, Leaſes, and Writings of Records.

There ſhall be an Anniverſary Commemoration of the Founder, kept every 12th of *December*, with ſolemn Service, a Sermon, and ſuch Increaſe of Commons, as we allow upon other Feſtival Days by our Eſtabliſhment.

The Governors jointly taken, make the Head of this Body Corporate; the poor Brothers and Scholars, and ſuch others as are mentioned only in the King's Letters Patent, ſhall be ſtiled Members of the Foundation, and ſhall be choſen within two Months after a Vacancy, according to the expreſs Words of the Letters Patent.

All other Officers of the Revenue, or Houſhold, not particularly mentioned in the Letters Patent, ſhall be reputed and taken as Members of arbitrary Election; and it ſhall be in the Governors Power to make their Number more or leſs, and to chooſe ſooner or later, as to their Wiſdom ſhall ſeem beſt for the good of the Hoſpital.

No Member of the Foundation, or of arbitrary Election, ſhall be a married Man, either at the Time of his Admiſſion, or after, upon Penalty of being deprived of his Place; but there is an Exception for the then preſent Phyſician, Receiver, and Auditor.

The improper Titles for an Hoſpital, of Attorney-General, Surveyor-General, Steward of the Houſhold, ſhall be aboliſhed.

All poſſible Diligence ſhall be uſed to obtain, the next Seſſions, an Act of Parliament for Confirmation of the Foundation.

The Common Seal ſhall be kept in the Evidence-houſe, under four Keys; the Maſter of the Houſe always to keep one.

The Statutes and Ordinances of the Hoſpital, under the Common Seal, ſhall be twice engroſſed; the Originals to be kept in the Evidence-houſe, the other in the Cuſtody of the Maſter, to be brought to the Table at every Aſſembly.

The Maſter ſhall always keep one of the Keys of the Evidence-houſe, and no Writing to be delivered to the Sollicitor, but with a Note of Particulars, regiſter'd in a Book under the Maſter's Hand, and a Note taken under his Hand, that he receives them, for the Re-delivery.

A true Copy of the Deeds, Evidences, Survey, Leaſes, Orders, and other Writings, touching the Hoſpital Lands, ſhall be fairly written in a Parchment Ledger.

An Iron Cheſt ſhall be in the Receiver's Cuſtody, for the keeping of the Hoſpital Revenues, whereby he ſhall give an Account, Quarterly, to the Maſter, and another, with three ſeveral Locks and Keys, (two to be kept by the Maſter and Receiver, and the third by whom the Governors pleaſe) to be in the Evidence-houſe, for keeping the Surplus remaining at the Year's End, whereof the Receiver ſhall be Accountant, by a fair Declaration engroſſed in Parchment by the Auditor, and ſigned with their three Hands, and then ſafely laid up in the Evidence-houſe.

Two other Copies of the ſaid Declaration, ſigned by the Maſter, Receiver, and Auditor, whereof the Auditor ſhall keep one, to juſtify the Account, the Receiver another, for his full Diſcharge.

In Caſe of Plague, the Maſter, with Conſent of four or more Governors, ſhall diſſolve the Houſe, the Officers, Servants, and poor Brothers ſhall be diſmiſſed for a Time not exceeding half a Year, with their full Allowance for Diet and Wages, paid in Hand, and the Impotent ſhall be left under Care of the Manciple, with two elder Grooms, and three old Women: And ſuch Scholars as have able Friends, ſhall be ſent to them, and thoſe that have none, ſhall be ſent out, and all at the Charge of the Hoſpital: For all which Diſburſements, the Receiver ſhall impreſs Money to the Manciple, by Warrant from the Maſter under his Hand.

The Hoſpital ſhall be ſufficiently furniſh'd with Buckets, Fire-hooks, Ladders, Ropes, and other Neceſſaries againſt Fire.

What other Order ſoever the major Part of the Governors ſhall make at an Aſſembly for the Good of the Hoſpital, and ſign them with their own Hands in the Aſſembly Book, ſhall ſtand in as full Force and Power, as if they had been inſerted with theſe, and ratified with the Common Seal.

All other Things ordered and enacted by the King's Letters Patent, for the Confirmation of this Hoſpital, as alſo all other Orders and Decrees of this Inſtrument, ratified by their Common Seal, ſhall be inevitably kept and obſerved.

As to their Aſſemblies and Committees there are ſeveral Orders; as,

That there ſhall be two Aſſemblies certain in the Year; one in *December*, to take the Year's Accompt, view the State of the Hoſpital, and determine other Buſineſs occurring: The other in *June*, or *July*, to diſpoſe of the Scholars to the Univerſity, or Trades, make Elections of them, *&c.*

Thoſe Orders, *&c.* ſhall only be in Force, which are made by the major Part of the Governors, and all Elections of ſuch as this Hoſpital conſiſts of, be in the Power of ſuch Governors only; but they ſhall not elect above 18 poor Men, or 18 poor Scholars, at one Aſſembly.

All Officers are there only *Durante bene placito*.

The poor Men and Scholars muſt be admitted in due Order, and not come over one another's Head.

The Orders and Conſtitutions of every Aſſembly ſhall be engroſſed in the Aſſembly Book by the Regiſter, and ſigned by the Governors preſent, within 40 Days.

THERE may be occaſional Aſſemblies, as, upon the Death of a Governor, Vacancy of a Living, *&c.*

A Committee of five, at the leaſt, ſhall be choſen at the Aſſembly in *December*, for the whole Year, and they viſit the School between *Eaſter* and *Midſummer*, &c.

The MASTER

Is to be a grave, diſcreet Perſon, unmarried, aged about 40 Years; one that ſhall neither have nor accept any Preferment, either in Church or State, whereby he may be drawn from his Reſidence and Care of the Hoſpital.

HE has the Oeconomical Government of the Houſe, during the Governor's Pleaſure; and Power to ſet a Fine or Mulct on any Officer, not exceeding a Fortnight's Commons, and the poor Brothers at 4 *s.* 4 *d.* or 8 *s.* 8 *d.* he may fine as they deſerve. He has been uſually a Layman.

ALL other inferior Servants the Maſter has Power to put in or out.

HE ſhall not increaſe or leſſen the Diets, Stipends, Fees, or Wages in the Houſe or School.

IT is required, that the Preacher be Maſter of Arts ſeven Years, aged about 30, and to have been four Years a Preaching Miniſter.

HE is to take Care that the poor Brothers, Boys and Servants, frequent the Prayers, Sermon, and Holy Sacrament: And the Maſter and Preacher have Superintendency over the Chapel Clerk, Organiſt and Sexton, to ſee that each perform the Duties of his Place.

THE Phyſician to have 20 *l.* *per Ann.* To chooſe his own Apothecary, and his Bills for Phyſick not to exceed 20 *l.* but 'tis at the Governors Choice, whether there ſhall be a Phyſician certain or occaſional.

THE Regiſter ſhall be of a good Converſation, well practiſed in Law Cauſes, a good Penman, ready to do what the Governors or Maſter ſhall put him upon.

HIS Buſineſs is to ſit on all Aſſemblies, to Regiſter their Orders and Decrees in the Aſſembly Book. To draw and make ready for the Common Seal all Patents and Leaſes, and Enroll them in the Book of Entries. To wait on the Governors for their Signing any Inſtrument. To attend the Hoſpital-Counſel, and take their Directions.

THE Receiver's Buſineſs is firſt to give good Security by ten ſeveral Bonds of 200 *l.* each, himſelf, and two ſufficient Sureties, to ſtand in every Bond to the Governors, for the faithful Execution of his Office; and ſhall deliver out no Money, unleſs to the Manciple for Diet, without Order and Warrant from the Maſter.

HE ſhall, by Virtue of proper Letters of Attorney, make publick Demand of Rents due to the Hoſpital, that ſuch farther Courſe may be taken as ſhall ſeem good to the Governors.

AT *Michaelmas* Yearly, when his Accompts are given up, he ſhall have 200 *l.* impreſſed to him by the Maſter, out of the Surplus Money remaining that Year, or out of the Houſe-Stock, which ſhall be for Expence for Diet, and other Charges, till *Michaelmas* Rents come in; repaying the ſaid Money into the Iron Cheſt of the Hoſpital Stock, at, or before, the End of *November* then next enſuing.

THE Manciple is the laſt Officer obſervable of the Houſe: He gives 100 *l.* Security for the due Diſcharge of all Money impreſſed unto him by the Receiver, upon the Maſter's Warrant, for the Affairs of the Hoſpital.

HE is to attend his Service in the Kitchen, till all the Tables be ſerved and taken away; and then to take his Meals with the Inferior Officers and Grooms.

HE muſt keep a Book of the weekly Expence in Diet, carry it to the Auditor to be examined; and within four Days after the Expiration of the Week, he ſhall bring it to the Maſter, to have it peruſed and ſigned.

HE muſt diſburſe no Money, except for Diet, without the Maſter's Warrant, nor buy any Proviſions but with ready Money.

HE muſt take an Inventory twice every Year, of all the Goods, Moveables, and Utenſils, throughout the Hoſpital, and give Account thereof to the Maſter, that he may lay the Loſs to every Perſon to whom it was intruſted; ſatisfying the Houſe out of their Wages, at his Diſcretion.

BESIDES the aboveſaid Officers of the Houſe, there are theſe following:

OFFICERS *of the Revenue.*

STEWARDS of the Courts ſhall bring, or ſend into the Hoſpital, within three Months after the Court holden, the Roll thereof fair written in Parchment, with the Fine ſet down in the Margin, and ſigned with his own Hand; and ſhall deliver the Tenant his Copy within forty Days after the Court holden. The Steward ſhall take no more than 5 *s.* for his Copy, and entering it into the Roll; unleſs it expreſs Uſes made over by Will, in which Caſes his Fee ſhall be 10 *s.*

AUDITORS ſhall Quarterly examine the Receiver's Book of Receipts, and Diſburſements, and ſee if the one agree with the Rental, and the other with the Maſter's Warrants, upon Proof whereof, under his Hand, the Book ſhall be ſigned by the Maſter.

HE muſt Weekly examine the Manciple's Books of Diſburſements, for Diet, *&c.* to ſee if the one agree with the Eſtabliſhment, and the other be done by Warrant, and to approve them under his Hand, before they be ſigned by the Maſter.

UPON balancing all Accompts of Receipts and Diſburſements at the Year's End, he ſhall draw the Declaration injoyned by the Governors, that ſo in the Aſſembly in *December*, a yearly View may be taken of the State of the Hoſpital.

NO Bailiff ſhall be choſen of any Manor, unleſs he dwell within five Miles diſtant, at fartheſt.

THEY ſhall put in Bond of 200 *l.* a-piece, with two Sureties for paying in the Money, by them levied, for Free-Rents, or Profits of the Courts, and ſhall not meddle with the Receipt of any Farm Rents, upon Forfeiture of their Bond.

ALL Bailiffs ſhall bring in all Free and Cuſtomary Rents, within 40 Days after the Quarter-Day; and all Profits and Perquiſites of Courts, within 40 Days after the Day aſſigned by the Steward for the Payment thereof.

A LIST of the firſt Governors appointed by Mr. Sutton, *and confirmed by Act of Parliament.*

Richard, then Archbiſhop of Canterbury, and the ſucceeding Archbiſhops of Canterbury.
Thomas, Ld. Elleſmere, Lord Chancellor of England, and the ſucceeding Lord Chancellors, or Keepers.
Robert, Earl of Saliſbury, Lord High Treaſurer of England, and his Succeſſors in that Office.
The Reverend Father in GOD, Launcelot, Biſhop of Ely, and his Succeſſors.
Richard, Biſhop of Rocheſter, and Dean of Weſtminſter, and his Succeſſors.
Sir Thomas Forſter, Knight, Juſtice of the Common-Pleas.
Sir Henry Hobart, Attorney-General.
Dr. John Overal, Dean of St. Paul's, and his Succeſſors Deans thereof.

Henry Thurnby, Eſq; Maſter in Chancery.
Thomas Forteſcue, Eſq;
Thomas Paget, Eſq;
Geoffery Nightingale, Eſq;
Richard Sutton, Eſq;
John Lawes, and
Thomas Brown, Gent.

The preſent GOVERNORS *are,*

The KING.
William Archbiſhop of Canterbury.
Peter Lord King, Lord Chancellor.
Charles Duke of Somerſet.
Thomas Holles, Duke of Newcaſtle.
James Duke of Chandos.
Lionel-Cranfield, Duke of Dorſet.
Richard Earl of Scarborough.
William Earl of Dartmouth.
Spencer Earl of Wilmington.
The Right Hon. Sir Robert Walpole, firſt Lord of the Treaſury.
Sir Philip York, Attorney-General.
Dr. King, Maſter.

A LIST of the Chief Officers of this Hoſpital, ſince the Foundation to the preſent Time.

MASTERS.

1. John Hutton, Clerk.
2. Mr. Andrew Pern.
3. Peter Hooker, Clerk.
4. Francis Beaumont, Eſq;
5. Sir Robert Dallington.
6. George Gerrard, Eſq;
7. Edward Creſſet, Eſq;
8. Sir Ralph Sidenham.
9. Matthew Clifford, Eſq;
10. Mr. Arskine.
11. Dr. Thomas Burnet.
12. Dr. John King.

PREACHERS.

1. Mr. Harſnet.
2. Mr. Parker.
3. Mr. Ford.
4. Mr. Burrel.
5. Mr. Middleton.
6. Mr. Thoughtevil.
7. Mr. Foxley.
8. Mr. Clark.
9. Mr. Aderley.
10. Mr. Griffith.
11. Dr. Thirſcroſs.
12. Dr. Patrick.
13. Dr. John King, the preſent Maſter.
14. Mr. Phillip Bearcroft.

PHYSICIANS.

1. Mr. Thomas Barker.
2. Dr. Barker, his Son.
3. Dr. Wright.
4. Dr. Bates.
5. Dr. Beavoir.
6. Dr. Caſtel.
7. Dr. Walter Needham.
8. Dr. Goodall.
9. Dr. Hall.

REGISTERS.

1. Mr. Thomas Heyward.
2. Mr. Samuel Martyn.
3. Mr. John Yeomans.
4. Mr. Brent.
5. Edward Creſſet, Eſq; afterwards Maſter.
6. Mr. John Holland.
7. Mr. William Taylour.
8. Mr. William Maſſey.
9. Henry Spelman, Eſq;
10. Mr. Lightfoot.
11. Mr. William Hempſon.

RECEIVERS.

1. Mr. Smith.
2. Mr. Lewis.
3. Mr. Clark.
4. Mr. Hill.
5. Mr. Lawſon.
6. Sir John Payn.
7. Robert Payn, Eſq;
8. Mr. Ambroſe Eyre.

AUDITORS.

1. Mr. John Wotton.
2. Mr. Henry Wotton.
3. Mr. Henry Playford.
4. Mr. Richard Spour.

Chief SCHOOL-MASTERS.

1. Mr. Nicholas Grey.
2. Mr. Robert Grey, his Brother.
3. Mr. William Middleton.
4. Mr. Rob. Brooks.
5. Mr. Samuel Wilſon.
6. Mr. John Bouchee.
7. Mr. Norris Wood.
8. Mr. Thomas Watſon.
9. Dr. Walker.
10. Mr. Andrew Tooke.
11. Mr. Hotchkis.

BESIDES theſe there are the following Officers, *viz.*

Mr. John Nichols, Reader.
Mr. Preſcot, Uſher.
Mr. Love, Organiſt.
Mr. Bamber, Surgeon.
Mr. Markham, Apothecary.
Mrs. Elizabeth Cole, Matron.

POOR BROTHERS.

THIS extraordinary Charity was given for the Maintenance of ſuch old Men (not to exceed 80 in Number) as are qualified within the Intention of the King's Letters Patents of the Foundation, *i. e.* Gentemen, by Deſcent, and in Poverty, Soldiers that have borne Arms by Sea or Land, Merchants decayed by Pyracy, or Shipwreck, or Servants in Houſhold to the King's or Queen's Majeſty, and to be 50 Years of Age, or upward at their Admiſſion, except thoſe maimed in the Wars, by Sea or Land, who ſhall be capable of being admitted at 40 Years old, but none ſhall be admitted whoſe Body is tainted by any leprous, unclean, or infectious Diſeaſe; nor ſhall any be in as a poor Brother, who at, or after his Admittance ſhall have an Eſtate in Value, worth 200 *l.* or coming in, *Viis & Modis*, to the Value of 24 *l. per Ann.* during his Life.

Orders for this Hoſpital.

ORDERS have been made by the Governors at ſeveral Times ſince the ſaid Hoſpital's firſt Foundation, and yet continuing in Force; to be obſerved by the poor Men, Penſioners and Brothers. As namely,

NO Man to be admitted, unleſs he ſhall appear to be clean and ſound of Body.

NOT to wear long Hair, or any Weapon within the ſaid Houſe.

IF any fall Sick, and cannot come into the Hall, to have his Part in Diet in his Chamber, or his weekly Allowance in Money.

THE Maſter of the Hoſpital, and every Officer, poor Man and Member, to take their Diet in the Dining-Halls, appointed for that Purpoſe, unleſs in Time of Sickneſs.

NO Officer, Penſioner, or Member to ſend or carry away Bread, Beer, or Meat from their Tables; but what remains to be beſtowed upon poor Men and Women that do Service in the Hoſpital.

ONE of the poor Men in their ſeveral Turns, and the Maſter-Cook, to go weekly to the Market with the Steward or his Man, to buy Proviſion of Fleſh and Fiſh for the Diet of the Hoſpital: To ſee it be good and ſweet; and ready Money paid for it.

The Maſter and all the Members to take their Dinner and Supper in the common Hall, and not in their Chambers. None to ſit down before Grace be ſaid, and the Maſter and Chief Officers ſet; nor to ariſe before Grace be ſaid.

All the poor Brethren and other Inferior Officers to give dutiful Reverence to the Maſter of the Hoſpital, whenſoever they ſhall happen to be in his Preſence; and when he ſhall ſpeak to any of them, or they to him, to be uncovered.

None to give or receive any evil, reviling or railing Speeches of him before his Face, or behind his Back; and to be obedient to him in his lawful Commands and Injunctions.

To be diligent in frequenting the Chapel twice a Day, and there to behave themſelves reverently; and to receive the Holy Communion thrice every Year, *viz.* at *Chriſtmas*, *Eaſter* and *Whitſuntide*.

None to draw any Weapon in the ſaid Hoſpital, to the Intent to hurt any Member, or to ſtrike in Anger any of the Houſe; or be convicted of any Crime puniſhable by the Laws of the Realm, upon Pain to be removed out of the Houſe.

None to intermeddle with any Buſineſs touching the Affairs of the Hoſpital, but to attend only to the Service of God, and take thankfully what is provided for them, without muttering, murmuring or grudging. None to wear any Weapon, long Hair, colour'd Boots, Spurs or coloured Shoes, Feathers in their Hats, or any Ruffian-like or unſeemly Apparel, but ſuch as becomes Hoſpital-Men to wear.

None to lodge abroad out of his ordinary Lodging, or ſuffer any Stranger to lodge in any of their Lodgings.

Not to haunt Houſes ſuſpected of Incontinency, Gaming-Houſes, common bowling Allies, Taverns, Alehouſes, by Day or Night, &c. neither to uſe Swearing, or taking God's holy Name in vain, nor railing at his Fellow Brethren, nor to be given to Drunkenneſs, or other notorious Vice.

None to go to any Tavern or Alehouſe with his Livery-Gown on his Back; nor to have Leave to paſs the Seas upon what Pretence ſoever, but by Petition to the Governors; nor to go into the Country to viſit their Friends, or on other Buſineſs, without the Maſter's Leave, and that but for two Months at fartheſt.

None to paſs the Out-Gate of the Hoſpital in their Livery-Gowns, upon Pain of a Month's Commons out of his Quarter's Wages.

Not to undertake the following of other Mens Cauſes and Suits; nor to procure Moleſtation or Troubles to the King's Subjects.

Whensoever any Penſioner, or poor Man ſhall, with, or without Leave, go into the Country, or be abſent, or ſhall lie in or about LONDON, *Weſtminſter*, or elſewhere, he ſhall have no Allowance at all in Money or otherwiſe, for his Commons during any ſuch Time.

Nor be ſuffered to be out of Commons; but to take and eat his Commons in the common Dining-Hall, according to the Orders of the Houſe.

There are other Orders, which the poor Brothers may at any Time peruſe in a Book in the Veſtry.

Eighty poor Men in the Charter-Houſe

The antient poor Men which this Houſe doth maintain, are 80 in Number; and they are choſen by each particular Governor, every one, in their Order, taking his Turn to put in his poor Man: The Sovereign only putteth in two, the reſt one a-piece in their reſpective Turns, as Places happen to be vacant: And this they do by a Warrant, ſent to the Maſter and Regiſter of the Houſe, under a Form thus ſuperſcribed: *To my Loving Friends, the Maſter and Regiſter of* Sutton's *Hoſpital.*

From 1614, to 1676, there had been admitted 554 poor Men, and there alſo ended their Days. By which it was computed, that out of 80 aged Men, there died but nine in a Year. Whence an Obſervation was made of the Healthfulneſs and Sweetneſs of the Place. To which another Obſervation may be made, of the Advantage of a regular, temperate Courſe for Length of Days.

For the Uſe of the Members of this Hoſpital, there are prepared very pious and well compoſed Prayers upon ſeveral Occaſions, ſuited for the private Devotion of the antient Gentlemen in this Houſe; as, upon their Admiſſion; on the Founder's Day; upon the Deceaſe of a Penſioner; in the Morning before he ſtirs abroad; in the Evening; a Prayer before the Sacrament; another after receiving; in Time of Sickneſs; and a Prayer to be ſaid by a young Scholar of the Houſe.

Of the School, we have treated in the laſt Chapter, but ſhall here add the Manner of getting the Children into it, which is thus; The Governors at an Aſſembly make a Liſt, and nominate a Lad, each of them, who being approved of, 'is certain to come into the Place, though it ſhould not fall till after the Death of the Governor who names him: And until the former Nomination and Warrant is ſerved, no other can have any Claim.

The Houſe loſt near 8000 *l.* in the Time of *Beaumont*, Maſter, and *Heyward*, Regiſter, in the Years 1623 and 1624: And in the Year 1649, the Houſe was robbed of 1600 *l.* Set behind Hand again in the Time of *Gerard*, another Maſter; and yet, by God's Bleſſing, conſiderable Additions have been made to the Eſtate and Revenues of the charitable Foundation, ſince the Year 1614, when it was firſt filled: And ſoon after the Death of Mr. *Sutton*, received a dangerous Shock by the Means of a private Perſon, who endeavoured to ſwallow it up; for his only Siſter's Son, named *Simon Baxter*, attempted, as next Heir, to take Poſſeſſion of it, and the whole Eſtate annexed to it. This Man entered an Action of Treſpaſs againſt the Executors of Mr. *Sutton*, and the Governors, the laſt Day of *Trinity Term*, 10 *Jac.* in the *King's Bench*, for a violent Entry made by the ſaid Executors and Governors, *May* the 30th, the ſame Year. The Cauſe had in it divers Points of Law ſtarted to overthrow the Settlement, *viz.* Ten Points. On the Plaintiff's Side, was Sir *Francis Bacon*, Sollicitor-General, Mr. *Gualter* of the *Temple*, and Mr. *Yelverton* of *Gray's-Inn*. On the Defendants, *Hubbart* Attorney-General, *Hutton*, Serjeant at Law, and *Coventry* of the *Inner-Temple*. An Adjournment was made of the Cauſe, from the *King's-Bench* to the *Exchequer Chamber*, and there ſolemnly argued by the Judges. And at length it was here adjudged, with great Applauſe of all that heard it, for the Defendants, the Governors of the Hoſpital. The Plaintiff being but a Man of ordinary Quality, was judged to have Reaſon to be contented with a tolerable Proviſion that had been made for him, and ſuitable to his Degree; for he had allotted to him by Will, the Manor of *Turback* in *Lancaſhire*, conſiſting of a good antient Houſe, two Parks, and large Demeſnes, plentifully ſtored with Timber, valued at 350 *l. per Ann.*

The following is an Account of the Lands and Revenues belonging to this Hoſpital, taken from the Rental at the Charter-Houſe.

	Annual Rents.		
	l.	*s.*	*d.*
The Eſtate about the *Charter-Houſe*, as in the Lane, the Yard before the Houſe, and the Back-Side of the Wilderneſs, now called *Sutton-Street*	202	00	0

At

	l.	s.	d.
At *Hackney* in *Middleſex*, Lands	25	00	0
At *Southminſter* in *Eſſex*, Leaſe-hold Rents of that Manor	921	03	4
Free and Cuſtomary Rents of the ſame Manor	38	08	3½
Cold-Norton in *Eſſex*, Leaſehold Rents	160	00	0
Free and Cuſtomary	17	06	9
Great Stanbridge in *Eſſex*, Leaſehold Rents	113	06	8
Free and Cuſtomary	12	04	2
Little Hallingbury in *Eſſex*, Leaſehold Rents	267	13	4
Free and Cuſtomary	10	16	2½
Caſtle-Camps in *Cambridge*, Leaſehold	652	14	8
Free and Cuſtomary	32	09	3¾
Balſham Manor in *Cambridge*, Leaſehold	200	00	0
Free and Cuſtomary	41	19	5¼
Buſlingthorn in *Lincolnſhire*, Leaſehold	305	10	0
Dunsby in *Lincolnſhire*, Farm Rents	408	18	8
Elcomb Manor and Park in *Wiltſhire*, containing the Farms of 1. *Chilton*. 2. *Black-Grove*. 3. *Muſſunden*. 4. *Salthorp*. 5. *Wiſcott*. 6. *Uſscot*, &c. The Leaſeholds whereof amount to	1063	13	4
Free and Cuſtomary:	20	15	8½
	4493	19	10½

And the Purchaſes ſince have been conſiderable.

	l.	s.	d.
Thurſton, and the Marſh in *Cold Norton* in *Eſſex*	18	00	0
Elmſtead Park in *Eſſex*, Leaſehold	60	00	0
Tryans and *Jacklets* in *Eſſex*	60	00	0
Little Wigborow in *Eſſex*, Farm Rents	200	00	0
Free and Cuſtomary	05	05	4
Higney Grainge and *Iſle* in *Huntingtonſhire*	220	00	0
Fulſow-Marſh Chapel and *Tetney* in *Lincolnſhire*	50	00	0
Hartland in *Devonſhire*	36	00	0
Small Tythes	25	00	0
Saddlethorp, *Yorkfleet*, and *Bellaſis* in *Yorkſhire*	70	00	0
Freehold	11	03	0½
Bockleton in *Shropſhire*	60	00	0
Thickwood in *Wiltſhire*	78	06	4
Another Rent	03	19	1
	897	13	9½
Sum total of both	5391	13	8

These are what the Founder ſettled upon this Hoſpital, which is now, *communibus Annis*, about 5500 *l. per Ann.*

Charges and Expences of the Hoſpital of King James, *founded in the* Charter-Houſe, *in the County of* Middleſex, *at the humble Petition and only Coſt and Charge of* Thomas Sutton, *Eſq; to be ſtrictly obſerved according to the Eſtabliſhment.*

	l.	s.	d.
Eight at the Maſter's Table, allowed for Bread, Beer, Diet and Detriments	04	00	0
Thirty at the Brothers Table, allowed for Bread, Beer, Diet and Detriments	07	13	4
Forty-two at the Scholars Table, allowed for Bread, Beer, Diet and Detriments	06	18	3½
Ten at the Manciple's Table, allowed for Beer, Bread, Diet and Detriments	02	04	2
Two of the Kitchen, and one Porter	00	13	0
Five Attendants at the Maſter's Table for Bread and Beer	00	05	10

For Weekly Beavoirs.

	l.	s.	d.
Eight at the Maſter's Table (allowed it in Kind) at the Rate of 14 *d. per* Man,	00	09	4
Five Attendants allowed at the ſame Rate, in Kind,	00	05	10
Forty Scholars, one Butler, one Groom, and allowed it in Kind, at ſix to a Meſs, with 4 *d.*	00	16	4
Eighty Brothers allowed it in Money,	07	00	0
Ten at the Manciple's Table, two of the Kitchen, and one Porter allowed it in Kind	3	00	0
Total of the Diets and Beavoirs Weekly	33	06	1½
Which is Yearly	1731	18	6

For exceeding Days.

	l.	s.	d.
Twenty-three exceeding Days, *viz. Chriſtmas-Day*, St. *Stephen*'s, St. *John*'s, *Innocent*'s, *New-Year's*, *Epiphany*, *Candlemas*, *Shrove-Sunday* and *Tueſday*, *King*'s-*Day*, *Queen*'s-*Day*, *Lady-Day*, *Eaſter-Day*, *Monday* and *Tueſday*, *Aſcenſion*, *Whitſunday*, *Monday* and *Tueſday*, *Midſummer*, *Michaelmas*, *All-Saints*, Fifth of *November*, and 12th of *December*, and all Days of publick Thankſgiving 5 *s.* a Day, beſides Wine to the Maſter's Table, and at about 18 *d. per* Meſs (5 to a Meſs) for the poor Brothers	44	09	04
Total Diet, Beavoirs, and Exceedings, Yearly	1776	07	10½

For Liveries.

	l.	s.	d.
Eighty poor Brothers Gowns, at 40 *s.* a-piece Yearly	160	00	0
Forty Scholars Gowns, finiſhed at 36*s.* 2 *d.* a-piece Yearly	72	06	8
Summer Suits for 40 Scholars, at 29 *s.* 6 *d.* a-piece	59	00	0
Winter Suits, the like Number, at 17 *s.* 10 *d.* a-piece	35	13	4
For every Scholar yearly, ſix Pair of Shoes, at 20 *d.* a Pair; four Pair of Stockings, at 20 *d.* the Pair; Hat and Band, 4 *s.* Garters, Points, and Gloves, at 16*d.* in all yearly	44	00	0
For every Scholar, two Shirts, at 3 *s.* a-piece, and ſix Bands, at 10*d.* a-piece; in all	22	00	0

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
For Books, Paper, Ink, Quills, and teaching them to Write and Cypher yearly	14	00	0
Four Gowns for the Chapel-Clerk, Organiſt, Manciple, and Matron, at 40 *s.* a-piece yearly	08	00	0
Sixteen Gowns for as many Grooms, and other inferior Officers, at 20 *s.* a Man.	16	00	0
In all Liveries, *&c.*	431	00	0

For WAGES.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Maſter's Salary now	200	00	0
Counſel of the Hoſpital (none now)	5 each.		
Steward of Courts for *Cambridge* and *Eſſex*	10	00	0
More to another	02	00	0
For *Elcomb*	02	00	0
Thyckwood	02	00	0
Preacher now	100	00	0
Regiſter and Sollicitor	30	00	0
Receiver	30	00	0
Auditor, without Diet	40	00	0
Schoolmaſter now, (out of which he pays a Writing-Maſter)	66	13	4
Reader	30	00	0
Chapel Clerk	08	00	0
Uſher	15	00	0
Organiſt	13	06	8
Manciple	08	00	0
The Pantler with 26 *s.* 8 *d.* for Beavoirs	08	00	0
Phyſician and Phyſick	40	00	0
Butler for the Houſe, with 26 *s.* 8 *d.* for Beavoirs	08	00	0
Butler for the Scholars	06	13	4
Bailiff of *Elcomb*	02	00	0
Other Bailiffs	10	00	0
Eighty poor Brothers, at 5 *l.* each for Wages, and 26 *s.* 8 *d.* each for Beavoirs	506	13	4
The Sexton, with 26 *s.* 8 *d.* for Beavoirs	07	06	8
The Scholars Groom	04	00	0
Five other Grooms at 4 *l.* Wages, and 26 *s.* 8 *d.* each for Beavoirs.	26	13	4
Gardener, at firſt 20 *l.* but ſince increaſed to	30	00	0
The two Scullions	8	06	8
Porter for Wages and Beavoirs	8	00	0
Matron	30	00	0
Cook, beſides his accuſtomed Kitchen Fees	16	00	0
Plumber, for his Time	20	00	0
Barber for the Scholars	3	00	0
Porter of the Houſe	6	17	4
The Out-Porters	3	00	0
Clock-Keeper	2	00	0
Surveyor of the Hall	2	12	0
Keeper of the great Chamber	2	00	0
Scholars Butler and Groom to make their Diet equal to others	5	04	0
The Scavenger	6	00	0
The Scrape-Trencher, or Pannier-Man	2	00	0
And, for blowing the Organ	1	06	8
Fees and Wages in all Yearly	1327	13	4

Other Ordinary Allowances.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
The Maſter's Fuel	10	00	0
The Preacher	5	00	0
Regiſter and Sollicitor	5	00	0
Receiver	5	00	0
Schoolmaſter	4	00	0
Chapel Clerk	2	00	0
Uſher	4	00	0
Organiſt	2	00	0
Manciple	2	00	0
Law Charges	40	00	0
Fuel for the Hoſpital and Allowances for Sick and Weak	152	00	0
Reparations	60	00	0
Renewing Houſhold Stuff	50	00	0
Waſhing and Starching the Scholars Linen.	6	00	0
Candles	45	00	0
Burials	10	00	0
Communions	2	00	0
Quit Rents	9	16	0
Surplus allowed for the Maſter and Strangers in the Hall	8	00	0
Loſs in cutting out Beef	11	00	0
Total of theſe other ordinary Allowances	432	16	0
Sum Total of the Yearly Expence of the Hoſpital for Diets Liveries, Wages, and other ordinary Allowances	3968	17	2½

And beſides this incomparable Donation, no where perhaps to be parallell'd in a private Subject, unleſs by that of the late Mr. *Guy*, he gave vaſt Sums alſo, by his Will, which are mentioned that it may not be thought that this Hoſpital, as thus purchaſed and endowed, was all that this great and good Man died worth.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
To each of the Children of the Biſhop of *Ely* 10 *l.*			
To the Children of *Eleanor Ask*	100	00	0
To the Poor of the Town of *Berwick* upon *Tweed*	66	13	4
Mr. *Weſtwood*	10	00	0
To the Poor of *Stoke-Newington*	10	00	0
To Mr. *Gray*	40	00	0
To the Children of his Aunt *White*	66	13	4
To *William Cocket*	100	00	0
To the Children of *J. Copeland*	100	00	0
To *Elizabeth Copeland*	100	00	0
To the other Children of *Elizabeth Copeland*, 20 *l.* each.			
To the Children of one *Skelton*	10	00	0
To thoſe of *Thomas Pynner*	20	00	0
To thoſe of *Henry Tutty*	10	00	0
To *Elizabeth Allen*	200	00	0
To each of her Children 100 Marks			
To *Simom Baxter*	300	00	0
To *Francis Baxter*	313	06	8
To each of his Serving Men and Cook, 13 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.*			
To his Maid Servants, each five Marks			
To the Children of *Reynald Tomps*	10	00	0
To the Fiſhermen of *Oſtend*	100	00	0
Towards mending the Highway between *Iſlington* and Newington	26	13	4
Towards mending thoſe between *Aſhden* and *Walden*	100	00	0
Towards mending thoſe between *Great Lynton* and *Walden*	66	13	4
Towards mending *Horſheath-Lane*	60	00	0
Towards mending the Bridges and Highways between *Southminſter* and *Walden*	100	00	0
To Mr. *Robert Dudley*, &c.	30	00	0

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
To the Chamber of LONDON, to be lent for ever, to 10 young Merchants, not exceeding one Year, and 100 *l.* each	1000	00	0
To the Children of Mr. *Croome*	20	00	0
To the Wife and Children of *Martin Watherſine*	10	00	0
To the next of Kin to *Henry Vavering*	3	06	8
To Sir *Francis Popham*	1333	06	8
To *Amy Popham*	200	00	0
To five Daughters of the Lady *Anne Popham*, each 100 *l.*	500	00	0
To *Jeffery Nightingale*, Eſq;	40	00	0
To his Couſin *William Stapleton*	66	13	4
To the Children of Sir *Francis Willoughby*	100	00	0
To Mr. *John Law*	200	00	0
To Mr. *Thomas Brown*	10	00	0
To the Wife and Children of *John Gardiner*	133	06	8
To the Poor of *Hadſtock*	20	00	0
To the Poor of *Littlebury*, and thoſe of *Balſham*, each Town 20 *l.*	40	00	0
To the Pariſh of *Balſham*, for a Bell	20	00	0
To the Poor of *Southminſter*	20	00	0
To the Poor of *Little Hallingbury*	20	00	0
To the Poor of *Dunsby*	20	00	0
To *Robert Wright*	5	00	0
To the Widow *Ask*	20	00	0
All the Intereſt of Money due to him, provided the Principal was paid in a Year after his Death			
To the Priſoners of *Ludgate*, *Newgate*, the 2 *Compters*, *King's-Bench*, and *Marſhalſea*	200	00	0
To *Suſannah Price*	40	00	0
To one *Collins*	5	00	0
To Mrs. *Heyward*, and Mrs. *Low*, to each 10 *l.*	20	00	0
To *Margaret Woodball*	20	00	0
To each other of his God-Children	5	00	0
To the Maſters and Fellows of *Jeſus-College* in *Cambridge*, where he had Education	333	06	8
To *Magdalen College*, *Cambridge*, where he was educated	500	00	0
Towards building his intended Hoſpital, Chapel, and School-Houſe	5000	00	0
To the Poor of *Beverly*, a Cloſe			
To 20 of the Poor of *Lincoln* the Profit of the Parſonage of *Glentham*			
To his Hoſpital, to begin their Stock with, and to defend their Rights	1000	00	0
To each of his Feoffees (to whom he hath not given any Thing) 26 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.*			
To *Amy Popham*, *&c.* Houſehold Stuff			
To Widow *Taſſel*, and *Thomas Laurence*, each 5 *l.*	10	00	0
To the Brother of Mr. *Grange*	20	00	0
To Archbiſhop *Abbot*, Overſeer of his Will, 40 Marks	26	13	4
To Biſhop *Andrews*, his other Superviſor of his Will	20	00	0
To *Richard Sutton*, one of his Executors	1000	00	0
To Mrs. *Law More*	40	00	0
To the Vicar of *Littlebury*	20	00	0
To the Poor of *Caſtle-Camps*, where he lived	10	00	0
To the Poor of *Elcombe*	10	00	0
To the Earl of *Suffolk*, his Manors of *Littlebury* and *Hadſtock* for 10,000 *l.* to be laid out by his Executors for the Uſe of his Hoſpital, which is, I ſuppoſe, therefore included in the Account of the ſaid Hoſpital foregoing.			
To the Parſonage of *Newington*	13	06	8
To Mr. *King*	6	13	4
To *Thomas Averel*	10	00	0
To Mrs. *Ingry*	3	06	8
To Sir *Henry Hubbard*, Knt.	10	00	0
To Mr. *Lockſmith*	10	00	0
To the Poor of the Pariſh of *Hackney*	10	00	0
To *Bridget Law*	10	00	0
To the Lady *Altham*	20	00	0
To Sir *Edward Phillips*, Maſter of the Rolls.	20	00	0
To Sir *James Altham*, one of the Barons of the Exchequer	20	00	0
To *Guy Godolphin*	10	00	0
To the Earl of *Suffolk*	400	00	0
In the whole	14610	19	4

Besides the Indefinite Sums before-mentioned.

This Will was dated the ſecond Day of *November*, *A. D.* 1611.

This worthy Founder is ſaid to have acquired this prodigious Eſtate very juſtly, but with much Care, Diligence and Frugality; yet was it ſtrongly reported, that he was the Subject of *Ben. Johnſon*'s Mirth, and the Perſon he aimed at in the Character of *Volpone, or the Fox*; but this ſeems to be very unlikely, not only becauſe ſeveral others were pointed at, in thoſe Times as the Perſon intended by it, but as it would have been an Act of the higheſt Ingratitude in the Poet, who was allowed a conſtant Penſion by this very Gentleman, and he indeed wrote a Letter to our Founder to vindicate himſelf in this Matter.

The Founder of this Hoſpital, ſuppoſed by ſome to be the Perſon whom Ben. Johnſon *calls* Volpone *in the Play.*

The Employments which Mr. *Sutton* had, were ſufficient to raiſe a great Fortune: He was Steward and Secretary to the Earls of *Warwick* and *Leiceſter*, then he farmed the Northern Coal-Mines, giving only his Word for a Security; then by Queen *Elizabeth* he was made Maſter of the Ordnance at *Berwick*, which he held 14 Years, in Token whereof are two Pieces of Ordnance, carved in Stone, placed over the Chimney in the great Hall at the Charter-Houſe; then he was made Pay-Maſter of the Northern Army; then a Commiſſioner for Sequeſtration of the Lands of the Northern Rebels; then Victualler to the Navy and ſome Garriſons in the Low Countries; then a Commiſſioner for Prizes under the Earl of *Nottingham*, Lord High Admiral of *England*, who gave him Letters of Mart againſt the *Spaniards*, from whom he took a Ship worth 20,000 *l.* and returning, ſettled at LONDON; he had Offices at Court, and in the Cuſtom-Houſe; he was made free of the Girdlers Company, and was reckoned a Money'd Man. His Wealth was greatly increaſed by good Bargains, Mortgages, and Merchandizing to *Muſcovy*, *Hamburgh*, &c. inſomuch that he had thirty Agents abroad.

When he died, he was buried in the Chapel of his own Hoſpital, where is a Tomb with this Inſcription:

Sacred to the Glory of God, in grateful
Memory of *Thomas Sutton*, Eſq;

HERE lieth buried the Body of Thomas Sutton, *late of* Caſtle Camps *in the County of*

Cambridge, *Eſq*; *At whoſe only Coſts and Charges this Hoſpital was founded, and endued with large Poſſeſſions, for the Relief of poor Men and Children. He was a Gentleman, born at* Knaith, *in the County of* Lincoln, *of worthy and honeſt Parentage. He lived to the Age of 79 Years, and deceaſed the 12th Day of* December, *Ann.* Dom. 1611.

The SAVOY.

IN the Liberty of the Dutchy of *Lancaſter*, ſituated in the *Strand*, ſtood another famous Houſe of Charity, called the *Savoy*. It was antiently a very noble Houſe, built and inhabited by *Peter* Duke of *Savoy*, Uncle to Queen *Eleanor*, King *Henry* the third's Queen. After him it came to the Duke of *Lancaſter*, and was his Dwelling, being one of the moſt magnificent Buildings in the Nation. Afterwards being burnt down in *Wat Tylar*'s Rebellion, *Anno* 1381, it lay long in Aſhes and Rubbiſh, till King *Henry* VII. in the latter End of his Reign, rebuilt it, not for a Palace, but a charitable Houſe to harbour an hundred poor People, ſick or lame, or Travellers; to be furniſhed with Lodging, Food, Firing and Attendance, for a certain Time; dedicating it to St. *John Baptiſt*, and royally endowing it.

OVER the Gate were the King's Arms, and theſe two Lines engraven in old Characters:

King Henry VII. *to his Merit and Honour,*
This Hoſpital founded, poor People to ſuccour.

TO this Hoſpital was afterwards added by the laſt Will of King *Henry* VII. a Maſter and four Chaplains, to pray for his and his Royal Conſort's Souls.

FROM an Extract of that King's Will, there was,

" *Item*, Land aſſured for the Hoſpital of the " *Savoy*, and Proviſion of two hundred Beds, " and other Things for the Chapel there, 500 " Mark Land.

" *Item*, For Building and Finiſhing the ſaid " Chapel and Hoſpital, Money delivered to the " Dean and Chapter of *Paul*'s, 10,000 Marks " in Money.

IN Compliance wherewith, his Son, King *Henry* VIII. in the ſecond Year of his Reign, granted this Place, or Piece of Ground, called the *Savoy*, to *Richard* Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, *Richard* Biſhop of LONDON, and divers others, Executors of King *Henry* the Seventh's Will, for founding an Hoſpital. And by another Deed, *Anno Quarto*, granted Licence to the ſaid Executors to found ſuch Hoſpital for five Secular Chaplains, one of which to be Maſter, to pray for the good Eſtate of him, and *Catharine* his Conſort, and for the Soul of King *Henry* VII. and of *Elizabeth* his Conſort, and *Arthur* Prince of *Wales*, and to be called, *The Hoſpital of* Henry VII. *late King of* England, *at the* Savoy; and to be a Body Corporate; and to have a Common Seal, and yearly Revenues to the Value of 500 Marks by the Year, for the Maintenance of the ſaid Chaplains, and ſuch other Works of Mercy and Piety, as by the ſaid Executors ſhould be appointed.

IN the 5th of *Edward* VI. a Commiſſion was iſſued out by the King to Sir *Roger Cholmley*, Knight, Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and certain others, to viſit this Hoſpital; who were to make particular Enquiry into theſe Articles:

I. How, and in what Sort the Foundation Statutes and Ordinances of the ſaid Hoſpital were obſerved.

II. Wherein the ſame did agree with the common Orders and Proceedings of the Realm, in Cauſes of Religion.

III. How the Miniſters, both Men and Women, gave Attendance, and did their Duties in their ſeveral Offices and Vocations.

IV. Of the State of the Houſe, and Order of the Lands.

OF which laſt, this was the Sum of the Report given to the King and Council.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
THE Value and Iſſues of the Lordſhips, Manors, Lands, *&c.* the laſt Year amounted to	541	05	5½
REPRISALS, Fees, Payments, Expences, Reparations, *&c.*	746	07	7
SO that the Expences exceeded the Revenue by	205	02	1½

Numerus Pauperum Ægrotantium.

THE Number of the Poor refreſhed within the ſaid Hoſpital, from *Michaelmas*, *Anno* 4 *Edward* VI. to the 24th of *September*, *Anno* 5 *Edward* VI. of ſick and impotent People, beſides others Nightly lodged there, 8339.

THE yearly Fees and Salaries briefly ſtood thus:

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
To the Maſter of the Hoſpital	30	00	0
To the four Chaplains	16	00	0
Two Conducts	06	13	4
Thirteen Siſters	52	06	8
Ten Servants	22	06	8
Other Officers, as Phyſician, Surgeon, Auditor, and Steward	28	00	0
Expences upon the poor People	133	06	4½

SO that beſides the Damage this Houſe received by the firſt Maſter, who totally conſumed the Treaſure appointed by Foundation and Statutes, the *Savoy* was now become ruinous, and in a very mean Condition, which inclined the King, upon a Motion made to him by the City of LONDON, to diſſolve it; and accordingly this Hoſpital, (valued at 529 *l.* 5 *s.* 7 *d.* *per Annum*, ſaith *Speed*) was ſuppreſſed *June* 10, in the 7th of King *Edward* VI. A little before his Death, the Beds, Bedding, and other Furniture belonging thereunto, with 700 Marks of the ſaid Lands, by the Year, he gave to the Citizens of LONDON, with his Houſe of *Bridewell*, to the furniſhing thereof, to be a Work-Houſe for the poor and idle Perſons, and towards the furniſhing of the Hoſpital of St. *Thomas* in *Southwark*.

BUT this Hoſpital was again new founded, erected, and incorporated, by Queen *Mary*, *November* 3, in the 4th of her Reign, and one *Jackſon* took Poſſeſſion, and was made Maſter thereof in the ſame Month. The Ladies of the Court, and the Maids of Honour (a Thing not to be forgotten, ſaith *Stow*) ſtored the ſame anew with Beds, Bedding, and other Furniture, in very ample Manner; and it was by Patent confirmed at *Weſtminſter*, *May* 9, in the 4th and 5th of *Phil.* and *Mary*.

IN the Beginning of Queen *Elizabeth*, the Chapel became a Church, for the Inhabitants in and about the Parts of the *Strand* next the *Savoy*, to reſort to, to hear Divine Service and Sermons, and for the Adminiſtration of the Sacraments: And was ſo allowed by *Grindal* Biſhop of LONDON, with the Conſent of the Maſter, and the Pariſh of St. *Clement*'s: And ſo the *Savoy*, which formerly ſtood within the Pariſhes of St. *Clement*'s *Danes*, and St. *Mary* the *Strand*, was now become a Pariſh itſelf.

THE *Savoy* had the bad Fortune to meet with another ill Maſter, *Thomas Thurland* by Name; who came in about Queen *Elizabeth*'s Acceſs to the Crown. He, beſides that he was a Papiſt, and of a ſcandalous Life, embezzelled the Goods and Revenues, and the Poor wanted Neceſſaries, and ran the Houſe above 2000 *l.* in Debt: So that in the Year 1570, it was viſited by Archbiſhop *Grindal*, with others, and the Maſter was deprived; but upon Promiſe and Oath of better Behaviour, was afterwards reſtored again about the Year 1575.

THIS Houſe, tho' founded for charitable Purpoſes, was much abuſed; ſo that in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Time, a great many Rogues and Beggars ſheltered themſelves here, upon Pretence of being Needy, or Lame, or Sick, and to want Relief, according to the Order of the Foundation; which was, That the Maſter was ſworn to receive *Claudicantes*, *Ægrotantes*, & *Peregrinantes*: For *Anno* 1581, in the Month of *January*, a Search being made by the Recorder in LONDON, and the Suburbs, for Rogues, he ſent the Conſtables of the Dutchy to the Hoſpital of the *Savoy*, and they brought to him to *Bridewell*, ſix tall Fellows that were Draymen, belonging to Brewers, who were neither lame, ſick, nor travelling Perſons. The Conſtables, if they might have had their Wills, would have brought as many more: But the Maſter wrote a very courteous Letter to the Recorder, and the other Juſtices, to pardon them: But though he wrote thus charitably for them, they were all ſoundly whipped, and ſo ſent home to their Maſters: And it was obſerved, that the *Savoy* was a great Nurſery of theſe evil Perſons, and a Place, as it was then uſed, not converted to any good Uſe or Purpoſe.

THE more modern State of this Houſe is, That in the Reign of King *Charles* II. it was made Uſe of in good Part as a Garriſon; and there are at this Time conſtantly a Battalion of the Foot-Guards lodged here in Barracks. Part of it is alſo uſed as a Priſon for Soldiers, or for new raiſed, or impreſſed Men.

THE other Parts of the Hoſpital are now turned into divers Dwelling-Houſes, and granted away to private Perſons: Here is a *French* Church, which uſes the Liturgy, and conforms in all things to the Church of *England*; there are likewiſe two Chapels, one for *German Lutherans*, and the other for *Dutch Calviniſts*.

DULWICH COLLEGE.

AT *Dulwich*, in the County of *Surrey*, about four Miles from the Borough of *Southwark*, in the Year 1619, was erected a College, called *God*'s-*Gift*, conſiſting of a Maſter, a Warden, and four Fellows; of which three are to be Eccleſiaſtical Perſons, and the fourth a ſkilful Organiſt; and of twelve poor aged People, and twelve poor Children. The Founder was *Edward Alleyn*, Eſq; a celebrated Actor in the Play-Houſe.

THE College is a ſtrong *Gothick* Building, the Front of Stone, and the Side Wings of Brick, which are the Houſes of the twelve poor People, ſix on one Side for the Men, and the ſame Number on the other Side for the Women. Over the Door of the Front, which ſtands to the North, is this Inſcription in Golden Letters:

REGNANTE JACOBO,
Primo totius Britanniæ Monarcha,
Edwardus Alleyn, Armiger,
Theromachiæ Regiæ Præfectus,
Theatri *Fortunæ* dicti Choragus,
Ævique ſui Roſcius,
Hoc Collegium inſtituit:
Atq; ad duodecim Senes egenos,
Sex ſcil. Viros et totidem Fæminas
Commode ſuſtentandos:
Paremq; Puerorum numerum alendum,
Et in Chriſti Diſciplina et bonis Literis erudiendum,
Re ſatis ampla inſtruxit.
Porro,
Ne quod Deo dicaverat poſtmodum fruſtra fieret
Sedulo cavit:
Diplomate namq; regio munitus juſſit
Ut a Magiſtro, Cuſtode, et quatuor Sociis,
Qui et Conſcientiæ Vinculis aſtricti,
Et ſua ipſorum Utilitate admoniti,
Rem bene adminiſtrarent,
In perpetuum regeretur.
Poſtquam Annos bene multos Collegio ſuo præfuiſſet,
Dierum, tandem et bonorum operum Satur
Fato conceſſit.

VI. Kal. Decembris A. D. MDCXXVI.

Beatus ille qui miſertus eſt Pauperum.

ABI TU ET FAC SIMILITER.

Mr. *Alleyn* himſelf did publickly and audibly, in the Chapel of the ſaid College, read and publiſh a Writing Quadripartite, bearing Date the 13th of *September* 1619; whereby he did make, create, erect, found and eſtabliſh the ſaid College, according to the Power and Liberty given him by his Majeſty's Letters Patent under the Great Seal, dated at *Weſtminſter* the 21ſt of *June*, in the Year aboveſaid. And when he had read and publiſhed the ſaid Writing, in the Hearing, he ſubſcribed it with his Name, and then fixed his Seal to every Part thereof, in the Preſence, of theſe Witneſſes, *viz.*

Francis Lord *Verulam*, Lord Chancellor of *England*, and one of his Majeſty's Privy Council.
Thomas Earl of *Arundel*, Knight of the Garter, Earl Marſhal of *England*, and a Privy Counſellor.
Sir *Edward Cecil*, Knight, *alias* General *Cecil*, ſecond Son to *Thomas* Earl of *Exeter*.
Sir *John Howland*, Knight, and High Sheriff of the Counties of *Suſſex* and *Surrey*.
Sir *Edmund Bowyer*, of *Camberwell*, Knt.
Sir *John Grymes*, of *Peckham*, Knt.
Sir *John Bodley*, of *Stretham*, Knt.
Sir *John Tonſtal*, of *Caſhalton*, Knt. and ſeveral other Perſons of great Worth.

THE four Parts of the Writing afore-named, were ordered to four ſeveral Pariſhes, *viz.* St. *Botolph*'s *without Biſhopſgate*, in which Pariſh the *Fortune* Play-Houſe ſtood; St. *Giles*'s *without Cripplegate*, where his Wife was born; St. *Saviour*'s *Southwark*, where he was born himſelf; and the Pariſh of *Camberwell*, in which the Hoſpital ſtands.

A brief Recital of the Particulars in the ſaid WRITINGS.

RECITAL of the Letters Patents of King *James* I.

RECITAL of the Founder's Deed of Settlement Quadripartite.

ORDINATION of the Maſter, Warden, &c.

ORDINATION of the Aſſiſtant Members.

THE Maſter and Warden to be unmarried and of the Age of 21 Years at leaſt.

OF what Degrees the Fellows ought to be.

Of what Condition the poor Brethren and Siſters, and the poor Scholars ought to be.

Of what Pariſhes the Aſſiſtants ought to be.

Out of what Pariſhes the Poor are to be taken, and ſuch as are to be Members of the College.

The Form of their Election.

The Election of the Maſter.

The Warden to ſupply, when the Maſter's Place is void.

The Election of the Warden.

To be bound by Recognizance to perform his Truſt.

He is to provide a Dinner at his Election, at his own Coſt and Charges.

The Manner of Inveſting the Fellows, and of electing the Scholars.

Election of the Poor of *Camberwell.*

The Oath of the Maſter and Warden.

The Oath of the Fellows.

The poor Brothers and Siſters Oath.

The Aſſiſtants Oath.

The Pronunciation of Admiſſion.

The Office of the Maſter, of the Warden, of the Fellows, of the poor Brothers and Siſters; of the Matron, of the poor Scholars.

The Porter's Office.

The Office of the thirty Members.

Of Reſidency.

Orders for the Poor, and their Goods.

Of Obedience.

Orders for the Chapel, and Burial.

Orders for the School and Scholars, and placing them forth.

Orders for Diet.

The Scholars Surplices and Coats.

Time for viewing Expences.

Publick Audit, and private Sitting Days.

Audit, and Treaſury Chamber.

Of Lodgings.

Orders about the Lands and Woods.

The Maſter and Warden allowed Diet for one Man each.

And what Servants for the College; and their Wages.

Disposition and Diviſion of the Revenues.

Disposition of the Rent of the Blue Houſe.

The Poor to be taken out of any other Pariſh or County; in caſe none be found capable in the Pariſhes preſcribed.

The Diſpoſition of the Forfeitures.

The Statutes to be read over four ſeveral Times in the Year.

The Diſpoſition of certain Tenements in St. *Saviour*'s Pariſh and *Southwark.*

The Eſtate ſettled upon this Hoſpital is very much increaſed ſince its firſt Endowment, being at preſent near 1800 *l. per Annum.*

The Church-Wardens of the four Pariſhes above-mentioned, meet twice a Year, *viz.* on the 4th of *March*, and 4th of *September*, to look into the Affairs of the College, and have a Dinner provided for them. In the Room where they dine are ſeveral antient Pictures, particularly of the Founder, his Father, his Brother, his Wife, and his Miſtreſs, who by this Picture was a moſt beautiful Woman; there is likewiſe a Picture of Prince *Henry*, eldeſt Son of King *James* I. and ſeveral old Heads of the Kings of *England* from *William* the Conqueror to *Henry* VIII; of the Apoſtles; and of the antient Sybills.

Joyning to this Room is a Gallery, 80 Feet long and 15 broad, in which there are likewiſe ſome good Pictures, eſpecially one of St. *Jerome.* This long Gallery, which is the whole Length of the Weſt Wing of the Houſe, over the Apartments of the ſix poor Women, is ſeldom made any Uſe of; but upon the Electiou of a Warden; and then there is commonly a Ball in it.

The Maſter and Warden are both to be of the Founder's Name [*Alleyn*]. The Warden is elected, and whenever the Maſter dies, ſucceeds him.

The Fellows are alſo elected, which is done by drawing Lots in this Manner; if there are more than two Candidates, the Maſter, Warden, and other Fellows, name the two who are to draw; and then two Papers, roll'd up alike, are put into a Bag, one of which has written in it, *God's Gift*, the other is Blank, and he who draws *God's Gift* is elected.

The Place of one of the Fellows, *viz.* that of the Chaplain, is at this Time vacant, two or three Probation Sermons have been already preached for it, and they will proceed to an Election in a few Days. The other three Fellows, are

The Reverend Mr. *Hillary*, Schoolmaſter.

The Reverend Mr. *Hart*, Uſher.

Mr. *Hawks*, Organiſt.

For the Maſter, Warden, and Fellows, is kept a regular and decent Table: The twelve Boys have alſo Proviſion as well as Lodging in the Houſe; but the poor Men and Women have an Allowance in Money for their Diet, and each of them has a Number of Faggots allowed yearly for Firing.

The ſix Men, ſix Women, and twelve Boys, are all Cloathed with a dark grey Cloth, almoſt black.

The Servants of the Houſe, are a Caterer, a Gardener, a Butler, a Cook, and the Maſter's Man.

One of the ſix old Women is always Matron, to look to the Boys, and keep them clean.

ASKE's HOSPITAL.

THIS Hoſpital is ſituated at *Hoxton*, not far from the upper Part of *Moorfields*, and is ſo named from Mr. *Robert Aske*, an Haberdaſher of LONDON, who dying in the Year 1681, was buried in *Aldermanbury* Church, in which Pariſh he lived, and was a Dealer in Raw Silk. By his laſt Will, he left 20,000 *l.* to the Company of Haberdaſhers, in Truſt, to build and endow an Hoſpital for the Harbour and Relief of twenty poor decayed ſingle Men of the Company: And then, after divers other Legacies and charitable Bequeſts, the whole Remainder of his Eſtate he left to the ſaid Company, which, as it held out, he gave them in Truſt, for twenty poor Boys, Sons of Haberdaſhers, to be likewiſe maintained, and have Learning in the aforeſaid Foundation.

In Conſequence of this, ſome of the chief Members of the Company enter'd upon the Eſtate, which amounted to upwards of 30,000 *l.* and upon this Bottom, they reſolved to erect a very handſome Structure, both for the Founder's Honour and their own. The Model of the Building was drawn by Dr. *Hook*, the learned Mathematician of *Greſham* College, and is a ſtately Edifice, built of Brick and Stone, with a Piazza in the Front, 340 Feet in Length, adorned with Stone Columns of the *Tuſcan* Order, but the Middle Part with Columns, Entablature, and Pediment of the *Ionick* Order; under the Pediment is a Nich, wherein ſtands the Effigies of the Founder carved in full Proportion; his Gown on, and a Roll of Parchment in his Hand; underneath him is thus written:

ROBERTO ASKE, *Armigero*, *hujus Hoſpitii Fundatori*, *Socie. Haberda.* B. M. P. C.

And on one Side of him this Inſcription :

Anno Chriſti Mdclxxxii.

Societas Haberdaſherorum de LONDON *hoc Hoſpitium condiderunt, ex Legato & Teſtamento* ROBERTI ASKE *Armigeri, ejuſdem Societatis; ad viginti ſenum Alimenta, & totidem Puerorum Educationem.*

On the other Side this Inſcription :

The Worſhipful Company of Haberdaſhers built this Hoſpital, purſuant to the Gift and Truſt of R. ASKE, *Eſq; a late worthy Member of it; for the Relief of twenty poor Members, and for the Education of twenty Boys, Sons of decayed Freemen of that Company.*

Here is alſo the Coat of Arms of *Aske*, viz. *Or*, three *Bars Azure*, and they are alſo impaled with the Haberdaſhers : And at the North End is an erect direct South Dial, with this Motto :

Cito pede præterit, 1695.

The whole Building is 400 Feet in Length, and is ſaid to have coſt 13, or 14,000 *l*.

The Maſter and Wardens of the ſaid Company, for the Time being, are Governors of this Hoſpital. Here is alſo one Maſter for the twenty Boys, who likewiſe reads Prayers in the Chapel of this Hoſpital, at eleven and three o' Clock daily, for which he has 40 *l. per Annum*, and a Houſe. Here are alſo a Clerk, a Butler, and a Porter. The ſaid twenty poor Men are all to be ſingle; they have each an Apartment of three Rooms, Food, a Gown once in two Years, and 3 *l. per Annum* in Money : The Boys have alſo a Ward to themſelves, and a Bed to each two, and they have all other Neceſſaries.

TRINITY COLLEGE, or HOSPITAL.

THIS is a handſome Structure of Brick and Stone near *Mile-End*, North of the High Road, with a graceful Entrance, conſiſting of two Rows of Building one Story high, fronting each other, the Length whereof on both Sides is paved with Free-ſtone ; in the Middle a Graſs Plat, encloſed with Palliſadoes, and ſet with young Fir Trees ; and at the further End Northward, ſtands a very comely Chapel, with a Clock, aſcending with divers Steps, where Prayers are read on *Sundays*, *Wedneſdays*, and *Fridays*, which Chapel on each End, is contiguous to the two other Apartments.

It was founded in the Year 1695, for ſuch decayed or antient Seamen as had been Maſters of Ships, or Pilots, or their Widows, and none other.

There are Pumps belonging to every two Houſes.

It was built by the *Trinity Houſe*, upon a Piece of Ground given for that Uſe by a Sea Officer of note, named Captain *Mudd* of *Ratcliff*, ſometime an Elder Brother of the Company; his Widow contributing thereto.

The Expences of this Building aroſe from the Money of the Ballaſt Office, belonging to the *Trinity Houſe* by Act of Parliament, with which that Houſe continually performs great Charities, and gives monthly Reliefs to poor needy Mariners, or their Widows, to the Number of two thouſand and more.

This Hoſpital contains twenty-eight Apartments, each conſiſting of two Rooms, one above another.

Every Perſon belonging to this Foundation, at firſt received in Money weekly, after this Proportion; ſome a Crown, ſome four Shillings, ſome three Shillings and Six-pence, according to the Need or Quality of the Perſon : But the Penſion is now ſettled at twelve Shillings, payable every firſt *Monday* in the Month.

CHELSEA COLLEGE, CALLED *The* ROYAL HOSPITAL.

OF this Houſe we have ſpoken before, as a Houſe founded for Divines; but we are now come to treat of it as an Hoſpital, which it is at the preſent, for the Entertainment of diſabled, or ſuperannuated Officers and Soldiers. For this Purpoſe it was founded by K. *Charles* II. carry'd on by his Brother King *James* II. and perfected by King *William* III. being a large and ſtately Edifice on the River Side. The Middle Building, facing the River, conſiſts of a very fine Hall on one Side, and a Chapel on the other, with a fine Pavillion between them : The Front is very lofty, being four Columns, Entablature, and Triangular Pediment of the *Dorick* Order, on each Side of which is a Piazza, adorned with *Tuſcan* Pillars, and a Balluſtrade on the Top. In the Cornice of this Piazza, is the following Inſcription in Capitals :

IN SUBSIDIUM ET LEVAMEN EMERITORUM SENIO BELLOQUE FRACTORUM CONDIDIT CAROLUS SECUNDUS.

AUXIT JACOBUS SECUNDUS; PERFECERE GULIELMUS ET MARIA REX ET REGINA, ANNO DOMINI, Mdcxcii.

In the Chapel in this Building are Prayers twice a Day, and preaching every *Sunday*, there being two Chaplains for this Duty, at 100 *l. per Ann.* Salary each : The Furniture and Plate of the Chapel was given by King *James* II. In the Hall, over-againſt the Chapel, the Penſioners dine, and the principal Officers of the Houſe, by themſelves, at a ſeparate Table, at the upper End of it, where is a fine Piece of Painting of King *Charles* II. on Horſeback, with ſeveral others, as big as the Life, deſigned by Signior *Vario*, and finiſhed by Mr. *Cook*, the Gift of the Earl of *Ranelagh*. The Pavement of the Chapel and Hall is black and white Marble.

There are two Wings, which, with the Building we have deſcribed, make three Sides of a Quadrangle, the fourth toward the *Thames* being all open, where is a delightful Proſpect, and fine Walks quite down to the River.

The Eaſt Side of this Quadrangle conſiſts of the Apartments for the Governor at that End next to the River, the reſt contains eight Wards, and 26 Beds in a Ward, which Wards are made of Wainſcot, with a Gallery, or Walk, between each Ward.

The Weſt Side conſiſteth of the Lieutenant Governor's Apartments, next the *Thames*, the reſt being eight Wards, with Beds as before.

Each of theſe Wings hath a Stone Front, adorned with Pilaſters Entablature, and Triangular Pediment of the *Dorick* Order.

In the Center of this Quadrangle is a curious Braſs Statue of King *Charles* II. ſomewhat bigger than the Life, in the Habit of a *Roman Cæſar*, with a Battoon in his Hand, and ſtanding on a *Cylindrical* Pedeſtal of white and veined Marble, given by *Tobias Buſtat*, and is ſaid to have coſt 500 *l*.

Beſides the main Building, there are four large and uniform Wings, or Out-Buildings; one called the *Infirmary* for the Sick, another for the Uſe of maimed Officers, the third for ſeveral Officers of the Houſe, and the fourth for the Servants.

Behind the main Building is a large Piece of Ground incloſed, called *Sutton*'s Court, planted with Trees, and thrown into Walks, with Graſs Plats, open all the Day for the Penſioners, or any who pleaſe to walk therein. There are beſides, fine Gardens, with Canals in them. The whole, including the Building, contains forty Acres of Ground, and was deſigned by Sir *Chriſtopher Wren*: The Expence of the Building and Gardens has been computed at 150,000 *l.*

The Number of Penſioners, or private Soldiers, maintained in this Hoſpital, are above 400, beſides Out-Penſioners. They are all cloathed in red Coats, lined with blue, which they have every two Years; beſides which they have blue Coats, once in three Years, which was the Gift of a private Perſon. They are likewiſe provided with all other Cloaths, both Linen and Woollen, beſides their Lodging, Diet, Waſhing, and Firing.

Every Man is allowed eighteen Ounces of Beef, every *Monday*, *Thurſday*, and *Saturday*; and eighteen Ounces of Mutton, every *Tueſday* and *Sunday*; for both which 3 *d.* Half-penny *per* Pound is paid by Contract; on *Wedneſdays* and *Fridays* they have Peaſe-Pottage, a Quarter of a Pound of Cheeſe, and one Ounce of Butter for Dinner. Every Night for Supper, a Quarter of a Pound of Cheeſe; and every Day have each two Quarts of Small Beer, for which 8 *s. per* Barrel is paid likewiſe by Contract.

The Allowance in Money, to the Officers and private Men, is as follows; and the Number here ſpecified, is what are at preſent, or have very lately been in the College.

		l.	*s.*	*d.*
26	Officers for 52 Weeks and one Day, at 3 *s.* 6 *d. per* Week each	237	05	0
34	Light Horſe-men, at 2 *s.* *per* Week	177	05	7
32	Serjeants, *Ditto*	166	17	0
48	Corporals and Drums, at 10 *d. per* Week	104	04	5
336	Private Men, at 8 *d. per* Week	583	19	6
476		1269	11	6

Each of the 16 Wards contains 2 Serjeants, 2 Corporals, 1 Drum, and 21 private Men; ſo that two Wards make a Company.

The Houſe is called a Garriſon, and every Soldier, in his Turn, is obliged to do Duty. It is required, that every Penſioner admitted into this Houſe, be maimed, or diſabled in the Service, or that he hath ſerved the Crown, at leaſt, twenty Years.

The vaſt Expence of this Hoſpital is defrayed out of the Poundage of the Army, and one Day's Pay in a Year from every Officer and private Soldier.

The Lords Commissioners *of this Hoſpital, are*

The Right Honourable *Spencer* Earl of *Wilmington*, Lord Preſident of the Council.

The Right Honourable Sir *Robert Walpole*, firſt Lord of the Treaſury.

The moſt Noble *Thomas Holles*, Duke of *Newcaſtle*;

And the Right Honourable *William* Lord *Harrington*, the two Principal Secretaries of State.

The Right Honourable *Henry Pelham*, Eſq; Pay-Maſter General of his Majeſty's Guards and Garriſons.

Sir *William Strickland*, Secretary at War.

Sir *Philip Meadows*, Knight, and the Lord Viſcount *Middleton* Comptrollers of the Accompts of the Army.

The Governor and Lieutenant Governor of the ſaid Hoſpital.

The Officers *of the Houſe, with their Salaries, according to the preſent Eſtabliſhment, are as follow:*

per Annum	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Governor, General *Evans*	500	00	0
Lieutenant Governor, *Thomas Norton*, Eſq;	200	00	0
More to him *per* Warrant	200	00	0
Major, *Richard Betteſworth*, Eſq;	100	00	0
More to him, till better provided for	50	00	0
Firſt Chaplain, Dr. *William Daye*	100	00	0
Second Chaplain, Mr. *William Barnard*	100	00	0
Phyſician, Dr. *John Smart*	100	00	0
Secretary and Regiſter, *Kingſmill Eyre*, Eſq;	100	00	0
Deputy Treaſurer, *Robert Mann*, Eſq;	100	00	0
Comptroller, *Edw. Eyre*, Eſq;	100	00	0
Steward, *Robert Ernle*, Eſq;	100	00	0
Surgeon, Mr. *Alex. Engliſh*	100	00	0
Apothecary, Mr. *Thomas Garnier*	50	00	0
Clerk of the Works, Mr. *John Lane*	20	00	0
	1920	00	0

These Gentlemen above-mentioned, dine at the Governor's Table, for which there is allowed 13 *s. per Diem.*

Other Officers *of the Houſe.*

per Annum	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Adjutant, Captain *Thomas Stuart*	60	00	0
Lamp-lighter, Mr. *John Bird*	20	00	0
Surgeon's Mate, Mr. *William Kepburn*	20	00	0
Surgeon's Deputy, Mr. *Alexander Reid*	20	00	0
Comptroller and Yeoman of the Coal Yard, Mr. *Daniel Jones*	30	00	0
Wardrobe Keeper, Mr. *Daniel Tiphaine*	20	00	0
Maſter Baker, *Henry Parſons*, Eſq; for himſelf and Servants	50	00	0
Maſter Cook, Mr. *Will. Daniel*	40	00	0
Second Cook, Mr. *Alexander Sutherland*	30	00	0
Three Under Cooks	30	00	0
Maſter Butler, Mr. *Thomas Brown*	40	00	0
Under Butler, Mr. *Thomas Symons*	25	00	0
Barber, Mr. *Henry Barton*	60	00	0
Scullery Man, Mr. *William Hartshorne*,	20	00	0
Two Under Scullery Men	20	00	0
Sexton, Mr. *Charles King*	20	00	0
Uſher of the Hall, Mr. *Humphrey Parry*	20	00	0

per Annum	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Porter, Mr. *William Smith*	12	00	0
Canal Keeper and Turn-Cock, Mr. *Bret*	20	00	0
Gardener, Mr. *James Keynton*	20	00	0
Two Sweepers	20	00	0
	597	00	0

These have their Diet in the Houſe, and their Warrants from the Commiſſioners.

The Lamp-lighter furniſhes Oil for the All-night Lamps, at 1 *d.* $\frac{1}{2}$, and for the ſhort Lamps at 1 *d.* $\frac{1}{6}$ *per Diem.*

The Comptroller and Yeoman of the Coal-Yard, contracts for furniſhing 300 Chaldrons of Coals, at 1 *l.* 12 *s.* 2 *d.* *per* Chaldron, delivered into the College; beſides the 100 Chaldrons allowed by the Charter of *Newcaſtle.*

Other Officers *of the Houſe.*

per Annum	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Meſſenger, Mr. *Thomas Mann*	20	00	0
Organiſt, Mr. *Barnaby Gunn*	20	00	0
Organ Repairer, Mr. *Gerard Smith*	06	00	0
For repairing the Clock, Mr. *George Graham*	06	00	0
For repairing the Fire Engines, Mr. *William Coles*	20	00	0
These are without Diet.	72	00	0

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
There is likewiſe paid to the Rector of *Chelſea*, for Tithes	18	09	0
To the Vicar of *Kenſington*, for *Ditto*	2	90	0
	20	09	0

The following have their Diet in the House.

per Annum	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Houſe-keeper, Mrs. *Utreſia Aſtley*	30	00	0
24 Matrons, at 8 *l.* each	192	00	0
	222	00	0
In all	2831	09	0

The Houſe-keeper, has for Broth, Water-gruel, *&c.* for the Sick Men under her Care in the Infirmary, 7 *d. per Diem*, for every Officer and Light-Horſeman; and 6 *d. per Diem* for every private Man.

There are two Matrons to the Officers; two to the Light-Horſe; and ſixteen to the Wards.

The Matrons are cloathed by the College.

The following is an Abstract *of the Expences of the Houſe for one Year.*

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Salaries	2831	09	0
Proviſions	4534	00	0
Beer	1028	00	0
Candles	225	00	0
Lamps	160	00	0
Waſhing	445	00	0
Contingencies	732	00	0
Soldiers Allowance	1269	11	6
Apothecary	782	00	0
Matrons Diet	59	00	0
Furlo's	142	00	0
Surgeon	354	00	0
Artificers	1786	00	0
Clothier	1194	05	0
Tradeſmen	1081	05	0
Coals	532	10	0
Extra Contingents	245	10	0
Total	17,401	10	6

GREENWICH HOSPITAL.

As the laſt mentioned Hoſpital is for the Relief and Support of decayed, aged, and maimed Soldiers, who have ſerved their King and Country in the Land Service, this we are now to ſpeak of, is for ſuch as have been reduced to the like Difficulties in the Sea Service in the Royal Navy. It is ſituated in *Greenwich*, on the Banks of the *Thames*, on the South Eaſt Side of LONDON, where formerly ſtood a Houſe of Pleaſure for our Kings, and where the ever-memorable and proſperous Queen *Elizabeth* was born.

This Hoſpital was founded by King *William* and Queen *Mary*, who, in the Year 1694, *October* the 25th, iſſued out their Letters Patent, wherein they gave and granted to Sir *John Somers*, Lord Keeper; *Thomas*, Duke of *Leeds*, Preſident of the Council; *Thomas*, Earl of *Pembroke* and *Montgomery*, Lord Privy Seal; *Charles* Duke of *Shrewsbury*, one of the Principal Secretaries of State; *Sidney* Lord *Godolphin*, firſt Commiſſioner of the Treaſury, and divers others, their Heirs and Aſſigns, that Piece or Parcel of Ground, ſituated within the Pariſh of *Eaſt Greenwich*, being Part of their Majeſties Manor of *Eaſt Greenwich*, containing in the whole, eight Acres, two Roods, and thirty two Square Perches; and all that Capital Meſſuage, lately built, or in building, by King *Charles* II. and ſtill remaining unfiniſhed, commonly called *the Palace at Greenwich*, and ſeveral other Edifices and Buildings: To the Intent that every Part thereof ſhould be converted and employed unto, and for the Uſe of an Hoſpital, for the Relief of Seamen, their Widows and Children, and Encouragement of Navigation.

The Year after, the King again (the Queen being dead) iſſued out his Letters Patent, dated the 12th of *March* 1695, and in the 7th Year of his Reign, for a Commiſſion for this Hoſpital. Wherein firſt, was ſet forth the Reaſon of his founding this Hoſpital; namely, that nothing would more effectually contribute to the Trade, Navigation, and Naval Strength of this Realm, than the endeavouring to increaſe the Number of *Engliſh* Seamen. And that the Seafaring Men of this Kingdom, had for a long Time diſtinguiſhed themſelves throughout the World, for their Induſtry and Skilfulneſs in their proper Employments, and by their Courage and Conſtancy, manifeſted in Engagements and Hazards for the Defence and Honour of their Native Country. And that nothing was more likely to continue their antient Reputation, and to have greater Numbers betake themſelves to the Sea, than by making ſome competent Proviſion, that Seamen, who, by Age, Wounds, or other Accidents, ſhould become diſabled for farther Service at Sea, and ſhould not be in a Condition to maintain themſelves comfortably, might not fall under Hardſhips and Miſeries, but might be ſupported at the publick Charge: And that the Children of ſuch diſabled Seamen, and the Widows and Children of ſuch Seamen as ſhould happen to be ſlain in the King's Service, might in ſome reaſonable Manner be provided for and educated. And that therefore, both he himſelf, and the Queen deceaſed, having frequently reflected upon the Premiſes, ſince their Acceſſion to the

Crown, had determined to erect and eſtabliſh an Hoſpital for the Purpoſes aforeſaid.

IN theſe Letters Patent he commiſſioned Prince *George* of *Denmark*, the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* for the Time being, the Lord Chancellor, or Lord-keeper, for the Time being, alſo the Lord Preſident of the Council, the Lord-keeper of the Privy Seal, the Secretary of State for the Time being, and a great Number more of the Nobility, the Biſhops, Aldermen of the City, Commiſſioners of the Navy, Sea Captains, *Trinity Houſe*, and other Gentlemen, or ſome of them, to meet together, from Time to Time, for the executing this Commiſſion, and to conſider of proper Methods to be obſerved in executing the ſame, by empowering ſeven, or more, of them (whereof one, or more, to be of the Privy Council, of the Commiſſioners of the Treaſury, *&c.*) to call others to their Aid and Aſſiſtance, and to appoint and conſtitute Sub-Committees, and to call to them the King's Surveyor-General of the Works, and other Artiſts, to conſider what Part of the Structures and Buildings now ſtanding would be unfit, or not ſerviceable for the Hoſpital; and in what Manner ſuch of the preſent Structure, as ſhall be thought fit to ſtand, may be fitted and prepared for Uſe and Service: Likewiſe to prepare Models of the Building, with ſuch Schemes and Draughts as might beſt explain the ſame, and to preſent ſuch Models and Schemes to the King, for his Royal Approbation. Likewiſe to prepare a Charter, or Charters of Foundation; and alſo ſuch Statutes, Conſtitutions, and Orders, as may be proper for it, and to receive the King's Allowance towards this Building; and alſo all Gifts and Subſcriptions, Sums of Money, Goods, or Chattels, Manors, Lands, Rents, or other Matters, or Things whatſoever, that any other well-diſpoſed Perſons ſhould contribute towards it.

AND that the King's Intentions in the Premiſes might be better known, the Commiſſioners were moreover to cauſe publick Notification of them to be made in their Places, or by ſuch Ways and Means as they ſhould think fit; and to certify to the Commiſſioners of the Treaſury, the Names of Perſons that ſhall ſubſcribe, or contribute, with the Sums of Money, Goods, Chattels, *&c.* ſo given.

John Evelyn, Senior, Eſq; was nominated and appointed in theſe Letters Patent, to be Treaſurer and Receiver-General, of all the Money, or other Profits ſubſcribed, or contributed for the Building, Furniſhing, or Endowing the ſaid Hoſpital; for which he was to have 200 *l.* yearly: And upon his Death, or Removal, the Commiſſioners to appoint one, or more, fit Perſon, or Perſons, for Treaſurer. And divers other particular Orders and Directions were given to the Commiſſioners, for the ſpeedier and more honeſt and effectual Execution and Eſtabliſhment of this charitable Work: For carrying on, and perfecting which, the King gave 2000 *l.* yearly, payable out of the *Exchequer*.

AFTER this Commiſſion, the Parliament made an Act for the more effectual forwarding this Excellent and Royal Deſign, and bringing it to Perfection, and providing a ſufficient Endowment of it. The Sum of which Act was, "That every able Mariner, Seaman, Waterman, Fiſherman, Lighterman, Bargeman, Keelman, or Seafaring Man, being above the Age of Eighteen, and under the Age of Fifty, that ſhould be willing to enter and regiſter himſelf, for the Service of his Majeſty, his Heirs, and Succeſſors in the Fleet, giving his Chriſtian and Sir-Name, Age, and Place of Abode, unto an Officer appointed by the King for the Regiſtering of Seamen at the Navy Office in LONDON: And theſe, ſo regiſtered, to be ready upon Orders, iſſuing from the Lord High Admiral, from Time to Time in each Year, for the Service of the Fleet: That theſe thus entered, not being above the Number of 30000, ſhould receive the Bounty of 40 *s.* yearly, over and above their Pay; and beſides many other Privileges and Benefits there mentioned, granted to theſe regiſtered Seamen, above others not regiſtered, ſhould be admitted and placed in the ſaid Hoſpital, and be provided each, during his Life, with convenient Lodging, Meat, Drink, Cloathing, and other Neceſſaries, upon a Certificate of the Captain, Maſter, and Surgeon of the Ship, under their Hands, of their being diſabled for future Service, unto the Governor of the Hoſpital: And the Widows of ſuch as ſhould be ſlain or drowned in the Sea-Service, and their Children, being not of Ability to provide comfortably for themſelves, ſhould be received into the Hoſpital, and there be provided for, and the Children have Education, according as the Hoſpital ſhould be capable to receive them, and as the Revenues thereof would extend.

"AND for the providing a ſufficient Revenue for this Hoſpital, it was enacted in the ſame Act, That every Seaman that ſhould ſerve his Majeſty, his Heirs, and Succeſſors, in any of his Ships, ſhould allow out of his Wages 6 *d.* *per Menſem*, for the better Support of the ſaid Hoſpital, and to augment the Revenues thereof.

AGAIN, by an Act the Year after, *viz.* 1697, it was declared and enacted, "That each Perſon regiſtered ſhould enjoy the Benefit of *Greenwich* Hoſpital, and be received into it in Succeſſion one after another, as the Perſon regiſtered ſhall be and appear in Courſe and Order of Time to be upon the Regiſter-Book; and the Widows and Children of the Perſons longeſt regiſtered, always to be preferred: And that ſuch Seamen, who are 50 Years of Age, if they have ſerved in any of his Majeſty's Ships for ſeven Years before, might regiſter themſelves.

THAT Part of the Building next the River, which is almoſt finiſhed, and is chiefly of Free Stone, is adorned with magnificent Pillars, Pilaſters, Entablatures and Pediments of the *Compoſite* Order. Of the main Building there is yet but one Side finiſhed, in which is a ſpacious Hall finely painted by Sir *James Thornhill*; in an Alcove at the upper End of it is repreſented the preſent Royal Family, *viz.* the late Princeſs *Sophia*, his late Majeſty King *George* I. their preſent Majeſties, the Queen of *Pruſſia*, the Prince of *Wales*, the Duke, and the five Princeſſes. On the Cieling, her late Majeſty Queen *Anne*, and Prince *George* of *Denmark*. On the Cieling of the Hall itſelf, King *William* and Queen *Mary*, with ſeveral Emblematical Figures; and, in one Corner, the late learned Mr. *Flamſted*, and his Diſciple Mr. *Weſton*, making their Aſtronomical Obſervations, with the Draught before them of the great Eclipſe that happened in the Year 1715; an Account of which was publiſhed long before, by the ſaid Mr. *Flamſted*.

UNDER the Cupola, at the firſt Entrance into the Hall, are the Names of, and the Sums given by the following Benefactors, in three Tables, carved in Letters and Figures of Gold.

In the Firſt.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
King WILLIAM III	19,500	00	0
Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*	206	00	0
Lord *Somers*	500	00	0
Lord *Pembroke*	500	00	0
Duke of *Shrewsbury*	500	00	0
Earl of *Portland*	250	00	0
Lord *Godolphin*	200	00	0

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Sir *Stephen Fox*	200	00	0
Sir *John Trevor*	200	00	0
Lord Chief Juſtice *Holt*	100	00	0

In the Second.

John *Evelyn*, Eſq;	1000	00	0
Sir *Thomas Lane*	100	00	0
Sir *John Houblon*	100	00	0
Lord Chief Juſtice *Treby*	100	00	0
Sir *Patience Ward*	100	00	0
Sir *Willam Aſhburſt*	100	00	0
Sir *Richard Onſlow*	100	00	0
Richard Smith, Eſq;	126	00	0
Elizabeth Bridges	100	00	0
Sir *Joſiah Child*	300	00	0
Brooks Bridges, Eſq;	350	00	0

In the Third.

Queen Anne	6472	00	0
Ralph Thursby, Eſq;	500	00	0
Thomas Blackmoore, Eſq;	100	00	0
John de la Fontaine, Eſq;	2000	00	0
Benjamin Overton, Eſq;	300	00	0
Sir *James Bateman*	103	00	0
James Taylor, Gent.	102	00	0
Robert Osbolſton, Eſq;	20,000	00	0
Sir *John Cropley*	2000	00	0
Mr. *Evelyn*	2000	00	0

In the Year 1705, there were firſt 100 diſabled Seamen received into this Hoſpital, but the preſent Number is about 900. Each Hundred is allowed ſix Nurſes, being Seamens Widows, at 10 *l. per Annum* each, and 2 *s. per* Week more to them who attend in the Infirmary.

Their Commons is the ſame as in *Chelſea* Hoſpital, and their ſpending Money 1 *s. per* Week, paid them every *Monday* Morning by the Steward.

The Warrant Officers entertained among them, wear a Gold Edging round their Hats; have the beſt Cabbins in the Wards, and ſit at the upper End of the Tables; their weekly Allowance for ſpending Money is 1 *s.* 6 *d.*

The common Cloathing of the Men is Blue with Braſs Buttons; but ſometimes, by way of Puniſhment, when they are found guilty of Drunkenneſs, or other Miſdemeanors, they are obliged to wear a Yellow Coat with Red Sleeves.

The Proviſion of the Men and Women Servants is the ſame with the Penſioners.

The Officers of the Houſe, who, with the Governor, are a Council, and ſit weekly, or oftner, for the Government of it, together with their Appointments as ſuch, are

The Honourable Sir *John Jennings*, Maſter and Governor of the Royal Hoſpital, and Admiral of the White, at 1000 *l. per Ann.*

Capt. *Joſeph Soames*, Lieutenant Governor at 300 *l. per Ann.* with Lodgings, Table, *&c.*

Capt. *Chamberlaine*, 200 *l. per Ann.* with Lodgings, Table, *&c.*

Capt. *Charles Smith*, 200 *l. per Ann.* with the ſame.

The Rev. Mr. *Philip Stubbs*, Firſt Chaplain, 100 *l. per Ann.*

The Rev. Mr. *Thomas Pocock*, Second Chaplain, 100 *l. per Ann.*

Mr. *John Conſtable*, Firſt Lieutenant, 100 *l. per Ann.*

Mr. *Edward Smith*, Second Lieutenant, 100 *l. per Ann.*

Mr. *Henry Powell*, Third Lieutenant, 100 *l. per Ann.*

Mr. *John Lambert*, Fourth Lieutenant, 100 *l. per Ann.*

Dr. *Stephen Hall*, Phyſician, 10 *s. per Diem.*

Mr. *William Bell*, Steward, 100 *l. per Ann.*

Mr. *Iſaac Ryder*, Surgeon, 100 *l. per Ann.*

Mr. *Edward Smith*, Second Lieutenant, abovenamed, is alſo Clerk of the Checque, and is allowed for that 50 *l. per Ann.* and two Clerks.

Warrant Officers *not of the Council of the Houſe.*

Matron, Mrs. *Elizabeth Cremer*, 30 *l. per Ann.* with Houſe, and Table Money, 14 *d. per* Day.

Cook, Mr. *Cole*, 30 *l. per Ann.* with Lodgings and Houſe Diet.

Cook's Firſt Mate 20 *l. per Ann.* with *Ditto.*

Second and Third Mates, 15 *l. per Ann.* each, with *Ditto.*

Butler, *Francis Rogers*, 25 *l. per Ann.* with *Ditto.*

Butler's Mate, 15 *l. per Ann.* with *Ditto.*

Scullery Man, 20 *l. per Ann.* with *Ditto.*

His Mate, 15 *l. per Ann.* with *Ditto.*

Porter, *John Webb*, 20 *l. per Ann.* with Lodgings, Diet, and a reaſonable Proportion of the Money collected for Shewing the Houſe.

Barber, *William Brockley*, 6 *l. per Ann.* with Diet and Lodging, and 2 *d.* a Month for each Head in the Houſe-Books; he finding all Neceſſaries in his Employment.

Aſſiſtants, or Deputies, with Allowance.

To the Governor, a Clerk, at 50 *l. per Ann.* with Lodgings, Table Money, *&c.*

To the Treaſurer, at 50 *l. per Ann.*

To the Steward, two Clerks, one 40 *l.* the other 30 *l. per Annum.*

To the Surgeon, two Aſſiſtants, 40 *l.* each, and a Servant 30 *l. per Ann.*

To the Secretary, a Clerk, 50 *l. per Ann.*

To the Clerk of the Checque's Clerk, 30 *l. per Ann.*

A Diſpenſer, 50 *l.* and a Servant 20 *l. per Ann.*

The Butler has three Aſſiſtants, at 3 *l. per Annum* each.

The Commiſſioners appointed by the King, for the Regulation of the whole Houſe, as well within, as without, and who may meet Quarterly, or oftner, for that Purpoſe, are,

The Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* and *York*, for the Time being.

The great Miniſters of State, for the Time being, and ſeveral Noblemen.

The Biſhops of LONDON and *Rocheſter*, for the Time being.

The Lord High Admiral, or Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, for the Time being, who empower and put in all Officers of the Houſe and Works, (except the Governor and Treaſurer, whoſe Nomination alone are reſerved to his Majeſty,) Penſioners, Servants, *&c.*

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, for the Time being.

The reſpective Judges of the *King's-Bench*, *Common-Pleas*, and *Exchequer*, for the Time being, and the Maſter of the *Rolls*, for the Time being.

The Judge of the High Court of *Admiralty*, the Attorney and Sollicitor-General, for the Time being.

The Lieutenant-General of the Ordnance, and the Secretaries of the Treaſury and Admiralty, for the Time being.

The Flag Officers, and Commiſſioners of the Navy, for the Time being.

The Lord Mayor of LONDON, and three Senior Aldermen; the Maſter, and the five Elder

Brethren of the *Trinity-Houſe* at *Deptford*, for the Time being.

The Governor, Lieutenant, and Treaſurer of the ſaid Royal Hoſpital, and the Surveyor-General of his Majeſty's Works, for the Time being, with ſeveral other Gentlemen of Note.

The Directors (otherwiſe Commiſſioners) appointed by the Admiralty, to carry on the Buildings, ſtate the Accompts, and make Contracts, for which Purpoſe they meet once a Fortnight, or oftner, and receive 10 *s.* each Sitting, if they ſhall think it reaſonable to demand it.

The Hon. Sir John Jennings, Governor.
Capt. Joſeph Soames, Lieutenant Governor.
Rear Admiral Cavendiſh, Treaſurer.
Sir Gregory Page.
Capt. Charles Vanbrugh.
Nicholas Clarke, Eſq;
Mr. Richard Morton.
Capt. Chamberlaine.
Dr. Hall.
Jeyes Seawell, Eſq;
William Baxter, Eſq;
Mr. Dawſon.
Capt. Collier.
Capt. Coſbier, and
Mr. Joſeph Bell.

The Secretary, Mr. Corbet, 100 *l. per Ann.* with Charges and Contingencies.

OFFICERS *of the Works.*

Richard Arundel, Eſq; Surveyor, 200 *l. per Annum.*

Mr. *Nicholas Hawkſmore*, Clerk of the Works, 5 *s. per Diem*, and 50 *l. per Annum*, for aſſiſting the Surveyor in Deſigning and Drawing.

Mr. *John James*, his Aſſiſtant, at 5 *s. per Diem.*

The Money given for ſeeing the Houſe is chiefly applied by the Care of Sir *John Jennings*, the Governor, to the Maintenance of poor Boys, who are taught the Mathematicks, at preſent, and have a Catechetical Lecture for them every Lord's Day, at the Pariſh-Church.

The following are EXTRACTS *from Acts of Parliament, relating to* Greenwich *Hoſpital.*

Anno 7, and 8, *Gulielmi* III. *Chap.* 21. *Sect.* 3. An Hoſpital to be erected at *Eaſt-Greenwich*, in *Kent*, for the Relief of Seamen. *Sect.* 4 Letters Patent 10 *Sept.* 1695, Commiſſioners named. Grant of an annual Sum payable out of the Treaſury, with divers Directions, Powers, and Authorities, for carrying on and perfecting the ſaid Hoſpital, and the Endowment and Maintenance thereof, and of the Perſons to be placed therein.

Sect. 7. Regiſtered Seamen, diſabled, on Certificate to the Governor of *Greenwich* Hoſpital, to be taken in and provided for during Life. Widows and Children of Seamen drowned or ſlain in the Service, to be received and provided for.

Sect. 10. Six-pence *per Menſem*, to be paid out of all Seamens Wages, towards the Support of *Greenwich* Hoſpital, which monthly Allowance ſhall and may be collected, levied and recovered by ſuch Officers, and according to ſuch Rules and Methods as ſhall in that Behalf be appointed by the ſaid Commiſſioners for executing the Office of High Admiral of *England*, or any three or more of them, or by the Lord High Admiral of *England*, for the Time being.

Anno 8, *Gulielmi* III. *Chap.* 17. *Sect.* 6. Commiſſioners for regiſtering Seamen may oblige Maſters of Ships to declare upon Oath their Numbers of Men and their Wages.

Ann. 10, 11, *Gulielmi* III.. *Chap.* 17. *Sect.* 5. *Quere*, If any Advantage accrued to *Greenwich* Hoſpital by this Charitable Adventure?

12 *Gulielmi* III. *Chap.* 13. *Sect.* 6. King's Power to grant more Lands, *&c.*

4 *Annæ*, *Chap.* 12. *Sect.* 14. *Kidd*'s Effects, 6472 *l.* 1 *s.*

2 *Annæ*, *Chap.* 6. *Sect.* 7. Apprentices under 18, exempted from paying 6 *d. per Menſem.*

2 *Annæ*, *Chap.* 6. *Sect.* 14. Cuſtom-Houſe Officers to inſert at Bottom of Cockets Numbers of Men.

2 *Annæ*, *Chap.* 6. *Sect* 19. Any Seamen may be admitted by the Lord High Admiral, *&c.*

6 *Annæ*, *Chap.* 13. *Sect.* 11, 12, and 13. Captors Shares remain in Agents Hands.

10 *Annæ*. An Act made for the better collecting and receiving the Duties granted for the Support of the Royal Hoſpital at *Greenwich*, and for the farther Benefit thereof: Some of the Contents whereof are,

That every Seaman ſerving the Crown, or any Subject, and every Perſon employed on Boats upon the Coaſt of *Great-Britain*, or *Ireland*, in taking Fiſh, which are brought freſh to Shore, and in Boats which trade from Place to Place, ſhall pay 6 *d. per* Month; and ſo proportionably during the Time they ſhall be employed, for the better Support of this Hoſpital.

That the Maſter of every Ship or Veſſel, not in the Service of the Crown, may detain out of the Wages of the Seamen 6 *d. per* Month, and ſhall pay the ſame to the Perſon that ſhall be appointed by the Admiralty to receive it.

That the Admiralty may appoint a fit Perſon to be Receiver of the ſaid Duty; and to authorize him to appoint the Collector of the Cuſtoms of the ſeveral Out-Ports, or any other Perſon to collect the ſame.

That the Receiver may ſummon any Maſter or Owner of a Ship or Veſſel, not in the Service of the Crown, to appear at his Office, *&c.* who may examine him, as to the Number and Time of Service of the Perſons employed in his Ship or Veſſel: And if he ſhall neglect or refuſe to pay the Money due to the Hoſpital, within 14 Days after they be cleared Inwards, by the Officer of the Cuſtoms, the Offender to forfeit 20 *l.* for every ſuch Neglect or Refuſal.

MORDEN COLLEGE.

This College is ſituated not far from *Greenwich*, upon *Blackheath*, and is named after its generous, and truly Chriſtian Founder, Sir *John Morden*, of *Wrickleſmarſh*, in the Pariſh of *Charlton*, in the County of *Kent*, Baronet; a Citizen born, and a *Turkey* Merchant, in which Profeſſion he acquired a conſiderable Eſtate. Several Years before his Death, he erected this ſpacious Structure, in Form of a College, at his ſole Charge, in a Field called *Great-Stone-Field*, not far from his own Habitation, for the Reception and Harbour of poor, decayed, honeſt Merchants.

He endowed it moſt amply and liberally, with his whole Real, Copyhold, and Perſonal Eſtate, after his Lady's Deceaſe, which may amount to about 1300 *l. per Annum*; and in his Life-time, placed twelve ſuch poor Merchants there: But by Reaſon of great Loſſes, they were reduced to four, in the Life-time of the Lady *Morden*, who was forced to retrench the Expences of the Houſe, on Account of the Share allotted to her by the laſt Will of her Husband. When ſhe died, and the whole Eſtate came to the College, the Numcer was increaſed again; and there are, at this Time, five and thirty poor Gentlemen in the Houſe. There is no ſettled Number of ſuch as are to be admitted; but it is to be augmented according as the Eſtate will bear, and the neceſſary Expences allow of: There is Room for the Harbour of 40.

Sir *John Morden*, by his Will, appointed his ſaid Lady his Executrix, and three others of good Rank and Integrity, all *Turkey* Merchants, to be both Truſtees of his Eſtate ſo ſettled, and likewiſe Viſitors of his College yearly or oftner, as they ſhould ſee Need or Occaſion; and due Proviſions to be made for them there when they come to viſit: And they to have the ſole Management of the Affairs thereof. Theſe firſt Truſtees upon the Deceaſe of any of them, to chooſe and nominate others, to the Number of ſeven, all to be *Turkey* Merchants; the Survivors of them to chooſe others of the ſaid Company, from Time to Time, to fill up the ſaid Number upon the Death of any of the former; or if at any Time hereafter, there ſhould chance to be a Failure in the *Turkey* Company, then the Election of the ſeven Truſtees to be made out of the *Eaſt-India* Company, of which Sir *John Morden* was alſo a Member; and in Caſe of a Failure in that Company, Proviſion was made, by the Will, for others.

To this College belongs alſo a Treaſurer, whoſe Salary is 40 *l.* a Year; whoſe Office is to receive the Rent and Revenues, and to keep the Books of the Accompts and Diſburſements of the College, and to be accountable to the Viſitors.

And alſo a Chaplain, who is to be in Holy Orders, and to read Prayers in the Chapel twice every Day, and to preach twice on the Lord's Day. His Salary at firſt was 30 *l.* a Year, but the Lady *Morden*, at her Death, doubled it. She was in other Things a Benefactor to the College, particularly, by making an Addition to the 10 *l.* appointed yearly for the Repairs, which was not ſufficient for the Purpoſe; for which Reaſon ſhe has her Statue in a Nich, joining to that of her Huſband in another Nich, ſet over the Gate of the College.

The Treaſurer, and Chaplain, with the poor Merchants, are to have a common Table in the Hall, to eat and drink together at Meals; and each their convenient Chambers and Apartments, with Cellars.

The Penſion allowed to each Perſon admitted into this Houſe is 20 *l.* *per Ann.* for their Commons, Firing, and other Neceſſaries. They were, at firſt, to wear Gowns in the College, with the Founder's Badge; but that is left off. They ought, at their Admiſſion, to be 50 Years of Age at leaſt.

The Chapel within the College, which is wainſcotted, and hath a coſtly Altar-Piece, was conſecrated by Dr. *Sprat*, Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, in whoſe Dioceſe the College ſtands; there were alſo preſent Dr. *Teniſon*, late Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, the Founder, and many others; when Dr. *Freind* preached the Dedication Sermon, an Anthem was ſung by the Singing Boys of the Collegiate Church of *Weſtminſter*, brought by the ſaid Biſhop, Dean alſo of that Church.

When the Founder died, which was in the Year 1708, he was buried, according to his own Deſire, in a Vault under the Communion-Table of this Chapel.

There is likewiſe a Burying-Place adjoining to the College, conſecrated alſo by Biſhop *Sprat*, for ſuch of the College as die there.

An ABSTRACT of the Last Will *and* Testament *of Sir* John Morden, *Baronet, who departed this Life the 6th of* September, Anno Domini 1708, *ſo much as concerns the liberal Gifts he left to charitable Uſes, and particularly to his College on* Blackheath.

I. "TO be interred in his Chapel, in his College, at the Diſcretion of Dame *Suſan*, his Wife, and his Truſtees, without Pomp, or Singing-Boys; but decently.

"Gives and deviſes unto his ſaid Wife, Dame *Suſan Morden*, 600 *l.* *per Ann.* clear of all Charges, Repairs, Parliament Taxes, and all other Taxes, Deductions and Abatements whatſoever, during her Natural Life, to be retained by her, or paid to her by his Truſtees, out of all his Real, Copyhold, or Perſonal Eſtate, whatſoever, Quarterly, at *Chriſtmas*, *Lady-Day*, *Midſummer*, and *Michaelmas*. The firſt Payment to begin and be retained, or paid to her at ſuch of the ſaid Feaſts, or Days of Payment, which ſhall firſt happen after his Deceaſe: And, for the true Payment thereof doth charge all his Eſtate, Real, Copyhold and Perſonal, during her Natural Life, to be taken in Lieu and Diſcharge of all Contracts of Marriage, Thirds, Claims and Demands whatſoever, except what is hereby further deviſed to her.

Item, Gives and bequeaths to her for Life, his Manſion-Houſe, called *Wrickleſmarſh*, with all the Orchards, Gardens, Vineyards, Fiſhponds, Yards, Stables, Barns, Outhouſes, and the Avenue or Cloſe leading to the ſame from the Road, and the Cloſe adjoining, wherein the Horſepond is, and the Cloſe and Walk, called *Mount-Eccho-Walk*, and all Appurtenances, together with ſo many Acres of Land, Meadow, and Paſture, next adjoining to the ſaid Houſe, as will amount to the yearly Value of 100 *l.* at the leaſt, to be ſet out and allotted to her by Sir *Edmund Harriſon*, *Daniel Morſe*, and *Pelatiah Barnardiſton*, or the Survivors or Survivor of them, according to their Diſcretions.

"*Item*, Gives and bequeaths to his Wife 100 *l.* for Mourning.

"*Item*, Gives and bequeaths to her his beſt Coach and Chariot, and four of his beſt Horſes, and the Furniture thereof, and all his Cows and Dairy; and alſo one Moiety or half Part (the ſame into two equal Parts to be divided) of all his Houſhold Stuffs, Furniture, Utenſils, Plate, Jewels, China Ware, Cabinets, Linen, Woollen, Hangings, Bedding, Pewter, Copper, and Braſs, and all other his Ornaments and Houſhold Stuff whatſoever, as well in the Country, as in LONDON, to diſpoſe of at her Will and Pleaſure; and alſo gives unto her, during Life, the Uſe and Wearing of the other Moiety of the ſaid Houſhold Stuff, *&c.* And his Will is, That an Inventory and Valuation of all the ſaid Houſhold Goods, Plate, Jewels, be made and delivered to the ſaid Truſtees, Sir *Edmund Harriſon*, *Daniel Morſe*, and *Pelatiah Barnardiſton*, ſome or one of them, to preſerve the ſame for the Uſes hereafter mentioned.

"And then, after divers Legacies to his Relations and other Perſons, and to the Poor of St. *Martin Outwich*, and of the Pariſh of of *Charlton*, he gives to *Chriſt-Church* Hoſpital 200 *l.* formerly lent, and diſcharges them thereof. To St. *Thomas*'s Hoſpital 100 *l.* which he ſubſcribed and paid, and diſcharges the ſame; gives 200 *l.* to be laid out by his Executrix, to diſcharge Priſoners out of the *King's-Bench* Priſon, *Marſhalſea*, *Fleet*, and *Ludgate*, and both the *Compters*, not paying above 3 *l.* to any one; and alſo 100 *l.* to be diſtributed to Blind Perſons, to ſuch as were born Blind, 40 *s.* a-piece, and to other Blind Perſons, 20 *s.* a-piece, *&c.* To Sir *Edmund Harriſon*, *Daniel Morſe*, and *Pelatiah Barnardiſton*, 20 Guineas a-piece for Mourning.

[*Theſe were Truſtees for his College.*]

Makes his Wife, Dame *Suſan Morden*, ſole Executrix.

“ Gives and deviſes unto Sir *Edmund Harriſon*, *Daniel Morſe*, and *Pelatiah Barnardiſton*, and the Survivor of them, his Heirs and Aſſigns for ever, all his Real and Copyhold Eſtate, of which he was, or ſhould be ſeized, during his Life, and not before otherwiſe diſpoſed of, ſubject to the Payment of the ſaid Annuity of 600 *l. per Annum*, to his Wiſe for Life, to hold the ſame unto the ſaid Sir *Edmund Harriſon*, *Daniel Morſe*, and *Pelatiah Barnardiſton*, their Heirs and Aſſigns, in Truſt for the Uſes following, *viz.*

“ Wills and orders, That there be placed in his College in *Charlton*, as many poor, honeſt, ſober and diſcreet Merchants, as the clear yearly Rent and Revenue of his ſaid Real or Copyhold Eſtate of Inheritance will maintain, according to the Allotments and Proviſo's following. Which Merchants he directs to be of the Age of fifty Years a-piece at leaſt, and have loſt their Eſtates by Accidents, Dangers, and Perils of the Seas, or by any other Accidents, Ways, and Means, in their honeſt Endeavours to get their Living by Merchandizing.

“ Gives and allows each (ſuch) Merchant a Penſion of 20 *l.* a Year, to be paid and laid out in Manner after appointed.

“ Wills, That out of the ſaid Penſions of 20 *l.* a-piece, a conſtant Table and Commons be kept in the Hall of the College for the Suſtenance of the poor Merchants, to dine and ſup together, ſuch as are able to come out of their Chambers, every Day in the Year; and for ſuch as are not able to come out of their Chambers, ſuch Proviſion ſhall be made and ſent to them, as is neceſſary for them in their Conditions.

“ Wills, That the ſaid Merchants ſhall always in the ſaid College wear Gowns all alike; and that out of their ſaid 20 *l. per Ann.* a-piece, ſhall yearly be allowed 40 *s.* a-piece to buy their new Gowns, and alſo 20 *s.* a-piece to buy each of them a Chaldron of Coals for Firing in their Chambers, and the remaining 17 *l.* a-piece to be applied to the Maintenance of their Table and Commons, and for Buying and Dreſſing their Proviſions, and for Bread and Beer, and Coals for their Kitchen and Hall, and all other Neceſſaries, and if any Overplus of their Penſions be left, after all Commons and Neceſſaries paid for, the ſame to be equally divided amongſt them for Cloathes and other Neceſſaries.

“ Wills, That each of them have a Lodging appointed, and be conſtantly reſident in the ſaid College.

“ Wills, That a Perſon be appointed to be Treaſurer to receive, for the Uſe of the College, all the Rents, Revenues, Sum and Sums of Money belonging to the College, for Proviſions, Repairs, Wages, and other Expences whatſoever, in ſuch Manner as hereby is directed, and ſhall repair and keep Books fairly written of all his Receipts and Disburſements, to be peruſed and allowed of, and ſigned by the Viſitors afternamed, once a Year at leaſt, and oftner, whenever the Viſitors afternamed ſhall call for the ſame; and for his Pains and Trouble therein, ſhall have an Allowance, either out of the ſaid Real, or Copyhold Eſtate, or ſuch other Eſtate, as is hereby granted for the Endowment of the College, the Penſion or Sum of 40 *l. per Annum*, to be paid by the Viſitors upon Peruſal of his Accompts.

“ Wills, That the Chapel in the ſaid College be conſecrated, and that there be a ſober, devout and diſcreet Perſon, in Holy Orders, appointed to be Chaplain to the College, to read Divine Service, according to the Liturgy of the Church of *England*, as now by Law eſtabliſhed, twice every Day, Morning and Evening; and alſo to preach Sermons twice a Day, every *Sunday* in the Year, and duly to adminiſter the Holy Sacraments, and viſit the Sick, and bury the Dead: And to do all Things according to his Duty and Place; and for his ſo doing, ſhall have alſo, out of ſuch Eſtate given for endowing the College, 30 *l.* a Year: And the Chaplain and Treaſurer ſhall have their Diet with the Merchants, in the Hall of the College, and alſo their Lodging in the College; and the ſame ſhall be anſwered out of the Eſtate allotted for endowing the College.

“ Wills, That the Chaplain be always reſident, to do his Duty in the College; and that all the Merchants do conſtantly go to Chapel and Divine Service twice every Day, without fail, if they are able: And that the Merchants, by Majority of Votes, ſhall chooſe one or more at a Time, and as often as they pleaſe out of their own Number, to buy in all the Proviſions and other Neceſſaries for the College, and take Care thereof, and deliver out the ſame to the Cook, and others of the College, as Occaſion ſhall require, without any Fee, or Advantage for his or their Pains, believing, ſince he gives the Money, they will not think it a Burthen to buy their own Proviſions and Neceſſaries.

“ Discharges his Executrix from being ſubject to any Miſcarriage, in caſe what ſhould be done by her was well intended; and further directs his Executrix to make Sale of any Ships, or Parts of Ships, in which he is intereſted, if ſhe thinks fit. Deſires her ſpeedily to ſell his Perſonal Eſtate, that the Produce thereof may come in Aid of his Real Eſtate for endowing the College.

“ Wills, That the ſole Government and Management of the College be in the Viſitors, after-mentioned, and their Succeſſors for ever, and firſt appoints his Wife, Sir *Edmund Harriſon*, *Daniel Morſe*, and *Pelatiah Barnardiſton*, to be ſole Viſitors thereof; and they and the Survivors of them, or the major Part of them, or the Survivors of them, to have the ſole Management thereof. To place and diſplace the Merchants, Chaplain, Treaſurer, and all Officers and Perſons within the College. And to make Orders and Rules for the well-governing thereof, as they, or the major Part of them, ſhall think fit; and that they, or the major Part of them, viſit the College once a Year at the leaſt, and oftner, if they think fit: And that they, or the major Part of them, ſhall then ſtate and take the Treaſurer's Accompts, and peruſe and ſign the ſame, if they approve thereof; and if not, to call the ſaid Treaſurer to account for all ſuch Money as ſhall come to his Hands, and not be diſpoſed of, according to this his Will, and then examine into the well-governing of the College, and into the Behaviour of every one within the ſaid College; and if they find that the Treaſurer, Chaplain, or any other of the Officers of the College, do not behave themſelves according to their Duty, then to diſplace them, and appoint others in their Rooms, by Writings under their reſpective Hands and Seals, or the Hands and Seals of the major Part of them; and alſo examine into the Manners of all the Merchants, whether they keep conſtant to Chapel, and are reſident in the College; and if they find them guilty of any Sort of ill Behaviour, not keeping ſtrictly to the Rules and Orders of the College, or guilty of Swearing, Drunkenneſs, or any other Debauchery, that then by Writing, under the Hands and Seals of them, or the major Part of them, to diſplace and turn them out, and put in other Merchants at their Diſcretions; and then view all Repairs done, or to be done in the College, or Utenſils of Houſhold Stuff, and give ſuch Orders therein, as to them ſhall ſeem meet.

“ GIVES 10 *l.* *per Annum*, for ever, to be expended in a Dinner for the Viſitors, in the ſaid Hall, on the Day of their Viſitation, and for Hay and Corn for their Horſes: And, after they have dined, all the Proviſions remaining, to be given to the Merchants within the College.

“ WILLS, That Rooms be prepared for their Reception; and that immediately after the Deceaſe of any two of the Viſitors, that Sir *John Buckworth*, Sir *Humphrey Edwin*, *John Morice*, Eſq; Mr. *William Faulconer*, and Mr. *Juſtus Otgher*, *Turkey* Merchants, ſhall be Truſtees and Viſitors of the College, during their Lives, together with the then ſurving Viſitor, or Viſitors; and that then all the Truſtees, or Viſitors, do viſit the College, and execute all the Powers, above given to the firſt Truſtees; and that then, when any one of the ſaid Viſitors dies, all the ſurviving Viſitors, or major Part of them, ſhall meet, and under their Hands and Seals, conſtitute, and appoint, ſome one of the *Turkey* Company to ſupply the Place of the deceaſed Viſitor, to be Viſitor with them, during his Life: Or if more than one happen to be dead, then to conſtitute and appoint ſo many of the *Turkey* Company to be Viſitors for their Lives, in the Place of thoſe deceaſed, as will keep up the Number of ſeven Viſitors, to have always the ſole Management of the College according to his Will.

“ WILLS, That if all the Viſitors of the College ſhould die, without chooſing others to ſucceed them, then the *Turkey* Company to chooſe ſeven diſcreet Perſons, Members of their Company, to be Viſitors of the College for their Lives; and they to chooſe them Succeſſors accordingly, in Manner aforeſaid, for ever. And if the *Turkey* Company fail, that there cannot be Viſitors choſen out of them, then the ſurviving Viſitors, or the major Part of them, ſhall conſtitute and appoint ſo many of the *Eaſt-India* Company as will fill up the Number ſeven; and if that Company fail, then out of the Court of Aldermen of the City of LONDON, be (as many) Viſitors for their Lives, as will make up their Number ſeven Viſitors for ever: And ſo the ſurviving Viſitors, as often as any ſhall die, ſhall chooſe fit and diſcreet Perſons out of the Court of Aldermen: And if the Court of Aldermen fail, then the ſurviving Viſitors, when any one, or more, ſhall die, to conſtitute one, or more, to fill up their Number ſeven, of diſcreet and grave Perſons, Gentlemen of the County of *Kent*, as the ſurviving Viſitors, or major Part of them ſhall think fit, to be Viſitors for their Lives; and ſo to chooſe Viſitors ſucceſſively out of the Gentlemen of *Kent*, to make up their Number ſeven for ever: But ſo long as there ſhall be a *Turkey* Company, or when they ſhall be reſtored, the Viſitors to be choſen out of them.

“ DIRECTS, That the Truſtees and Viſitors, when they ſhall be reduced to two in Number, in whom the Inheritance of the Eſtate deviſed, or to be purchaſed, ſhall be veſted, ſhall convey and aſſure the Inheritance and Fee-ſimple of the ſaid Eſtates to the Uſe of themſelves, and all other the then preſent Viſitors, and of their Heirs and Aſſigns, for the Purpoſes aforeſaid; and that the Charges of ſo conveying and transferring the ſaid Eſtates, and all other Charges and Expences, in, or about, making Purchaſes, and ordering and managing the Eſtate, or Revenues, wherewith the College is endowed, (other than the Expences of Viſitations, which are already provided for) ſhall be allowed and deducted out of the Eſtate and Revenues aforeſaid.

“ WILLS, That ſo often as any of his Name, or his own or Wife's Relations, ſhall be qualified to be Chaplain, or otherwiſe qualified to perform any of the Offices in the College, or be within the Intention of this Will, to receive the Charity of the College; that they be, upon an Election, preferred before others, and be put into the ſaid Offices of the College for which they are qualified, and put in to receive the Charity thereof, before any Perſon whatſoever.

REVOKES all former Wills, and declares this to be his laſt.

DATED the 15th of *October*, 1702.

Signed

JOHN MORDEN.

Witneſſes,

Henry Radman.
John Currier.
Thomas Woodford, and
John Studley.

ABSTRACT *of the* CODICIL *annexed.*

“ WHEREAS by his Will of the 15th of *October* 1702, he mentions a College erected for poor Merchants, and thereby gave a yearly Penſion of 20 *l.* to every Merchant; and attended the Houſe of Commons for an Exemption for the College from paying Taxes, but could not prevail; does therefore declare, That the Penſion of 20 *l.* yearly to each Merchant, be reduced to the yearly Penſion of 15 *l.* to iſſue out of the yearly Allowance of 20 *l.* by Will allowed. In all other Things, confirms his ſaid Will.

IN the Hall is hung up a Table, containing, in Writing, the Orders of the College; which are as follow;

The ORDERS *to be obſerved in* MORDEN COLLEGE.

I. It is Ordered, That no Perſon, or Perſons, be elected, or admitted into this College, but ſuch poor Merchants as are fallen into Decay by Accidents of the Seas, or otherwiſe, in their way of Merchandizing, being honeſt, ſober, and diſcreet Members of the Church of *England*, as now by Law eſtabliſhed; and being ſingle Perſons, of the Age of fifty Years at the Time of their Admiſſion into the ſaid College. And if by Miſinformation, Miſtake, or otherwiſe, any Perſon, or Perſons whatſoever, or any common Swearers, Drunkards, quarrelſome, looſe, lewd, unruly, debauched, or diſorderly Perſons; or any Perſon, or Perſons, infected with any infectious Diſeaſe, ſhall be placed, or put into the ſaid College, that then all, and every ſuch Perſon, ſhall be immediately expelled, and put out of the ſaid College for ever.

II. Ordered, That no Friends, Relations, or Acquaintance, of any of the ſaid Merchants, or Servants, (unleſs in Caſe of Sickneſs, or the like, to take Care of them) ſhall reſide, live or lodge in the ſaid College: And every Perſon, or Perſons, offending againſt this Order, ſhall forfeit, for his firſt Offence, all his and their Commons, during the Time any ſuch Perſon ſhall reſide, live, or lodge with them in the ſaid College, and for one Month longer: And for the ſecond Offence, ſix Months longer; and for the third Offence, ſuch Merchants and Servants ſhall be expelled, and turned out of the ſaid College for ever.

III. Ordered, That every Member of the ſaid College ſhall be conſtantly reſiding and dwelling within the ſaid College; and ſhall not be wandering, and miſpending their Time in publick and diſorderly Houſes, but ſhall employ themſelves in Acts of Piety and Devotion: Nor ſhall abſent themſelves, without Leave, for twenty-four Hours, from the ſaid College, unleſs by unavoidable Accident, or Neceſſity, under Pain of being expelled the College.

IV. Ordered, That all the Gentlemen of the ſaid College be daily in Commons, in the Hall of the ſaid College, unleſs prevented by Sickneſs, or other ſuch like Indiſpoſition: And that their daily Allowance be, to each of them, a Pound of Meat, two Quarts of Beer, a Three-half-penny Loaf, beſides Cheeſe and Butter: That the Time of Dining be twelve o'Clock; and of Supper, be ſix o'Clock. And in Caſe of Sickneſs, (inſtead of ſuch their Allowance) there ſhall be provided for them, and ſent to their Chambers, ſuch other Proviſions and Neceſſaries as ſhall be convenient and neceſſary for them in their Condition: And that no Gentleman of the ſaid College ſhall ſend, or carry away any Bread, Beer, or Victuals from Table at Dinner-Time; nor ſhall ſit down to, or riſe from Table, before Grace be ſaid.

V. Ordered, Upon the ſeveral and reſpective Deaths, Departure or Expulſions of every one of the Merchants of the ſaid College, that their and every of their Places ſhall remain and continue vacant, and undiſpoſed of twelve Months, next after the Quarter-Day then next enſuing; and their and every of their yearly Allowances, during ſuch Vacancies, ſhall be applied and diſpoſed of, for and toward the Repair and Support of the ſaid College.

VI. Ordered, that the College-Gates be kept locked at Dinner and Supper Times; and that the Gates of the ſaid College be locked at nine o'Clock every Night in the Summer, and at eight in the Winter; and that the Key be carried and delivered to the Chaplain, to be kept by him in his Lodging; and if any Member of the ſaid College be out after the Gates are locked up, he ſhall forfeit his next three Days Commons for every ſuch his Offence.

VII. Ordered, That the Chaplain of the ſaid College be a devout, pious, ſober, modeſt, good Man, in Holy Orders; and that he do read Divine Service according to the now Uſage of the Church of *England*, twice every Week-Day in the Year, in the Chapel of the ſaid College, at the Hours of eleven in the Morning, and at three in the Afternoon; and do read Prayers, and preach twice every *Sunday* in the Summer-Time, and ſo likewiſe in the Winter, unleſs he ſhall be diſpenſed with by the Founder, or Foundreſs, or Viſitors for the Time being, or the major Part of them, to preach but once a Day, during any Part of the two Winter Quarters: And during ſuch Diſpenſation, the ſaid Chaplain ſhall expound the Scriptures, and inſtruct the Congregation in Matters of Faith, and the Doctrine of the Church.

AND it is farther ordered, That the Chaplain ſhall be always reſident and abiding in the ſaid College, and not abſent himſelf above one ſingle Day at one Time, and that but very ſeldom, without Leave of the Founder, or Foundreſs, or Viſitors, or the major Part of them, for the Time being, and then the Chaplain to find one to do his Duty in every Thing there, according to his Place and Function in the ſaid College, during his Abſence; and alſo that the Chaplain do adminiſter the Holy Sacrament of the Lord's Supper at leaſt four Times in the Year; that is to ſay, at *Chriſtmas*, *Eaſter*, *Whitſuntide*, and ſome *Sunday* or Lord's-Day after *Trinity*, at the Diſcretion of the Chaplain; and that he do viſit and pray with the Sick within the ſaid College, and likewiſe exhort and prepare all the Members of the ſaid College to be worthy Partakers of the Holy Communion.

VIII. Ordered, That the Clerk of the Chapel do every Day ring the Bell, to call the Members to Prayers, ſome convenient Time before the Chaplain do begin, and do attend in the Chapel in his Gown, and duly make his Reſponſes, and do his Duty there, and keep the Pews and Chapel clean and neat, upon Pain of the Forfeiture of 9 *s.* and 4 *d.* for every ſuch Omiſſion, or Offence, to be deducted out of his yearly Salary and Wages.

IX. Ordered, That all the Merchants belonging to the ſaid College, do attend and come to Prayers, Morning and Afternoon, in the Chapel of the ſaid College, in their Gowns, with their Common-Prayer Books; and do behave themſelves there reverendly, with great Piety and Devotion, and duly make their Reſponſes, upon Pain of forfeiting their next three Days Commons, for every Breach of this Order. And do likewiſe receive the Holy Sacrament in the ſaid Chapel, at leaſt four Times every Year, upon Pain of forfeiting 10 Days Commons, for every ſuch their Default and Neglect, without a reaſonable Cauſe to the contrary, to be allowed by the Founder, or Foundreſs, or Viſitors for the Time being, or the major Part of them: And alſo, That they be conſtant, attending upon ſuch Evening Lectures or Expoſitions, as the Chaplain ſhall uſe in the publick Hall, for their Benefit and Inſtruction.

X. Ordered, That all Diſputes and Differences ariſing between the Members of the ſaid College, or any of them, ſhall be referred to the Determination of the Chaplain of the ſaid College, if he can compoſe and end the ſame, if not to the abſolute Determination of the Founder, or Foundreſs, or the Viſitors for the Time being, or the major Part of them, or of ſuch other Perſon or Perſons as they ſhall appoint to determine the ſame.

XI. Ordered, That every *Monday* Noon, immediately after Dinner, one of the Merchants belonging to the ſaid College, ſhall be choſen, by the Majority of Voices then preſent, to be Caterer that Week, who being ſo choſen ſhall go to Market, and ſee the Meat weighed, and brought into the College, and that their due Proportion of Meat be delivered by the Butcher to the Cook, and that all other Proviſions and Neceſſaries be provided, and ſent in for the Uſe of the ſaid College. And if any one, ſo choſen, ſhall refuſe or neglect to do his Duty therein, without reaſonable Cauſe ſhewn to the contrary, during that Week he ſhall be ſo choſen, he ſhall forfeit his Commons that Week, for ſuch his Default, or Neglect.

XII. Ordered, That no Servant ſhall cut, take, or carry away, any Commons from Table, before the Merchants have dined, or ſupp'd, or cut off any Meat before it be brought to Table, upon Forfeiture of a Week's Commons for every ſuch Offence.

XIII. Ordered, That all the Members of the ſaid College do demean and behave themſelves civilly and orderly in the ſaid College, and do not give any ill Language, or cauſe any Strife or Diſturbance between any of their Fellows, nor intermeddle with any Buſineſs of the College, contrary to the Intent of theſe Orders: And if any of them ſhall accidentally ſwear an Oath, or be drunk, or commit any other immoral Act, for which, he, or they, ſhall not be expelled then, they and every of them, ſo offending, ſhall forfeit his and their next Day's Commons, for ſuch their Offence.

XIV. Ordered, That if any of the Members of the ſaid College ſhall lie out of the ſaid College without Leave from the Founder, Foundreſs, or Viſitors of the ſaid College, for the Time being, or the major Part of them, that every ſuch Member of the ſaid College ſhall forfeit one Week's Commons for every Night he ſhall ſo lie out, without Leave, or reaſonable Cauſe ſhewn for his ſo doing, to be allowed of by the Founder, Foundreſs, or Viſitors, or the major Part of them, for the Time being.

XV. Ordered, That an Account in Writing, every firſt *Monday* in every Month, be delivered by the Butler, to the Steward, or Receiver of the ſaid College, of the Commons of all abſent Members, with or without Leave, and alſo of all the forfeited Commons, within that Month then laſt paſt; and that the Steward or Receiver, do keep a diſtinct Account thereof, entered into his Book; and take Care that the ſame be employed and diſpoſed of, for and towards the Maintenance and Improvement of the Garden of the ſaid College.

XVI. Order'd, That the Chaplain do take Notice of, and endeavour to regulate and prevent all Miſunderſtandings, and Diſorders, within the ſaid College by viſiting the Hall and Chambers of the Gentlemen, and others of the ſaid College, as oft as Occaſion ſhall require.

XVII. Ordered, That all the Members of the ſaid College do obſerve, and ſtrictly keep and obey all theſe Orders, and all ſuch other Orders as from Time to Time ſhall be made by the Founder, Foundreſs, or Viſitors, or the major Part of them, for the Time being, for the Well-governing, Ordering, and Management of the ſaid College.

The preſent TRUSTEES, *or* VISITORS, *are*

Sir *John Locke*,
Philip Papillion, Eſq;
Richard Chiſwell, Eſq;
Thomas Cooke, Eſq;
——— *Foley*, Eſq;
Richard Faulconer, Eſq; and
One Vacancy.

THE Treaſurer is *Joſeph Brand*, of the *Inner-Temple*, Eſq;

THE Chaplain, the Rev. Mr. *John Plymley*.

THERE are Servants in the Houſe, a Clerk, a Cook, a Butler, and four Nurſes.

DEPTFORD HOSPITAL.

NEARER to LONDON, at *Deptford*, is another Foundation, belonging to the Corporation of the *Trinity-Houſe*; by whom it was built, but at different Times, and in two Places, not quite contiguous. The old Part, which contains 21 Houſes, was built in the Year 1671, and the new in 1680, which contains 38 Houſes. In theſe Alms-Houſes 59 decayed Maſters of Ships, or Pilots, or the Widows of ſuch, are maintained by the ſaid Corporation.

The Allowance to the Men is 20 *s.* a Month, and to the Women 16 *s.* In each of theſe Buildings one is choſen from among the Men to be Governor of the Houſe, and has a ſmall Matter extraordinary; but they are viſited every Year, upon *Trinity-Monday*, by the Maſters of the *Trinity-Houſe*.

IN the new Part is a Square Garden, built on three Sides of it, with the 38 Houſes before-mentioned; under the Gate-Way, leading into it, is a Stone with this Inſcription:

DOMINO POTIORA.

Sir Richard Browne, *of* Sayes-Court *in* Deptford, *Knight and Baronet, Elder Brother and Maſter, in the Year* 1672, *gave the Inheritance of the Land, on which theſe Alms-houſes are built, after the Expiration of* 28 *Years, formerly leaſed.*

IN the Garden is a Stone Statue, painted with divers Colours, ſtanding on a Pedeſtal, on which is written the following Inſcription:

To the Memory of Captain Richard Maples, *who dying Commander of a Ship in the* Eaſt-Indies *in the Year* 1680, *left to the* Trinity Houſe *the Value of* 1300 *l. with which Part of theſe Alms-Houſes were built. The ſaid Corporation cauſed this Statue to be erected* Anno 1681.

OVER the Gate next the Road, is an Inſcription, ſet up by Order of Sir *Thomas Hardy*, Maſter, in the Year 1731, ſignifying, that the Pariſh of *Deptford*, in Conſideration of fifty-five Pounds, paid by the Corporation of the *Trinity-Houſe*, in the Year 1693, indemnify'd the ſaid Corporation for ever, from any farthet Expence in Paving the Street before this Hoſpital.

IRONMONGERS HOSPITAL.

THIS is a handſome Brick Building, ſituated in *Shoreditch* Pariſh, on the Eaſt Side of the Road to *Newington*, ſaid to have coſt upwards of 12,000 *l.* out of a large Sum of Money left by Sir *Robert Geffryes*, in Truſt to the Company of *Ironmongers*, for that Purpoſe, and to endow it: It conſiſts of fourteen Houſes, and a Chapel in the Middle; which laſt is adorned with a Triangular Pediment, and Stone Coins. In the Pediment is a large Clock-Dial; and under that, in a Nich, the Effigies of the Founder, at full Length, with this Inſcription:

Sir Robert Geffryes, *Knight, Alderman, and Lord Mayor of* LONDON, *in the Year* 1686, *died in* February 1703, *Founder of this Hoſpital, built in the Year* 1713.

THE 14 Houſes are eight in Front, *viz.* Four on each Side the Chapel, and three at each End, with Graſs Plats, and Gravel Walks before them, and handſome Iron Gates next the Road. Every Houſe is for four Perſons, either Men or Women, who have each a Blue Gown, and 30 *s.* paid Quarterly, with ſix Sacks of Coals in the Winter.

THE Chaplain has likewiſe an Apartment in the Houſe, with an annual Salary, who is to read Prayers daily to the poor People.

THE preſent Chaplain is the Reverend Mr. *Sandford.*

AND for the better Government of theſe that are, or ſhall be admitted to dwell in the ſaid Alms-Houſe, and enjoy the Benefits thereof, it was ordered and appointed, at a General Court, held by the ſaid Company at their Hall, *Nov.* 17, 1715, That certain Rules and Orders to be put in Print, ſhould be ſtrictly obſerved by the ſaid Alms-Folks, and divers Penalties annexed for Breach or Neglect of them, (even to Expulſion in ſome Caſes) comprized in xxix Articles; which being ſo well contrived for the maintaining

ing of Sobriety, Peace, good Order, mutual Help and Society, Religion and Virtue among them, may deſerve to be here ſet down for good Example ſake, and for the Direction of any other well-diſpoſed Perſons, that are, or ſhall be minded, to lay out their Chriſtian Devotion and Charity that Way.

Imprimis, It is ordered, That upon the Death of any Perſon, that is, or ſhall be choſe into the ſaid Alms-Houſe, to partake of the ſaid Charity, there ſhall be at the next Quarterly Court, or at furtheſt at the ſecond Quarterly Court, after the Death of the ſaid Perſon, another Perſon choſe in the Room of the ſaid Perſon ſo deceaſed.

II. That any Relation of the ſaid Benefactor, that is a proper Object, ſhall be preferred to any other Petitioner: And in Defect of any ſuch Relation petitioning, it is ordered, That any Member, or their Widow, that have been Livery-men, or Freemen of the Company of *Ironmongers*, who is a proper Object, ſhall be preferred to any other Petitioner: But in Defect of any ſuch petitioning, the greateſt Object that ſhall petition, ſhall be choſe without Favour or Affection.

III. That ſuch Perſon be choſe in for his, or her Life, he or ſhe obeying and fulfilling all the following Orders, but be liable to be expelled, upon being guilty of ſuch Crimes as are hereafter mentioned, to be puniſhed with Expulſion.

IV. That it be a general Rule to be obſerved, that no Perſon ſhall be choſe under 56 Years of Age (not to be diſpenſed with) unleſs upon ſome extraordinary Occaſions.

V. That no Perſon choſe, ſhall have the Uſe and Benefit of more than one Room, and Partition in the Cellar, which ſhall be aſſigned them by either of the Wardens.

VI. That if any Perſon choſe be a married Man, it may be lawful for his Wife to cohabit with him, ſhe obſerving and obeying all theſe Orders: But upon her Husband's Deceaſe, his Widow is to relinquiſh the Alms-Houſe, unleſs being qualify'd by her Age, ſhe ſhall be elected herſelf.

VII. The Honour and Service of Almighty God being above all Things to be reſpected, it is ordered, That all abiding in the ſaid Alms-Houſe, Men and Women, being in Health, and well able to walk, ſhall every Lord's Day, and Days of publick Faſt, or Thankſgiving, in the Year, go either to their Pariſh Church, or ſome other Place where Service to Almighty God is performed, and abide there to hear, attend, and perform Divine Worſhip; and for Neglect thereof, ſhall forfeit 4*d.* for every Offence, to be deducted out of the next Payment of their Penſions.

VIII. That if any of the ſaid Alms-People ſhall uſe any Blaſphemous Words, tending to the Diſhonour of Almighty God, he or ſhe, for the firſt Offence ſhall forfeit 6*d.* for the ſecond Offence, 1*s.* and for the third Offence, ſhall be expelled the Alms-Houſe for ever.

IX. That if any of the ſaid Alms-People ſhall commit Adultry, Fornication, or ſuch like Uncleanneſs, or ſhall ſteal within the Houſe, or without, or uſually beg in any Place without the Houſe, or ſhall commonly frequent any Houſe or Houſes ſuſpected of Lewdneſs, or admit or receive commonly to his or her Room, ſuch Perſon, or Perſons, which are, or have been infamous for lewd Lives, he or ſhe ſo offending, and being duly proved, ſhall be expelled the Alms-Houſe for ever.

X. That if any of the ſaid Alms-People ſhall at any Time or Times, either within the Houſe, or without, be drunk, he or ſhe ſo offending (beſides the Penalty of the Law in this Behalf provided) ſhall, for the firſt Offence, forfeit 4*d.* for the ſecond 8*d.* for the third 1*s.* 4*d.* and for the fourth ſhall be expelled the Houſe for ever.

XI. That none of the poor Alms-People ſhall give any railing, bitter, or uncharitable Speeches, or give any Stripes or Blows, to any of the Fellows, upon Forfeiture of a Month's Pay for the firſt Offence, and Expulſion for the ſecond.

XII. That none but ſuch as are of good Life and Converſation, certified by Certificates ſigned by known and reputable Perſons, no common Swearers, known Adulterers, or Fornicators, no Thief, common Drunkards, Scolds, or unquiet Perſon, or Perſons, ſhall be elected or continued in the ſaid Alms-Houſe.

XIII. That if any of the ſaid Alms-People ſhall lye out of the ſame by Night, without Licence of the Maſter, or one of the Wardens, or ſome lawful Excuſe to be approved of by them, for the firſt Offence ſhall forfeit out of their Pay, 4*d.* for the ſecond Offence double, or repeating the ſame Offence above three Times in one Year ſhall be expelled.

XIV. That none of the ſaid Alms-People ſhall harbour or lodge any Stranger, young Child, or Children, in his, or her Chamber; nor take any Woman to attend him or her, but in Time of Sickneſs only, and no other but his or her Siſter, Daughter, or ſome near Relation, or ſome Woman of good Converſation, not under 50 Years of Age, on Pain to loſe or forfeit, for every Night any Perſon be harboured, or lodged, contrary to this Order, 5 *s.* to be ſtopped out of their Penſion.

XV. That none of the Poor of the ſaid Alms-Houſe ſhall make any Alteration in their Room, under Colour, to amend their Lodging, on any Pretence whatſoever, without Direction of the Maſter, or Wardens, upon Pain of Expulſion.

XVI. That none of the Alms-People ſhall ſpoil or break down any Walls, or Fences, or Trees planted, or to be planted, upon Penalty to forfeit 1*s.* beſides to make good the ſame at their own Charge.

XVII. That none of the ſaid Alms-People ſhall caſt, or lay any Rubbiſh, Duſt, or any noiſome Thing whatſoever, within any Part of the ſaid Alms-Houſe, or any Ditch adjoining thereto, or any the Walks or Paſſages thereof, to the Annoyance of any of their Fellows, but ſhall keep their Rooms, and the Walks, Ways, and Paſſages before their Doors, ſweet and clean, or for every Offence herein to forfeit 4*d.*

XVIII. That none of the Alms-People ſhall ſell, or vend, any Strong Beer, Ale, Brandy, Spirits, or other Liquors, either publickly, or privately, upon Pain of Expulſion.

XIX. That none of the ſaid Alms-People ſhall teach School, or exerciſe any Trade, or Occupation, that may be prejudicial, or dangerous to the Building, or any Annoyance, or Diſturbance to their Fellows, or that ſhall require the Aſſiſtance of any other Perſon, on Forfeiture of 12 *d.* *per* Week, ſo long as they tranſgreſs.

XX. That all Perſons belonging to the ſaid Alms-Houſe, ſhall return, and come to their ſaid ſeveral Lodgings (except licenſed by the Maſter, or one of the Wardens, to be abſent for ſome ſhort Time) between the firſt Day of *October*, to the firſt Day of *March* yearly, at, or before, the Hour of ſeven o'Clock in the Evening, of thoſe Days; and between the firſt Day of *March*, and the firſt Day of *October*, yearly, at, or before, the Hour of nine o' Clock, upon Forfeit of 4*d.* for the firſt Offence; for the ſecond 8*d*; for the third 12*d.* and for the fourth to be expelled.

XXI. That once every Quarter, all the Offences, that are puniſhable by Forfeitures, ſhall be heard and decided, and fined by the Maſter, or one of the Wardens of the Company of *Ironmongers*;

gers; aſſiſted by any three, or more, of the Livery, in hearing of as many of the Alms-People, as can be got together for Example ſake.

XXII. That all the Offences aforeſaid, that are puniſhable by Expulſion, ſhall be heard and judged by the Maſter, Wardens, and Livery, in a General Court aſſembled at their Hall: And whoſoever, by the Majority of the ſaid Court, ſhall be ordered to be expelled, ſhall never after be capable to be choſe again, or be admitted into the ſaid Alms-Houſe; but a Padlock ſhall be put upon their Door, and their Goods delivered to them, or placed in the Cellar under the Great Room, till they fetch them away: And any of the ſaid Alms-People that ſhall lodge them afterwards in their Chamber, ſhall forfeit 12 *d.* for every Night they ſhall entertain them.

XXIII. That if any of the ſaid Alms-People die, their Gowns ſhall be for the Benefit of ſuch Perſon as ſhall be choſe in their Room, upon Penalty of loſing what Penſion ſhall be due at the Time of their Deceaſe.

XXIV. That if any of the ſaid Alms-People die, the Charge of their Burial ſhall be defrayed by their Friends and Relations, before they move their Goods.

XXV. That none of the Alms-People ſhall refuſe to be aiding and aſſiſting to one another; and in caſe of Sickneſs, 'tis expected they ſhall, by Turns, attend, aſſiſt, and be helpful to each other; and live in Peace and Unity one with another: And which of them ſhall refuſe their good Offices to another in Sickneſs, ſhall, upon good Proof, be expelled the Houſe.

XXVI. That a proper Perſon ſhall be appointed by the ſaid Company at a Court, to keep the Key of the Gates from Time to Time, at their Pleaſure; who ſhall be required to give a juſt and impartial Account of all Offences committed againſt any of the Orders herein contained.

XXVII. That the Forfeitures be divided into three Parts; one to the Informer, the other two Parts to be put into a common Box, and be divided every *Chriſtmas* amongſt the Poor of the ſaid Alms-Houſe, at the Diſcretion of the Maſter and Wardens, or any two of them.

XXVIII. That theſe Orders being fairly printed, ſhall be hung up in the great Room, and read publickly there, in the Preſence of the Alms-People, twice in the Year, *viz.* on, or near, the 25th of *March*, and 29th of *September*; and that another Copy be kept by the Clerk of the *Ironmongers* Company, to have Recourſe to upon Occaſion.

XXIX. That ſuch farther Orders as the Company ſhall make, ſhall be binding.

These are the chief Colleges and Hoſpitals in and near the City; but there are divers other, of leſs Note, in the Cities of LONDON and *Weſtminſter*, the Borough of *Southwark*, and Parts adjacent, which ſhall be treated of in the Wards, or Pariſhes, where they ſtand.

CHAP. XV.

Of the antient Cuſtoms and Manners in Trade, Houſe-keeping, and Recreations of the Citizens of LONDON.

“Fitz-Stephen, a Writer in the Reign of *Henry* II, ſaith, Men of all Trades, Sellers of all Sorts of Wares, Labourers in every Work, every Morning are in their diſtinct and ſeveral Places.

“Furthermore, in LONDON, upon the River Side, between the Wine in Ships, and the Wine to be ſold in Taverns, is a common Cookery, or Cooks Row; where daily, for the Seaſon of the Year, Men might have Meat, roaſt, ſod, or fryed: Fiſh, Fleſh, Fowls, fit for Rich and Poor.

“If any come ſuddenly to any Citizen from afar, weary, and not willing to tarry till the Meat be bought and dreſſed; while the Servant bringeth Water for his Maſter's Hands, and fetcheth Bread, he ſhall have immediately (from the River Side) all Viands whatſoever he deſireth.

“What Multitude ſoever, either of Soldiers, or Strangers, do come to the City, whatſoever Hour, Day or Night, according to their Pleaſures, may refreſh themſelves. And they which delight in Delicateneſs, may be ſatisfied with as delicate Diſhes there, as may be found elſewhere.

“And this Cooks Row is very neceſſary to the City: And, according to *Plato* and *Gorgias*, next to Phyſick, is the Office of Cooks, as Part of a City.

Smithfield *a plain ſmooth Ground, ſo called from* Smeth, *or* Smethie-*Market for Horſes and other Cattle.*

“Without one of the Gates is a *ſmooth* (or *Smethe*) Field, both in Name and Deed; where every *Friday*, unleſs it be a ſolemn bidden Holiday, is a noble Shew of Horſes to be ſold. Earls, Barons, Knights and Citizens, repair thither to ſee, or to buy. There may you of Pleaſure ſee Amblers pacing it delicately: There may you ſee Trotters, fit for Men of Arms, ſetting more hardly: There may you have notable young Horſes, not yet broken; may you have ſtrong Steeds, well-limbed Geldings, which the Buyers do eſpecially regard for Pace and Swiftneſs. The Boys which ride theſe Horſes, ſometime two, ſometime three, do run Races for Wagers, with a Deſire of Praiſe, or Hope of Victory.

“In another Part of that Field are to be ſold all Implements of Husbandry, as alſo fat Swine, Milch Kine, Sheep and Oxen. There ſtand alſo Mares and Horſes, fit for Ploughs and Teams, with their young Colts by them.

Merchants of all Nations traded at this City, and had their ſeveral Keys and Wharfs.

“At this City, Merchant Strangers of all Nations had their Keys and Wharfs: The *Arabians* ſent Gold; the *Sabeans*, Spice and Frankincenſe; the *Scythians*, Armour; *Babylon*, Oil; *India*, Purple Garments; *Egypt*, Precious Stones; *Norway* and *Ruſſia*, Ambergreaſe and Sables; and the *Frenchmen*, Wine.

“According to the Truth of Chronicles, this City is antienter than *Rome*; built by the antient *Trojans*, and by *Brute*, before that was built by *Romulus* and *Remus*; and therefore uſeth the antient Cuſtoms of *Rome*.

This City divided into Wards, more than 400 Years ſince; and alſo had then both Aldermen and Sheriffs.

“This City, even as *Rome*, is divided into Wards: It hath yearly Sheriffs, inſtead of Conſuls: It hath the Dignity of Senators, in Aldermen: It hath Under-Officers, Common-Sewers, and Conduits in Streets: According to the Quality of Cauſes, it hath General Courts and Aſſemblies upon appointed Days.

Cuſtoms of London.

“I do not think that there is any City, wherein are better Cuſtoms, in frequenting the Churches, in ſerving God, in keeping Holydays, in giving Alms, in entertaining Strangers,

“ gers, in ſolemnizing Marriages, in furniſhing
“ Banquets, celebrating Funerals, and burying
“ dead Bodies.

“ The only Plagues of LONDON, are
“ immoderate Quaffing among the fooliſh Sort,
“ and often Caſualties by Fire.

“ Most Part of the Biſhops, Abbots, and
“ Great Lords of the Land, have Houſes there,
“ whereunto they reſort, and beſtow much, when
“ they are called to Parliament by the King, or
“ to Synods by their Metropolitan, or otherwiſe
“ by their private Buſineſs.

Thus far *Fitz-Stephen*, as to the State of theſe Things in his Time. Whereunto may be added the preſent; by comparing whereof, the Alteration will eaſily appear.

STOW ſays, in his Time, Men of Trades, and Sellers of Wares in this City have oftentimes ſince changed their Places as they have found their beſt Advantage. For whereas *Mercers* and *Haberdaſhers*, ſaith he, uſed wholly then to keep their Shops in *Weſt-cheap*; of later Time, they held them on *London-Bridge*.

The *Goldſmiths* of *Gutheron*'s-*Lane*, and the *Old Exchange*, are now (for the moſt Part) removed into the South Side of *Weſt-cheap*.

The *Pepperers* and *Grocers* of *Soper*'s-*Lane*, are now in *Bucklersbury*, and other Places diſperſed.

The *Drapers* of *Lombard-Street*, and of *Cornhill*, are ſeated in *Candlewick-Street*, and *Watling-Street*.

The *Skinners* from St. *Mary Pellipers*, or at the *Axe*, into *Budge-Row* and *Walbrook*.

The *Stock Fiſhmongers* in *Thames-Street*, *Wet Fiſhmongers* in *Knight-Rider*'s-*Street* and *Bridge-Street*.

The *Ironmongers* of *Ironmonger-Lane* and *Old-Jury*, into *Thames-Street*.

The *Vintners*, from the *Vinetree*, into divers Places.

But the *Brewers* (for the moſt Part) remain near to the Friendly Water of *Thames*.

The *Butchers*, in *Eaſt-cheap*, and St. *Nicholas Shambles*, and the *Stocks-Market*.

The *Hoſiers* (of old Time) in *Hoſier-Lane*, near unto *Smithfield*, are ſince removed into *Cordwainers-Street*, the upper Part thereof by *Bow-Church*, and laſt of all into *Burchover*'s-*Lane* by *Cornhill*.

The *Shoemakers* and *Curriers* of *Cordwainers-Street*, removed, the one to St. *Martin*'s-*Le-Grand*, the other to *London-Wall*, near to *Moorgate*.

The *Founders* remain by themſelves in *Lothbury*.

The *Cooks*, or *Paſtelers* (for the more Part) in *Thames-Street*, the others diſperſed into divers Parts.

The *Poulterers* of late, removed out of the *Poultry*, betwixt the *Stocks*, and the great Conduit in *Cheap*, into *Graſs-Street*, and St. *Nicholas Shambles*.

Bowyers, from *Bowyer-Row*, by *Ludgate*, into divers Parts, and almoſt worn out with the *Fletchers*.

The *Pater-Noſter Bead-Makers*, and *Text-Writers*, are gone out of *Pater-Noſter-Row*, and are called *Stationers* of *Paul*'s Church-Yard.

The *Patten-Makers* of St. *Margaret-Pattens-Lane*, clean worn out.

Labourers, every Work-Day, are to be found in *Cheap*, about *Soper*'s-*Lane* End.

Horſe-Courſers, and Sellers of Oxen, Sheep, Swine, and ſuch like, remain in their old Market of *Smithfield*, &c.

That Merchants of all Nations had their Keys and Wharfs at this City, whereunto they brought their Merchandizes, before and in the Reign of *Henry* II, *Fitz-Stephen* wrote (of his own Knowledge) to be true, though for the Antiquity of the City he took the common Opinion.

Also that this City was (in his Time and before) divided into Wards, had yearly, Sheriffs and Aldermen, General Courts, and Aſſemblies, and ſuch like Notes by him ſet down, in Commendation of the Citizens (whereof there is no Queſtion) he wrote likewiſe of his own Experience, as being born and brought up amongſt them.

And to confirm his Opinion, concerning Merchandizes, then hither tranſported, whereof haply may be ſome Argument, *Thomas Clifford* (before *Fitz-Stephen*'s Time) writing of King *Edward* the Confeſſor, ſaith to this Effect, “ King “ *Edward* intending to make his Sepulchre at “ *Weſtminſter*, for that it was near to the famous “ City of LONDON, and the River *Thames*, “ which brought in all Kinds of Merchandizes “ from all Parts of the World, &c.

And *William* of *Malmsbury*, that lived in the Reigns of *William* I, and II, *Henry* I, and King *Stephen*, calleth this a Noble City, full of wealthy Citizens, frequented with the Trade of Merchandizes from all Parts of the World.

It is ſaid alſo in divers Records, That (in old Times) *no Wood was ſtowed or harboured in this City, but all was preſently ſold in the Ships, except by Licence purchaſed of the Sheriffs*, till of more later Time, to wit, in the Year 1236, *Andrew Bokerell*, being Mayor, by Aſſent of the Principal Citizens, the Merchants of *Amiens*, *Nele*, and *Corby*, purchaſed Letters, enſealed with the Common Seal of the City, That they, when they come, might harbour their Woods, and, therefore, ſhould give the Mayor, every Year, 50 Marks Sterling. And the ſame Year they gave 100 *l.* toward conveying of Water from *Tyburn* to this City.

Also the Merchants of *Normandy* made Fine for Licence to harbour their Woods, till it was otherwiſe provided, in the Year 1263, *Thomas Fitz-Thomas*, being Mayor, &c. which proveth, That then, as before, they were here, among other Nations, privileged.

It followeth, in Fitz-Stephen, *That the Plagues of* LONDON *(in that Time) were immoderate Quaffing among Fools, and often Caſualties by Fire.*

As for Prevention of Caſualties by Fire, the Houſes in this City being then builded all of Timber, and covered with Thatch of Straw or Reed, it was long ſince thought good Policy in our Fore-Fathers, wiſely to provide, namely, in the Year of Chriſt 1189, the firſt Year of *Richard* I, *Henry Fitz-Alwin*, being then Mayor, That all Men in this City ſhould build their Houſes of Stone, up to a certain Height, and to cover them with Slate, or Brick, or Tile, ſince which Time there hath not happened the like often conſuming Fires in this City, as before.

Coaches not known in England.

Of old Time, Coaches were not known in this Iſland, but Chariots, or Whirlicotes, then ſo called, and they only uſed by Princes, or Men of great Eſtates, ſuch as had their Footmen about them: And it is ſaid, That *Richard* II, being threatened by the Rebels of *Kent*, rode from the Tower of LONDON to the *Mile*'s-*End*, and with him his Mother, becauſe ſhe was ſick and weak, in a Whirlicote, the Earls of *Buckingham*, *Kent*, *Warwick*, and *Oxford*, Sir *Thomas Percie*, Sir *Robert Knowles*, the Mayor of LONDON, Sir *Aubery de Vere*, that bare the King's Sword, with other Knights and Eſquires, attending on Horſeback. But in the Year next following, the ſaid *Richard* took to Wife, *Anne*, Daughter to the King of *Bohemia*, who firſt brought hither the Riding upon Side-Saddles,

Riding upon Side-Saddles firſt uſed in England.

Saddles, and ſo was the Riding in thoſe Whirlicotes and Chariots forſaken, except at Coronations, and ſuch like Spectacles.

Last of all, the ſame Author, in this Chapter, hath theſe Words, *Moſt Part of the Biſhops, Abbots, and great Lords of the Land, as if they were Citizens and Freemen of* LONDON, *had many fair Houſes to reſort unto, and many rich and wealthy Gentlemen ſpent their Money there.*

Noblemens Houſes in the City of LONDON.

To mention here a few of theſe Noblemens Houſes, and the Street where they ſtood. In the Depoſitions in the great Cauſe of Arms between *Reginald*, Lord *Grey* of *Ruthyn*, and Sir *Edward Haſtings*, in the Time of *Henry* IV, it appears that *John*, the laſt Earl of *Pembroke*, who died at *Woodſtock*, had a Houſe, and lived in LONDON, in the Pariſh of ——— juſt by the Priory of St. *Helens*, and *John*, his Father, Earl of *Pembroke*, in a Houſe in the Pariſh of St. *Mary Attehill* (i. e. St. *Mary Hill*) and *Reginald*, Lord *Grey* of *Ruthyn*, his Manſion-Houſe was in the Pariſh of St. *Andrew*, by *Eaſt-cheap*, in the 10th Year of that King: And *William Beauchamp* had a Houſe and Chapel by *Pater-Noſter-Row*, LONDON; and in the Time of *Richard* II. Sir *Harry Percy* had a Houſe in *Wood-ſtreet*, of that Spaciouſneſs, that he was able there to entertain the King, two Dukes of *Lancaſter* and *York*, two Earls, Earl Marſhal, and his Father, the Earl of *Northumberland*, and divers others.

And in another Place, he hath theſe Words: "Every *Sunday* in *Lent*, a freſh Company of "young Men come into the Fields on Horſeback, "and the beſt Horſemen conduct the reſt. "Then march forth the Citizens Sons, and other "young Men, with diſarmed Launces and Shields, "and practice Feats of War. Many Courtiers "likewiſe, and Attendants upon Noblemen, "repair to this Exerciſe; and whilſt the Hope of "Victory doth inflame their Minds, they do "ſhew good Proof, how ſerviceable they would "be in Martial Affairs, *&c.*" Again, he ſaith, "This City, in the troubleſome Time of King "*Stephen*, ſhewed at a Muſter 20,000 armed "Horſemen, and 40,000 Footmen, ſerviceable "for the Wars, *&c.*

Antient Houſe-Keeping in LONDON.

As to the Houſe-Keeping in old Times, *Stow* gives an Account, made by *Henry Leiceſter*, Cofferer to *Thomas* Earl of *Lancaſter*, of one Year's Expence in the ſaid Earl's Houſe, from the Day next after *Michaelmas*, in the ſeventh Year of *Edward* II. to the *Michaelmas-Day*, in the Year following; which amounted to 7957*l.* 13 *s.* 4*d.* Half-penny, a very great Sum in thoſe Days, as may be imagined by the low Prices, every Article, in this prodigious Account, is rated at.

Expended in the Pantry, Buttery, and Kitchen, 3405 *l.*

For 184 Tons, one Pipe of Red, or Claret Wine, and one Ton of White Wine, bought for the Houſe, 104 *l.* 17 *s.* 6 *d.*

For Grocery Ware, 180 *l.* 17 *s.*

For ſix Barrels of Sturgeon, 19 *l.*

For 6800 Stock-Fiſh, and for other dried Fiſh of all Sorts, 41 *l.* 6 *s.* 7 *d.*

For 1714 Pounds of Vermillion and Turpentine, to make red Wax, 314 *l.* 7 *s.* 6 *d. ob.*

For 2319 Pounds of Tallow Candles for the Houſhold, and 1873 Lights for *Paris* Candles, called Perchers, 31 *l.* 14 *s.* 3 *d.*

Expences on the Earl's great Horſes, and the Keeper's Wages, 486 *l.* 4 *s.* 3 *d. ob.*

Linnen-Cloth for the Lord and Chaplains, and for the Pantry, 43 *l.* 1 *s.* 5 *d.*

For 129 Dozen of Parchments, with Ink, 4 *l.* 8 *s.* 3 *d. ob.*

For two Cloths of Scarlet for the Earl againſt *Chriſtmas*, one Cloth of Ruſſet for the Biſhop of *Anjou*, 70 Cloths of Blue for the Knights, 15 Cloths of Medley for the Lord's Clerks, 28 Cloths for Eſquires, 15 Cloths for Officers, 19 Cloths for Grooms, 5 Cloths for Archers 4 Cloths for Minſtrels and Carpenters, with the Sharing and Carriage for the Earl's Liveries at *Chriſtmas*, 460 *l.* 1 *s.* 3 *d.*

For 7 Furs of variable Miniver or powder'd Ermine, 7 Hoods of Purple, 395 Furs of Budge, for Liveries of Barons, Knights, and Clerks, 123 Furs of Lambs for Eſquires, 147 *l.* 17 *s.* 8 *d.*

For 65 Cloths, Saffron Colour, for the Barons and Knights, in Summer; 12 Red Cloths, mix'd, for Clerks, 26 Cloths Ray, for Eſquires, 1 Cloth Ray, for Officers Coats in Summer, and 4 Cloths Ray, for Carpets in the Hall, 345 *l.* 13 *s.* 8 *d.*

For 100 Pieces of Green Silk for the Knights, 14 Budge Furs for Surcoats, 13 Hoods of Budge for Clerks, and 75 Furs of Lambs for the Lord's Liveries in Summer, with Canvas and Cord to truſs them, 72 *l.* 19 *s.*

For Saddles for the Lord's Liveries in Summer, 51 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.*

For one Saddle for the Earl of the Prince's Arms, 2 *l.*

For Things bought, the Names of which were obliterated in the old Account, 241 *l.* 14 *s.* 1 *d. ob.*

For Horſes loſt in the Service of the Earl, 8 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.*

Fees paid to Earls, Barons, Knights, and Eſquires, 623 *l.* 15 *s.* 5 *d.*

In Gifts to Knights of *France*, the Queen of *England*'s Nurſes, to the Counteſs of *Warren*, Eſquires, Minſtrels, Meſſengers, and Riders, 92 *l.* 14 *s.*

For 168 Yards of Ruſſet Cloth, and 24 Coats for poor Men, with Money given to the Poor on *Maundy Thurſday*, 8 *l.* 16 *s.* 7 *d.*

For 24 Silver Diſhes, ſo many Sawcers, and ſo many Cups for the Buttery; one Pair of *Pater-Noſters*, and one Silver Coffin, bought this Year, 103 *l.* 5 *s.* 6 *d.*

To divers Meſſengers about the Earl's Buſineſs, 34 *l.* 9 *s.* 8 *d.*

In the Earl's Chamber, 5 *l.*

To divers Men for the Earl's old Debts, 88 *l.* 16 *s. ob. q.*

The Expences of the Counteſs at *Pickering*, for the Time of this Account, as in the Pantry, Buttery, Kitchen, and other Places, concerning theſe Offices, 285 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d. ob.*

In Wine, Wax, Spices, Cloaths, Furs, and other Things for the Counteſſes Wardrobe, 154 *l.* 7 *s.* 4 *d. ob.*

Sum Total, 7957 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d. ob.*

Thus much for the Earl of *Lancaſter*.

In the 14th of the ſame *Edward* II, *Hugh Spencer* the Elder, condemned by the Commons, was baniſhed the Realm. At which Time it was found by Inquiſition, that the ſaid *Spencer* had in ſundry Shires 59 Manors: He had 28000 Sheep, 1000 Oxen and Steers, 1200 Kine with their Calves, 40 Mares with their Colts, 160 Drawing Horſes, 2000 Hogs, 300 Bullocks, 40 Tons of Wine, 600 Bacons, 80 Carcaſſes of Martilmas Beef, 600 Muttons in Larder, 10 Tons of Cyder. His Armour, Plate, Jewels, and ready Money, better than 10,000 *l.* 36 Sacks of Wool, and a Library of Books. Thus much the Record.

Robert Fabian ſaith, in a Manuſcript *Stow* had read, that in the 36th of *Henry* VI. the greater Eſtates of the Realm being called to LONDON,

The Earl of *Salisbury* came up to LONDON with 500 Men on Horſeback, and was lodged in the *Herber*.

Richard Duke of *York*, with 400 Men, lodged at *Baynard*'s *Caſtle*.

The Dukes of *Exceſter* and *Somerſet* with 800 Men.

The Earl of *Northumberland*, the Lord *Egremont*, and the Lord *Clifford*, with 1500 Men.

Richard Nevell, Earl of *Warwick*, with 600 Men, all in red Jackets, embroidered with ragged Staves before and behind, were all lodged in *Warwick-Lane*: In whoſe Houſe there was oftentimes ſix Oxen eaten at a Breakfaſt; and every Tavern was full of his Meat: For he that had any Acquaintance in that Houſe, might have there ſo much of ſodden and roaſt Meat, as he could prick and carry upon a long Dagger.

Richard Redman, Biſhop of *Ely*, *Anno* 1500, the 17th of *Henry* VII. beſides his great Family, Houſe-keeping, Alms-diſh, and Relief to the Poor whereſoever he was lodged; in his travelling, when at his coming or going to or from any Town, the Bells rung, and all the Poor would come together, to whom he gave every one Sixpence, at the leaſt.

Cardinal Woolſey's Houſe-keeping.

And now, ſaith *Stow*, to note ſomewhat nearer our own Time, we muſt not omit in this Place *Thomas Woolſey*, Archbiſhop of *York*, and Cardinal: His Servants daily attending in his Houſe were about 400, omitting his Servants Servants, which were many. He had in his Hall continually three Tables, or Boards, kept with three Principal Officers; to wit, a Steward, who was always a Prieſt; a Treaſurer, a Knight; and a Comptroller, an Eſquire: Alſo a Cofferer, being a Doctor; three Marſhals; three Yeomen-Uſhers in the Hall; beſides two Grooms and Almoners: Then in the Hall-Kitchen, two Clerks of the Kitchen, a Clerk Comptroller, a Surveyor of the Dreſſer, a Clerk of the Spicery; all which together kept alſo a continual Meſs in the Hall. Alſo, in his Hall-Kitchen he had, of Maſter Cooks two, and of other Cooks, Labourers, and Children of the Kitchen, twelve Perſons; four Yeomen of the ordinary Scullery, two Yeomen of the Paſtry, with two other Paſtelers under the Yeomen.

In the Privy-Kitchen, he had a Maſter Cook, who went daily in Velvet and Sattin, with a Chain of Gold about his Neck, and two other Yeomen, and a Groom. In the Scalding-houſe, a Yeoman and two Grooms. In the Pantry, two Yeomen. In the Buttery, two Yeomen, two Grooms, and two Pages. In the Chandery, two Yeomen. In the Wafery, two Yeomen. In the Wardrobe of Beds, the Maſter of the Wardrobe, and ten other Perſons attending. In the Laundery, a Yeoman, a Groom, thirty Pages, two Yeomen-Purveyors, and one Groom. In the Bake-houſe, a Yeoman and two Grooms. In the Wood-Yard, a Yeoman and a Groom. In the Barn, one. In the Garden, a Yeoman and two Grooms: A Yeoman of his Stage; a Maſter of his Horſe; a Clerk of the Stable; a Yeoman of the ſame; the Saddler; the Farrier; a Yeoman of his Chariot; a Sumpterman; a Yeoman of his Stirrup; a Muleter, and ſixteen Grooms of his Stable; every one of them keeping four Geldings; Porters at his Gate; two Yeomen, and two Grooms: In the Armoury, a Yeoman and a Groom.

In his Chapel he had a Dean, a great Divine, and a Man of excellent Learning; a Sub-dean, a Repeater of the Choir, a Goſpeller, a Piſteler; of ſinging Prieſts, ten; a Maſter of the Children; twelve Seculars, being ſinging Men of the Chapel; ten ſinging Children, with a Servant to attend upon the Children. In the Reveſtry, a Yeoman and two Grooms, over and beſide divers Retainers, that came thither at principal Feaſts.

For the Furniture of his Chapel, it exceedeth my Capacity to declare, or to ſpeak of the Number of coſtly Ornaments and rich Jewels that were uſed in the ſame continually. There hath been ſeen in Proceſſion about the Hall, four and forty very rich Copes worn, all of one Suit, beſides the rich Croſſes and Candleſticks, and other Ornaments belonging to the Furniſhment of the ſame. He had two Croſs-Bearers, and two Pillar-Bearers in his great Chamber; and in his Privy-Chambers theſe Perſons; firſt, The Chief Chamberlain and Vice Chamberlain: Of Gentlemen Uſhers (beſide one in his Privy Chamber) he had twelve daily Waiters; and of Gentlemen Waiters, in his Privy Chamber, he had ſix; of Lords nine or ten, who had (each of them) two Men allowed to attend upon them, except the Earl of *Derby*, who always was allowed five Men. Then had he of Gentlemen Cup-bearers, Carvers, Sewers, both of the Privy Chamber, and of the great Chamber, with Gentlemen (daily Waiters there) 40 Perſons: Of Yeomen-Uſhers 6: Of Grooms in his Chamber 8: Of Yeomen in his Chamber 45 daily. He had alſo Alms-Men, ſometime more in Number than at other times.

There was attending on his Table, daily, of Doctors and Chaplains (beſides them of his Chapel) 16: A Clerk of his Cloſet, two Secretaries, two Clerks of his Signet, and four Counſellors learned in the Laws. And foraſmuch as it was neceſſary to have divers Officers of *Chancery* to attend upon him; that is to ſay, the Clerk of the Crown, a Riding Clerk, a Clerk of the Hamper, and a Clerk of the Wax; then a Clerk of the Check, as well upon the Chaplains, as on the Yeomen of his Chamber; he gave Allowance to them all. He had alſo four Footmen, who were cloathed in rich running Coats, whenſoever he rode on a Journey. Then had he a Herald at Arms, a Serjeant at Arms, a Phyſician, an Apothecary, four Minſtrels, a Keeper of his Tents, an Armourer, an Inſtructor of his Wards, two Yeomen of his Wardrobe and Robes, and a Keeper of his Chamber, continually in the Court.

He had alſo in his Houſe, the Surveyor of *York*, and a Clerk of the Green Cloth. All theſe were daily attending, down-lying and upriſing, and at Meals. He kept in his great Chamber, a continual Table for the Chamberers and Gentlemen Officers; having with them a Meſs of young Lords, and another of Gentlemen. And beſides all theſe, there was not an Officer, Gentleman, or other Perſon of worth, but was allowed in the Houſe, ſome three, ſome two, and all other one at leaſt, which amounted to a great Number of Perſons; beſides Retainers, Suitors, and who moſt commonly dined in his Hall.

Nicholas Weſt, Biſhop of *Ely*, in the Year 1532, kept continually in his Houſe a hundred Servants, giving to the one half of them 53 *s.* 4 *d.* a-piece yearly; to the other half, each 40 *s.* a-piece; to every one for his Winter Gown, four Yards of Broad Cloth, and for his Summer Coat three Yards and an half. He daily gave at his Gates, beſides Bread and Drink, warm Meat to two hundred poor People.

The Houſe-keeping of *Edward* Earl of *Derby* is not to be forgotten, who had 220 Men in Check Rolls; his feeding aged Perſons twice every Day, 60 and odd, beſides all Comers thrice a Week, appointed for his Dealing Days, and every *Good Friday* 2700 with Meat, Drink, and Money.

Thomas Audley, Lord Chancellor, his Family of Gentlemen before him, in Coats garded with Velvet, and Chains of Gold, his Yeomen after him, in the ſame Livery not garded.

William Powlet (or *Pawlet*) Lord Great Maſter, Marquis of *Wincheſter*, kept the like Number of Gentlemen and Yeomen, in a Livery of *Reading* Tawny; and great Relief at his Gate.

Thomas Lord *Cromwell*, Earl of *Eſſex*, kept the like, or greater Number, in a Livery of grey Marble, *&c.* the Gentlemen garded with Velvet, the Yeomen with the ſame Cloth.

These, as all other of thoſe Times, gave great Relief to the Poor: And *Stow* ſays, he had ſeen in that declining Time of Charity, as he calls it, at the Lord *Cromwell's* Gate at LONDON, more than 200 Perſons ſerved twice every Day with Bread, Meat, and Drink ſufficient.

Edward, Duke of *Somerſet*, was not inferior in keeping a Number of tall Gentlemen and Yeomen, though his Houſe was then in Building, and moſt of his Men were lodged Abroad.

The Earl of *Oxford*, in thoſe Times, was wont to ride into this City, and ſo to his Houſe by *London-Stone*, with fourſcore Gentlemen, in a Livery of *Reading* Tawny, and Chains of Gold about their Necks, before him, and one hundred tall Yeomen, in the like Livery to follow him, without Chains, but all having his Cognizance of the blue Boar embroidered on their Left Shoulder.

These, and all other Men of Honour and Worſhip, then lodging in this City, or within the Liberties thereof, did, without grudging, bear their Part of Charges with the Citizens, according to the Value of their Eſtates, without which thoſe Muſters of old Time could not have been ſo great.

Of Charitable Alms *in Old Time given.*

These Noblemen before-mentioned, obſerved that antient and charitable Cuſtom of liberal Relief of the Poor at their Gates: As all Prelates, Noblemen, or Men of Honour and Worſhip, their Predeceſſors, had done before them, whereof venerable *Bede* writeth, That Prelates of his Time, having, peradventure, but wooden Churches, had (notwithſtanding) on their Board at their Meals, one Alms-Diſh, into which was carved ſome good Portion of Meat, out of every other Diſh brought to their Table; all which was given to the Poor, beſides the Fragments left, inſomuch as in a hard Time, a poor Prelate wanting Victuals hath cauſed his Alms-Diſh, being Silver, to be divided amongſt the Poor, therewith to ſhift as they could, till God ſhould ſend him better Store.

Such a Prelate was *Ethelwald*, Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, in the Reign of King *Edgar*, about the Year of Christ 963: He, in a great Famine, ſold away all the ſacred Veſſels of his Church, to relieve the almoſt-ſtarved People, ſaying, *That there was no Reaſon that the ſenſeleſs Temples of* GOD *ſhould abound in Riches, and the lively Temples of the* HOLY GHOST *to lack it.*

Walter de Suffilde, Biſhop of *Norwich*, was of the like Mind: About the Year 1245, in a Time of great Dearth, he ſold all his Plate, and diſtributed it to the Poor, every Pennyworth.

Robert Winchelſea, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, about the Year 1093, beſides the daily Fragments of his Houſe, gave every *Friday* and *Sunday*, to every Beggar that came to his Gate, a Loaf of Bread ſufficient for that Day, and there were uſually every ſuch Alms-Day, in Time of Dearth, to the Number of 5000, and otherwiſe 4000, at the leaſt. Moreover, he uſed every Feſtival to give 150 Pence to ſo many poor People, and ſent daily, Meat, Bread, and Drink, to ſuch, as by Age, or Sickneſs, were not able to fetch his Alms, and did ſend Meat, Money, and Apparel, to ſuch as he thought needed it.

In 1171, *Henry* II. after his Return into *England*, did Penance for the Slaughter of *Thomas à Becket*, by whom (a ſore Dearth then increaſing) ten Thouſand Perſons, from the firſt of *April* till new Corn was inned, were daily fed and ſuſtained.

More is recorded, That in the Year 1236, the 20th of *Henry* III. *William de Haverhill*, the King's Treaſurer, was commanded, that upon the Day of the Circumciſion of our Lord, 6000 poor People ſhould be fed at *Weſtminſter*, for the State of the King, Queen, and their Children. The like Commandment, the ſaid King *Henry* gave to *Hugh Gyfford*, and *William Brown*, that upon *Friday* next, after the *Epiphany*, they ſhould cauſe to be fed, in the great Hall at *Windſor*, at a good Fire, all the poor and needy Children that could be found, and the King's Children being weighed and meaſured, their Weight and Meaſure, to be diſtributed for their good Eſtates: Theſe few Examples, for Charity of Kings, may ſuffice.

In the Reign of *Edward* III. *Richard de Berry*, Biſhop of *Durham*, did weekly beſtow, for Relief of the Poor, eight Quarters of Wheat, made into Bread, beſides his Alms-Diſh, Fragments of his Houſe, and great Sums of Money, given to the Poor, when he travelled; and that theſe Alms-Diſhes were as well uſed at the Tables of Noblemen, as of the Prelates, one Note may ſuffice.

In the Year 1452, *Richard* Duke of *York*, then claiming the Crown, the Lord *Rivers* ſhould have gone beyond Sea about the King's Buſineſs; but ſtaying at *Plymouth* till his Money was ſpent, and then ſending for more, the Duke of *Somerſet* ſent him the Image of St. *George*, in Silver and Gold, to be ſold, with the Alms-Diſh of the Duke of *Gloceſter*, which was alſo of great Price, for Coin they had none.

But to return to the Houſe-Keeping in the City.

The Expences of the Mayors and Sheriffs, and other publick Feaſting in the City on ſolemn Days, were ſo great in former Times, that an Act of Common Council was made, 1 and 2 of *Philip* and *Mary*, for retrenching them, and other Charges in Attendants and Liveries; and theſe Expences continuing to our Times, it was reprinted *Anno* 1680, and recommended to the preſent Obſervation.

The Preamble ſets forth, the Reaſon that our antient wiſe Forefathers had many Times attempted the Redreſs and Amendment of the great Exceſs in Fare and other Things, in Mayors and Sheriffs Houſes, *viz.* the Dearth of Victuals, and the Charges of theſe Offices, which were ſo huge, that almoſt all good Citizens fled and refuſed to ſerve in this Honourable City; only becauſe of the great Exceſs, and chargeable Fare and Diet in the ſaid Offices. Hence it was enacted, That no Mayor or Sheriff ſhould have, at their Table, at Dinner or Supper, any more Courſes than one; and no more ſundry Diſhes at one Courſe, upon the *Sunday*, or other Feſtival Day, being a Fleſh Day, than ſix, whether the ſame be hot or cold. Every Holyday, being a Fiſh Day, ſeven Diſhes of Meat, and not above: And every working Day, being a Fleſh Day, five Diſhes: And Fiſh Days, ſix Diſhes of ſeveral Meats; provided, that neither Brawn, Collops with Eggs, Sallads, Pottage, Butter, Cheeſe, Eggs, Herrings, Sprats, Shrimps, or any Shell-fiſh, nor no Kind of Fruit unhaſhed, ſhall be accounted for any of the ſaid Number of Diſhes of Meat aboveſaid: And that the Mayor may, at his Pleaſure, have, at the ſaid one Courſe, one Diſh of Meat, either Fiſh or Fleſh, more than before limited.

That neither the Serjeants nor other Officers of the Lord Mayor's Houſe, nor the Serjeants Yeomen, or other Officers of the Sheriffs Houſes, ſhall have more ſundry Diſhes, either at Dinner or Supper, upon the Fleſh Days, than three, and upon Fiſh Days, than four.

None of the Aldermen, or Commoners of this City, to exceed or paſs the Number of Diſhes of Meat above limited, and appointed for the Sheriffs in their own proper Manſion-Houſes, Brawn, Sallads, and other Things, as aforeſaid, excepted.

Nor in any of the Halls, or Companies, at any Feaſt or Time; nor that there be any Swan, Crane, or Buſtard, which were wont to be called Head-Pools, to be ſpent at any Feaſt, in any of the Halls, or Companies, upon Pain of Forfeiture of 40 *s. toties quoties.*

And for the Eaſe of the aged Perſons, and for the avoiding of great Uneaſineſs, that often happens at Feaſts, a certain convenient Number of the Cloathing, (*i. e.* Livery) as well of the principal Crafts, as of the meaner Companies, which were accuſtomed to dine at the Mayor's Feaſt, ſhall be abated: And ſuch a certain Number of Company, as hath been accuſtomed to dine at the ſaid Feaſt, the Number to be yearly appointed by the Lord Mayor and his Brethren, the Aldermen, and they to be ſerved but with one Courſe, and the ſame Number of Diſhes, *viz.* of ſix or ſeven.

Provided, That when any Ambaſſador, or any of the Privy Council ſhall be at the ſaid Feaſt, then for their Board only to be amended and ordered by the Diſcretion of the ſaid Mayor and Sheriffs: And no Banquet after Dinner, except Ippocras and Wafers, as in Time paſt hath been uſed.

The Feſtival Days that were wont to be kept by the Mayor and Sheriffs in their Houſes, that is to ſay, the three Holydays after *Whitſunday*, and the Dinners kept at *Bartholomewtide*, from henceforth to be left and laid down: And the Feaſts of *Chriſtmas* and *Eaſter*, with the Holydays next after, to be uſed and kept by the Mayor and Sheriffs, as heretofore hath been accuſtomed, and to keep the Order, as is aforeſaid.

The Sheriffs of this City from henceforth ſhall have but fourteen Serjeants, and fourteen Yeomen, a-piece. The Sheriffs to give to every of their Serjeants and Yeomen, two Crowns at the Time accuſtomed, and no other Liveries, and to every other Clerks of the Compters, and ſuch as have been accuſtomed to have had Gowns at *Chriſtmas*, to have only one Livery-Gown, and no more.

That from henceforth there ſhall be no Wyth fetch'd home at the Mayor's or Sheriffs Houſes; neither ſhall they keep any Lord of Miſ-rule in any of their Houſes.

And foraſmuch as the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, ſhortly after their Entrance into their ſeveral Offices and Rooms, be yearly at great and exceeding Expences, by reaſon of the ſumptuous Feaſts, which they, for the Honour and Renown of the ſame, do keep in Guildhall, called *The Mayor and Sheriffs Feaſts*, as to and for ſuch Noblemen of the King's and Queen's moſt Honourable Council, Ambaſſadors of Foreign Realms and Potentates, as are bidden and deſired to come unto the ſame, and alſo to and for the Aldermen and Worſhipful Commons and Citizens; therefore, it was ordained and enacted, That the ſaid Mayor and Sheriffs ſhould yearly thenceforth, at the Time of the making their ſaid Feaſts, have, of the free Gift of the City, out of the Chamber of the common Store and Treaſure of the City there, towards the Relief of their ſaid Charge and Expence, the Sum of 100 *l.* This preſent Act to be a ſufficient Warrant and Diſcharge unto the Chamberlain for the yearly Payment of the ſaid 100 *l.*

This Act of Common-Council was printed again in the Year 1680, with Reaſons added, as therein is ſhewed, that the fifth Part of the Charge of a Shrievalty is in Wine.

The modern Feaſts at this Time, *viz.* the *Exchequer* and *Spittal* Feaſts, coſt in Wine, the firſt 80 *l.* and the latter, above 300 *l.* to each Sheriff.

Sports *and* Paſtimes *of Old Time uſed in the City*

“ Let us come now (ſaith *Fitz-Stephen*) to the Sports and Paſtimes, ſeeing it is fit that a City ſhould not only be commodious and ſerious, but alſo merry and ſportful. Whereupon, in the Seals of the Popes, until the Time of Pope *Leo*, on the one Side was St. *Peter*, fiſhing with a Key over him, reached, as it were, by the Hand of God out of Heaven, and about it this Verſe:

Tu pro me Navem liquiſti, ſuſcipe Clavem.

You left the Ship for me, take you the Key.

“ And on the other Side was a City, and this Inſcription on it, *Aurea Roma*; likewiſe to the Praiſe of *Auguſtus Cæſar*, and the City, in Reſpect of the Shews and Sports was written,

Nocte pluit tota redeunt Spectacula mane, &c.

All Night it Rains, and Shows
At Morrow-Tide return again;
And Cæſar, *with Almighty* Jove,
Hath match'd an equal Reign.

“ But LONDON, for the Shews upon Theatres, and comical Paſtimes, hath holy Plays, Repreſentations of Miracles, which holy Confeſſors have wrought, or Repreſentations of Torments, wherein the Conſtancy of Martyrs appeared.

“ Every Year alſo, on *Shrove-Tueſday*, (that we may begin with Childrens Sport, ſeeing we all have been Children) the School-Boys do bring Cocks of the Game to their Maſter, and all the Forenoon, they delight themſelves in Cock-Fighting; after Dinner all the Youths go into the Fields to play at the Ball.

“ The Scholars of every School have their Ball, or Baſtion, in their Hands. The antient and wealthy Men of the City come forth on Horſeback to ſee the Sport of the young Men, and to take Part of the Pleaſure in beholding their Agility.

“ In *Eaſter* Holydays, they fight Battles on the Water. A Shield is hanged on a Pole, fixed in the Midſt of the Stream, a Boat is prepared without Oars, to be carried by Violence of the Water, and in the fore Part thereof ſtandeth a young Man, ready to give Charge upon the Shield with his Lance. If ſo be he break his Lance againſt the Shield, and doth not fall, he is thought to have performed a worthy Deed. If ſo be without breaking his Lance, he runneth ſtrongly againſt the Shield, down he falleth into the Water, for the Boat is violently forced with the Tide, but on each Side of the Shield ride two Boats, furniſhed with young Men, which recover him that falleth, as ſoon as they can. Upon the Bridge, Wharfs, and Houſes, by the River-Side, ſtand great Numbers to ſee and laugh thereat.

“ In the Holydays, all the Summer, the Youths are exerciſed in Leaping, Dancing, Shooting, Wreſtling, Caſting the Stone, and Practiſing their Shields. The Maidens trip with their Timbrels, and dance as long as

“ they can well ſee. In Winter, every Holyday before Dinner, the Boars prepared for Brawn, are ſet to fight, or elſe Bulls or Bears are baited.

“ WHEN the great Fen, or Moor, which watereth the Walls of the City on the North Side, is frozen, many young Men play upon the Ice; ſome ſtriding as wide as they may, do ſlide ſwiftly, others make themſelves Seats of Ice, as great as Mill-ſtones: One ſits down, many, Hand in Hand, do draw him, and one ſlipping on a ſudden, all fall together. Some tie Bones to their Feet, and under their Heels, and ſhoving themſelves by a little picked Staff, do ſlide as ſwiftly as a Bird flieth in the Air, or an Arrow out of a Croſs-Bow. Sometimes two run together with Poles, and one hitting the other, either one or both do fall, not without Hurt, ſome break their Arms, ſome their Legs; but Youth (deſirous of Glory) in this Sort, exerciſeth itſelf againſt the Time of War. Many of the Citizens do delight themſelves in Hawks and Hounds; for they have Liberty of Hunting in *Middleſex*, *Hertfordſhire*, all *Chiltron*, and in *Kent*, to the Water of *Cray*. Thus far *Fitz-Stephen* of Sports.

THESE and the like Exerciſes, ſaith *Stow*, have continued till our Time; and of Stage Plays, it is to be read, that *Anno* 1391, there was one played by the Pariſh Clerks in LONDON, at the *Skinner's-Well* beſide *Smithfield*, which continued three Days together, the King, Queen, and Nobles of the Realm being preſent: And of another played in the Year 1409, which laſted eight Days, and was of Matter from the Creation of the World. Whereat was preſent moſt Part of the Nobility and Gentry of *England*, &c.

OF later Time, inſtead of thoſe Stage Plays, have been uſed Comedies, Tragedies, Interludes, and Hiſtories, both true and feigned: For the acting whereof, certain publick Places, as the *Theatre*, the *Curtein*, &c. were erected. They played alſo in Inns, as the *Croſs-Keys*, the *Bull*, the *Globe*, &c.

BUT, ſaith Mr. *Strype*, this which was once a Recreation, and uſed therefore now and then occaſionally, afterwards, by Abuſe, became a Trade and Calling, and ſo remains to this Day. In thoſe former Days, ingenious Tradeſmen and Gentlemens Servants would ſometimes gather a Company of themſelves, and learn Interludes, to expoſe Vice, or to repreſent the noble Actions of our Anceſtors in former Times; and there they played at certain Feſtival Times, and in private Houſes at Weddings, or other ſplendid Entertainments, for their own Profit, acted before ſuch as were minded to divert themſelves with them: But in Proceſs of Time it became an Occupation, and many there were that followed it for a Livelihood; and which was worſe, it became the Occaſion of much Sin and Evil, great Multitudes of People, eſpecially Youth, in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, reſorting to theſe Plays, and being commonly acted on *Sundays* and *Feſtivals*, the Churches were forſaken, and the Playhouſes thronged; and great Diſorders and Inconvenience, were found to enſue to the City thereby: It occaſioned Frays and evil Practices of Incontinency. Great Inns were uſed for this Purpoſe, which had ſecret Chambers and Places, as well as open Stages and Galleries. Here Maids, eſpecially Orphans, and good Citizens Children, under Age, were inveigled and allured to privy and unmeet Contracts: Here was publiſhed, unchaſte, uncomely, and unſhamefaced Speeches, and Doings. There was an unthrifty Waſte of the Money of the Poor; ſundry Robberies, by picking and cutting Purſes; uttering of popular and ſeditious Matter; many Corruptions of Youth, and other Enormities; beſides ſundry Slaughters and Maimings of the Queen's Subjects, by falling of Scaffolds, Frames, and Stages, and by Engines, Weapons, and Powder, uſed in the Plays. And in the Time of GOD's Viſitation by the Plague, ſuch Aſſemblies of the People in Throngs and Preſſes, were very dangerous for ſpreading the Infection.

Plays regulated by Common Council.

THE Conſideration of theſe Things occaſioned the expreſs Prohibition of Plays by the Queen and the Lord Mayor; and Sir *John Hawes*, Mayor, in the Year 1574, by an Act of Common Council, regulated theſe Plays, leſt the People, upon GOD's gracious withdrawing of the Sickneſs, ſhould, with ſudden forgetting of the Viſitation, without Fear of GOD's Wrath, and without ſome Reſpect of thoſe good and politick Means (as the Words of the Act ran) that he had ordained for the Preſervation of the Commonwealth and People, in Health and good Order, return to the undue Uſe of ſuch Enormities. Therefore, for the lawful, honeſt, comely Uſe of Plays, Paſtimes and Recreations in good Sort permitted, by the Authority of the Common Council, it was enacted, I. That no Play ſhould be openly played within the Liberty of the City, wherein ſhould be uttered any Words, Examples, or Doings of any Unchaſtity, Sedition, or ſuch like unfit and uncomely Matter, upon Pain of Impriſonment for the Space of 14 Days, and 5 *l.* for every ſuch Offence. II. That no Innkeeper, Tavernkeeper, or other Perſon whatſoever, within the Liberties of the City, ſhall ſhew or play, or cauſe to be ſhewed or played within his Houſe or Yard, any Play, which ſhall not firſt be peruſed and allowed by the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen's Order. III. No Perſon ſhall ſuffer any Plays to be played in his Houſe or Yard, whereof he then ſhall have Rule, but only ſuch Perſons, and in ſuch Places, as, upon good Conſideration, ſhall be thereunto permitted and allowed by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen. IV. Nor ſhall take and uſe any ſuch Benefit or Advantage of ſuch Permiſſion, until ſuch Perſon be bound to the Chamberlain of LONDON, in certain Sums, for the Keeping of good Order, and avoiding of Diſcords and Inconveniences. V. Neither ſhall uſe or exerciſe ſuch Licence or Permiſſion at any Time, in which the ſame ſhall be by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen reſtrained, or commanded to ſtay and ceaſe, in any uſual Time of Divine Service on the *Sunday* or Holyday, or receive any to that Purpoſe in Time of Service, to the ſame, upon Pain to forfeit for every Offence, 5 *l.* VI. And every Perſon to be licenſed, ſhall, during the Time of ſuch Continuance of ſuch Licenſe, pay to the Uſe of the Poor in Hoſpitals of the City, or of the Poor viſited with Sickneſs, ſuch Sums and Payments, as between the Mayor and Aldermen, and the Perſon to be licenſed, ſhall be agreed upon; upon Pain that on the Want of every ſuch Payment, ſuch Licenſe ſhall be utterly void. VII. All Sums and Forfeitures to be incurred for any Offence againſt this Act, and all Forfeitures of Bonds ſhall be employed to the Relief of the Poor of the Hoſpitals, or of the Poor infected or diſeaſed in the City: And the Chamberlain, in his own Name, ſhall have and recover the ſame, to the Purpoſes aforeſaid, in the Court of the utter Chamber of *Guildhall*, LONDON, called *The Mayor's Court*.

PROVIDED, That this Act, ſhall not extend to Plays ſhew'd in private Houſes, Lodgings of a Nobleman, Citizen, or Gentleman, which ſhall have the ſame then played in his Preſence for the Feſtivity of any Marriage, Aſſembly of Friends, or other-like Cauſe, without publick, or common Collection of Money of the Auditors or Beholders.

But theſe good Laws and Orders, concerning Players, were not ſo well obſerved as they ſhould have been: For after this, the lewd Matters of Plays increaſed; and in the Hands of them were found many Dangers, for Religion, the State, Honeſty of Manners, Unthriftineſs of the Poor, for Infection, &c. And the Preachers daily exclaimed againſt them to the Mayor and Aldermen: Therefore in an Act of Common Council for Relief of the Poor, no Interludes were allowed in LONDON, in open Spectacle, but in private Houſes only, at Marriages, or ſuch like. And Suit was made, that they may be likewiſe baniſhed from all Places adjoining to the City.

Since which Time, and upon the Ruin at *Paris Garden*, Suit was made to the Lords to baniſh Plays wholly in the Places near LONDON; and Letters were obtained of the Lords, to baniſh them on the Sabbath Days.

Upon theſe Orders againſt the Players, the Queen's Players petitioned the Lords of the Council, that whereas the Time of their Service drew very near, ſo that of Neceſſity they muſt needs have Exerciſe, to enable them the better for the ſame, and alſo for their better Help and Relief in their poor Livings, the Seaſon of the Year being paſt to Play at any of the Houſes without the City; their humble Petition was, That the Lords would vouchſafe to read a few Articles annexed to their Supplication; and in Conſideration, the Matters contained the very Stay and State of their Living, to grant unto them the Confirmation of the ſame, or of as many as ſhould be to their Honours good Liking, and withal their favourable Letters to the Lord Mayor, to permit them to exerciſe within the City; and that their Letters might contain ſome Orders to the Juſtices of *Middleſex* in their Behalf: But there were ſome that preſently anſwered both their Supplication and Articles.

In fine, the Buſineſs of the Players at laſt came to this Iſſue, and they were permitted on theſe Conditions; which were ſo many Remedies of their former Exorbitancies, *viz.* That they hold them content with playing in private Houſes, at Weddings, &c. without publick Aſſemblies. That if it were thought good they ſhould be tolerated, that then they be reſtrained to the Order in the Act of Common Council, made in the Time of *Hawes*, Mayor. That they play not openly till the whole Deaths have been, by twenty Days, under 50 a Week, nor longer than ſhall ſo continue. That no Plays be on the Sabbath. That no Plays be on Holydays, but after Evening Prayer; nor any received into the Auditory, till after Evening Prayer. That no Playing be in the Dark, nor continue any ſuch Time, but as any of the Auditors may return to their Dwellings in LONDON before Sun-ſet, or at leaſt before it be dark. That the Queen's Players only be tolerated; and of them their Number, and certain Names, to be notified in the Lord Treaſurer's Letters to the Lord Mayor, and to the Juſtices of *Middleſex* and *Surrey*; and thoſe her Players not to divide themſelves into ſeveral Companies: And that for Breaking any of theſe Orders their Toleration ceaſe.

Players often complained of, and reſtrained.

But all theſe Preſcriptions were not ſufficient to keep them within due Order; but their Plays, ſo abuſive oftentimes of Virtue, or particular Perſons, gave great Offence, and occaſioned Diſturbances: Whence they were now and then ſtopt and prohibited. So in the Year 1589, *Hart*, Mayor, Complaint was made of them to the Lord Treaſurer, who ſignified the ſame to the Mayor; and he ſent for all the Players in Town, (and there were ſome Companies of them; as one belonging to the Lord Admiral, and another to the Lord *Strange*) and charged them to forbear till further Order.

The Collections concerning the State of Stage-Plays in former Times, may not be amiſs to be inſerted here.

In ſhort, the Citizens of later Times ſeemed mightily to be delighted with Interludes and Plays, acted upon the Stage, repreſenting viſibly the Hiſtories of former Times, or the Manners of Men, ſo that as before Time, Stage-Players uſed to go about the Country to Noblemens Houſes, and at ſome ſet Times only, to act their Plays; now Houſes were built, or bought, or hired, and ſet a-part only for that Purpoſe: And no leſs than ſeventeen common Play Houſes were built in and about LONDON, within threeſcore Years, (as an Hiſtorian, that was alive about 1629, obſerved) the laſt whereof was built the ſaid Year near *White-Fryars*; five Inns, or common Oſteries, were turned to Play Houſes, one Cock-pit, St. *Paul*'s Singing-School, the *Globe* on the Bank Side, the *Fortune* near *Golden-Lane*; one in *Black-Fryars*, one in *White-Fryars*, &c. beſides the new built Bear-Garden, built as well for Plays as Fencers, Prizes and Bull-baiting. Before the Space of the ſaid threeſcore Years, ſcarce any ſuch Theatres were heard of; but in the Reign of King *James* I, Stage-Plays ſeem to have been greatly encouraged, for in this King's Reign, we find the following Licenſe granted to Players. See *Rymer*'s *Fœdera*, Tom. xvi. p. 505.

James, by the Grace of God, &c. To all Juſtices, Mayors, Sheriffs, Conſtables, Headboroughs, and other our Officers and loving Subjects, Greeting: Know ye, that we of our ſpecial Grace, certain Knowledge, and mere Motion, have Licenſed and Authoriſed, and by theſe Preſents, do Licenſe and Authoriſe theſe our Servants,

Lawrence Fletcher,
William Shakeſpeare,
Richard Burbage,
Auguſtin Phillippes,
John Hemings,
Henry Condell,
William Sly,
Robert Armyn,
Richard Cowley,

and the reſt of their Aſſociates, freely to uſe and exerciſe the Arte, and Faculty of playing Comedies, Tragedies, Hiſtories, Interludes, Morals, Paſtorals, Stage-Plaies, and ſuch others, like as theie have alreadie ſtudied, or hereafter ſhall uſe, or ſtudie, as well for the Recreation of our Lovinge Subjects, as for our Solace and Pleaſure, when we ſhall thincke good to ſee them, during our Pleaſure, and the ſaid Comedies, Tragedies, Interludes, Morals, Paſtorals, Stage-Plaies, and ſuch like, to ſhew and exerciſe publickly to their beſt Comoditie, when the Infection of the Plague ſhall decreaſe, as well within their nowe uſual Houſe, called the *Globe*, within our Countie of *Surrey*, as alſo within anie Toune-Halls, or Monte-Halls, or other convenient Places, within the Liberties and Freedom, or any other Citie, Univerſitie, Towne, or Boroughe whatſoever, within our ſaid Realmes and Dominions.

Willing and commanding you and everie of you, as you tender our Pleaſure, not onlie to permit and ſuffer them herein, without anie your Lets, Hindrances, or Moleſtations, during our ſaid Pleaſure, but alſo to be aiding and aſſiſting to them, if anie Wrong be to them offered, and to allow them ſuche former Curteſies as hath been given to Men of their Place and Qualities, and alſo what further Favour you ſhall ſhew to theiſe our Servants for our Sake, We ſhall take kindlie at your Hands.

In Witneſs whereof, &c.

Witneſs ourſelf at Weſtminſter, *the nyntenth Day of* Maye.

Per Breve de Privato Sigillo.

THAT the Citizens of LONDON never greatly approved of theſe Stage-Plays, ſeems very probable, not only from their former Act of Common Council, but the following Petition, occaſioned by a Play-Houſe ſet up in their Neighbourhood, in the Year 1729, which was deliver'd to the King by Sir *Richard Brocas*, Lord Mayor of LONDON, and the Court of Aldermen, who went up to St. *James*'s, for that Purpoſe, on *Tueſday* the 28th of *April* 1730.

To the KING's moſt Excellent Majeſty.

The Humble Petition of the Court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the City of LONDON,

Humbly Sheweth,

THAT there having been lately erected, a Play-Houſe in a Place called *Goodman*'s-*Fields*, near adjoining to the ſaid City, (but not within their Juriſdiction) and amidſt great Numbers of Perſons concerned in Trade, and particularly in the Silk, Woollen, and other Manufactures.

AND your Petitioners having Reaſon to be apprehenſive of very many ill Conſequences from the Continuance of the ſaid Play-Houſe, and the Repreſentations performed in the ſame, more eſpecially as affecting the Morals, leſſening the Induſtry, and loſing the Time of thoſe Perſons employ'd in the ſaid Manufactures, which if not prevented, may prove to be of very great Prejudice to the Trade of this City.

AND as the Actors of the ſaid Play-Houſe pretend to act by Authority;

YOUR Petitioners moſt humbly apply to your Majeſty (with a full Aſſurance of your moſt gracious Diſpoſition towards the Trade, Welfare, and Proſperity of this City) to give ſuch Orders for the ſuppreſſing an Evil of ſo dangerous a Conſequence, as to your Majeſty in your great Wiſdom ſhall ſeem meet.

Signed by Order of the ſaid Court.

JACKSON.

To this Petition, his Majeſty was pleaſed to give a moſt gracious Anſwer, *viz.*

YOUR Care and Concern for the Trade of the City and the Welfare of your Fellow Citizens, is very much to be commended; and you may depend upon my complying with what you, with ſo much Reaſon and Juſtice, deſire of me upon this Occaſion.

HIS Majeſty, or the Lord Chamberlain of his Houſhold, in his Name, ſent an Order a few Days after to forbid the Maſter of the Houſe Playing any more till the King's Pleaſure ſhould be known; this Order was complied with for a ſhort Time; but then the Play-Houſe was open'd again, as if nothing of this had happened. In the mean Time he got the following Petition deliver'd to his Majeſty, ſigned by a great Number of Inhabitants, near his Play-Houſe; but I am afraid not of the wiſer or graver Sort.

To the KING's moſt excellent Majeſty.

The humble Petition of the Inhabitants of Part of the Pariſh of Whitechapel, Goodman's-Fields, *&c.*

Humbly Sheweth,

THAT whereas the Court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the City of LONDON have preſented an humble Petition to your Majeſty, againſt a Play-Houſe erected in *Goodman*'s-*Fields* (which they allow not to be within their Juriſdiction) ſetting forth the Apprehenſions they have of the ill Conſequences of the ſaid Play-Houſe, as affecting the Morals, leſſening the Induſtry, and loſing the Time of thoſe Perſons who are employed in the Silk, Woollen, and other Manufactures, and the Prejudice it may be to the Trade of the City, we, your Majeſty's Petitioners, the Inhabitants of *Goodman*'s-*Fields*, and Parts adjacent, many of us concerned in the ſaid Manufactures, do moſt humbly beg your Majeſty's Permiſſion for the Continuance of the ſaid Play-Houſe, not apprehending any ſuch Dangers from it as are mentioned in the ſaid Petition, eſpecially while it is managed with that good Order, which has hitherto been obſerved by the preſent Governor of it, and all thoſe acting under him; and being moreover of Opinion, that there is no other Diverſion which our Children or Servants may give into, for Want of this, but is infinitely more capable of corrupting their Morals, leſſening their Induſtry, and loſing more of their Time, than that of Plays performed with good Decorum, which have been thought, by very wiſe Men in all Ages, and all civilized Nations, to produce Effects quite contrary to thoſe alledged in the Lord Mayor's Petition.

AND that we may not be deprived of the moſt rational of all Entertainments at this End of the Town, which is not denied to be juſt and lawful at the other, is the humble Petition of, *&c.*

I ſhall not, in this Place, pretend to decide a Queſtion, which has for a long Time employed the Pens of innumerable Writers, Whether Stage-Plays are capable of doing moſt Good or Hurt to Society? Or whether they ought to be tolerated?

Mr. *Prynne*, in his *Hiſtriomaſtix*, wrote about 1633, poſitively affirms, they are the very Pomps we renounce in our Baptiſm. Sir *Richard Baker*, the Author of the *Engliſh* Chronicle, wrote a Piece called *The Theatre vindicated*, in which he undertook to anſwer *Prynne*; but the Stage never had a more formidable Enemy than Mr. *Jeremy Collier*, who fell upon it with its own Weapons, Wit and Humour, as well as a great deal of ſound Reaſoning; however, this Gentleman was anſwered by a Multitude of Writers, and ſome of them Men of the firſt Rank in the World of Letters. It was not long ſince attack'd again by Mr. *Laws*, in a Piece called, *The abſolute Unlawfulneſs of all Stage Entertainments*; but not with the Wit, or Logick, of Mr. *Collier*. Mr. *Dennis*, a Veteran in the Service of the Stage, enter'd the Liſts againſt this Champion; and, indeed, ſeems as great an Enthuſiaſt on one Side the Queſtion, as Mr. *Law* is on the other.

AFTER all, if theſe Entertainments are to be allowed of, it is Pity they are not under ſome better Regulation, and that the Manners of the Players, who, as they pretend, are to teach Morality to others, ſhould not be more inſpected into; for it is notorious to all, and grievous to every ſober Man, who has the Misfortune of having any Dealings with them, that they are, for the moſt Part, not only the moſt profligate of Men, but that they even delight in boaſting of their Enormities.

Juſts and Turnaments

JUSTS and Turnaments was a Court Recreation in former Days, at ſolemn Times, and laſted to the Beginning of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign. In the Month of *April* 1560, were great Juſts at *Weſtminſter*, and running at the Tilt. There rode the Trumpeters, blowing their Trumpets, with Scarfs of white and black Sarſenet: Alſo the two Kings at Arms, and the Heralds, *Somerſet*, *Lancaſter*, *Richmond*, *York*, *Rouge-Dragon*, and more of them, having Scarfs of white and black Sarſenet, about their Necks; and the Seven-night after were the like Juſtings at Court: The Earl of *Suſſex*, Lord *Robert Dudley*, and three more, againſt the Earl of *Northumberland*, the Lord *Ambroſe Dudley*, and the Lord *Hunſdon*, and Mr. *Cornwallis*. Many Staves were broken. There ſtood in the Standing, as Judges, Lord Marquis of *Northampton*, Lord *Rutland*, Lord *Pembroke*, and the *French* Ambaſſador: And by the Chance of the breaking of a Staff, a Piece flew up where the Judges ſat, and hit the Lord *Pembroke*.

ALSO Cocks of the Game are yet cheriſhed by divers Men for their Pleaſures, much Money being laid on their Heads when they fight in Pits, whereof ſome be coſtly made for that Purpoſe.

THE Ball is uſed by Noblemen and Gentlemen in Tennis Courts, and by People of meaner Sort in the open Fields and Streets.

THE Youths of this City, and other young Men, Time out of Mind, have left off to Practice the diſarmed Launce and Shield on Horſeback, in the Fields, Man againſt Man; but in the City they uſed on Horſeback to run at a dead Mark called a *Quinten*.

IN the Year of Chriſt 1253, the 38th of *Henry* III, the young Citizens, for an Exerciſe of their Activity, ſet forth a Time to run at the *Quinten*, and whoſoever did beſt, ſhould have a Peacock, which they had prepared as a Prize.

SOME of the King's Servants, the Court being then at *Weſtminſter*, came, as it were, in deſpite of the Citizens, to that Game, and giving reproachful Names to the *Londoners*, which for the Dignity of the City, and the antient Privilege which they ought to have enjoyed, were called *Barons*: The ſaid *Londoners* being wrongfully abuſed, fell upon the King's Servants, and beat them ſhrewdly; ſo that upon Complaint made to the King, he fined the City to pay a thouſand Marks. This Exerciſe of Running at the *Quinten*, was practiſed by the youthful Citizens, as well in Winter as in Summer; namely, in the Feaſt of *Chriſtmas*. I have ſeen, ſaith *Stow*, a *Quinten* ſet up on *Cornhill* near the *Leaden-Hall*, where the Attendants on the Lords of merry Diſports have run, and made great Paſtime; for he that hit not the broad End of the *Quinten*, was of all Men laughed to Scorn; and he that hit it full, if he rode not the faſter, had a ſound Blow in his Neck, with a Bag full of Sand, hanging on the other End.

THIS Sport was called alſo *Quintane*, or *Quintain*, from the *Latin*, *Quintus*, becauſe, as *Minſhew* fancies, it was one of the antient Sports uſed every fifth Year, among the *Olympian* Games,

IT was alſo corruptly called *Whintane*, or *Quintal*. It is ſuppoſed by ſome to be a *Roman* Exerciſe, and left here in this Iſland ever ſince their Time. The learned Dr. *Kennet* (late Lord Biſhop of *Peterborough*) in his *Parochial Antiquities* from Dr. *Plot*, deſcribes it thus: "That they ſet up a Poſt perpendicularly into the Ground, and then placed a ſlender Piece of Timber on the Top of it, on a Spindle, with a Board nailed to it on one End, and a Bag of Sand on the other. Againſt this Board they antiently rode with Spears. Dr. *Plot* writes, That he ſaw it at *Deddington* in *Oxfordſhire*, where only long Staves were uſed, which violently bringing about the Sand-bag, if they made no good Speed away, it ſtruck them on the Neck and Shoulders, and ſometimes, perhaps, knocked them off their Horſes.

THE great Deſign of this Sport was to try the Agility both of Horſe and Man, and to break the Board; which whoſoever did, was for that Time accounted *Princeps Juventutis*, i. e. The Prince or Chief of the Youth. This Cuſtom is uſed to this Day at a Village called *Blackthorn*, which the ſaid Dr. *Kennet* concludes they had from the *Romans* (thro' which Village the *Roman* Way lay) being uſual at their Weddings, on the Common Green, with much Solemnity and Mirth.

Matthew Paris his Words, where he mentions this Exerciſe, are, *Eo tempore juvenes* Londinenſis, *ſtatuto Pavone pro Bravio, ad ſtadium quod* Quintena *dicitur, Vires proprias et equorum Curſus ſunt experti.*

WHEN Queen *Elizabeth* was at *Kenelworth-Caſtle*, in *Warwickſhire*, the Earl of *Leiceſter*'s Seat, among other Sports for her Entertainment, was ſhewn a ſolemn Country Bridal; when in the Caſtle Yard was pight a comely *Quintane*, for Feats of Arms; where, in a great Company of young Men and Laſſes, the Bridegroom had the firſt Courſe at the firſt *Quintane*, brake his Spear *treſhardiment* [very boldly;] but his Mare in his Manage did a little ſtumble, that much adoe had his Manhood to ſit in his Saddle: But after the Bridegroom had made his Courſe, the reſt of the Band ran awhile in ſome Order, but ſoon after Tag and Rag, Cut and Long-Tail; where the Speciality of the Sport was, to ſee how ſome for his Slackneſs had a good Bob with the Bag, and ſome for his Haſte to topple down right, and come tumbling to the Poſt. Some put forth with Spurs, would run his Race among the thickeſt of the Throng, and came down together Hand over Head. Another would run, and miſs the *Quintane* with his Staff, and hit the Board with his Head; as it is merrily related in a little Tract, by Way of Letter, giving a Relation of this Entertainment by the Earl of *Leiceſter*.

I have ſeen alſo, ſaith *Stow*, in the Summer Seaſon, ſome upon the River *Thames*, rowed in Wherries with Staves in their Hands, flat at the fore End, running one againſt another, and for the moſt Part either one or both overthrown, and well ducked.

On the Holydays in Summer, the Youths of this City have in the Field exerciſed themſelves, in Leaping, Dancing, Shooting, Wreſtling, Caſting of the Stone or Ball, &c.

THIS Shooting in the Long Bow, as it formerly was an Exerciſe of War, ſo afterwards it became an Exerciſe of Recreation alſo. And the Citizens uſed to go out into the Fields bordering upon the City, with their Bows, where divers Butts and Marks ſtood for the Purpoſe; and being ſo uſeful and healthful an Exerciſe, it had the Countenance and Encouragement of ſeveral Princes, *viz.* King *Henry* VIII, King *James* I, and King *Charles* I.

King Henry's *Patent for a Fraternity of Archers.*

King *Henry* VIII. *Anno Regni* 29, granted by Patent to Sir *Chriſtopher Morris*, Maſter of his Ordnance, *Anthony Knevyt* and *Peter Mewtas*, Gentlemen of his Privy Chamber (who were Overſeers of the Fraternity or Guild of St. *George*) that they ſhould be Overſeers of the Science of Artillery, that is, for Long Bows, Croſs Bows, and Hand Guns; and others were appointed to be Maſters and Rulers of the ſaid Science. And for the Continuance of the ſame, he granted that the ſaid Maſters and Rulers, and their Succeſſors, Maſters and Rulers, might begin, found, and eſtabliſh a perpetual Fraternity of St. *George*, and full Power to admit into the Fraternity all honeſt Perſons, whoſoever they were, and to be a Body Corporate. And for the better Increaſe and Maintenance of this Science, they might for their Diſport and Paſtime, from Time to Time, uſe and exerciſe Shooting at all Manner of Marks and Butts, and at the Game of the Propinjay, and other Games, as at Fowl and Fowls, as well in the City as Suburbs, and in all other Places. And there was one remarkable Paſſage in this Charter, that in Caſe any Perſon were ſhot and ſlain in theſe Sports, by ſome Arrow ſhot by any of theſe Archers, he was not to be ſued nor moleſted, if he had immediately before he ſhot uſed that common Word, FAST.

King *James* I. in the eighth of his Reign granted a Commiſſion to a great many Perſons of Quality, in Behalf of the Archers; mentioning divers good Statutes, Ordinances, Proviſions and Proclamations made by Kings on their Behalf. This Commiſſion was to ſtop a Practice then began to be uſed, of encloſing the Ground formerly uſed for this Exerciſe, by Making of Banks and Hedges in ſuch Fields and Cloſes, as Time out of Mind were allowed to be ſhot in, and by plucking up the old Marks of antient Standing in the ſaid Cloſes, or where the Banks and Hedges, being of indifferent Height, the Ditches were made ſo broad and deep, that, wanting Bridges, the Archers were much hindered thereby. The Commiſſioners therefore were empowered to go upon theſe Places, and to view and ſurvey in ſuch Grounds, next adjoining to the City of LONDON, and the Suburbs, within two Miles Compaſs: And the ſame to reduce in ſuch Order and State for the Archers, as they were in the Beginning of the Reign of King *Henry* VIII. and to cauſe the Banks, Ditches, and Quickleſs to be made plain and reformed.

There was alſo another Patent of King *Charles* I. to certain Commiſſioners concerning Archery, to the ſame Import with the former.

In King *Henry* VIII's Time, the Citizens uſed to exerciſe their Sport of Shooting at *Mile-End*. The Chief of theſe Archers was called Prince *Arthur*, and the reſt of them his Knights: The Exerciſe whereof was ſo manly and uſeful, that as that King uſed it himſelf, ſo he diſdained not ſometimes to come to *Mile-End*, and ſee it.

And another Time, at a Shooting Match at *Windſor*, the King was preſent; and the Game being well nigh finiſhed, and the Upſhot thought to be given, one *Barlo*, a Citizen and Inhabitant of *Shoreditch*, ſhot and won them all. Whereat the King greatly rejoiced, and told him he ſhould be named *The Duke of Shoreditch*. On which Account the Captain of the Company of Archers of LONDON, for a long Time after, was ſtiled by that Name.

The Captain of the LONDON *Archers, called* The Duke of Shoreditch.

In the Year 1583, on the 17th of *September*, the Citizens ſet forth, at their great Charge, a Shooting Match with much State, the Duke of *Shoreditch* and all his Nobility and Officers marching through the City of LONDON to the Shooting Place. And firſt he gave a Summons to all his Marquiſſes, Earls and Barons, with all their Trains of Archery in and about the City of LONDON, to be in a Readineſs to accompany him into the Field, every one with a long Bow and four Shafts, on the aforeſaid Day, to meet him in *Smithfield*: And ſo they did. The Duke with his Company ſet forth from *Merchant Taylors* Hall. There repaired unto him all thoſe that were appointed for conducting of his Perſon to the Place of Meeting; as his Barons, and a Multitude of good Archers in their Habits, under his own Enſign: Who, with Sound of Trumpet, Drums, and other Inſtruments, paſt along *Broad-ſtreet* (where the Duke dwelt) through *Moorſields* to *Finsbury*, and from thence to *Smithfield*. There was alſo the Marquis *Barlo*, and the Marquis of *Clerkenwell*, with Hunters, who wound their Horn; and the Earl of *Pancras*, and the Marquis of *Clerkenwell*, with Hunters, who wound their Horn; and the Earl of *Pancras*, and the Marquis of *Iſlington*, and the Marquis of *Hogſden*, and the Marquis of *Shakelwel*, and other ſuch Nobility, with all their Trains, making a ſurprizing Shew. For they marched in very great Pomp, odly habited, through ſeveral Places and chief Streets of LONDON. The Number of Archers that now ſhot were 3000. The Number of them that accompanied the Archers, as Whifflers, and thoſe that guarded them with Bills, was 4000, beſides Pages and Henchmen. Their Attire was very gorgeous, a great many wearing Chains of Gold: The Number of theſe Chains were 942. But he that will have the Deſcription of the whole Shew, muſt read it in an old Book, intitled, *The Bowman's Glory*, reprinted 1682.

But tho' the *Engliſh* were ſuch Maſters in Archery, yet it was as much as ever Kings and Laws could do to make that Exerciſe prevail: For even in the Reign of King *Edward* III. who got ſuch Victories over *France* by his Bows, it grew much into Diſuſe, and in the Room thereof Hurling of Stones, and Wood and Iron, and Hand-Ball, Foot-Ball, Bandy-Ball, Cock-Fighting, and other Sports, came altogether into Requeſt; inſomuch that the ſaid King ſent a Command to the Sheriff of LONDON, to forbid the Citizens all other Sports but that and the like: Letters were ſent to all the Sheriffs of *England*. The Letter was to this Purpoſe:

“ The King to the Citizens of LONDON, Greeting: Becauſe the People of our Realm, as well of good Quality as mean, have commonly in their Sports, before theſe Times exerciſed the Skill of Shooting Arrows, whence it is well known that Honour and Profit have accrued to our whole Realm, and to us, by the Help of God, no ſmall Aſſiſtance in our warlike Acts: And, now, the ſaid Skill being, as it were, wholly laid aſide, the ſame People pleaſing themſelves in Hurling of Stones, and Wood and Iron, and ſome Hand-Ball, Foot-Ball, Bandy-Ball, and in Lambuck and Cock-Fighting, and ſome alſo apply themſelves to other diſhoneſt Games, and leſs profitable, or uſeful, whereby the ſaid Realm is likely, in a ſhort Time, to become deſtitute of Archers.

“ We willing to apply a ſeaſonable Remedy to this, command you, That in Places in the aforeſaid City, as well within the Liberties as without, where you ſhall ſee it expedient, you cauſe publick Proclamation to be made, that every one of the ſaid City, ſtrong in Body, at leiſure Times on Holydays, uſe in their Recreations, Bows and Arrows, or Pellets or Bolts, and learn and exerciſe the Art of Shooting, forbidding all and ſingular on our Behalf, that they do not after any Manner apply themſelves to the Throwing of Stones, Wood, Iron, Hand-Ball, Foot-Ball, Bandy-Ball, Lambuck or Cock-Fighting, or ſuch vain Plays, which have no Profit in them, or concern themſelves therein, under Pain of Impriſonment. Witneſs the King at *Weſtminſter*, the 12th Day of *June*.

The like Letters were ſent to all the Sheriffs in *England*.

And for Defence and Uſe of the Weapon, there was a ſpecial Profeſſion of Men that taught it. You may read in mine Annals, ſaith *Stow*, how that in the Year 1222, [and the 6th of King *Henry* III. on St. *James's* Day] the Citizens kept Games of Defence and Wreſtlings, near to the Hoſpital of *Matilda*, near St. *Giles's in the Fields*, where they challenged, and had the Maſtery of the Men in the Suburbs, and other Commoners, &c.

The Bailiff of *Weſtminſter* reſolving to be revenged, proclaimed a Game to be at *Weſtminſter* upon *Lammas-Day*, to which the Citizens willingly repaired.

When they had played a-while, the Bailiff, with the Men of the Suburbs harneſſed themſelves treacherouſly, and fell to ſuch Fighting that the Citizens (being ſorely wounded) were forced to run into the City, where they rung the common Bell, and aſſembled the Citizens in great Number; when the Matter was declared, every Man wiſhed to revenge the Fact, but the Lord Mayor of the City, being a wiſe and quiet Man, adviſed them firſt to move the Abbot of *Weſtminſter* in the Matter, and if he would promiſe to ſee Amends made, it was ſufficient: But a certain Citizen, named *Conſtantine Fitz Arnulit*, ſaid, That all the Houſes of the Abbot and Bailiff ſhould be pulled down; which deſperate Words were no ſooner ſpoken, but the common People (as unadviſedly) iſſued out of the City, without any Order, and fought a cruel Battle, *Conſtantine* pulling down divers Houſes, and the People (as praiſing *Conſtantine*) cried, *The Joy of the Mountain, the Joy of the Mountain*, God help and the Lord *Lodowicke*.

A few Days after this Tumult, the Abbot of *Weſtminſter* came to LONDON, to *Philip Dawbeny*, one of the King's Council, to complain of the Injuries done him. The *Londoners* perceiving it, beſet the Houſe about, and took by Violence twelve of the Abbot's Horſes away, cruelly beating his Men, &c.

But whilſt the ſaid *Dawbeny* laboured to pacify the Uproar, the Abbot got out at the Back-Door of the Houſe, and ſo, by a Boat on the *Thames*, hardly eſcaped, the Citizens throwing Stones after him in great Abundance.

These Things being thus done, *Hubert de Burge*, Chief Juſtice of *England*, with a great Army of Men, came to the Tower of LONDON, and ſent for the Mayor and Aldermen, of whom he required the principal Authors of this Faction; *Conſtantine*, being conſtant in the Sedition, affirmed, that he had done it, and that he had done much leſs than he meant to have done.

The Juſtice took him, and two others with him, and that Morning ſent him by Water, with a great Number of armed Men to the Gallows.

But when he ſaw the Rope about his Neck, he offered for his Life 15000 Marks, which would not ſave him, ſo he was hanged with *Conſtantine* his Nephew, and *Galfrid*, who read his Proclamation the 16th of *Auguſt*.

Also in the Year 1452, was a Tumult made againſt the Mayor, at the Wreſtling beſides *Clerk*'s-*Well*, &c. which is ſufficient to prove that (of old Time) the Exerciſe of Wreſtling, and ſuch like, was much more uſed than of later Years.

The Youths of this City alſo uſed on Holydays, after Evening Prayer, at their Maſters Doors, to exerciſe their Waſters and Bucklers, and the Maidens, one of them playing on a Timbrel, in Sight of their Maſters and Dames, to dance for Garlands hanged a-croſs the Streets, which open Paſtimes, being now ſuppreſſed, worſe Practices within Doors are to be feared.

Of triumphant Shews made by the Citizens of LONDON, you may read in the Year 1236, the 20th of *Henry* III. *Andrew Bockrel* then Mayor, how *Eleanor*, Daughter to *Reymond* Earl of *Provence*, riding through the City toward *Weſtminſter*, there to be crowned Queen of *England*; the City was adorned with Silks, and in the Night with Lamps, Creſſets, and other Lights, without Number, beſides many Pageants and ſtrange Devices there preſented. The Citizens alſo rode to meet the King and Queen, cloathed in long Garments, embroidered about with Gold, and Silks of divers Colours, and their Horſes in fine Trappings, to the Number of 360; every Man bearing a Cup of Gold or Silver in his Hand, and the King's Trumpeters before them. Theſe Citizens did ſerve Wine, as Butlers, which is their Service at the Coronation.

In the Year 1298, for Victory obtained by *Edward* I, againſt the *Scots*, every Citizen, according to their ſeveral Trades, made their ſeveral Shews, but eſpecially the *Fiſhmongers*, which in a ſolemn Proceſſion paſſed thorough the City; having, amongſt other Pageants and Shews, four Sturgeons gilt, carried on four Horſes; then four Salmons of Silver on four Horſes; and after them, ſix and forty armed Knights riding on Horſes, made like Sluices of the Sea; and then one repreſenting St. *Magnus*, becauſe it was upon St. *Magnus*'s Day, with 1000 Horſemen, &c.

Of one other Shew you may read in the Year 1377, made by the Citizens for Diverſion of the young Prince *Richard*, Son to the *Black Prince*, in the Feaſt of *Chriſtmas*, and in this Manner:

On the *Sunday* before *Candlemas*, in the Night, 130 Citizens, diſguiſed and well mounted, with the Sound of Trumpets, Sackbuts, Cornets, Shalms, and other Inſtruments, and innumerable Torch-Lights of Wax, rode, in Mummery, from *Newgate*, through the City, over the Bridge, through *Southwark*, and ſo to *Kennington*, near *Lambeth*, where the young Prince then was with his Mother, and the Duke of *Lancaſter*, his Uncle, the Earls of *Cambridge*, *Hertford*, *Warwick*, *Suffolk*, with divers other Lords.

In the firſt Rank rode 48, in the Habits of Eſquires, two and two, cloathed in Red Coats and Gowns of Say or Sandal, with Vizors on their Faces.

After them came riding 48 Knights, in a Livery of the ſame Stuff and Colour.

Then followed one arrayed richly, like an Emperor; and after him one like a Pope, followed by twenty four Cardinals; and after them eight or ten in black Vizors, as Legates from ſome foreign Princes.

When theſe Maskers entered the Manor of *Kennington*, they alighted from their Horſes, and entered the Hall on Foot; which done, the Prince, his Mother, and the Lords, came out of the Chamber into the Hall, and were ſaluted by the Mummers, who, by a Pair of Dice on the Table, ſhewed their Deſire to play with the Prince; and they ſo managed it, that the Prince always won whenever he threw. They firſt ſet him a Bowl of Gold, then a Cup of Gold, and laſtly, a Gold Ring, all which he won at three Caſts.

Then they ſet the Prince's Mother, the Duke, the Earls, and other Lords, every one a Gold Ring, which they alſo won. After which, they were feaſted, and the Muſick playing, the Prince, Lords and Mummers all danced; which being over, they again drank, and departed in good Order as they came.

The like was in King *Henry* IV. his Reign, who keeping his *Chriſtmas* at *Eltham*, twelve Aldermen of LONDON, and their Sons rode thither a Mumming, and were well received.

There were other Sports and Paſtimes uſed yearly.

Firſt, In the Feaſt of *Chriſtmas*, there was in the King's Houſe, where-ever he was, a Lord of Miſ-rule, or Maſter of merry Sports; and the like was there in every Nobleman's Houſe, whether Lord Spiritual or Temporal. The Lord Mayor of LONDON, and the Sheriffs, had likewiſe each of them their Lord of Miſ-rule, ever contending, without Quarrel or Offence, who ſhould make the moſt Diverſion for the Beholders. Theſe Lords began their Rule at *Allholland*'s Eve, and continued it till the Day after the *Purification*, or *Candlemas* Day.

Against the Feaſt of *Chriſtmas*, every Man's Houſe, as alſo the Pariſh-Churches, were decked with Holm, Ivy, Bays, and whatever the Seaſon afforded that was Green, as is uſed at this Time: Then alſo were Conduits and Standards garniſhed in the ſame Manner; and in the ſame Year 1444, a Standard being ſet up in *Cornhill*, near *Leadenhall*, nailed full of Holm and Ivy, it was, upon *Candlemas-Day*, towards the Morning, torn up, and all the Pavement about it, by a violent Tempeſt, which much affrighted the Citizens, who thought, as *Stow* ſaith, that it was done by the Malignant Spirit.

IN the Month before *Eaſter*, there uſed to be great Shews made, in fetching in a twiſted Tree, or Wyth, as it was termed, from the Woods to the King's Houſe, and alſo into the Houſes of other Perſons of Diſtinction.

King Henry VIII. *goes a Maying.*

IN the Month of *May*, on *May-Day*, there were uſed to be *May* Games; all the Citizens, who were able, going into the Woods and Meadows to divert themſelves: A notable Example of this is given by *Edward Hall*, who ſaith, That King *Henry* VIII, in the ſeventh Year of his Reign, on *May-Day* in the Morning, with Queen *Catharine* his Wife, accompanied by many Lords and Ladies, rode a Maying from *Greenwich* to the high Ground of *Shooter*'s-*Hill*; where, as they paſſed along, they ſaw a Company of tall Yeomen, cloathed all in Green, with Green Hoods, and with Bows and Arrows, to the Number of 200: One, being their Chieftain, was called *Robin Hood*, who deſired the King, and all his Company to ſtay and ſee his Men ſhoot, which the King conſented to, and then *Robin Hood* whiſtling, all the 200 Archers ſhot off at once, and when he whiſtled again, they likewiſe ſhot again; their Arrows were ſo contrived in the Heads of them, that they all whiſtled when ſhot off; ſo that the Noiſe was ſtrange and loud, and greatly delighted the King, Queen, and their Company.

MOREOVER, this *Robin Hood* deſired the King and Queen, with their Retinue, to enter the Green Wood, where, in Arbors made with Boughs, and decked with Flowers, they were ſet and ſerved plentifully with Veniſon and Wine, by *Robin Hood* and his Men, to their great Satiſfaction.

ABOUT two Years after this, an Accident happened, which occaſioned the Epithet of *Evil* to be added to this Day of Rejoicing, and that Day was afterwards noted by the Name of *Evil May-Day*. In the ninth Year of the Reign of King *Henry* VIII, a great Heart-burning, and malicious Grudge, grew amongſt the *Engliſhmen* of the City of LONDON, againſt Strangers; and namely, the Artificers found themſelves much aggrieved, becauſe ſuch Number of Strangers were permitted to reſort hither with their Wares, and to exerciſe Handicrafts, to the great Hindrance and Impoveriſhing of the King's Liege People: Which Malice grew to ſuch a Point, that one *John Lincolne*, a Broker, buſied himſelf ſo far in the Matter, that about *Palm-Sunday*, or the fifth of *April*, he came to one Dr. *Standiſh*, with theſe Words; "Sir, I underſtand that you ſhall preach at the *Spittal* on *Monday* in *Eaſter* Week, and ſo it is, that *Engliſhmen*, both Merchants and others, are undone by Strangers, who have more Liberty in this Land, than they, which is againſt Reaſon, and alſo againſt the Commonweal of this Realm. I beſeech you therefore, to declare this in your Sermon, and in ſo doing, you ſhall deſerve great Thanks of my Lord Mayor, and of all his Brethren". And herewith he offered unto the ſaid Doctor a Bill, containing the Matter more at large: But Doctor *Standiſh*, wiſely conſidering, that there might more Inconvenience ariſe from it, than he would wiſh, if he ſhould deal in ſuch Sort, both refuſed the Bill, and told *Lincolne* plainly, that he meant not to meddle with any ſuch Matter in his Sermon.

WHEREUPON the ſaid *Lincolne*, went unto one Dr. *Bell*, a Canon of the aforeſad *Spittal*, that was appointed likewiſe to preach upon *Tueſday* in *Eaſter* Week, at the ſame *Spittal*, whom he perſuaded to read his ſaid Bill in the Pulpit. Which Bill contained (in effect) the Grievances that many found from Strangers, for taking the Livings away from Artificers and the Intercourſe from Merchants, the Redreſs whereof muſt come from the Commons united together; for as the Hurt touched all Men, ſo muſt all ſet to their helping Hands: Which Letter he read, or the chief Part thereof, comprehending much ſeditious Matter, and then he began with this Sentence, *Cœlum Cœli Domino, Terram autem dedit Filiis Hominum*, i.e. The Heavens to the Lord of Heaven, but the Earth he hath given to the Children of Men: And upon this Text, he ſhewed how this Land was given to *Engliſhmen*, and as Birds defend their Neſts, ſo ought *Engliſhmen* to cheriſh and maintain themſelves, and to hurt and grieve Aliens for Reſpect of their Commonwealth: And on this Text, *Pugna pro Patria*, i.e. Fight for your Country, he brought in, how (by God's Law) it was lawful to fight for their Country, and thus he ſubtilly moved the People to oppoſe Strangers. By this Sermon, many a Light-headed Perſon took Courage, and ſpoke openly againſt them: And by chance there had been divers ill Things of late done by Strangers, in and about the City of LONDON, which kindled the People's Rancour the more furiouſly againſt them.

THE 28th Day of *April*, divers young Men of the City picked Quarrels with certain Strangers, as they paſſed along the Streets; ſome they ſmote and buffeted, and ſome they threw in the Channel, for which the Lord Mayor ſent ſome of the *Engliſhmen* to Priſon, as *Stephen Studley*, Skinner, *Stevenſon*, *Betts*, and others.

Evil May-Day

THEN ſuddenly roſe a ſecret Rumour, and no Man could tell how it began, that on *May-Day*, next following, the City would ſlay all the Aliens, inſomuch that divers Strangers fled out of the City.

THIS Rumour came to the Knowledge of the King's Council, whereupon the Lord Cardinal ſent for the Mayor, and other of the Council of the City, giving them to underſtand what he had heard.

THE Lord Mayor, as one ignorant of the Matter, told the Cardinal, that he doubted not ſo to govern the City, but that Peace ſhould be obtained.

THE Cardinal willed him ſo to do, and to take heed, that if any riotous Attempt were intended, he ſhould by good Policy prevent it.

THE Mayor coming from the Cardinal's Houſe, about Four o'Clock in the Afternoon, on *May-Eve*, ſent for his Brethren to the *Guildhall*, yet was it almoſt Seven o'Clock before the Aſſembly was ſet. Upon Conference had of the Matter, ſome thought it neceſſary, that a ſubſtantial Watch ſhould be ſet, of honeſt Citizens, which might withſtand the Evil-Doers, if they went about any Miſ-rule: Others were of contrary Opinion, as rather thinking it beſt, that every Man ſhould be commanded to ſhut up his Doors, and to keep his Servants within. Before Eight o'Clock, the Recorder was ſent to the Cardinal with theſe Opinions, who, hearing the ſame, allowed the latter: And then the Recorder, and Sir *Thomas More*, late Under-Sheriff of LONDON, and of the King's Council, came back again to the *Guildhall*, half an Hour before Nine o'Clock, and there ſhewed the Pleaſure of the King's Council; whereupon every Alderman ſent to his Ward, that no Man, after Nine o'Clock, ſhould ſtir out of his Houſe, but keep his Doors ſhut, and his Servants within, until Nine o'Clock in the Morning.

After this Command was given in the Evening, as Sir *John Mundy*, Alderman, came from his Ward, he found two young Men in *Cheap*, playing at the Bucklers, and a great many young Men looking on them, for the Command ſeemed to be ſcarcely publiſhed, he ordered them to leave off; and becauſe one of them asked why? he would have them ſent to the *Compter*: But the Prentices reſiſted the Alderman, taking the young Man from him, and cried, *Prentices, Prentices, Clubs, Clubs*; then out of every Door came Clubs, and other Weapons, ſo that the Alderman was put to Flight. Then more People aroſe out of every Quarter, and forth came Serving-men, Watermen, Courtiers, and others, ſo that by Eleven o'Clock there were in *Cheap*, 6 or 700; and out of St. *Paul*'s Church-Yard came about 300. From all Places they gathered together, and broke open the *Compter*, took out the Priſoners, committed thither by the Lord Mayor for hurting the Strangers; they went alſo to *Newgate*, and took out *Studley* and *Bets*, committed for the like Cauſe. The Mayor and Sheriffs were preſent, and made Proclamation in the King's Name, but were not obeyed.

Being thus gathered in Crowds, they ran thro' St. *Nicholas Shambles*; and at St. *Martin*'s Gate, Sir *Thomas More*, and others, met them, deſiring them to return to their Homes, which they had almoſt perſuaded them to do, when ſome within St. *Martin*'s, throwing Sticks and Stones, hurt ſeveral who were with Sir *Thomas More*, particularly one *Nicholas Dennis*, a Serjeant at Arms, who being much wounded, cried out, *Down with them*; and then all the unruly Perſons ran to the Doors and Windows of the Houſes within St. *Martin*'s, and ſpoiled all they found. After that they ran into *Cornhill*, and ſo on to a Houſe Eaſt of *Leadenhall*, called the *Green-Gate*, where dwelt one *Mewtas*, a *Piccard*, or *Frenchman*, with whom dwelt ſeveral other *Frenchmen*. Theſe they plunder'd, and if they had found *Mewtas*, they would have ſtruck off his Head.

They ran to other Places, and broke open and plunder'd the Houſes of Strangers, and continued thus 'till Three o'Clock in the Morning, at which Time they began to withdraw; but by the Way they were taken by the Mayor and others, and ſent to the *Tower*, *Newgate*, and the *Compters*, to the Number of 300.

The Cardinal, being advertiſed of this by Sir *Thomas Parre*, ſent him immediately to inform the King of it at *Richmond*; and he forthwith ſent to learn what Condition the City was in. Sir *Roger Cholmeley*, Lieutenant of the Tower, during the Time of this Buſineſs, ſhot off certain Pieces of Ordnance againſt the City, but did no great Hurt. About Five o'Clock in the Morning, the Earls of *Shrewsbury*, and *Surrey*, *Thomas Dockery*, Lord Prior of St. *John*'s, *George Nevill*, Lord *Arbergavenny*, and others, came to LONDON, with what Forces they could get together; ſo did the Inns of Court: But before they came the Buſineſs was all over.

Then were the Priſoners examined, and the Sermon of Doctor *Bell* called in Queſtion, and he ſent to the *Tower*. A Commiſſion of *Oyer* and *Terminer* was directed to the Duke of *Norfolk*, and other Lords, for the Puniſhment of this Inſurrection. The ſecond of *May*, the Commiſſioners, with the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Juſtices, went to *Guildhall*, where many of the Offenders were indicted, whereupon they were arraigned, and pleaded *Not Guilty*, having one Day given them 'till the 4th of *May*.

On which Day, the Lord Mayor, the Duke of *Norfolk*, the Earl of *Surrey*, and others, came to ſit in the *Guildhall*. The Duke of *Norfolk* entered the City with 1300 Men, and the Priſoners were brought thro' the Streets tied with Ropes; ſome Men, ſome Lads but of 13 or 14 Years old, to the Nnmber of 278 Perſons. That Day, *John Lincolne*, and divers others were indicted, and the next Day 13 were adjudged to be Drawn, Hanged and Quartered; for Execution whereof 10 Pair of Gallows were ſet up in divers Places of the City, as at *Aldgate*, *Blanchapleton*, *Graſs-ſtreet*, *Leadenhall*, before each of the *Compters*, at *Newgate*, St. *Martin*'s, at *Alderſgate*, and *Biſhopſgate*: And theſe Gallows were ſet upon Wheels to be removed from Street to Street, and from Door to Door, as the Priſoners were to be executed.

On the 7th of *May*, *John Lincolne*, one *Shirwin*, and two Brothers, named *Betts*, with divers others, were adjudged to dye. They were drawn on Hurdles to the Standard in *Cheap*, and *Lincolne*, was firſt executed; and as the others had the Ropes about their Necks there came a Command from the King to reſpite the Execution; and then the Priſoners were again ſent to Priſon, and the armed Men out of the City.

On the 13th of *May* the King came to *Weſtminſter-Hall*, and with him the Lord Cardinal, the Dukes of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*, the Earls of *Shrewsbury*, *Eſſex*, *Wiltſhire*, and *Surrey*, with many Lords and others of the King's Council; the Lord Mayor of LONDON, Aldermen, and other chief Citizens, were then in their beſt Liveries, by Nine o'Clock in the Morning. Then came in the Priſoners bound with Ropes in a Rank, one after another, in their Shirts, and every one had a Halter about his Neck, being in Number 400 Men, and 11 Women.

When they were thus come into the King's Preſence, the Cardinal greatly blamed the Mayor and Aldermen, for their Negligence, and declared to the Priſoners how juſtly they had deſerved to dye. Upon which all the Priſoners cried to the King for Mercy; and the Lords who were there beſought his Favour to them, at whoſe Requeſt the King pardoned them all. This general Pardon being pronounced, all the Priſoners ſhouted at once, and flung their Halters towards the Roof of the Hall. The Priſoners being diſmiſſed, the Gallows were taken down, and the Citizens took more Care of their Servants for the future, keeping for a long Time after a Watch in Armour, of the firſt of *May* at Night, in Remembrance of this *Evil May-Day*.

These great *Mayings* and *May-games*, with the Triumphant ſetting up the great Shaft, a principal May-pole in *Cornhill*, before the Pariſh Church of St. *Andrew*, thence called *Underſhaft*, were not ſo commonly uſed after this Inſurrection on *May-Day*, 1517, as before.

Of WATCHES *in the* City.

William the Conqueror commanded, that in every Town and Village, a Bell ſhould be Nightly rung at Eight o'Clock, and that all People ſhould put out their Fire and Candle, and take their Reſt. Which Order was obſerved thro' this Realm, during his Reign, and the Reign of *William Rufus*: But *Henry* I. reſtoring to his Subjects the Uſe of Fire or Lights, as before, it followeth (by Reaſon of Wars within the Realm) that many Men alſo gave themſelves to Robbery and Murders in the Night; whereof *Roger Hoveden* writeth thus: *Curfew Bell.*

" In the Year 1175, a Council was kept at
" *Nottingham*. In Time of which Council, a
" Brother of the Earl *Ferrers*, being in the Night
" privily ſlain at LONDON, and thrown out
" of

“of his Inn into the Street, when the King underſtood thereof, he ſwore, that he would be revenged on the Citizens. For it was then a common Practice in this City, that a Hundred or more in a Company, Young and Old, would make nightly Invaſions upon Houſes of the Wealthy, with Intent to rob them, and if they found any Man ſtirring in the City within the Night, that were not of their Crew, they would preſently murder him: Inſomuch that when Night was come, no Man durſt venture to walk in the Streets. When this had happened long, it fortuned, that a Crew of young and wealthy Citizens, aſſembling together in the Night, aſſaulted a Stone Houſe of a certain rich Man, and breaking through the Wall, the good Man of the Houſe, having prepared himſelf with others in a Corner, when he perceived one of the Thieves, named *Andrew Bucquint*, lead the Way, with a burning Brand in one Hand, and a Pot of Coals in the other, which he aſſayed to kindle with the Brand, he flew upon him, and ſmote off his right Hand, and then with a loud Voice, cried, *Thieves*: At hearing whereof, the Thieves took to Flight, all, ſave him, who had loſt his Hand, whom the good Man delivered, the next Morning, to *Richard de Lucie*, the King's Juſtice. This Thief, upon Warrant of his Life, impeached his Confederates, of whom many were taken, and many fled. Among the reſt that were apprehended, a certain Citizen of great Countenance, Credit, and Wealth, named *John Senex*, who, not being able to acquit himſelf by the Water-Doom, (as that Law was then termed,) offered the King 500 Pounds of Silver for his Life: But, foraſmuch, as he was condemned by Judgment of the Water, the King would not take the Offer, but commanded him to be hanged on the Gallows, which was done, and then the City became more quiet for a long Time after.

The Judgment of Fire and Water, called Ordeal.

IN the Beginning of King *Edward* III's Reign, a dangerous Inſurrection happened of the Bakers, Tavern-Keepers, Millers, Cooks, Poulterers, Fiſhmongers, Butchers, and of divers other Trades and Myſteries: For ſuppreſſing and puniſhing of whom, the King ſent his Letters to the Mayor and Sheriffs. In which Letters their Miſdemeanors are thus deſcribed: “That they went through the City by Night and by Day, with Swords and Bucklers, and other Arms, either by the Inſtigation of others, or their own Malice; and ſome they beat and miſ-uſed, and committed other Wickedneſſes, and manifold Enormities againſt the King's Peace, to the no ſmall Damage and Grievance of his faithful Subjects.

FOR a full Remedy of the Enormities in the Night, *Henry* III. in the Year 1253, commanded Watches in Cities, and Borough Towns to be kept, for the better obſerving of Peace and Quietneſs among his People.

AND further, by the Advice of ſome of *Savoy*, he ordained, That if any Man chanced to be robbed, or by any Means damnified, by any Thief or Robber, he to whom the Charge of keeping that Country, City, or Borough chiefly appertained, where the Robbery was done, ſhould competently reſtore the Loſs, which was after the Cuſtom of *Savoy*.

IN the Months of *June* and *July*, on the Vigils of Feſtival Days, and on the ſame Feſtival Days in the Evenings, after the Sun-ſetting, there were uſually made Bonefires in the Streets, every Man beſtowing Wood or Labour towards them. The wealthier Sort alſo, before their Doors, near to the ſaid Bonefires, would ſet out Tables, on the Vigils, furniſhed with ſweet Bread, and good Drink; and on the Feſtival Days, with Meat and Drink plentifully; whereunto they would invite their Neighbours and Paſſengers alſo to ſit and be merry with them in great Familiarity, praiſing God for his Benefits beſtowed on them. Theſe were called Bonefires, as well of good Amity amongſt Neighbours, that being before at Controverſy, were there by the Labour of others reconciled, and made of bitter Enemies loving Friends; as alſo for the Virtue that a great Fire hath, to purge the Infection of the Air. On the Vigil of St. *John Baptiſt*, and on St. *Peter* and *Paul* the Apoſtles, every Man's Door, being ſhadowed with green Birch, long Fennel, St. *John*'s Wort, Orpin, white Lillies, and ſuch like, garniſhed upon with beautiful Flowers, had alſo Lamps of Glaſs, with Oil burning in them all the Night. Some hung out Branches of Iron curiouſly wrought, containing hundreds of Lamps lighted at once, which made a great Shew, namely in new *Fiſh-ſtreet*, *Thames-ſtreet*, &c.

BESIDES the Standing Watches, all in bright Harneſs, in every Ward and Street in this City and Suburbs, there was alſo a Marching Watch, that paſſed through the principal Streets thereof; to wit, from the little Conduit by *Paul*'s Gate, through *Weſt-Cheap*, by the *Stocks*, through *Cornhill*, by *Leadenhall* to *Aldgate*; then back down *Fenchurch-ſtreet*, by *Graſs* Church, about *Graſs* Church Conduit, and into *Cornhill*, then into *Weſt-Cheap* again, and ſo broke up. The whole Way ordered for this Marching Watch extended to 3200 Taylor's Yards. For the Furniture whereof with Lights, there were appointed 700 Creſſets, 500 of them being found by the Companies, the other two by the Chamber of LONDON. Beſides which Lights every Conſtable in LONDON, above 240 in Number, had his Creſſet; the Charge of every Creſſet in Light was two Shillings and four Pence, and every Creſſet had two Men, one to bear, or hold it, another to carry a Bag, and ſerve it: So that the poor Men pertaining to the Creſſets taking Wages, were almoſt 2000 in Number, who had each a Straw Hat, with a Badge painted, and a Breakfaſt in the Morning.

THERE were alſo divers Pageants, Morris-Dancers, Conſtables; the one half, which was 120, on St. *John*'s Eve, the other half on St. *Peter*'s Eve, in bright Harneſs, ſome gilt, and every one a Jornet of Scarlet thereupon, and a Chain of Gold, his Henchman following him, his Minſtrels before him, and his Creſſet Light paſſing by him; the Waits of the City, the Mayor's Officers for his Guard before him, all in a Livery of Worſted or Sea Jackets, party-colour'd; the Mayor himſelf well mounted on Horſeback, the Sword-Bearer before him in Armour, well mounted alſo; the Mayor's Footmen, and the like Torch-Bearers about him, and two Henchmen, upon great Horſes following him. The Sheriffs Watches came one after the other in like Order, but not ſo large in Number as the Mayor's: For where the Mayor had, beſides his Giants, three Pageants, each of the Sheriffs had beſides their Giants, but two Pageants, each their Morris-Dancer, and one Henchman, their Officers in Jackets of Worſted, or Sea party-coloured, differing from the Mayor's, and from each other, but having harneſſed Men a great many, *&c.*

THIS Midſummer Watch was thus accuſtomed yearly, Time out of Mind, until the Year 1539, the 31ſt of *Henry* VIII. in which Year, on the 8th of *May*, a great Muſter was made by the Citizens at the *Mile's-End*, all in bright Harneſs, with Coats of white Silk or Cloth, and Chains of Gold, in three great Battels to the Number of 15000, which paſſed through LONDON to

Weſtminſter, and ſo through the Sanctuary, and round about the Park of St. *James*, and returned home through *Holbourn*.

King *Henry* then conſidering the great Charges of the Citizens, for the Furniture of this unuſual Muſter, forbad the Marching Watch, provided for at *Midſummer* for that Year; which being once laid down, was not raiſed again 'till the Year 1548, the 2d of *Edward* VI, Sir *John Greſham* then being Mayor, who cauſed the Marching Watch, both on the Eve of St. *John Baptiſt*, and of St. *Peter* the Apoſtle, to be revived and ſet forth in as comely Order as it had been accuſtomed; which Watch was alſo beautified by the Number of more than 300 Demilances and light Horſemen, prepared by the Citizens, to be ſent into *Scotland*, for reſcuing the Town of *Haddington*.

This Watch affording a great Cavalcade and Shew, brought Abundance of all Degrees of People together, and among the reſt, Rogues, Pick-Pockets, Quarrellers, Whoremongers, and Drunkards, which was found to have much Inconvenience: Therefore in the Year 1569, Sir *Thomas Row*, Mayor, with the univerſal Conſent of the Aldermen, agreed to lay it aſide for that Year, at leaſt, and in the Room thereof, to have a ſubſtantial Standing Watch, for the Safety and Preſervation of the City. And that chiefly, as was pretended, to prevent the ſpreading of the Plague into the Country, which might happen, the City being at this Time not quite free from it; and the Mayor being alſo ſo weak, that he could not go in his own Perſon, the Recorder acquainted the Queen and Council with this Reſolution; but it was ſignified back, that the Queen diſliked it, and that it was her Pleaſure to have a Marching Watch: Whereupon the Mayor ſent the Recorder to Sir *William Cecil*, the Secretary, earneſtly deſiring his Intereſt with the Lords, that this Order might take Place, at leaſt for that Year, upon the weighty Reaſons aforeſaid; and from thenceforward, this Marching Watch was laid aſide, nor was ever after uſed in the City, tho' ſome Attempts were made to revive it, particularly in 1585, when a grave Citizen wrote a Book in Commendation of it, and dedicated it to Sir *Thomas Pulliſon*, then Lord Mayor.

CHAP. XVI.

A Recital of many Worthy ACTS *of the City and Citizens of* LONDON.

“THE City of LONDON, ſaith *William Fitz-Stephen*, hath bred ſome who have ſubdued many Kingdoms, and alſo the *Roman* Empire. It brought forth that noble Emperor *Conſtantine*, who gave the City of *Rome*, and all the Imperial Enſigns, to God, St. *Peter*, and Pope *Sylveſter*, to whom he performed the Office of a Soldier, chooſing rather to be called a Defender of the Church than an Emperor. And leſt the Peace of the Pope might be violated, by Occaſion of his Secular Preſence, he retired from *Rome*, and built the City of *Bizantium*, called from him, *Conſtantinople*.

LONDON hath alſo brought forth Kings, and other illuſtrious Perſons, among whom, *Fitz-Stephen* names St. *Thomas*, as he calls him, the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, “That glorious Martyr of Christ, than whom, he ſays, there was none more innocent, nor by whom any could be more bound for all the good Things of the whole *Latin* World”. Such was the Language of a bigotted Monk, in Praiſe of *Thomas à Becket*, who died indeed a Martyr for Church Authority, but had certainly no true Religion, but was the greateſt Traitor, and moſt turbulent Prieſt that ever got into Power.

In the Year 1197, *Walter Brune*, a Citizen of LONDON, and *Roſia* his Wife, founded the Hoſpital of our Lady, called *Domus Dei*, or St. *Mary the Spital*, without *Biſhopſgate* in LONDON, an Houſe of ſuch Relief to the Needy, that there were found ſtanding in it, at the Surrender thereof, ninefcore Beds, well furniſhed, for the Reception of poor People.

In the Year 1216, the *Londoners* ſending out a Navy, took 95 Ships of Pirates and Sea Robbers, beſides innumerable others that they drowned, which uſed to rob upon the River *Thames*.

In the Year 1247, *Simon Fitz-Mary*, one of the Sheriffs of LONDON, founded the Hoſpital of St. *Mary*, called *Bethlem*, alſo without *Biſhopſgate*.

In the Year 1283, *Henry Wallis*, then Mayor, builded the Tun upon *Cornhill*, to be a Priſon for Night-Walkers; and a Market-Houſe, called the *Stocks*, both for Fiſh and Fleſh, ſtanding in the midſt of the City. He alſo builded divers Houſes on the Weſt and North Side of St. *Paul*'s Church-Yard, the Profits of all which Buildings are to the Maintenance of *London Bridge*.

In the Year 1332, *William Elſing*, Mercer of LONDON, founded *Elſing Spital*, within *Cripplegate*, for Suſtentation of an hundred poor blind Men; and became himſelf the firſt Prior of that Hoſpital.

Sir *John Poultney*, Draper, four Times Mayor, 1337, builded a Chapel in St. *Paul*'s Church, wherein he was buried. He founded a College in the Pariſh Church of St. *Laurence*, called *Poultney*. He built the Church called *Little Alhallows* in *Thames-ſtreet*, and the *Carmelite Fryars* Church in *Coventry*; he gave Relief to Priſoners in *Newgate*, and the *Fleet*, and ten Shillings a Year to St. *Giles*'s Hoſpital, by *Holbourn*, for ever.

King Edward III, *requires the Citizens to take Knighthood.*

The Wealth of the Citizens had made them once like to have filled the City with Knights; King *Edward* III, *Anno* 1344, requiring all them who had 40 *l. per Annum*, to take Knighthood upon them, within about ſix Weeks after. And of this, publick Proclamation was made in LONDON by the Sheriffs, that ſuch as were concerned ſhould take Notice of it.

And this the King required, either for the Honour of the City, or perhaps to get Money out of the wealthier Sort; who, as it appeared by the Sequel, had no Inclination to this Honour, nor the Conſequences of it.

This Command of the King was grounded upon a Statute made in the firſt Year of King *Edward* II, whereby it was ordered, That all ſuch as ought to be Knights, that is, that had 20 *l.* yearly in Fee, or for Term of Life, ſhould take the Arms of the Knight upon him.

The ſaid King's Brief to the Sheriffs of LONDON, for this Purpoſe, was as followeth:

EDWARDUS, &c. *Vicecomitibus*, &c.

i. e. "*EDWARD*, &c. to the Sheriffs of LONDON, Greeting.

"We Command, firmly enjoining you, That in the City aforeſaid, when you ſhall think convenient, ye cauſe it publickly to be proclaimed, That all who have 40 *l.* of Land, or Rent, as they have Revenue by Year, and have held them for three whole Years, and are not Knights, take upon them the Order of Knighthood, about the Feaſt of St. * *Laurence* next, or at moſt on the Feaſt, upon Danger which followeth. And that ye diligently enquire of the Names of thoſe who have 40 *l.* of Land or Rents *per Annum*, in the ſaid City: And that ye certify Us of thoſe Names, in our Chancery, before the foreſaid Feaſt. And by no means omit ye this.

* *Auguſt* 10.

"Witneſs myſelf at *Weſtminſter*, the 30th Day of *June*; in the Year of our Reign over *England* the 18th; but of our Reign over *France*, the 5th.

To which Brief, the Sheriffs returned this Anſwer.

Proclamari fecimus, &c.

i. e. "We have cauſed to be proclaimed throughout our whole Bailiffwick, all the Articles contained in the Brief, as it is commanded in the ſame. We have cauſed alſo Inquiſition to be made, by the Oath of honeſt and lawful Men of our ſaid Bailiffwick, if any have 40 *l.* of Land, or Rent, by Year, in our ſaid Bailiffwick, and have held them for three whole Years; and of thoſe that hold a Part in our Bailiffwick, and a Part elſewhere, of the ſaid Value: By whoſe Oath we find, that all the Lands, and Rents, in the ſaid City, are held of the Lord the King *in Capite*, as Free Burgage in Fee Farm. Nor is there any that hath 40 *l.* of Land, or Rent, in the ſame, by the Year certain: Becauſe the Lands in the ſaid City, ſome are Let for more, ſome for leſs; and often ſtand empty, and are not Let: Yet frequently have divers Burthens, and require Repairs and Amendments. And for thoſe Cauſes, and the Burning of Houſes, and divers other Dangers happening, the Certainty of the true Value of them cannot be known. And as to the Lands, and Rents, which the Citizens have out of our Bailiffwick, the Sworn Men ſay, That they know nothing of them by the Year, nor can enquire.

These Diminutions and Abatements of the Eſtates of the Citizens, were given in (as it ſeems) with reſpect to the Exceptions in the aforeſaid Statute of 1 *Edward* II, wherein ſuch were excuſed from Knighthood, who had held their Lands but a ſmall Time, or who were bound in certain Debts to the *Exchequer*, to be paid yearly out of their Lands; and that held in Manors, in antient Demeſne of the Crown, as a Sokeman; and that muſt give Tallage, when the King's Demeſnes were tallied; and ſuch as held Burgage Lands, altho' they did amount to 20 *l.* yearly.

Such another Writ came from that King [*E.* III.] about twelve Years after, to the Sheriffs, *Walter Forſter*, and *Thomas de Brandon*, the firſt of *Auguſt*, the 30th of that King's Reign over *England*, but of *France* the 17th, and the Sheriffs Return was the ſame.

John Stody, Vintner, Mayor 1358, gave to the Vintners all the Quadrant, wherein the Vintners Hall now ſtandeth, with all the Tenements round about, from *Stodys Lane*, where is founded thirteen Alms-Houſes, for ſo many poor People, *&c.*

Henry Picard, Vintner, Mayor 1357, in the Year 1363, did, in one Day, ſumptuouſly feaſt *Edward* III, King of *England*; *John*, King of *France*; *David*, King of *Scots*; the King of *Cyprus*, then arrived in *England*; *Edward* Prince of *Wales*; with many other Noblemen; and after kept his Hall for all Comers, that were willing to play at Dice and Hazard. In like Manner the Lady *Margaret* his Wife, kept her Chamber to the ſame Intent, *&c.*

John Lofken, Fiſhmonger, four Times Mayor, 1367 built an Hoſpital, called *Magdalen*'s, at *Kingſton* upon *Thames*, gave thereunto nine Tenements, ten Shops, one Mill, 125 Acres of Land, ten Acres of Meadow, 120 Acres of Paſture, *&c.* More, in LONDON he built the Church of St. *Michael* in *Crooked Lane*, and was there buried.

John Barnes, Mayor 1371, gave a Cheſt, with three Locks, and a thouſand Marks therein, to be lent to young Men, upon ſufficient Pawn, and for the Uſe thereof to ſay, *De Profundis*, or *Pater Noſter*, and no more. He was alſo a great Builder of St. *Thomas Apoſtle*'s Pariſh-Church, as appeareth by his Arms there, both in the Stone and Glaſs.

In the Year 1378, *John Philpot*, ſometime Mayor, hired, with his Money, 1000 Soldiers, and defended the Realm from Incurſions of the Enemy, ſo that in a ſmall Time his hired Men took *John Mercer*, a Sea Rover, with all his Ships, which he before had taken from *Scarborough*, and fifteen *Spaniſh* Ships, laden with great Riches.

In the Year 1380, *Thomas* of *Woodſtock*, *Hugh Caverley*, *Robert Knowles*, and others, being ſent with great Power to aid the Duke of *Bretagn*, the ſaid *John Philpot* hired Ships for them at his own Charge, and releaſed the Armour which the Soldiers had pawned for their Victuals, more than a thouſand in Number.

This moſt noble Citizen (ſaith *Thomas Walſingham*) *that had travelled for the Commodity of the whole Realm, more than all other of his Time, had often relieved the King by lending him great Sums of Money, and others, deceaſed in the Year* 1384, after he had aſſured Lands to the City, for the Relief of 13 poor People for ever.

In the Year 1381, *William Walworth*, then Mayor, a moſt provident, valiant, and learned Citizen, did, by his Arreſt of *Wat Tylar* (a preſumptious Rebel, upon whom no Man durſt lay Hands) deliver the King and Kingdom from the Danger of moſt wicked Traitors, and was for his Service Knighted in the Field, as before hath been related.

Nicholas Brember, *John Philpot*, *Robert Laund*, *Nicholas Twyford*, and *Adam Francis*, Aldermen, were then for their Service likewiſe Knighted, and Sir *Robert Knowles*, for aſſiſting of the Mayor, was made Free of the City.

Sir *Robert Knowles*, thus worthily enfranchized, a Citizen, founded a College, with an Hoſpital at *Pontefract*: He alſo built the great Stone-Bridge at *Rocheſter*, over the River of *Medway*.

John Churchman, Grocer, one of the Sheriffs, 1386, for the Quiet of Merchants, built a certain Houſe upon *Woolwharf* in Tower-Ward, to ſerve Tronage, or Weighing of Wools, and for the Cuſtomer, Comptroller's Clerks, and other Officers to ſit.

Adam Bamme, Goldſmith, Mayor 1391, in a great Dearth, procured Corn from Parts beyond Sea, to be brought to LONDON, in ſuch Abundance as ſufficed to ſerve the City and the

Country near adjoining. To the Furtherance of which good Work, he took out of the Orphans Cheſt in *Guildhall*, 200 Marks, to buy the ſaid Corn, and each Alderman laid out 20 *l.* to the like Purpoſe.

Thomas Knowles, Grocer, Mayor 1400, with his Brethren the Aldermen, began to new-build the *Guildhall* in LONDON, and inſtead of an old little College in *Aldermanbury-Street*, made a fair and goodly Houſe, nearer to St. *Laurence*'s Church in the *Jury*. He re-edified St. *Anthony*'s Church, and gave to the *Grocers* his Houſe, near unto the ſame, for Relief of the Poor for ever. More, he cauſed Water to be conveyed to the Gates of *Newgate* and *Ludgate*, for Relief of the Priſoners there.

John Hinde, Draper, Mayor 1405, newly built his Pariſh-Church of St. *Swithin*, by *London-Stone*; his Monument is defaced, ſave only his Arms in the Glaſs Windows.

Thomas Falconer, Mercer, Mayor 1414, lent to King *Henry* V, towards the Maintenance of his Wars in *France*, 10000 Marks upon Jewels. More, he made the Poſtern, called *Moorgate*. Cauſed the Ditches of the City to be cleanſed, and did many other Things for the Good of the ſame City.

William Sevenoak, Grocer, Mayor 1419, founded in the Town of *Sevenoak*, in *Kent*, a Free-School for poor Mens Children, and 13 Alms-Houſes. His Teſtament ſaith, 20 poor Men and Women.

Richard Whittington, Mercer, three Times Mayor, in the Year 1421 began the Library of the *Grey-Fryars* in LONDON, to the Charge of 400 *l.* His Executors, with his Goods, founded and builded *Whittington* College for the Poor, with Alms-Houſes for 13 poor Men, and Divinity-Lectures to be read there for ever. They repaired St. *Bartholomew*'s Hoſpital in *Smithfield*. They bore ſome Charges to the Glazing and Paving of the *Guildhall*; they bore half the Charges of Building the Library there, and they built the Weſt Gate of LONDON, of old Time, called *Newgate*, &c.

John Carpenter, Town-Clerk of LONDON, in the Reign of *Henry* V, cauſed (with great Expences) to be curiouſly painted upon Board, about the North Cloiſter of St. *Paul*'s, a Monument of Death, leading all Eſtates, with the Speeches of Death, and Anſwer of every Eſtate. This Cloiſter was pulled down 1542. He alſo gave Tenements to the City for the finding and bringing up of four Mens Children, with Meat, Drink, Apparel, and Learning at the Schools in the Univerſities, &c. until they might be preferred, and then others in their Places for ever.

His Name ſtands at the Beginning of the *Liber Albus* (a Book of great Account in the Records of LONDON) and it ſeems to have been writ by him.

Richard Chichley, Grocer, Mayor 1422, appointed by his Teſtament, that on his Birth-Day a competent Dinner ſhould be ordained for 2400 poor Men, Houſholders of this City, and every one to have Two-pence in Money. More, he gave one large Plat of Ground, thereupon to build the new Pariſh-Church of St. *Stephen*, near unto *Walbrook*, &c.

John Rainwell, Fiſhmonger, Mayor in the Year 1427, gave Tenements to diſcharge certain Wards of LONDON of Fifteens, and other Payments.

John Wells, Grocer, Mayor 1433, a large Contributor to the Building of the Chapel and College of the *Guildhall*, was there buried: In the Year 1432, he cauſed freſh Water to be conveyed from *Tyburn* to the Standard in *Weſt-Cheap*, for the Service of the City.

In the Year 1438, *William Eaſtfield*, Mercer, Mayor, conveyed Water to the Conduit in *Fleet-ſtreet*, to *Aldermanbury*, and to *Cripplegate*, appointing his Executors, out of his Effects, to convey ſweet Water from *Tyburn*, and to build a handſome Conduit by *Aldermanbury* Church; which they performed, as alſo made a Standard in *Fleet-ſtreet* near *Shoe-Lane* End, and alſo conveyed Water to *Cripplegate*, &c.

Stephen Brown, Grocer, Mayor 1439, ſent into *Pruſſia*, cauſing Corn to be brought from thence to LONDON in great Quantities; whereby he brought down the Price of Wheat, from three Shillings the Buſhel, to leſs than half that Money: Corn had before been ſo ſcarce in *England*, that poor People were forced to make Bread of Fern Roots.

Philip Malpas, one of the Sheriffs, 1440, gave by his Laſt Will, 125 *l.* to the Relief of poor Priſoners, and every Year, for five Years, 400 Shirts and Smocks, 40 Pair of Sheets, and 150 Gowns of Freeze to the Poor. To 500 poor People in LONDON, every one 6 *s.* and 8 *d.* To poor Maids Marriages, 100 Marks: To Highways, 100 Marks: 20 Marks a Year to a Graduate to preach: 20 *l.* to Preachers at the *Spital*, on the three *Eaſter* Holydays.

Robert Large, Mercer, Mayor 1440, gave to his Pariſh Church of St. *Olave* in *Surrey*, 200 *l.* to St. *Margaret*'s in *Lothbury*, 25 *l.* to the Poor, 20 *l.* to *London-Bridge*, 100 Marks. Towards the Vaulting over the Water-Courſe of *Walbrook*, 200 Marks: To poor Maids Marriages, 100 Marks: To poor Houſholders, 100 *l.* &c.

Edward Rich, Mercer, one of the Sheriffs, 1442, founded Alms-Houſes at *Hodſdon* in *Hertfordſhire*.

Simon Eyre, Draper, Mayor 1346, builded the *Leadenhall*, for a common Garner of Corn, to the Uſe of this City, and left 5000 Marks to be beſtowed in charitable Actions for Relief of the Poor.

Godfrey Bullein, Mayor of LONDON, 1451, by his Teſtament gave liberally to the Priſons, Hoſpitals, and Lazar-Houſes; beſides 1000 *l.* to poor Houſholders in LONDON; and 200 *l.* to poor Houſholders in *Norfolk*.

In the Year 1471, *John Stocton*, Mayor, and 11 Aldermen of LONDON, with the Recorder, were all made Knights in the Field, by *Edward* IV, for their good Service done unto him.

Richard Rawſon, one of the Sheriffs 1477, gave by Will large Legacies, to the Priſoners, Hoſpitals, and Lazar-Houſes: To other Poor, to Highways, to the Water-Conduits, beſides to poor Maids Marriages, 340 *l.* and his Executors were to build a large Houſe in the Church-Yard of St. *Mary Spital*, wherein the Mayor, and his Brethren, uſed to ſit to hear the Sermons in *Eaſter* Holydays.

Thomas Ham, one of the Sheriffs, 1480, built the great Conduit in *Cheap*, at his own Charge.

Edward Shaw, Goldſmith, Mayor, 1483, cauſed *Cripplegate* to be new built out of his Goods.

Thomas Hill, Grocer, Mayor 1485, built the Conduit in *Graſs-Street*.

Hugh Clopton, Mercer, Mayor 1492, built the great Stone arch'd Bridge at *Stratford* upon *Avon*, in *Warwickſhire*.

Robert Fabian, Alderman, and one of the Sheriffs 1494, collected out of divers good Authors, *Latin* and *French*, a large Chronicle of *England* and of *France*, which he publiſhed in *Engliſh*, at a great Expence, for the Honour of the City, and Profit of the whole Realm.

Sir *John Percivall*, Merchant-Taylor, Mayor 1498, founded a Grammar School at *Macclesfield* in *Cheſhire*, where he was born. He endowed the ſame with ſufficient Lands, for finding a Prieſt, Maſter, there to teach freely all Children ſent thither, without Exception.

THE Lady *Thomaſine*, his Wife, founded ſuch another Free-School, at *Marywike* in *Devonſhire*, where ſhe was born.

Stephen Gennings, Merchant-Taylor, Mayor 1509, founded a handſome Grammar School at *Ulfrimhampton* in *Staffordſhire*, left good Lands, and alſo builded great Part of his Pariſh-Church, called St. *Andrew*'s *Underſhaft* in LONDON.

Henry Keble, Grocer, Mayor 1511, in his Life a great Benefactor to the new Building of old *Aldermary* Church, and by his Teſtament gave 1000 *l.* towards the finiſhing thereof. He gave to Highways 200 *l.* to poor Maids Marriages, one hundred Marks; to poor Huſbandmen in *Oxford* and *Warwickſhires*, one hundred and forty Plowſhares, and one hundred and forty Coulters of Iron; and in LONDON to ſeven Alms-Men, Six-pence the Week for ever.

John Collet, a Citizen of LONDON by Birth, and by Dignity Dean of St. *Paul*'s, Doctor of Divinity, erected and built one Free-School in St. *Paul*'s Church-yard 1512, for 353 poor Mens Children, to be taught free in the ſame School, appointing a Maſter, a Sur-Maſter, and a Chaplain, with ſufficient Stipends, to endure for ever; and committed the Overſight thereof to the Mercers in LONDON, becauſe himſelf was Son to *Henry Collet*, Mercer, Mayor of LONDON; and endowed the Mercers with Lands, to the yearly Value of 120 *l.* or better.

SIR *William Fitz-William* the Elder, being a Merchant Taylor, and Servant ſometime to Cardinal *Wolſey*, was choſen Alderman of *Breadſtreet* Ward in LONDON, *Anno* 1506. Going afterward to dwell at *Milton* in *Northamptonſhire*, in the Fall of the Cardinal his former Maſter, he gave him kind Entertainment there at his Houſe in the Country: For which Deed being called before the King, and demanded, How he durſt entertain ſo great an Enemy to the State? His Anſwer was, That he had not contemptuouſly or wilfully done it; but only becauſe he had been his Maſter, and (partly) the Means of his greateſt Fortunes. The King was ſo well pleaſed with his Anſwer, that ſaying, Himſelf had too few ſuch Servants, immediately he Knighted him, and afterwards made him a Privy Counſellor.

THIS worthy Knight dying, gave 100 *l.* to poor Maids Marriages. His Debts and Debtors (over whoſe Names he had written, *Amore Dei remitto)* he freely forgave. He gave to the Univerſities 40 *l.* to the Poor 30 *l.* to mend the Highways betwixt *Chigwell* and *Coperſall* in *Eſſex*, 50 *l.* to mend other Highways, about *Thorney* and *Sawtry Chapel*, and the Bridge, 50 *l.* more: And to the Merchant-Taylors, his Brethren, he gave his beſt ſtanding Cup, as a friendly Remembrance of him for ever.

TO mention a few more of this noble Knight's Legacies. He gave to King *Henry* VIII, his great Ship, with all her Tackles, &c. and his Collar of the Garter, with his beſt George, beſet with Diamonds. He gave to Sir *Thomas Wriotheſley*, Knight, Chief Secretary of State, the beſt of his gilt Cups.

TO *Mabel*, Daughter of Sir *Anthony Brown*, his Brother, for her Advancement in Marriage, 100 *l. per Annum*, going out of his Manor of *Coudray*, &c.

TO the Poor within four Miles of his Manor of *Guilford*, 100 *l.*

HE bequeathed his Body to be buried in the Church of *Midhurſt* in *Suſſex*, if he died within an hundred Miles of it: And willed his Executor ſhould build a new Chapel, joining to the ſaid Pariſh-Church, and a Tomb to be erected therein for himſelf and *Mabel* his Wife.

HE died *Anno* 1542. His Will was proved on the 16th of *February* that Year.

WHEN he died he had all theſe Places and Honours. He was Knight of the Order of the Garter; Lord Keeper of the King's Privy Seal; and Chancellor of the Dutchy of *Lancaſter*.

John Tate, Brewer, then a Mercer, Mayor 1514, cauſed his Brewhouſe, called the *Swan*, near adjoining to the Hoſpital of St. *Anthony* in LONDON, to be taken down, for the enlarging of the ſaid Church, then new builded, being a great Part of his Charge. This was a goodly Foundation, with Alms-Houſes, a Free-School, &c.

George Monox, Draper, Mayor 1515, re-edified the decayed Pariſh-Church of *Walthamſtow* in *Eſſex*. He founded there a Free-School, and Alms-Houſes for thirteen Alms-People. He made alſo a Cauſeway of Timber over the Marſhes from *Walthamſtow* to *Lock-Bridge*, upon the River *Ley*.

SIR *John Milborn*, Draper, Mayor 1522, builded Alms-Houſes, fourteen in Number, by the *Croſſed Fryars* Church in LONDON, there to be placed fourteen poor People, and left to the Drapers certain Meſſuages, Tenements, and Garden Plats, in the Pariſh of St. *Olave* in *Hart-ſtreet* for Performance of Stipends to the ſaid Alms-People and other Uſes. See more in *Aldgate* Ward.

Robert Thorn, Merchant-Taylor, deceaſing a Batchelor in the Year 1532, gave by his Teſtament to charitable Actions, more than 4440 *l.* and Legacies to his poor Kindred, more, 5142 *l.* beſides his Debts forgiven, &c.

SIR *John Allen*, Mercer, Mayor of LONDON, and Council to King *Henry* VIII. deceaſed 1544, buried at St. *Thomas* of *Acres*, in a Chapel by him builded. He gave to the City of LONDON a rich Collar of Gold, to be worn by the Mayor, which was firſt worn by Sir *William Laxton*. He gave five hundred Marks, to be a Stock for Sea Coal; his Lands, purchaſed of the King, the Rent thereof to be diſtributed to the Poor in the Wards for ever.

HE gave beſides, to the Priſons, Hoſpitals, Lazar-Houſes, and all other Poor in the City, or two Miles without, very liberally, and too long to be recited.

SIR *William Laxton*, Grocer, Mayor 1545, founded a Free-School at *Oundle* in *Northamptonſhire*, with ſix Alms-Houſes for the Poor.

SIR *John Greſham*, Mercer, Mayor 1548, founded a Free-School at *Holt*, a Market Town in *Norfolk*. He gave to every Ward in LONDON 10 *l.* to be diſtributed to the Poor: And to an hundred poor Men and Women, every one of them three Yards of Broad Cloth, of eight or nine Shillings the Yard, to be made in Gowns, ready to their Backs. He gave alſo to poor Maids Marriages, and to the Hoſpitals in LONDON, above 200 *l.* in ready Money.

SIR *Rowland Hill*, Mercer, Mayor 1550, cauſed to be made divers Cauſeways, both for Horſe and Man. He made four Bridges, two of Stone, containing eighteen Arches in them both. He built one notable Free-School at *Drayton* in *Shropſhire*. He gave to *Chriſt*'s Hoſpital in LONDON, 500 *l.* &c.

SIR *Andrew Judd*, Skinner, Mayor 1551, erected one notable Free-School at *Tunbridge* in *Kent*, and Alms-Houſes nigh St. *Helen*'s Church in LONDON: And left to the Skinners, Lands to the Value of 60 *l.* 3 *s.* 8 *d.* the Year; for which they are bound to pay 20 *l.* to the Schoolmaſter, 8 *l.* to the Uſher, yearly for ever; and 4 *s.* a Week to the ſix Alms-People, and 25 *s.* 4 *d.* a Year in Coals, for ever.

Sir *Thomas White*, Lord Mayor of this Honourable City, *Anno* 1554, and a worthy Brother likewiſe of the Merchant-Taylors Society, being a Lover of Learning, and an earneſt Furtherer thereof, firſt purchaſed the Hall in *Oxford*, called *Gloceſter Hall*, for Scholars and Students to receive there the Benefits of Learning: But his private Thoughts very often ſolliciting him, That he ſhould (in Time) meet with a Place where two Elms grew, and that there his further Purpoſe ſhould take Effect; at length he found out the Place, where (at his own Coſt and Expences) he founded the famous College, called St. *John Baptiſt* College, and where theſe two Elms (it is ſaid) are yet ſtanding; endowing it with ſuch liberal Gifts, Lands, and Revenues, as would require too much Time here to be remembred or ſet down,

Beside his Proviſion for Learning in this worthy Place, he erected other Schools, as at *Briſtol*, *Reading*, and a College at *Higham Ferries*: More, he gave to the City of *Briſtol* the Sum of 2000 *l.* to purchaſe Lands, amounting to the yearly Value of 120 *l.* The Mayor and Citizens paying therefore yearly 100 *l.* 800 *l.* to be lent to ſixteen poor Clothiers, 50 *l.* each Man, for the Space of ten Years, ſufficient Security being given by them for the ſame: Afterwards that 800 *l.* was to paſs to other ſixteen poor Clothiers, according to the Direction of them put in Truſt. 200 *l.* beſides, was reſerved for Proviſion, for Corn, and needful Occaſions for the Poor, in the Order and Care of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens.

Then, according to his Will, (which remaineth yet to be ſeen) out of this bountiful Gift to *Briſtol*, theſe memorable Branches and Benevolences were (by himſelf) deviſed and thus ordered, beginning in the Year 1577, and ſo thence forward they went on according to his own Direction:

Then, on the Feaſt of St. *Bartholomew*, was brought to the Merchant-Taylors Hall 104 *l.* The 100 *l.* to be lent (for ten Years Space) to four poor young Men in the City of *York*, Freemen and Inhabitants, being Clothiers; and the 4 *l.* Overplus, to be employed about the Charges and Pains, that no Man (uſed in the Buſineſs) might receive Diſcontentment.

Then in 1578, the like Sum was to be delivered thence to *Canterbury*; and ſo, thence forward, the ſame Sums (yearly) to the Cities and Towns following, orderly, *viz.*

1579,	To *Reading*,
1580,	The Merchant Taylors themſelves.
1581,	*Gloceſter.*
1582,	*Worceſter.*
1583,	*Exeter.*
1584,	*Salisbury.*
1585,	*Weſt Cheſter.*
1586,	*Norwich.*
1587,	*Southampton.*
1588,	*Lincoln.*
1589,	To *Wincheſter.*
1590,	*Oxford.*
1591,	*Hereford.*
1592,	*Cambridge.*
1593,	*Shrewsbury.*
1594,	*Lynn.*
1595,	*Bath.*
1596,	*Derby.*
1597,	*Ipſwich.*
1598,	*Colcheſter.*
1599,	*Newcaſtle.*

This Sum of 104 *l.* paſſing thus yearly to the afore-named Places, was order'd to take Beginning again at the City of *York*, and ſo ſucceſſively, for ever, to the Towns before-named; with great Care and Obſervance in them to whom it belongeth, that the Deed may not be abuſed, nor poor Mens Right injured.

He gave to the City of *Coventry* 1400 *l.* therewith to purchaſe Lands, to the annual Value of 70 *l.* Twelve aged, poor Inhabitants of that City, were to have, in free Alms, 24 *l.* each Man 40 *s.* yearly, on the 11th Day of *March*, or within ſix Days after. Four poor young Men alſo were to have 40 *l.* lent them, in free Loan, 10 *l.* to each Man, and for nine Years Space, upon ſufficient Security given: And their Turns being thus ſerved, then four other poor young Men were to have the like Sums, and for like Limitation: And ſo from nine Years to nine Years for ever.

Afterwards it was ordered, in free Loan, to two poor Men of the ſame City; and laſtly to one. In which Manner, according to the ſeveral Limitations, it doth yet, and doubtleſs will always continue.

Also the ſame Sum was appointed to one young Man in *Northampton*, for nine Years, in free Loan; next to one in the City of *Leiceſter*; thirdly, to one in *Nottingham*; fourthly, to one in *Warwick*; and for the like Time. Then returning again to *Coventry* for one Year, it re-paſſeth to the ſaid Towns again, each after the other, in like Manner for ever.

And leſt his worthy Intent ſhould fail in the Continuance, he enlarged his firſt Gift to *Coventry*, of 1400 *l.* to 2000 *l.* and 60 *l.* to be employed as hath been mentioned; 40 *l.* being yearly paid out of it to St. *John Baptiſt College* in *Oxford*; and Allowances alſo by himſelf given in each Place, that Bonds ſhould be made, without any Charge to the Receiver.

Edward Hall, Gentleman, of *Gray's Inn*, a Citizen by Birth and Office, as Common Serjeant of LONDON, and one of the Judges in the Sheriffs Court: He wrote and publiſhed a famous and eloquent Chronicle, entitled, *The Uniting of the two Noble Families*, Lancaſter *and* York.

Richard Hills, Merchant-Taylor, 1560, gave 500 *l.* towards the Purchaſe of an Houſe, called *The Manor of the Roſe*; wherein the Merchant-Taylors founded their Free School in LONDON. He alſo gave to the ſaid Merchant-Taylors, one Plat of Ground, with certain ſmall Cottages on the *Tower-Hill*, where he built Alms-Houſes for fourteen ſole Women.

About the ſame Time, *Will. Lambert*, Eſq; of the Worſhipful Company of Drapers, born in LONDON, a Juſtice of Peace in *Kent*, founded a College for the Poor in *Eaſt Greenwich*, which he named after Queen *Elizabeth*.

William Harper, Merchant-Taylor, Mayor 1562, founded a Free-School in the Town of *Bedford*, where he was born.

Sir *Thomas Greſham*, Mercer, 1566, built the *Royal Exchange* in LONDON; and by his Teſtament left his Dwelling-Houſe in *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet* for a College, as mentioned *Chap.* XI. allowing handſome Stipends to the Readers, and certain Alms-Houſes for the Poor.

This Gentleman's Name will always be remember'd with Honour, not only for the Uſe he made of his own great Riches, but for ſupporting the Honour and Credit of his Miſtreſs, Queen *Elizabeth*, to whom he was Agent, by the prudent Advice he gave her in her Negotiations with Merchants abroad. For when the Queen, and her Treaſurer, were in a great Plunge, owing much Money, and having Occaſion for more, and not knowing how to have it but from the rich Bankers of *Antwerp*; and all Correſpondence with that City being broke off, by the Duke *D'Alva*'s Government of the Low Countries, and the *Engliſh* therefore carrying away their Effects and Trade to *Hamburgh*, Secretary *Cecil*, who then managed the *Exchequer*, very much feared that the Merchants would not have Money enough to carry on their Trade, as they would have had if all were open with *Antwerp*; and the Money which the Queen owed to the Merchants, and to her Creditors abroad, was to be repaid out of the Cuſtoms upon Cloth, which ſhe feared would fall ſhort if the Trade was removed to a new Place. Theſe Doubts the Secretary imparted to Sir *Thomas Greſham*, who knowing well the State of Trade, and of the Merchants, told the Secretary, that in his Opinion he need make no Difficulty of this Matter, *viz.* the Queen's paying her Creditors, for if ſhe ſaw her Merchants well paid in LONDON, their firſt Payment, which was half her Debt to them, by that Time the other Part was due they would have Plenty of Money, both at *Hamburgh* and here.

William Patten, Gentleman, a Citizen by Birth, and Cuſtomer of LONDON Port Outward, Juſtice of Peace in *Middleſex*, repaired, or rather new built, the Pariſh Church of *Stoken Wenton*.

SIR *Thomas Rowe*, Knight, Lord Mayor of the City of LONDON, in 1568, a worthy Brother alſo of the Merchant-Taylors Company; beſide his charitable Coſt and Charges in building the new Church-Yard in *Bethlem*, containing near one Acre of Ground, and encloſed with a Wall of Brick; and a Sermon to be preached every *Whit-Sunday* in the Morning, in the Preſence of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen; as alſo giving 100 *l.* to be lent to eight poor Men; gave to the Merchant-Taylors, Lands, or Tenements, out of them to be given 40 *l.* yearly, to maintain ten poor Men for ever; ſuch as were not Brethren of his own Society, but choſen out of five ſeveral Companies, *viz.* Clothworkers, Armourers, Carpenters, Tylers, and Plaiſterers: As conſidering, that by over-toiling, Labour, Dangers, Falls, Bruiſes, and ſuch like Inconveniences, they were ſooneſt like to become Impotent, and unable to help or maintain themſelves. Therefore, to each of theſe 10 Men, he freely gave the Sum of 4 *l.* Quarterly to be paid them at Merchant-Taylors Hall, during their Lives: And then to ſucceed to other Men in the ſame Companies, according to the due Conſideration of juſt Cauſe, and moſt Neceſſity.

ABOUT the Year 1570, *Margaret Dan*, Widow of — *Dan*, late one of the Sheriffs of LONDON, gave by her Laſt Teſtament more than 2000 *l.* to Charitable Acts.

AND about the Year 1577, Dame *Mary Ramſey*, Wife to Sir *Thomas Ramſey*, being ſeized of Lands, in Fee Simple of her Inheritance, to the yearly Value of 243 *l.* by his Conſent, gave the ſame to *Chriſt*'s Hoſpital, towards the Relief of the poor Children there, as appeareth by Monuments erected in *Chriſt*'s Hoſpital: Which Gift ſhe afterwards, in her Widowhood, confirmed, and greatly augmented. A Particular of the Charities of theſe two laſt, ſhall be expreſſed more largely afterwards.

Ambroſe Nicholas, Salter, Mayor 1576, founded 12 Alms-Houſes in *Monkſwell-Street*, near *Cripplegate*, wherein he placed 12 poor People, having each of them 7 *d.* a Week, and once every Year, five Sacks of Coals, and one Quarter of a Hundred Faggots, all of his Gift for ever.

William Lamb, Eſq; (ſometime a Gentleman of the Chapel to King *Henry* VIII. and in great Favour with him) was alſo a free Brother of the worſhipful Company of *Clothworkers*, and a kind, loving Citizen to the City of LONDON.

OUT of his Love to Learning and Scholars, in the Town of *Sutton Valens*, in *Kent*, where he was born, at his own proper Coſt and Charges, he erected a Free Grammar-School for the Education and Inſtruction of Youth, in the Fear of GOD, good Manners, Knowledge and Underſtanding: Allowing yearly to the Maſter, 20 *l.* and 10 *l.* yearly to the Uſher from Time to Time, as either Place ſhall be ſupplied by Succeſſion, and for their yearly Stipends or perpetual Penſions.

IN the ſame Town of *Sutton* alſo, for the Relief of poor People, he cauſed to be built ſix Alms-Houſes, having an Orchard and Gardens, and the Sum of 10 *l.* yearly paid them.

AT *Maidſtone* likewiſe in *Kent*, he hath given 10 *l.* yearly to the Free School for ever, with this ſpecial Caution, That needy Mens Children be preferred only to the enjoying of this Benefit.

THE Gentleman foreſeeing in his Life-Time, the Decay of ſundry Trades and Occupations, to the utter Undoing of very many, eſpecially poor Clothiers, whoſe Impoveriſhing deſerved greatly to be pitied, freely gave to the poor Clothiers in *Suffolk*, in *Bridgenorth*, and in *Ludlow* in *Shropſhire*, 300 *l.* to de paid by even Portions. To each ſeveral Towns of the ſaid Counties, 100 *l.* a-piece, for their Support and Maintenance at their Work or Occupation.

AND as his Charity extended itſelf thus liberally abroad in the Country, ſo did the City of LONDON likewiſe taſte thereof, not ſparingly. For near unto *Holbourn*, he founded a Conduit, and a Standard with a Cock at *Holbourn-Bridge*, to convey thence the Waſte. Theſe were begun the 26th Day of *March* 1577, and the Water carried along in Pipes of Lead, more than 2000 Yards, all at his own Coſt and Charges, amounting to the Sum of 1500 *l.* and the Work fully finiſhed the 24th of *Auguſt* in the ſame Year.

MOREOVER, he gave to poor Women, ſuch as were willing to take Pains, 120 Pails, therewith to carry and ſerve Water.

BEING a Member (as already hath been ſaid) of the Clothworkers Company, and to ſhew that he was not unmindful of them, he gave them his Dwelling-Houſe in LONDON, with other Lands and Tenements, to the Value of 30 *l.* yearly, by them to be thus beſtowed, to wit, For the Hiring of a Miniſter to read Divine Service thrice every Week, as *Sundays*, *Wedneſdays*, and *Fridays*, throughout the Year in the Chapel, or Church belonging to his Houſe, called by the Name of St. *James*, in the Wall by *Cripplegate*, and for four Sermons there to be preached, a competent Allowance for each: And, alſo, out of the 30 *l.* yearly, it is provided, That a Deduction be made by the ſaid Clothworkers, for apparelling of 12 Men, and as many Women, in Form as followeth.

TO every of the 12 Men, a Frize Gown, one Lockram Shirt, and a good ſtrong Pair of Winter Shoes.

TO the 12 Women, likewiſe a Frize Gown, a Lockram Smock, and a good Pair of Winter Shoes, all ready made for their Wearing.

ALWAYS remembred, that they be Perſons, both poor and honeſt, to whom this charitable Deed is to be extended: And this is yearly done on the firſt of *October*.

TO the Pariſh Church of St. *Giles without Cripplegate*, he gave 15 *l.* towards the Bells and Chimes, intending a further Liberality thereto, if they had taken due Time.

TO the Worſhipful Company of Stationers, he gave a Legacy of 6 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* for perpetual Relief of the Poor in the Pariſh Church of St. *Faith*, under *Paul*'s, namely, To 12 poor People, Twelve-pence in Money among them, and Twelve-pence in Bread every *Friday* throughout the Year.

TO *Chriſt*'s Hoſpital in LONDON, toward the bringing up of poor Mens Children, he hath given 6 *l.* yearly for ever; and 100 *l.* in ready Money together therewith to purchaſe Lands, that their Relief (by the Revenues of the ſame) might be perpetual.

TO St. *Thomas*'s Spital, or Hoſpital, in *Southwark*, towards the Succour of the Sick and Diſeaſed, he gave 4 *l.* yearly for ever.

AN Hundred Pounds he intended to the Hoſpital called the *Savoy*, but by Reaſon that ſuch

Agreement could not be made as he thought convenient, his Contribution that Way (much againſt his Mind) went not forward.

For the Relief of poor Priſoners in the two *Compters*, *Newgate*, *Ludgate*, the *Marſhalſea*, the *King's-Bench*, and the *White Lion*, he dealt very bountifully and diſcreetly, giving unto the two *Compters* 6*l.* a-piece, and to be paid unto them by 20*s.* each Month: To the other Priſons afore-mentioned, ſix Mattreſſes a-piece; the whole Number being two Dozen and a half.

He was not unmindful of poor Maids Marriages, and gave 20*l.* to be equally divided among forty, by equal Portions of 10*s.* a-piece; but with this Proviſo, that thoſe poor Maids to be married, ſhould be of good Name and Fame.

Sir *Thomas Offley*, Merchant-Taylor, Mayor, deceaſed 1580, appointed by his Teſtament the half of his Goods, and 200 *l.* deducted out of the other half, given to his Son *Henry*, to be given and beſtowed in Deeds of Charity by his Executors, according to his Confidence and Truſt in them.

In the Year 1581, Sir *James Harvey* was Mayor. In his Time were great Deceits, by reaſon of falſe Weights; and that not only within the City of LONDON, but in other Cities and Places within the Realm. The Reaſon whereof was, becauſe the true Standard, made according to the Statute for the Sizing of all Weights, could not be found. This was heretofore complained of to the Lord Treaſurer; who took ſome Care for the Reformation thereof: But yet the Abuſe continued. This Mayor therefore wrote to the ſaid Lord Treaſurer, to this Purport, "That, for that he was this Year "charged in Conſcience, by reaſon of his Office "and Oath taken, to ſee that Falſhood and "Deceit puniſhed, he thought it his Duty, "not only to remember his Lordſhip thereof, "but to beſeech him, that he would give him "his favourable Help and Advice, what Order, "or Courſe, to take in the City, for the Reformation thereof.

Sir *Thomas Blanke*, a Merchant, and Citizen born; Mayor the next Year, *viz.* 1582, which being a Year of Plague in the City, the Lord Treaſurer had ſent an Order to the ſaid Mayor, to make a Catalogue of all the Victualling Houſes in LONDON that were infected; which Catalogue was to be ſet up publickly to be read, to the End that all Strangers, that reſorted to LONDON about their Occaſions, might avoid Setting up, or Lodging at thoſe Houſes, to prevent their carrying Infection into the Country; and ſo to do it, from two Months to two Months. This Sir *Thomas Blanke* diligently did, and employing an expert Perſon to draw up this Catalogue, he had ſpecial Regard to two Things; the one, to give ſuch plain Deſcriptions and Notes of the Streets and Places as might ſerve for eaſy Notice to ſuch as repaired to the City; the other, the Liſt to be ſo brief and contracted as it might be brought into leſs than one Side of a Sheet, to be fixed in Places convenient.

The Mayor prayed the ſaid Lord, to conſider of the proper Places which he thought good to note, having Reſpect to *Weſtminſter*, and the Way thereto out of the Liberties, and the Entrance always into the City.

The Mayor put him alſo in Mind, How in Term Time, uſually, all the Houſes in *Fleet-ſtreet*, and the Streets and Lanes adjoining, as alſo without *Temple-Bar*, did uſe Lodging, Victualling and Letting out of Chambers: Leaving to his Lordſhip's Conſideration, Whether ſuch Houſes, tho' they were not Victuallers, ſhould not be likewiſe noted, if they had been infected within the Space of two Months.

Then he thanked his Lordſhip for his honourable and loving Care of the City, in the Matter of the Infection, and the Repair of the Queen's Subjects thither. And for his own Part, he promiſed, he would not fail in Diligence, according to his Direction.

And whereas upon a Lord's Day, a great Number of People, being met for Sport at *Paris* Garden, all the Scaffolds fell down at once, to the ſlaying and wounding of a great many People; this Mayor piouſly looked upon it as a Judgment of God, for Breach of the Lord's Day; and wrote to the Lord Treaſurer to this Tenor: "That it "gave great Occaſion to acknowledge the Hand "of God, for ſuch Abuſe of his Sabbath Day; "and moved him in Conſcience to beſeech his "Lordſhip, to give Order for Redreſs of ſuch "Contempt of God's Service. And that he had "for that End treated with ſome Juſtices of Peace "of that County, who ſhewed themſelves to "have very good Zeal, but alledged Want of "Commiſſion; which they humbly referred to his "Honourable Wiſdom.

In his Mayoralty, he, with his Brethren the Aldermen, and Common Council, entered upon the Buſineſs of eſtabliſhing Orders, for the true and upright Uſe of her Majeſty's Beam, with the Weights thereto belonging; which, upon Continuance, did daily wear, and needed to be renewed and ſeized from Time to Time: And for this End, they were humble Suitors to him, to have in Remembrance the great Want the City and the whole Realm found, for Lack of Order to ſize Weights, whereby the Commonweal, as he wrote, took Detriment, and private Men preſumed (without Order) to ſell and uſe unlawful Weights, both in the City and in the Country, that were accuſtomed to their Aſſizing from LONDON: And this Opportunity the ſaid Mayor took, becauſe the latter Verdict, touching Weights, was long ſince delivered before the Treaſurer, and the reſt of the Court of *Exchequer*.

This Sir *Thomas Blanke* was commonly called *The Good Knight*. He died *Anno* 1588; his Epitaph, and his Lady's are taken Notice of in *Billingſgate* Ward.

In the ſame Year 1582, *John Haydon*, Alderman, gave large Legacies, to the Amount of above 3000 *l.* for the Relief of the Poor.

Bernard Randulph, Common Serjeant of LONDON 1583, gave in his Life-Time, to the Company of Fiſhmongers in LONDON, the Sum of 900 *l.* Seven hundred Pounds towards conducting the *Thames* Water into the Pariſhes of St. *Mary Magdalen*, and St. *Nicholas Coleabbey*, near *Old Fiſh-ſtreet*. The other 200 *l.* to pay yearly, for ever, the Sum of 10 *l.* to wit, towards maintaining a poor Scholar in the Univerſity of *Oxford*, yearly, 4 *l.* And to the poor People of the Pariſhes of St. *Nickolas Olave* in *Bread-ſtreet*, and St. *Mary Magdalen* near to *Old Fiſh-ſtreet*, 40 *s.* to wit, 20 *s.* to either Pariſh, for ever.

More, he willed and bequeathed, by his Laſt Will and Teſtament, to be beſtowed in Land or Annuities, for the Relief of the Poor inhabiting in the Wards of *Queen-Hith* and *Caſtle-Baynard*, in the City of LONDON, and in the Pariſh of *Tiſehurſt* in the County of *Suſſex*, the Sum of 1000 *l.* But this Money fell into bad Hands.

Mr. *Thomas Ridge*, Grocer, gave 1163 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* to charitable Uſes, in Form following:

To the Company of Grocers, for the Benefit of young Men free of the ſame Society, and to be lent them for a certain Time, 100 *l.*

To the Hoſpitals in and about LONDON, 100 *l.*

For the Relief of poor Preachers, 400 *l.*

For the help of poor and decayed Tradeſmen in and about LONDON, 300 *l.*

To a Lecture in *Graſs Church* in LONDON, 100 *l.*

To his Men and Maid Servants, 63 *l.*

In Gowns for poor Men, 100 *l.*

Mr. *John Haydon*, Mercer, Alderman, and one of the Sheriffs of LONDON, deceaſing in the Time of his Shrievalty 1583, gave theſe Chriſtian and liberal Gifts following:

An hundred Gowns, which coſt 100 *l.* given to an hundred poor Men, and every Man 12 *d.* in Money beſide.

For the Benefit of young Beginners in the World, he gave to his own Company of the Mercers, 600 *l.* to be lent to young Men, after the Allowance of 3 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* in the 100 *l.* and the 20 *l.* yearly ariſing by that Money, yearly to be given to the Poor.

To the ſame Company alſo he gave 400 *l.* more, to be likewiſe lent out, according to the former Rate; and the Benefit enſuing thereby of 3 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* yearly, allowed towards the maintaining of a Lecturer at St. *Michael*'s Church by *Pater-Noſter-Row*, called St. *Michael*'s *in the Quern.*

He gave to *Chriſt Church* Hoſpital, 500 *l.*

He gave to the eleven Chief Worſhipful Companies, beſides his own, the Sum of 1100 *l.* to be be lent out (for Time) to young Beginners, at 3 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* in the 100 *l.* and the Benefit of 20 *l.* ariſing thereby yearly, to go to the Hoſpitals, and 16 *l.* beſides yearly to the Poor.

He gave to the City of *Exeter*, 100 *l.*

To the City of *Briſtol*, 100 *l.*

To the City of *Gloceſter*, 100 *l.*

This Money is intended to be lent to poor young Beginners in Trading, at the Rate of 3 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* in the 100 *l.* and that Benefit ſhould go to the Relief of poor Priſoners, and other poor People.

He gave to the Town of *Wardbury*, in the County of *Glouceſter*, 6 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.*

He gave to his Company of the Mercers to make them a Cup, 40 *l.*

He gave to his Servants, among them all, 240 *l.*

What remained out of his Moiety as an Overplus he gave to the before remembred Companies, *viz.* 50 *l.* to each of them, and to the Uſes aforenamed.

Mr. *Richard Walter*, Girdler, gave 2200 *l.* to the four Hoſpitals of LONDON; and 500 *l.* towards Building and Maintaining a Free School at *Thiryden* in *Northamptonſhire.*

William Norton, Stationer, ſometime Treaſurer of *Chriſt*'s *Hoſpital*, gave the Sum of 6 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* yearly, to his Company, to be lent to young Men, free of the ſame Society. And 6 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* yearly, for ever, he gave unto *Chriſt*'s *Hoſpital.*

Thomas Jennings, Fiſhmonger, to ſeven Pariſhes in LONDON, gave 4 *l.* 13 *s.* 2 *d.* yearly.

To *Chriſt*'s *Hoſpital*, he gave 40 *s.* yearly.

To the Town of *Braughin* in *Herefordſhire*, where he was born, he gave 6 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.*

Mr. *Peter Blundell*, Clothier of LONDON, a Man very godly and chriſtianly diſpoſed all his Life-time, dying in the Year 1569, gave (by his Laſt Will and Teſtament) theſe bountiful Gifts following:

He gave to *Chriſt*'s *Hoſpital*, in LONDON, 500 *l.*

To St. *Bartholomew*'s *Hoſpital*, 250 *l.*

To St. *Thomas*'s *Hoſpital*, 250 *l.*

To *Bridewell Hoſpital*, yearly, 8 *l.*

To the Church of *Tiverton*, in which Town he was born, 50 *l.*

Towards mending the Highways there, 100 *l.*

To the twelve Chief Companies in LONDON, to each of them 150 *l.* towards the Relieving of poor Priſoners, and other charitable Uſes; the whole Sum amounting to 1800 *l.*

Towards the Help of poor Maids Marriages in the Town of *Tiverton*, 400 *l.*

He gave to the City of *Exeter*, to be lent to poor Artificers, 900 *l.*

He gave towards the Building of a Free Grammar School in *Tiverton*, 2400 *l.*

More, afterward laid out by his Executors, 1000 *l.*

To the Schoolmaſter, yearly, 50 *l.*

To the Uſher, yearly, 13 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.*

To the Clerk, yearly, 40 *s.*

To place four Boys Apprentices in Husbandry, yearly, 20 *l.*

For the Maintenance of ſix Scholars yearly, three in *Oxford*, and the other three in *Cambridge*, 2000 *l.*

Robert Comin, alias *Chilcot*, Servant ſometime to the ſaid *Peter Blundell*, imitated the worthy Steps of his Maſter, ſo far as Power permitted him Leave; giving as enſueth:

He gave to *Chriſt*'s *Hoſpital* in LONDON, 100 *l.*

To poor Priſoners, whoſe Debts did not amount to above five Pounds, 100 *l.*

Towards Building an ordinary Free School, that Children might be made apt and ready for his Maſter's Free Grammar School in *Tiverton*, where he himſelf was born, 400 *l.*

Towards maintaining the ſaid School, and for Relief of certain poor People, yearly, 90 *l.*

To the Schoolmaſter, yearly, 20 *l.*

To the Clerk, yearly, 3 *l.*

For Reparations, yearly, 4 *s.*

For fifteen poor Mens Gowns, and each of them 2 *s.* in Money, yearly, 16 *l.* 10 *s.*

For fifteen poor Artificers, 15 *l.*

To as many poor People weekly, 6 *d.* to each.

Towards Repairing the Church, 19 *l.* 10 *s.*

To mending the Highways there, 10 *l.*

To other Uſes, 4 *l.*

In the Year 1588, Sir *Martin Calthorp* was Mayor. Then the Queen had a Loan from the City, by reaſon of her extraordinary Charges ſhe had been at in Preparation againſt the *Spaniard*, who attempted the Invaſion of *England* this Year. Every Company was taxed new, by Way of Loan, to the Amount of 20,000 *l.* according to a Direction from the Lord Treaſurer to the Lord Mayor.

In *November* was paid to the Lord Treaſurer hereupon, 17952 *l.* 10 *s.* But many of the Citizens wilfully abſented themſelves, and many had wholly left the City, and betaken themſelves into to the Country; whereby the Loan amounted not to the Sum of 20000 *l.* which the commendable Zeal of the Mayor for the Queen, and for the City's Credit, did endeavour to raiſe it unto. He, and Sir *George Bond*, Alderman, ſent the ſeveral Sums that each ſtood charged with unto the ſaid Loan, with their Names and Dwellings; and acquainted the Treaſurer how effectually this Buſineſs had been travailed in: And he wrote, That he was very ſorry that he ſhould be occaſioned, by the Backwardneſs of ſome, to give ſo hard an Information unto his Lordſhip, againſt any that would be accounted good Citizens: But in reſpect of his Duty, he ſaid, He could do no leſs, but to lay the Fault and Blame on ſuch as committed the ſame: And ſo left it to his Lordſhip, to take ſome Courſe with thoſe Citizens.

The Queen had a Loan the ſame Year from the City, and chiefly from the Members of the 12 Companies, who raiſed 51900 *l.* Theſe following lent 1000 *l.* a-piece, Sir *Thomas Ramſey*, Sir *Wolſtan Dixie*, *Thomas Smith*, Cuſtomer, and *John Spencer*, Alderman; the reſt ſubſcribed, ſome 500 *l.* ſome 300, ſome 200, none under one hundred.

THE next Year [1589] there was another Loan of 15000 *l.* for which the Queen paid 10 *per Cent.* And from theſe Supplies of Money afforded from the City, it ſeems to have truly the Denomination of the Chamber of the Kings of *England*: And thus, from its inexhauſtible Wealth, and the good Service and Uſe her Princes have made of it, her Citizens have received great Honour.

ONE good Service of this City to their Princes, has been lending them Money upon extraordinary Emergencies, who had great and dangerous Enemies to encounter and watch againſt.

Sir *John Hart*, Grocer, Alderman, and Lord Mayor of LONDON, in the Year 1589, erected and founded a Free-School in *Yorkſhire*, with the Allowance of 30 *l.* yearly to a Maſter and an Uſher.

Sir *John Allot*, Fiſhmonger, Alderman, and Lord Mayor of LONDON, gave likewiſe among the Hoſpitals 66 *l.* 13 *s.*

Sir *William Webb*, Salter, Alderman, and Lord Mayor of LONDON, in the Year 1591, gave likwiſe to be diſtributed among the ſaid Hoſpitals, 80 *l.*

John Holmes, Draper, gave to the Pariſh of St. *Sepulchre's*, *Anno* 1588, his Dwelling-Houſe in the ſame Pariſh, yielding yearly 32 *l.*

Thomas Atkinſon, Baker, gave alſo to the ſame Pariſh 10 *l.* yearly.

Mr. *Thomas Cure*, Sadler, and 'Squire Sadler to Queen *Elizabeth* (as his Son alſo was after him) did build an Hoſpital in *Southwark*, having ſome Help afforded him by the Pariſh of St. *Saviour*: But the main and chief Charge was his own. The Houſe was for eighteen poor People, each of them having two Chambers, and Allowance of 4 *l.* 10 *s.* to each Perſon yearly.

THE Building of the Hoſpital coſt above 300 *l.*

Mr. *George Biſhop*, Stationer, gave 6 *l.* yearly to his Company, and hath allowed 10 *l.* yearly for ever, towards maintaining Preachers at St. *Paul's Croſs*. He gave likewiſe 6 *l.* yearly to *Chriſt's* Hoſpital.

Mr. *Richard Culverwell*, Brewer, gave to the Hoſpital of *Bridewell*, 200 *l.*

Mr. *William Whitmore*, Haberdaſher, gave alſo to the ſame Hoſpital, 200 *l.*

Mr. *John Norton*, Stationer, gave to his own Company the Sum of 1000 *l.* to purchaſe Lands amounting to the Value of 50 *l.* yearly; and ſome Part to be lent to poor young Men.

HE gave alſo 150 *l.* to the Pariſh of St. *Faith's* under St. *Paul's*, to purchaſe 7 *l.* 10 *s.* yearly for ever, to be given to the Poor.

Mr. *Henry Fiſher*, Fiſhmonger, gave to his Company, 9 *l.* yearly, to maintain a Scholar in the College of *Brazen-Noſe* in *Oxford*, with the Allowance of 9 *l.* 2 *s.* yearly for two Sermons.

Mr. *Thomas Alderſey*, Haberdaſher, gave 200 Marks yearly to the Church and Poor.

Mr. *Robert Offley*, Haberdaſher, gave 600 *l.* to the Mayor and Commonalty of *Cheſter*, to be lent to young Traders.

HE gave 200 *l.* to the Poor of the Company; with the Intereſt of 200 *l.* more, which was towards Maintaining two Scholars at the Univerſities; and large Legacies to *Bethlem* and other Hoſpitals, and for the Relief of poor Priſoners.

Mr. *Thomas Fiſher*, Skinner, gave 45 *l.* yearly to charitable Uſes.

Mr. *Florence Caldwell*, Haberdaſher, gave to divers poor Pariſhes in LONDON, 20 *l.* yearly.

SEVERAL well-diſpoſed Citizens of LONDON, deſirous not to be named, being born in or near *Aſhborn* in the *Peke*, in the County of *Derby*, joined together, and built a handſome School-Houſe there, with a convenient Lodging for a Maſter and Uſher, and allowed a liberal Maintenance thereto yearly.

Mr. *Robert Rogers*, Leatherſeller, a Batchelor, gave to the Priſons in and about LONDON, 12 *l.*

TO the Poor of two Towns in the Weſt 13 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.*

TO the Poor of the Town of *Pool*, where he was born, 10 *l.*

FOR Building Alms-Houſes there 333 *l.*

FOR the Relief of poor Priſoners, ſuch as were neither *Atheiſts* or *Papiſts*, and might be releaſed each for 20 Nobles, 150 *l.*

FOR the Benefit of poor Preachers, allowing to each Man 10 *l.* 100 *l.*

FOR the Comfort of poor decayed Artificers, being charged with Wife and Children, and of known honeſt Reputation, 100 *l.*

HE gave to the Company of *Merchant Adventurers*, for the Relief of poor decayed People, and towards the Support of young Freemen, 400 *l.*

TO *Chriſt's* Hoſpital, to purchaſe Lands for the Relief of the Houſe, 500 *l.*

TO erect certain Alms-Houſes in and about LONDON, and alſo to maintain 12 poor People, 600 *l.*

TO the Pariſh where he lived, 10 *l.*

FOR two Dozen of Bread to be given every *Sunday* to the Poor, 100 *l.*

TO *Chriſt-Church* Pariſh, 15 *l.*

FOR the Relief of the Poor in ſeveral Pariſhes without the Walls, to every one of them 26 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.*

TO St. *George's* Pariſh in *Southwark*, St. *Sepulchre's*, St. *Olave's* beyond the Bridge, St. *Giles's without Cripplegate*, and St. *Leonard's Shoreditch*, to buy Coals for the Poor in each Pariſh, 30 *l.* a-piece

HE gave alſo to the Pariſhes of St. *Botolph without Aldgate*, and St. *Botolph without Biſhopſgate*, 20 *l.* each.

FOR Maintaining four Scholars, two in *Oxford*, and two in *Cambridge*, Students in Divinity, 400 *l.* of which the Company of *Leatherſellers* have the Care; who not only ſee it diligently performed, but alſo have added their Bounty to it.

John Fuller, Eſq; and one of the Judges in the *Sheriff's Court* in LONDON, by his Laſt Will and Teſtament, bearing Date the 10th of *June* 1592, appointed his Wife, her Heirs and Aſſigns, to erect certain Alms-Houſes in the Pariſh of *Stokenheath*, for 12 poor aged ſingle Men, being aged 50 Years or upwards.

Stebunheath.

HE appointed alſo the like Alms-Houſes to be built in the Pariſh of St. *Leonard* in *Shoreditch*, for 12 poor Widow Women of the like Age: And ſhe to endow them with the yearly Maintenance of 100 *l.* namely, to each 50 *l.* by the Year for ever: And that Money to be deducted out of his Lands in *Lincolnſhire*; aſſuring over the ſame to certain Feoffees in Truſt, by a Deed of Feoffment.

MOREOVER, he gave his Meſſuages, Lands and Tenements, lying and being in the ſeveral Pariſhes of St. *Bennet*, and St. *Peter* by *Paul's* Wharf, to Feoffees, in Truſt yearly for ever: To diſburſe all the Iſſues and Profits of the ſaid Lands and Tenements, to the relieving and diſcharging of poor Priſoners in the *Hole*, or *Two-penny Wards* in either of the *Compters* in LONDON, by equal Portions to each *Compter*, provided that the Debt do not exceed the Sum of 20 *s.* 8 *d.* for every Priſoner at any Time, to be ſet free.

Mr. *Edward Elmer*, Grocer, gave to both the *Compters* in LONDON 100 *l.* partly to be laid out in Faggots for the Priſoners, in cold Weather; and for two Load of Straw yearly to *Bethlem*.

Mr. *William Nelſon*, Grocer, towards the Maintaining of 12 poor Scholars in *Oxford* and *Cambridge*, gave 400 *l.* to be paid yearly to each Place, 20 *l.* and 33 *s.* 4 *d.* to each Man. And to the Priſons, 33 *l.*

Mr. *Ralph Newberry*, Stationer, gave a Stock of Books, and Privileges of Printing, to be ſold for the Benefit of *Chriſt*'s Hoſpital, and *Bridewell*.

Mr. *Robert Rowe*, Haberdaſher, for the Furtherance of poor Scholars in both the Univerſities, gave 20 *l.* yearly, and the Remainder of his Goods that were not bequeathed.

Mr. *Edmond Stile*, Grocer, and Sheriff of LONDON gave to be diſtributed among the ſaid Hoſpitals in LONDON, the Sum of 60 *l.*

John Stockley, Merchant-Taylor, gave to *Chriſt*'s Hoſpital, and other Hoſpitals beſides, towards the Education of poor Children in the Fear of God, the Sum of 40 *l.*

He gave beſides, to the Univerſities 40 *l.* more, towards the Maintenance of four poor Scholars; to be diſpoſed of by the Maſter and Wardens of the *Merchant-Taylors*, with Conſent of his Executors and Overſeers; deſiring that St. *John Baptiſt* College in *Oxford* ſhould have the Prerogative of the Gift, if ſuch be there to be found, as are capable of the ſame.

Gaius Newman, Goldſmith, gave to *Chriſt*'s Hoſpital, 5 *l.* to St. *Bartholomew*'s Hoſpital, 6 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* and to the Hoſpital of *Bridewell*, 3 *l.*

John Newman, Grocer, gave to *Chriſt*'s Hoſpital, 3 *l.* to St. *Bartholomew*'s, 6 *l.* and to St. *Thomas*'s, *Southwark*, and *Bridewell*, each 40 *s.*

Richard May, Merchant-Taylor, gave, by his Laſt Will and Teſtament, to the Chamber of LONDON, the Sum of 300 *l*, towards new Building *Blackwell* Hall in LONDON.

Upon the Receipt of this Gift, the ſaid Hall was taken down, and a new Foundation laid, and within the Space of ten Months following, the Work was finiſhed, with the full Charge of 2500 *l.*

He gave beſides to *Chriſt*'s *Hoſpital*, the Sum of 90 *l.*

Peter Chapman, Ironmonger, gave to the eight Priſons in and about LONDON, the Sum of 60 *l.*

He gave alſo to two poor Scholars of *Oxford*, ſtudying Divinity, 5 *l.* to each, yearly.

To two poor Scholars in *Cambridge* alſo, following the ſame Study, he gave the like Sum of Money.

To the Poor of the Pariſh of *Cokeham* in *Berkſhire*, where he was born, he gave the Sum of 5 *l.* yearly.

John Carre, Ironmonger, gave a Gift of 20 *l.* yearly, for the Space of one and twenty Years; 5 *l.* thereof to a Preacher at *Standon* in *Eſſex*; and the other 15 *l.* was ordered to paſs in the following Manner:

The firſt Year, it was for the Benefit of certain poor Pariſhes in LONDON.

The ſecond Year, it was to help two poor Scholars, one in *Oxford*, the other in *Cambridge*.

The third Year, it was appointed for the Relief of the Poor in *Standon*.

And ſo (according to this Courſe) to continue for Time and Place, during the Space of one and twenty Years.

Henry Cowch, or *Crowth*, Merchant-Taylor, gave unto *Chriſt*'s *Hoſpital* the Benefit of his Houſe, known by the Name of the *Crown without Aldgate*, having divers Years as then to come in the Leaſe, and yielding yearly the Sum of 15 *l.*

Five Pounds is yearly appointed to be paid to the Poor of that Pariſh, and 10 *s.* to a Preacher.

The reſt remaineth to the Hoſpital: And after the Expiration of the Leaſes, increaſed largely.

David Smith, Embroiderer, at his own Charge, built certain Alm-Houſes upon the Hill called St. *Peter*'s *Hill*, near *Old Fiſh-ſtreet*, allowing ſufficient Maintenance to them.

He gave alſo 25 *l.* yearly to the Company of Ironmongers, appointing it to be diſtributed among the Poor in the Wards of *Queen-Hith* and *Caſtle Baynard*.

John Scot, Salter, gave to his Company the Sum of 20 *l.* yearly, to be allowed to the ſix poor Alms-Men of the Company, each 12 *d.* Weekly.

The reſt to be divided among other Poor; and 30 *s.* to be beſtowed on Coals, yearly, for the Poor.

William Stoder, Grocer, gave to *Chriſt*'s *Hoſpital*, for Relief of the poor Children there, 50 *l.* yearly.

William Maſcall, Brewer, gave to the ſame Hoſpital, and to the ſame Intent, 9 *l.* yearly.

Stephen Skidmore, Vintner, gave a Gift of 44 *l.* yearly, and ordered it in this Manner:

To ſeventeen poor Pariſhes in LONDON, appointed by Nomination, 17 *l.*

To the Poor of the Pariſh of St. *Stephen* in *Coleman-ſtreet*, 12 *d.* Weekly in Bread.

To the Poor of *Cork* in *Ireland*, (where it ſeemeth he was born) being twelve in Number, to each poor Body 40 *s.*

Richard Jacob, Vintner, gave 16 *l.* for ever, to be diſtributed to *Chriſt*'s *Hoſpital*, St. *Bartholomew*'s, *Bridewell*, and St. *Thomas* in *Southwark*, 40 *s.* to each Houſe yearly; and the other 8 *l.* to be given to certain appointed poor Pariſhes in LONDON.

He gave, moreover, (for two hundred Years) the Sum of 28 *l.* yearly; of which Portion of Money, 16 *l.* was appointed for poor Priſoners, that lay impriſoned in any of the eight Priſons in and about LONDON, yearly to each Priſon 40 *s.* as the *Gatehouſe*, the *Fleet*, both the *Compters* of the *Poultry* and *Wood-ſtreet*, *Ludgate*, the *Marſhalſea*, the *King*'s-*Bench*, and the *White Lion*.

What remained of the Overplus of the Money, was to be diſtributed to the Poor of divers appointed Pariſhes.

John Ruſſel, Draper, gave the Sum of 80 *l.* yearly, for ever; out of which theſe Sums following ſhould be deducted, and the reſt remain to be employed by the Company of Drapers.

He gave 13 *l.* 9 *s.* yearly, to thirteen poor People.

For Relief of the Poor, to be beſtowed in Bread yearly, 52 *s.*

To be beſtowed in Coals, yearly, for the Poor, 3 *l.*

For the Maintaining of Preachers, yearly, at St. *Paul*'s *Croſs*, 10 *l.*

Toward the Maintaining of two Scholars, one in *Oxford*, and the other in *Cambridge*, the Sum of 13 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.*

For Maintaining a Schoolmaſter at *Burton* in *Staffordſhire*, 13 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.*

Item, To the Uſher, 5 *l.*

And to the Viſitors, 30 *s.*

Robert Gale, Vintner, out of his Lands, lying in divers Places, gave the Sum of 140 *l.* yearly, to be employed in Manner following, after the Deceaſe of *Dorothy* his Wife.

To ſix of the poorer Sort of Scholars in *Corpus Chriſti College*, in the Univerſity of *Oxford*, uſually commorant and reſiding in the ſaid College, and yearly to be choſen on the Feaſt-Day of St. *Thomas the Apoſtle*, by *George Laycock*, his

Heirs or Aſſigns, under his or their Hand or Seal.

To each Scholar he gave 3 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* yearly, for ever, to be paid by the ſaid *Laycock*, his Heirs or Aſſigns for ever, out of his Lands in *Claypool*, in the County of *Lincoln*, and *Braſſington* in the County of *Derby*.

To the poor Town of *Chippenham* in *Wiltſhire*, he gave 20 *l.*

To the Preacher there, 20 *s.*

To the Bailiff and Burgeſſes, as a friendly Remembrance, yearly, 20 *s.*

To *Chriſt*'s *Hoſpital* in LONDON, 20 *l.*

To the Company of Vintners, 20 *l.*

To the Poor in *Lincoln*, 20 *l.*

To a Preacher there, yearly, 10 *s.*

To the Mayor and Chamberlain, 20 *s.*

To the Miniſter of St. *Mark*'s Church there, 10 *s.*

John Quarles, Draper, gave yearly to be beſtowed in Bread, for the Relief of the Poor, 6 *l.*

William Dummer, Draper, gave yearly, to the Poor, the Sum of 13 *l.* 18 *s.* 4 *d.* yearly, for ever.

William Parker, a Brother alſo of the ſame Society, gave towards the Maintaining a Lecture yearly, at St. *Antholin*'s, 6 *l.*

Owen Clun, another Brother alſo of the ſame Society, gave to the Poor of the ſaid Company, yearly, for ever, the Sum of 25 *l.*

James Stoddard, Grocer, for the Maintaining two poor Scholars, one of *Brazen-Noſe-College*, *Oxford*, the other of *Queen*'s *College*, *Cambridge*, gave 10 *l.* yearly, to be paid for ever, out of his Tenement called, *The Swan with two Necks*, in the Pariſh of St. *Lawrence Old-Jury*.

John Skeete, Draper, for Relief and Maintenance of the Poor in the Hoſpitals in and about LONDON, gave the Sum of 300 *l.*

Moreover, he gave to four poor Scholars, ſtudying Divinity in the Univerſity of *Oxford*, and who are not able to proceed in their Degrees, 5 *l.* to each Scholar, to be paid at the next Act.

The like Liberality he beſtowed on the other Univerſity of *Cambridge*, to be paid at the next Commencement.

Roger Owfield, Fiſhmonger, gave the Sum of 100 *l.* towards the Maintenance of poor Scholars, who ſtudied Divinity in the Univerſities of *Oxford* and *Cambridge*, or elſewhere: And his Deſire was, that ſome of them might be of the Town of *Aſhborn*, if any ſuch could there be found for it: Otherwiſe he appointed the Money to be employed in Scholarſhips, in *Sidney*, or *Emanuel College*, in *Cambridge*.

Besides, he gave to *Chriſt*'s Hoſpital, 100 *l.*

John Berriman, of *Biſhops-Taunton* in *Devonſhire*, Clothier, and ſaid to be a Free Draper of LONDON, gave to *Chriſt*'s Hoſpital, 100 *l.* to St. *Bartholomew*'s, 5 *l.* to St. *Thomas*'s, 6 *l.* to *Bridewell*, 40 *s.* and to *Bethlem*, 50 *l.*

John Ireland, Salter, gave to *Chriſt*'s Hoſpital, 4 *l.* to St. *Bartholomew*'s, 4 *l.* to St. *Thomas*'s and *Bridewell*, 20 *s.* to each Houſe.

Thomas Thorney, Barber-Surgeon, gave to *Chriſt*'s Hoſpital, 5 *l.* and to *Bridewell*, 5 *l.*

Francis Evington, Merchant-Taylor, gave to *Chriſt*'s Hoſpital, 10 *l.* and to St. *Bartholomew*'s Hoſpital, 10 *l.*

He alſo gave to poor Scholars in both the Univerſities, 6 *l.* to each Scholar.

Henry Butler, Draper, gave to St. *Thomas*'s Hoſpital, 10 *l.* to *Chriſt*'s Hoſpital, 5 *l.* and to St. *Bartholomew*'s and *Bridewell*, 5 *l.* to each Houſe.

Peter Hall, Draper, gave to *Chriſt*'s Hoſpital, 10 *l.* to St. *Bartholomew*'s, 3 *l.* and the like to St. *Thomas*'s.

Roger Jenkins, Barber-Surgeon, to the poor Scholars in *Chriſt*'s Hoſpital, gave 5 *l.* to buy them Books at the Diſcretion of the Treaſurer.

George Chamberlain, Ironmonger, gave to *Chriſt*'s Hoſpital, 10 *l.* to St. *Thomas*'s, 5 *l.* to St. *Bartholomew*'s, 5 *l.* and to *Bridewell*, 10 *l.*

Thomas Church, Draper, gave to *Chriſt*'s Hoſpital, 10 *l.* to *Bridewell*, 10 *l.* to St. *Bartholomew*'s, 5 *l.* and to St. *Thomas*'s, 5 *l.*

Andrew Banning, Grocer, gave for ever 120 *l.* to the Company of Grocers, therewith to purchaſe Lands of 5 *l.* Value yearly, for the Relief of ſome poor Scholar in the Univerſity of *Cambridge*.

Randal Manning, Skinner, gave toward the Relief of four poor Scholars yearly, 40 *s.* to each Scholar, being of *Chriſt*'s and *Emanuel* Colleges in *Cambridge*, and this Gift to continue the Space of 30 Years. *Catharine*, Wife to the ſaid *Randal Manning*, gave alſo the Sum of 100 *l.* that her Husband's Will might the more effectually be kept and performed.

Hugh Cappe, Plaiſterer, gave for Relief of the poor Children in *Chriſt*'s Hoſpital, the Sum of 100 *l.* He gave alſo to the two Hoſpitals of St. *Bartholomew*, and St. *Thomas* in *Southwark*, 10 *l.* to each Houſe.

Lewis Randall, Pewterer, gave unto *Chriſt*'s Hoſpital, 50 *l.* and to St. *Thomas*'s Hoſpital, 20 *s.*

Hen. Van Hilton, Merchant, Stranger, and a free Deniſon of LONDON, gave to *Chriſt*'s Hoſpital, 30 *l.*

Humphrey Fox, Draper, gave to the ſaid Hoſpital, 50 *l.*

William Parker, Merchant-Taylor, gave to *Chriſt*'s Hoſpital, to purchaſe Lands for Maintaining the Poor Children, 500 *l.*

He gave alſo to the Treaſurer of *Bridewell*, to ſet 40 Boys at Work, who ſhould be taken up Begging in the Streets, and there bound Apprentice for ſeven Years, to learn ſeveral Trades, for each Boy 5 *l.* to be paid by the Treaſurer, till the Sum of 200 *l.* ſhould be expended.

George Palin, Merchant, and Free of the Girdlers Society, by his Laſt Will and Teſtament, to good and charitable Uſes, gave theſe Gifts following:

Firſt, He gave 900 *l.* towards the erecting or building of certain Alms-Houſes, in or about the City of LONDON, wherein ſix poor People ſhould have the yearly Allowance of 6 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* to each Perſon.

More, he gave towards the having a Chime of Bells in *Bow* Church in LONDON, 100 *l.*

He gave to St. *John Baptiſt* and *Brazen-Noſe* Colleges in *Oxford*, towards the Maintaining of four Scholars there yearly, 300 *l.* to each College, and to each Scholar, 4 *l.* yearly.

To the ſix ſeveral Priſons in and about LONDON, he gave 60 *l.*

He gave unto *Chriſt*'s Hoſpital, to purchaſe Lands, after the Rate of 20 *l.* yearly, for Benefit of the poor Children there, the Sum of 300 *l.*

Moreover, of his Zeal and Love to Learning, and for the like Uſes as we have before declared, he gave to *Trinity* and St. *John*'s College in *Cambridge*, the Sum of 600 *l.*

To the Hoſpital of St. *Thomas*, *Southwark*, he gave 50 *l.*

Towards bearing the Charges of ſuch Scholars, as ſhould come, from Time to Time, to preach at St. *Paul*'s *Croſs*, he gave the Sum of 200 *l.*

He gave 132 *l.* to be diſtributed to certain Pariſhes in LONDON, to ſome 10 *l.* to others 20 *l.*

He gave to the Town of *Wrenbury* in *Cheſhire*, 200 *l.* for the Relief of the Poor.

He gave alſo to the Church there, the Sum of 30 *l.*

He gave for 40 Gowns, 40 *l.*

This Gentleman beſtowed theſe Gifts, amounting in the whole to the Sum of 3600 *l.* about the Year 1610.

Laurence Campe, Draper, gave 40 *l.* towards Maintaining poor Scholars in *Cambridge*, at the Diſcretion of *Robert Meakin*, Preacher of St. *John*'s Church in *Walbrook*.

Robert Dove, Citizen and Merchant-Taylor of LONDON, gave in his Life-Time, not long before he died, to the Maſter, Wardens, and Aſſiſtants of that Worſhipful Company, the Sum of 2958 *l.* 10 *s.* to be yearly employed in the good Uſes following:

This Charity extendeth only to poor Brethren of the ſame Company.

Firſt, For the Maintaining of 13 poor Alms-Men in Gowns of good Cloth, well lined, with a Silver Dove upon each Man's Left Sleeve: And ſix other poor Men, termed Reverſioners, to ſucceed in the Rooms of the deceaſed Gownmen, they wearing Cloaks of good Cloth in the mean Time, with a Silver Dove alſo upon each Man's Left Arm: The yearly Allowance to perform this is 107 *l.*

HE gave to the Schoolmaſter 8 *l.*

HE gave alſo to the Poor of St. *Botolph*'s *without Aldgate*, in which Pariſh he dwelt and died, 20 *l.* 9 *s.*

TO St. *John Baptiſt*'s College in *Oxford*, he gave 100 *l.*

TO the Priſoners in the two *Compters* of LONDON, and to the Priſoners of *Ludgate* and *Newgate*, he gave 20 *l.*

HE gave to *Chriſt*'s Hoſpital in LONDON, to purchaſe Lands, after the Rate of 10 *l.* yearly; and for one to inſtruct the Boys in Singing, 240 *l.*

HE gave to the Pariſh of St. *Sepulchre*'s, the Sum of 50 *l.* that after the ſeveral Seſſions in LONDON, when the Priſoners remain in the Jail, as condemned Men to Death, expecting Execution on the Morrow following, the Clerk of the Church ſhould come in the Night Time, and likewiſe early in the Morning, to the Window of the Priſon where they lie, and there ringing certain Tolls with a Hand-Bell, appointed for the Purpoſe, he doth afterward (in moſt Chriſtian Manner) put them in Mind of their preſent Condition, and enſuing Execution, deſiring them to be prepared therefore as they ought to be. When they are in the Carts, and brought before the Wall of the Church, there he ſtandeth ready with the ſame Bell, and after certain Tolls, rehearſeth an appointed Prayer, deſiring all the People there preſent to pray for them. The Beadle alſo of Merchant-Taylors Hall, hath an allowed Stipend to ſee that this be duly done.

MORE of this Gentleman when we come to treat of Merchant-Taylors Hall; and of his Charities in *Portſoken* Ward.

Randulph Woolley, Merchant-Taylor, gave to the Governors of *Chriſt*'s *Hoſpital* 100 *l.* for allowing 50 *s.* yearly, every *Eaſter-Day*, that the poor Children may then eat Roaſt-Beef.

HE gave ſome other Charities; and 3 *l.* to St. *Bartholomew*'s *Hoſpital*.

Henry Walcot, Grocer, gave to St. *Bartholomew*'s *Hoſpital*, 20 *l.* to *Chriſt*'s *Hoſpital*, 5 *l.* to St. *Thomas*'s *Hoſpital* in *Southwark* 5 *l.* to *Bridewell*, 3 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* and to *Bethlem*, 3 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.*

Henry Woolaſton, Draper, gave to St. *Thomas*'s *Hoſpital* 40 *l.* and to the four Beadles, Coats of Cloth.

ALSO he gave to every Governor, going to his Burial, and ſtaying there the Sermon, 2 *s.* 6 *d.* to each Man, to Dine together afterward.

John Vernon, Merchant-Taylor, gave to *Chriſt*'s *Hoſpital*, 40 *l.* to St. *Bartholomew*'s, 50 *l.* to *Bridewell*, and St. *Thomas*'s, 5 *l.* each Houſe.

Edward Harviſt, Brewer, gave to *Chriſt*'s *Hoſpital*, the Sum of 100 *l.* and 50 *l.* to be equally divided between the two Hoſpitals of St. *Bartholomew*'s, and St. *Thomas*'s in *Southwark*.

John Brown, Woolwinder, and *Magdalen* his Wife, gave certain Lands lying in *Barking* in *Eſſex*, amounting then to 5 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* yearly, to *Chriſt*'s *Hoſpital*, for ever.

John Porter of *Porter*'s-*Key*, Fiſhmonger, gave unto *Chriſt*'s *Hoſpital*, 20 *l.*

Lewis Randall, Pewterer, but a Brewer by his Profeſſion, of his own free Coſt and Charge, paved (with Free-ſtone) the Eaſt Iſle of *Chriſt*'s *Hoſpital* Cloiſters, and renewed all the Armouries of former liberal Benefactors to that Houſe, whereof himſelf was one of the Governors.

HE gave beſides 50 *l.* to the Treaſurer, that the poor Children there maintained might eat Roaſt Meat at Dinner, on every St. *Matthias*'s Day, if it fall out of *Lent*; but if it fall in *Lent*, then to eat Furmety, both at Dinner and Supper.

John Whitehall, Skinner, gave to the Childrens Relief in *Chriſt*'s *Hoſpital*, 40 *l.*

William Jones, Merchant, and Free of the Worſhipful Company of Haberdaſhers, in his Life-Time did many charitable Deeds, and by his Will and Teſtament, ordained many more, putting his own Society in Truſt, to ſee them performed.

Firſt, Many Years before he died, he allowed 50 *l.* yearly to a Preacher at *Monmouth*, there to inſtruct the People in GOD's true Religion: Afterward he ſettled a certain Stipend there, amounting to the Sum of 100 Marks yearly, to maintain a good Preacher. Providing alſo, that a convenient Houſe be built for him, with all neceſſary Matters belonging to it; that he might (with the more Comfort) dwell there among them.

ALSO, for the Inſtruction of Youth in Learning and Religion, he ordained to have a Free-School there built at his own Charge; and a Houſe alſo to be erected for the Chief Maſter, allowing him yearly (for ever) 60 *l.* and 30 *l.* alſo, yearly, to the Uſher.

HE alſo ordered the Building of an Hoſpital in the ſame Town, ordaining it for twenty poor People, giving to every one of them a good Gown yearly, and 2 *s.* 6 *d.* a-piece Weekly. And becauſe himſelf (being far off) could be no Surveyor of theſe Works, he committed the Care thereof to the loving Brethren of his Company, paying to them (in his Life-Time) the Sum of 8000 *l.* and left them by his Will 1000 *l.* more, for the full Finiſhing of ſo good a Work.

MORE, he appointed to the ſaid Company of Haberdaſhers, the Sum of 5000 *l.* by them to be diſburſed, for the Maintenance of a good Preacher at *Newland* in *Gloceſterſhire*, and of certain poor People in the ſame Pariſh.

MORE, he gave to the ſame Society 1440 *l.* to allow unto nine poor Men, being Free Brethren of the ſame Company, 8 *l.* a-piece yearly, for ever.

MOREOVER, he left (by his Will) 600 *l.* in Money, and a handſome Houſe in the City of LONDON, to the Diſpoſition of the Company, to beſtow the yearly Profits, for the Maintenance of a Preacher in this City for ever, which Preacher from Time to Time is to be nominated by the Company.

MORE, he gave the Sum of 1000 *l.* to be faithfully diſtributed among poor Preachers here in *England*.

TO be diſtributed among the ſeveral Hoſpitals in LONDON, he gave the Sum of 500 *l.*

TO the Poor of *Stoad* he gave 200 *l.*

TO the Poor of *Hamburgh* he gave 50 *l.*

BESIDES, to ſuch poor *Engliſhmen*, as lived in *Hamburgh*, he gave 50 *l.*

HE gave likewiſe a good Sum of Money, (by Way of Gratitude and Thankfulneſs) to his own Company, as a Token of his Love for their Care and Pains-taking in the Managing of ſo ſerious a Buſineſs.

The Hoſpital at *Monmouth* was built (by the Company) in his Life-Time, and the poor People placed in it.

Mr. *William Maſham*, Grocer, and Alderman of LONDON, gave (beſide his liberal Charity to the Hoſpital) toward the Maintenance of poor Scholars at both the Univerſities, 20 *l.*

Mr. *Henry Prannel*, Vintner, and Alderman of LONDON, gave among the ſaid Hoſpitals, the Sum of 50 *l.* yearly,

Mr. *William Elkin*, Mercer, and Alderman of LONDON, in the Year 1593, gave to *Chriſt*'s Hoſpital in LONDON, and for certain charitable Uſes, the Sum of 800 *l.*

He gave alſo to the Priſons in and about LONDON, 60 *l.*

Besides, he gave to *Emanuel* College in *Cambridge*, 5 *l.* and to both the Univerſities, 60 *l.*

Mr. *Richard Gurney*, Salter, and Alderman of LONDON, gave to be diſtributed among the ſeveral Hoſpitals in and about LONDON, 60 *l.* and to the Univerſities yearly, 5 *l.*

Mr. *Hugh Offley*, Leatherſeller, and Alderman of LONDON, gave for the Maintaining of Scholars in both the Univerſities, 77 *l.*

He gave to *Chriſt*'s Hoſpital in LONDON, the Sum of 77 *l.*

Besides, he gave to the Priſoners in and about LONDON, 20 *l.* and 35 *s.* yearly, to continue for certain Years.

Mr. *Robert Brooke*, Grocer, and Alderman of LONDON, gave to be diſtributed among the Hoſpitals in LONDON, the Sum of 30 *l.*

Mr. *Benedict Barnham*, Draper, and Alderman of LONDON, gave to be diſtributed among the ſeveral Priſons in LONDON, 50 *l.*

Mr. *Robert Taylor*, Haberdaſher, and Alderman of LONDON, gave in Diſtribution to the Hoſpitals in LONDON, the Sum of 100 *l.*

Mr. *Paul Banning*, Grocer, and ſome Time an Alderman of LONDON, gave to *Chriſt*'s Hoſpital the Sum of 100 *l.*

Sir *Richard Goddard*, Draper, and Alderman of LONDON, gave to the Hoſpital of *Bridewell*, 200 *l.*

Mr. *William Walthall*, Mercer, and Alderman of LONDON, gave to the Hoſpitals of LONDON, 200 *l.*

More, he gave to poor Scholars in *Cambridge*, 9 *l.* yearly.

To the Priſons beſides, in and about LONDON, he gave 135 *l.*

Besides his former Gifts, he gave 10 *l.* yearly to *Chriſt*'s Hoſpital.

To his Company of the Mercers, he gave 100 *l.* to be lent to young Men that begin the World.

Sir *Robert Hampſon*, Merchant-Taylor, and Alderman of LONDON, gave to the charitable Relief of poor Priſoners, 150 *l.* in ready Money, and the Reverſion of two Tenements beſides.

Sir *Henry Anderſon*, Grocer, and Alderman of LONDON, and *Richard Anderſon*, his Son, gave to the College of *Brazen-Noſe* in *Oxford*, for the Relief of poor Scholars there, 113 *l.*

Sir *William Glover*, Dyer, and Alderman of LONDON, gave alſo to the Hoſpitals in and about LONDON, the Sum of 200 *l.*

Sir *William Rumney*, Haberdaſher, and Alderman of LONDON, gave alſo to be diſtributed among the ſaid Hoſpitals, the Sum of 65 *l.*

Sir *Roger Jones*, Dyer, and Alderman of LONDON, gave likewiſe to the ſaid Hoſpitals, 220 *l.*

Mr. *Richard Faringdon*, Clothworker, and Alderman of LONDON, gave alſo to be diſtributed among the ſame Hoſpitals, the Sum of 66 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.*

Nicholas Stile, Grocer, and Alderman of LONDON, gave to *Chriſt*'s Hoſpital, 5 *l.* to St. *Bartholomew*'s, 10 *l.* and to St. *Thomas*'s Hoſpital, 2 *l.*

Moreover, he gave to poor maimed Seafaring Soldiers in St. *Bartholomew*'s Hoſpital, 10 *l.* if no Houſe were erected in or about LONDON, for the Harbour and Relief of ſuch maimed Soldiers and Sailors.

Mr. *Jeffrey Elwes*, Merchant-Taylor, and Alderman of LONDON, gave to *Chriſt*'s Hoſpital, the Sum of 100 *l.* and to the Hoſpital of St. *Bartholomew*, and St. *Thomas* in *Southwark*, 10 *l.* to each Houſe.

Mr. *Cuthbert Martin*, Skinner, and Alderman of LONDON, gave to *Chriſt*'s Hoſpital the Sum of 20 *l.*

Sir *James Deane*, Draper, gave to be diſtributed among the ſeveral Hoſpitals in and about LONDON, the Sum of 130 *l.* and to the Priſons 70 *l.*

Mr. *George Smithes*, Goldſmith, and Alderman of LONDON, gave to *Chriſt*'s Hoſpital, 10 *l.* and to *Bridewell*, 10 *l.*

Sir *William Bowyer*, Grocer, Alderman and Lord Mayor of LONDON, in the Year 1543, gave to the ſeveral Priſons in and about LONDON, the Sum of 200 *l.*

Sir *John Lion*, Grocer, Alderman, and Lord Mayor of LONDON 1554, gave to *Chriſt*'s Hoſpital, St. *Bartholomew*'s, St. *Thomas*'s in *Southwark*, and *Bridewell*, 100 *l.*

Sir *Richard Champion*, Draper, Alderman, and Lord Mayor of LONDON in the Year 1565, gave the Sum of 29 *l.* 14 *s.* yearly, to a Chriſtian and charitable Work, formerly begun by Sir *John Milbourn*, Draper, Alderman and Lord Mayor of LONDON likewiſe, and with the like yearly Allowance of 19 *l.* 14 *s.* towards the Maintenance of 13 Alms-Houſes on *Tower-Hill*, and near the Dwelling-Houſe of the Lord *Lumley*.

Sir *Chriſtopher Draper*, Ironmonger, Alderman, and Lord Mayor of LONDON, in the Year 1566, gave to the Priſons in and about LONDON, and *Bethlem*, 68 *l.*

Sir *Lionel Ducket*, Mercer, Alderman, and Lord Mayor of LONDON in the Year 1572, gave to be diſtributed among the Hoſpitals in LONDON, the Sum of 100 *l.*

Sir *Thomas Ramſey*, Grocer, Alderman, and Lord Mayor of LONDON, in the Year 1577, gave alſo in Diſtribution among the ſaid Hoſpitals, 60 *l.*

Sir *Wolſtane Dixie*, Skinner, Mayor 1586, gave as followeth.

To a Free School at *Boſworth*, which he founded, an Endowment of 20 *l.* yearly.

To *Chriſt*'s Hoſpital in LONDON yearly, for ever, 42 *l.*

For a Lecture in St. *Michael Baſſiſhaw*, yearly, 10 *l.*

To the Poor in *Newgate*, 20 *l.*

To the two *Compters*, and to *Ludgate*, and *Bethlem*, to each, 10 *l.*

To the four Priſons in *Southwark*, 20 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.*

To the Poor of *Baſſiſhaw*, 10 *l.*

To *Emanuel* College in *Cambridge*, to buy Lands for the Maintenance of two Fellows, and two Scholars, 600 *l.*

To the Building of the College, 50 *l.*

To be lent to poor Merchants, 500 *l.*

To the Hoſpitals of St. *Bartholomew*, and St. *Thomas*, 50 *l.* each.

To the Poor of *Bridewell*, 20 *l.*

To poor Maids Marriages, 100 *l.*

To poor Strangers of the *Dutch* and *French* Church, 50 *l.*

Towards building the Peſthouſe, 200 *l.*

Sir *Stephen Slanie*, Skinner, Alderman, and Lord Mayor of LONDON, in the Year 1596, gave to the ſeveral Hoſpitals in and about LONDON,

DON, 120 *l.* to be equally divided among them.

Sir *Robert Lee*, Merchant-Taylor, Alderman, and Lord Mayor of LONDON 1602, gave alſo in Diſtribution among the ſaid Hoſpitals, 42 *l.*

Sir *John Watts*, Clothworker, Alderman, and Lord Mayor of LONDON in the Year 1606, gave unto *Chriſt*'s *Hoſpital* the Sum of 10 *l.* and to St. *Thomas*'s *Hoſpital* in *Southwark*, 20 *l.*

Sir *Henry Bowe*, Mercer, Alderman, and Lord Mayor of LONDON 1607, gave likewiſe to be diſtributed among the ſame Hoſpitals, the Sum of 100 *l.*

Sir *Humphrey Weld*, Grocer, and Lord Mayor of LONDON in the Year 1608, gave to be diſtributed among the ſeveral Hoſpitals, the Sum of 100 *l.*

Sir *Thomas Cambell*, Ironmonger, Alderman, and Lord Mayor of LONDON in the Year 1609, gave to *Chriſt*'s *Hoſpital*, the Sum of 20 *l.* and to the two Hoſpitals of St. *Bartholomew*'s, and St. *Thomas*'s, 5 *l.* to each Houſe.

KING *James* I, near the Beginning of his Reign, was apprehenſive of a Rebellion in the North of *Ireland*; when the Citizens of LONDON ſeaſonably ſupplied him with 20,000 *l.* for his *Iriſh* Affairs. It was in the Month of *July* 1609, or 1610, that that King offered the Lord Mayor and Citizens, a Poſſeſſion and Plantation of *Engliſhmen*, in the Province of *Ulſter*. Accordingly they adviſed themſelves therein; and in *Auguſt* they ſent four expert and diſcreet Perſons, accompanied by Sir *Thomas Philips* (as the Lords of the Council had appointed) to ſurvey that Province, and to obſerve the Profits, with the State and Condition thereof, and to report what Ruins were to be repaired; and what Cities, Caſtles, and Towns, were preſently to be built. When theſe four Surveyors were returned, they certified the true State thereof, and of the Commodities, Honour, and Credit, that was likely to accrue to the City; and ſo they reſolved to agree to the King's Offer, and levied the aforeſaid Sum.

Sir *James Pemberton*, Goldſmith, and Lord Mayor of LONDON in the Year 1611, in his Life-Time, founded a Free-School at *Heskin*, in the Pariſh of *Ekklesden* in *Lancaſhire*, endowing it with 50 *l.* yearly.

HE gave alſo to *Chriſt*'s *Hoſpital*, 500 *l.*

HE gave to his Company of Goldſmiths, 200 *l.*

To divers Priſons, he gave 100 *l.*

AND to ſundry poor Pariſhes he gave charitably, leaving it to his Executors Diſcretion.

Sir *John Swinnerton*, Merchant-Taylor, Alderman, and Lord Mayor of LONDON in the Year 1612, gave to *Chriſt*'s *Hoſpital*, the Sum of 100 *l.* and to the other three Hoſpitals of St. *Bartholomew*, St. *Thomas*, and *Bridewell*, 10 *l.* to each Houſe.

IN the ſame Year, *Frederick*, Count *Palatine* of the *Rhine* [called the *Palſgrave*] came into *England*, to marry the Lady *Eliz.* K. *James*'s Daughter: And on the 29th of *October*, when the Lord Mayor took his Oath, according to Cuſtom, the ſaid Prince was entertained at *Guildhall*, at the Mayor's Feaſt, accompanied with the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, the Duke of *Lenox*, the Biſhop of LONDON, and divers Earls and Lords.

AFTER Dinner, the Mayor, and his Brethren, in Behalf of the City, preſented the *Palſgrave* with a very large Baſon and Ewer, richly gilded, and curiouſly wrought, and two great gilt Pots, ſuitable to the reſt: On each of which was Engraven, CIVITAS LONDON.

AND upon the Marriage, the Lord Mayor and Aldermen preſented the Lady *Elizabeth* with a Chain of Oriential Pearl, which coſt above 2000 *l.*

WHEN King *James* I, came from *Edinburgh* to *Windſor* (from whence he came to his City of LONDON) the Citizens preſented him with a Purſe of 500 Pieces of Gold: The Mayor and Aldermen meeting him (in a very magnificent and ſplendid Manner) with above 400 Citizens in Chains of Gold, well mounted, at *Hide-Park*.

Sir *William Craven*, Knight, Alderman, and ſome Time Lord Mayor of this City, by his Laſt Will, made *Anno* 1617, gave to the poor Priſoners in *Newgate*, *Ludgate*, and the two *Compters*, the Sum of 40 *l.* *viz.* 10 *l.* to each. *Item*, To the poor Children of *Chriſt*'s *Hoſpital*, the Sum of 100 *l.* *Item*, Towards the Relief and Curing of ſick, ſore, and diſeaſed Perſons in St. *Bartholomew*'s *Hoſpital*, the Sum of 100 *l.* *Item*, to the Hoſpital of *Bridewell*, towards the ſetting of ſturdy Beggars, idle and vagrant Perſons on Work, 100 *l.* *Item*, Towards the Relief of ſick, ſore, and diſeaſed Perſons in St. *Thomas*'s *Hoſpital* in *Southwark*, 100 *l.*

BESIDES, to be diſtributed on the Day of his Burial, to the Poor of divers Pariſhes in LONDON, according to the Diſcretion of his Executors, 100 *l.* and to ſix Pariſhes in *Southwark*, 10 *l.* to each. To one hundred poor People to attend his Funeral, black Gowns, and 12 *d.* a-piece. To the Pariſh of St. *John Evangeliſt*, 100 *l.* To the Pariſh of St. *Antholin*'s, one hundred Nobles. To the Poor of *Tiverton*, 50 *l.* and *Burnſal*, 50 *l.* beſides ſome thouſand Pounds to his Servants.

Sir *Henry Rowe*, Mercer, Alderman, and Lord Mayor of LONDON, beſides his former Bounty to the Hoſpitals, gave to the two Univerſities, *Oxford* and *Cambridge*, 40 *l.* to poor Scholars that ſtudied Divinity: And when they ſhall proceed Maſters of Arts, to each Scholar, 40 *s.*

Sir *Thomas Hunt*, Skinner, gave to be divided among the Poor of *Chriſt*'s Church, St. *Bartholomew*'s, St. *Thomas*'s in *Southwark*, and *Bridewell*, 100 *l.*

Sir *William Rumney*, Haberdaſher, and Alderman of LONDON, beſides his former Liberality to the Hoſpitals, gave to forty poor Scholars in *Cambridge*, the Sum of 20 *l.*

Sir *William Stone*, Clothworker, gave to the ſeveral Priſons in LONDON the Sum of 50 *l.*

Mr. *Jeffrey Elwes*, Merchant-Taylor, and Alderman of LONDON, over and beſides his bountiful Charity to the Hoſpitals in LONDON, gave to the Chancellor, Maſter, and Scholars of the Univerſity of *Oxford*, to the Uſe of the Body and Corporation of the ſaid Univerſity, and to St. *John Baptiſt* College, the Sum of 300 *l.*

Sir *Martin Bowes*, Goldſmith, ſome Time Mayor, built an Alms-Houſe at *Woolwich*, and appointed a Sermon to be preached at St. *Mary Wolnoth*, on or near St. *Martin*'s Day, before the Company. And certain Gifts of his are then to be diſpoſed of by the ſaid Company. He gave Plate and Houſes to the Goldſmiths Company.

Sir *Baptiſt Hicks*, Mercer, ſome Time living in *Cheapſide*, Viſcount *Campden*, built at his own Charge, in St. *John-ſtreet*, a Shire-Houſe, for the Juſtices of *Middleſex* to hold their Seſſions at, which coſt him about 900 *l.* He founded alſo an Hoſpital at *Campden* in *Glouceſterſhire*, which he well endowed.

THIS *Hicks*, upon King *James* I's coming in, was ſworn his Servant, ſoon after Knighted, and before his Death, created Viſcount *Campden*. He ſupplied the Court with Silk, and rich Mercery Wares, when King *James*, with his bare *Scotch* Nobility and Gentry, came to *England*; by which Means he got a large Eſtate.

He was one of the firſt Citizens, who, after Knighthood, kept their Shops: He had two Daughters, who were his Heirs, and ſaid to be worth 100,000 *l.* a-piece.

His Monument remains in the Church of *Campden*, in *Glocesterſhire*, (that gave him his Title) with his Lady's, who erected the ſame: Which ſpecifying his Riſe, and his good Deeds, in the Epitaph, may deſerve a Place here.

To the Memory of her deareſt and deceaſed Husband, Baptiſt *Lord* Hicks, *Viſcount* Campden, *born of a worthy Family in the City of* LONDON; *who, by the Bleſſing of* God, *on his ingenuous Endeavours, aroſe to an ample Eſtate and to the aforeſaid Degrees of Honour: And out of thoſe Bleſſings, diſpoſed to charitable Uſes, in his Life-Time, a large Portion, to the Value of* 10,000 l. *Who lived religiouſly, virtuouſly, and generouſly, to the Age of* 78 *Years, and died* October *the* 18*th*, 1629.

Elizabeth, *Viſcounteſs* Campden, *his dear Conſort, born of the Family of the* Maye's, *lived with him in all Peace and Contentment, the Space of* 45 *Years, leaving Iſſue by her ſaid Lord and Husband, two Daughters;* Juliana, *married to* Edward *Lord* Noel, *now Viſcount* Campden; *and* Mary, *married to Sir* Charles Moriſon, *Knt. and Bart. hath piouſly and carefully cauſed this Monument to be erected, as a Teſtimony of their mutual Love, where both their Bodies may reſt together, in Expectation of a joyful Reſurrection.*

William Parker, Citizen, and Merchant-Taylor of LONDON, who died about the Year 1616, amongſt other Things which he gave to pious and publick Uſes, gave 1000 *l.* towards the new Building of *Alderſgate*, which was employed therein according to the Tenor of his Will. He gave alſo 500 *l.* towards the new Glazing of the decayed Windows in the upper Part of St. *Paul*'s Church: And the ſame to be done on rich coloured Glaſs, with Effigies and holy Stories, as it had been formerly glazed and adorned. The firſt Window whereof being new made, was prepared and appointed to be ſet up on the North Side of the Choir, in the Month of *June* 1618, and much of the old Glaſs repaired; being the Decays of divers broken Windows.

Mr. *Henry Smith*, Alderman, who died 1627, gave Legacies amounting to the Sum of 75000 *l.* to ſeveral Towns, to buy Lands, for the Relief of the Poor, and for ſetting them to Work, and for Redemption of Captives in *Turkiſh* Slavery. And beſides, bequeathed much more, according as his Eſtate would bear, towards the ſame Uſes. See his Monument in *Wandſworth* Church.

Richard Croſhawe, Goldſmith; an Account of his Benefactions, the Inſcription upon his Monument in the Church of *All Saints*, *Derby*, will declare, from the Viſitation Book of *Derbyſhire*, by Sir *William Dugdale*, Knight, *viz.* upon a large Monument erected for *Richard Croſhawe*, a wealthy Goldſmith in LONDON, who was a Smith's Son at *Marketon juxta Derby*.

"To the Glory of God. *Richard Croſhawe*, "of LONDON, Eſq; ſome Time Maſter of "the Worſhipful Company of Goldſmiths, and "Deputy of *Broad-ſtreet* Ward: A Man pious and "liberal to the Poor in the great Plague, 1625. "neglecting his own Safety, abode in the City, "to provide for their Relief. Did many pious "and charitable Acts in his Life-Time: And by "his Will, left above 4000 *l.* to the Maintainance of Lectures, Relief of Poor, and other "pious Uſes.

"Since his Death, his Executors have added "out of his Eſtate 900 *l.* He dwelt, and lyeth "buried in his Pariſh of St. *Bartholomew*, by "the *Exchange*, where he lived 31 Years, and "being 70 Years old, departed this Life the 2d "of *June*, 1631. Having done much Good to "this Town, and this his Native Country, his "Executors have erected his Monument in this "Place, to encourage others of great Eſtate to "imitate his Piety and Charity.

Sir *James Cambel*, Knt. Senior Alderman of LONDON, who died 1641, among many charitable and other Legacies, amounting to near 50,000 *l.*

Gave to repair the Cathedral Church of St. *Paul*, 1000 *l.*

To the Company of Ironmongers, to be lent to young Beginners, 100 *l.* a Man, upon good Security, 1300 *l.*

To enlarge the Hoſpital of St. *Thomas* in *Southwark*, with more Lodging for poor Sick, 1500 *l.*

To *Chriſt*'s Hoſpital, 500 *l.*

To the other two Hoſpitals, *viz.* *Bridewell*, and St. *Bartholomew*'s, 200 *l.*

To *Bethlem*, 100 *l.*

More, to *Bridewell*, for a Stock to ſet poor Vagrants to work, who are delivered out of the Jail, and keep them from farther Pilfering, 2000 *l.*

To the Governors of the Hoſpital, for a Dinner, 66 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.*

For Relief and Releaſe of poor Priſoners in and about LONDON, who lie in Durance for ſmall Debts, 1000 *l.*

For the Redemption of poor Captives from *Turkiſh* Slavery, 1000 *l.*

King Charles I. *entertained by the City of* LONDON.

In this Year [1641] on the 25th of *November*, the City gave a moſt ſplendid and magnificent Entertainment to King *Charles* I. upon his ſafe and happy Return from *Scotland*, when he dined at *Guildhall*: The Triumphant Manner and Order whereof, and the Lord Mayor's meeting and receiving his Majeſty, for an Honourable Remembrance of the City's Loyalty, was as follows:

The Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, Sir *Richard Gurney*, and the reſt of the grave Senate of the City of LONDON, the Aldermen, his Brethren, being advertiſed that his Majeſty, in his happy Return from *Scotland*, would graciouſly condeſcend to paſs through the City, with his Royal Conſort, the Queen, the Prince, and other of the Princely Iſſue, at a Court amongſt themſelves, took into their Conſideration, how to give Entertainment fit for his Majeſty's gracious Acceptance; and thereupon they ſelected a Committee of ſix Aldermen, and 12 Commoners, who ſhould meet, conſult, and order what they in their Diſcretion ſhould think fit to conduce to the Honour of the City, and the Acceptance of his Majeſty. Yet, before theſe Committees ſhould effect any Thing, it was thought neceſſary to aſſemble a Common Council, as well to underſtand the Affection of the Commons, as to confirm thoſe Committees choſen.

The Matter being propounded there, was entertained with an unanimous Conſent, and general Approbation, and the above-mentioned Committees were by the Court confirmed, who thereupon met daily, bending all their Thoughts how to ſatisfy the Truſt repoſed in them, and calling before them the Officers of the City, and directed them what they ſhould do, charging them to leave nothing undone, which either Art, Labour, or Coſt, in ſo ſhort a Time could compaſs.

More particularly in the firſt Place their eſpecial Care was to give Order, as well to the Steward, Cook, Butler, and Confectioner, to make ſpeedy Proviſion of all Things, fit for the Royal Feaſting of their Majeſties, and their Princely Train, as to the Officers of the City Works, that the *Guildhall* might be prepared, and made ready for the due and reſpectful receiving of them.

The next was, that Precepts might be ſpeedily directed to the ſeveral Societies and Companies of the City, that againſt the Day their Majeſties ſhould come, there ſhould be ſome of the prime Men choſen out of the Liveries, that ſhould be in Readineſs to attend the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, in their beſt Array (either Velvet, Pluſh, or Sattin) and Chains of Gold, upon good Horſes, well appointed, and each Rider to have a Footman to attend him, to meet their Majeſties, and to conduct them firſt to *Guildhall*, and afterwards to his Majeſty's Royal Palace of *Whitehall:* As alſo, that out of the Reſidue of their Companies, ſome ſhould be appointed to wait in their ſeveral Standings in their Liveries, from their Majeſties Entrance into the City, to *Temple-Bar*. To which Purpoſe the Committee gave Orders and Directions, where every ſeveral Companies Standings ſhould be ſet up. And laſtly, That others ſhould be nominated to attend in the *Guildhall* upon their Majeſties in their Liveries and Foins likewiſe, from the Time of their coming thither, to their Departure thence.

Another Care of the Committee was, that (the Way from *Kingsland* to *Shoreditch* being impaſſable for their Majeſties, in Regard of the Depth and Foulneſs of it) a Way might be prepared from thence to that Place of the City, where their Majeſties ſhould enter, as might not only be fair and clean, but as pleaſant alſo, and delightful, as the Seaſon of the Year would permit; and that the Streets, all the Way they ſhould paſs, might be paved, where Need was, and made ſweet and clean.

And becauſe ſome ſeditious Libels were at that Time diſperſed, (which bred a panick Fear in ſome) Order was likewiſe taken, that there ſhould be two Companies of the City's Train'd Bands, placed in ſeveral Parts of the City, upon that Day; as alſo, that at every Door, a Man ſhould be placed, ſufficiently appointed, to be ready upon all Occaſions, to appeaſe any Diſorders.

Laſtly, Out of the ſaid Committee, two of the City Captains were deſigned, as Chief Marſhals for the Day; to have the Command over the other three Marſhals, that were Officers of the Chamber; and to Order, Direct, and Marſhal the Horſemen. And alſo four other of the Committee were appointed, as Comptrollers of the Houſe, to whom all inferior Officers ſhould have Recourſe upon any Occaſion, and to direct and order the Liveries, which were to attend upon their Majeſties Service; and generally to diſpoſe all other Things conducing to the Entertainment.

Now for the Entertainment itſelf. Upon *Thurſday* the ſaid 25th of *Novemb.* the Knights of the Grey Cloak, Mr. Recorder, and the reſt of the Aldermen, the City Council, and Chief Officers, as Town-Clerk, Common Serjeant, and Remembrancer, attended the Lord Mayor, at his Lordſhip's Houſe in the *Old Jury*, by Eight of the Clock in the Morning, from whence they advanced thro' the City to *Moorgate*, in this Manner.

The Lord Mayor having the Sword-Bearer, and the two Mace-Bearers before him, on Horſeback, and on Foot-Cloths, and two Footmen in Black Velvet Coats, on each Side one, his Lordſhip wearing a Gown of Crimſon Velvet, and a Collar of SS, rode in the Front, the Knights aforenamed, Mr. Recorder, and the Aldermen following, according to their Seniority, two by two in Scarlet Gowns, attended by two Footmen a-piece, ſuited in the City Colours, each of which Footmen being appointed to carry a Truncheon in his Hand, for the Forenoon, and two Torches for the Afternoon: Next to them followed the City Council and Chief Officers, in Black Gowns upon Foot-Cloths, each of them having a Footman going by them, ſuited and fitted as aforeſaid.

In this Equipage they paſſed through the City, from his Lordſhip's Houſe to *Moorfields*, where there waited in a Readineſs to attend his Lordſhip and the Service, about five hundred Horſemen, ſelected out of the Liveries of the ſeveral Companies of the City, being Maſters, Wardens, and prime Men of each Company, in Velvet, or Pluſh Coats, and Suits, with Chains of Gold, being well Horſed, and gallantly furniſhed, every Company having a Horſeman in the Front, carrying a Pendant with that Company's Arms to which he did belong (for Diſtinction ſake) and a Footman to attend each Horſeman of the Livery, with Truncheons and Torches, as before: Both Horſemen with the Pendants, and Footmen being ſuited *Cap-a-pee*, with the Companies Colours on which they waited. There were alſo fourteen Trumpeters, with Trumpets, Banners, and Scarfs, who were placed two between every hundred of the Horſe, and four at the Head of the Troop.

The Lord Mayor being thus attended, rode on with the Knights, Mr. Recorder, the Aldermen, City Council, and Chief Officers, as before; and after them five hundred Horſemen, according to the ſeveral Ranks of the Companies, the Lord Mayor's Company, *viz.* the Clothworkers, being foremoſt; then the Mercers, and the reſt according to their Order.

They all advanced, in a handſome Manner, through the Fields, (the Banks being caſt down, and Bridges of fourteen Feet wide, being made over the Ditches, for better and more ſecure Paſſage) till they came beyond *Baumes*, (a retiring Houſe of Sir *George Whitmore's*) in the Fields next adjoining to *Kingsland*. The Night before being Rainy, and the Morning Gloomy and Cloudy, the Lord Mayor commanded his Tent to be pitched in the Field, where his Lordſhip, the Knights, Mr. Recorder, and the Aldermen, were to attend their Majeſties. In the Tent were Seats and Forms, where his Lordſhip, and ſome of the Nobility repoſed themſelves till their Majeſties came.

In the mean Time, the two Sheriffs of LONDON and *Middleſex* (*George Garret*, and *George Clark*) attended by ſeventy two Men in Scarlet Cloaks, trimmed with Silver Lace, (the Colours of the City) with Javelins and Feathers, and four Trumpeters, rode as far as *Stamford-Hill*, between *Newington* and *Tottenham*, (where their Majeſties lay the Night before) who, after they had done their reſpective Duties, and kiſſed their Majeſties Hands, conducted them to the Field, where the Lord Mayor, the Nobility, and Aldermen waited for them.

His Majeſty came into the Field about 10 o'Clock, in a Coach, he ſitting on the right Side of it, and her Majeſty on his right Hand, the Prince, the Duke of *York*, and the Princeſs *Mary*, being within the Coach, and the Prince Elector Palatine, and the Dutcheſs of *Richmond*, ſitting on the other Side; their Majeſties being attended by divers Lords and Ladies.

When the Coach came againſt the Lord Mayor's Tent, his Majeſty cauſed it to ſtay, where divers of the Nobility that had attended his coming thither, preſented themſelves to his Majeſty, and joying in his ſafe Return, kiſſed both their Majeſties Hands.

After which the Lord Mayor, Knights, Mr. Recorder, and Aldermen, preſented themſelves likewiſe in humble Manner to his Majeſty. The Lord Mayor tendered the City Sword and Sceptre to him, who re-delivered them to his Lordſhip, where kneeling (together with Mr. Recorder) by the Coach-Side, Mr. Recorder made a grave, pithy, and ſhort Speech to his Majeſty, as followeth:

May it pleaſe your MAJESTY,

The Recorder's Speech to the King.

"THIS is a Day of exceeding great Joy to your Citizens of LONDON. Joy exalted to the higheſt Degree to ſee you return in Safety, after a long Abſence, and to ſee this happy Meeting with your deareſt Conſort, our good and gracious Queen, and with thoſe bleſſed Children, that are the Fruit of your Loves, and Pledges to us of a fruitful and hopeful Succeſſion.

"I can truly ſay this from the Repreſentative Body of your City, from whence I have my Warrant. They meet your Majeſty with as much Love and Affection, as ever Citizens of LONDON met with any of your Royal Progenitors, King or Queen of this Kingdom, and with as hearty a Deſire to ſhew itſelf fully. Pardon their Failures where you meet with any.

"We tender to you no ſmall Preſent: It would but leſſen us, I am ſure, whatever it were; it would be far ſhort of our Meaning.

"We preſent to you our Hearts and Affections; Hearts of true Subjects, full of Loyalty to you, our King and Sovereign.

"'Tis true, in this we offer your Majeſty but your own. They were by juſt Right yours before: But upon this new Enlivening and Expreſſion be pleaſed to take them as a new Gift. We offer them chearfully. Vouchſafe to accept them graciouſly, and with the Influence of thoſe excellent and Princely Virtues, which we know, by great Aſſurance, to be eminent in your Royal Perſon, the Defence of our eſtabliſhed Religion, and the clear Current of your Juſtice, from the Fountain through the Streams, be pleaſed to cheriſh them.

"Vouchsafe likewiſe to uphold and countenance that antient Form and Frame of Government, which hath been long eſtabliſhed in the City, that Power and Authority of yours, which you have committed to your Lord Mayor, your true and faithful Subject and Servant, and the fit Reverence and Reſpect due to the Aldermen, his Brethren, who are to aſſiſt him in his Government. We ſhall be thereby the better enabled to ſerve your Majeſty, and conſtantly to render to you the Fruits of a true Obedience, and (as our Duty binds us) we ſhall never ceaſe to bleſs you, and pray for you, and your deareſt Conſort, our gracious Queen, and for this your Royal and Princely Offspring, for your Majeſty's long Life and proſperous Reign over us, in Peace and Glory, and with full Contentment, and I doubt not, but every true Subject will join with us in this and ſay, *Amen.*

"These Expreſſions of Love of Loyalty, and theſe hearty Wiſhes and Deſires which I have mentioned, I meet with every where from your Citizens of LONDON. They are the ſoft and ſtill Muſick prepared for your Majeſties Welcome, the Entertainment this Day. The joyful Acclamations of your People, upon the Sight of your Royal Perſon, will make it louder: And all chearfully bearing their agreeing Parts together, ſhall, I hope, this Day, make up to your Majeſty a full and pleaſing Harmony.

To which his Majeſty made this gracious Anſwer.

Maſter Recorder,

The King's Anſwer.

"I muſt deſire you (becauſe my Voice cannot reach to all thoſe that I deſire ſhould hear me) to give moſt hearty Thanks to all the good Citizens of LONDON, for the hearty Expreſſions of their Love this Day to me: And indeed I cannot expreſs the Contentment I have received therein. For now I ſee that all theſe former Tumults and Diſorders have only riſen from the meaner Sort of People, and that the Affections of the better and main Part of the City, have been ever Loyal and Affectionate to my Perſon and Government.

"And likewiſe, it comforts me to ſee, that all theſe Miſ-reports that have been made of me in my Abſence, have not the leaſt Power to do me Prejudice in your Opinions, as may be eaſily ſeen by this Day's Expreſſion of Joy.

"And now I think it fit for me to aſſure you, that I am returned with as hearty and kind Affection to my People in general, and to this City in particular, as can be deſired by loving Subjects. The firſt I ſhall expreſs, by Governing you all according to the Laws of this Kingdom, and in Maintaining you in your full Liberties, but chiefly in Maintaining and Protecting the true Proteſtant Religion, according as it hath been eſtabliſhed in my two famous Predeceſſors Times, Queen *Elizabeth*, and my Father: And this, I will do (if Need be) to the Hazard of my Life, and all that is dear unto me.

"As for the City in particular, I ſhall ſtudy by all means their Proſperity, and I aſſure you I willingly grant thoſe few reaſonable Demands you have now made unto me, in the Name of the City. Likewiſe I ſhall ſtudy to re-eſtabliſh that flouriſhing Trade, which now is in ſome Diſorder among you, which I doubt not to effect, with the good Aſſiſtance of the Parliament.

"One Thing I have thought of, as a particular Teſtimony of my Affection to you, which is to give back unto you that Part of *London-derry*, which heretofore was wreſted from you; this, I confeſs, as that Kingdom is now, is no great Gift. But I intend, firſt to recover it, and then to give it you whole and entirely. And for the legal Part of this, I command you, Mr. Recorder, to wait upon me, to ſee it punctually performed.

"I will end as I began, to deſire you, Mr. Recorder, to give all the City Thanks in better Expreſſions than I can make, tho' I muſt tell you, it will be far ſhort of that real Contentment I find in my Heart, for this real and ſeaſonable Demonſtration of their Affections to me.

His Majeſty having ended his Speech, was pleaſed to confer the Honour of Knighthood upon the Lord Mayor and Mr. Recorder, with the City Sword: Both their Majeſties giving their Hands to them to kiſs, as alſo to the Knights, Aldermen, City Council, and Officers.

After which, his Majeſty and the Prince alighted from the Coach, and took their Horſes; the Queen, the Duke of *York*, Princeſs *Mary*, Prince Elector, and the Dutcheſs of *Richmond* remaining in the Coach.

The Nobility, and others of his Majeſty's Train, were marſhalled by the Officers of Arms. So that the whole Order was in this Manner:

The City Marſhal.
The Sheriffs Trumpeters.

The Sheriffs Men.
Citizens in Velvet Coats and Chains.
The City Council and Officers.
The Aldermen.
The Prince's Trumpeters.
* Meſſengers of the Chamber.
The King's Trumpeters.
Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber.
Knight Marſhal.
Purſuivants at Arms.
The Lord Chief Juſtice of the *Common-Pleas*; being a Knight, and of the Privy Council.

** In placing the Meſſengers, an Error was committed: For they ſhould have followed the Sheriffs Officers.*

BARONS.

Lord *Goring*. Lord *Coventry*.
Lord *Fielding*. Lord *Digby*.
Lord *Mowbray*.
Viſcount *Conway*.

EARLS.

Earl *Rivers*. Earl of *Bath*.
Earl of *Cumberland*. Earl of *Eſſex*.
Lord Chamberlain of the King's Houſe.
Duke of *Richmond*.
Clarencieux and Norroy.
Lord Keeper. Lord Privy Seal.
Serjeants at Arms: Among whom,
One for the City.
Equerries and Footmen.
The Prince's Highneſs.
Equerries and Footmen.
Garter.
The Lord Mayor, carrying the City's Sword, by his Majeſty's ſpecial Appointment, as a Grace and Favour at this Time.
A Gentleman Uſher, Daily Waiter.
Lord Great Chamberlain.
Marquis of *Hertford*, bearing the Sword of State.
Earl Marſhal.
The King's Majeſty.
The Queen's Majeſty,
In her Coach richly Embroidered:
And with Her,
The Duke of *York*, the Princeſs *Mary*, and the Prince *Elector*.
Marquis *Hamilton*, Maſter of the Horſe;
Leading the Horſe of State.
The Earl of *Salisbury*, Captain of the Penſioners.
The Gentlemen Penſioners, with their Pole-Axes; all mounted with Piſtols at their Saddles.
The Earl of *Holland*, Lord General beyond *Trent*.
And after him,
Viſcount *Grandiſon*, with many other principal Commanders in the late Northern Expedition.
After them, divers Ladies, and other Great Perſonages of Note.
The Yeomen of the Guard.

They all entered the City at *Moorgate*, where their Majeſties were welcomed with a Noiſe of Trumpets, appointed to attend there to that Purpoſe.

From which Place they proceeded to *Biſhopſgate*, and ſo through *Cornhill*, to St. *Laurence-Lane* End in *Cheapſide*.

The Companies in Liveries ſtood on the Left Hand, as their Majeſties paſſed by: The Rails of the Standings being covered with Blue Cloth; and the Standings themſelves being richly adorned with Banners, Enſigns, and Pendants, of the Arms of each Company reſpectively: Nine Companies of the twelve ſtanding in the Morning: The Lord Mayor's Company beginning againſt St. *Laurence-Lane* End; and the other eight, in their Order, towards *Biſhopſgate*: The reſt of the Way where they left, to *Moorgate*, being ſupplied by ſome of the inferior Companies.

The Outſide of the Houſes, all the Way their Majeſties paſſed, being beautified with rich Tapeſtry.

On the North Side of the Street (four Feet diſtant from the Houſes) were Rails placed, to regulate and keep the People in good Order, from *Biſhopſgate* to *Cornhill*; and ſo to *Temple-Bar*: At the Beginning of which Rails, (*viz.* at *Biſhopſgate*) by the Diſcretion of the two Captains, and three Marſhals, the firſt Horſeman of the Liveries begun to make a Stand. The firſt Rank of them placing themſelves ſingle, faced to the Liveries that were in the Standings, and the reſt, paſſing along, placed themſelves in the ſame Order. The Trumpets and Pendants in each Company ſtanding in the Front, and then the Companies themſelves; the youngeſt being next to the Pendant, and ſo upwards by Seniority, to the Maſter of the Company, who took his Place laſt. Then began the Pendant, and youngeſt of the next Company, to make their Stand as the former, till they came to St. *Laurence-Lane* End. There being five Feet Diſtance from one Horſe to another; in which Space ſtood each Horſeman's Footman, with a Truncheon in his Hand, making, by this Means, a Guard for their Majeſties, and the reſt of their Train.

And it fell out, that moſt of the Companies of Horſe were placed right againſt their own Companies in the Standings.

The People that were Spectators in the Streets, were diſpoſed, Part behind the Horſe, and Part behind the Liveries.

And by this good Order, their Majeſties, and the Train, paſſed quietly without Interruption.

Their Majeſties coming along *Cornhill*, ſeveral Trumpeters, that were placed in the Clock-Houſe of the *Exchange*, gave them their ſecond Welcome into the City; and as they went, the Conduit in *Cornhill*, and the great Conduit in *Cheapſide*, ran with Red Wine, to expreſs the Joy of the City that Day,

Being come to St. *Laurence-Lane* End, the Paſſage being ſtrait, neither Horſe nor Foot could be planted there; ſo that only the Sheriffs Officers, the City Council, and Officers, the Sheriffs, Aldermen, and the Lord Mayor, conducted their Majeſties, and their Train, to Guildhall:

At their Majeſties Entrance, were ſeveral Lords and Ladies, that had not given their Attendance Abroad, preſented themſelves to his Majeſty, and conducted him and the Queen up to the New and Old Council Chambers, being appointed for their Repoſe, till Dinner might be ſerved to the Table. The four Comptrollers for the Day, and about eighty grave Citizens, in Foins and Liveries, ſtanding and making a Lane on both Sides their Paſſage, to whom their Majeſties ſhewed gracious Reſpects; the Muſick of the City giving them their next Welcome.

Their Majeſties were no ſooner repoſed, but Word was given for ſerving up Dinner to their Table. The Place appointed for it was the Huſtings at the Eaſt End of the Hall, which was raiſed almoſt two Yards from the Ground, the Floor being covered with *Turky* Carpets; and all the Hall, as all the other Rooms of the Guildhall, was hanged and adorned with rich Tapeſtry.

In the Middle of the Place where their Majeſties dined, was hung up a Cloth of State, and two Chairs of State were ſet under it: Before which was placed a Table of ſix Yards long. At the South End whereof (two Yards diſtant from the Table) was a Table of Garniſh of three Yards ſquare; and at the North End was a Room erected for Muſick of all Sorts, for the better

Entertainment and Delight of their Majeſties, while they ſhould be at Dinner.

And four or five Steps under the Place, where their Majeſties dined, was a Frame of Timber erected, and floored with Deals, a Yard from the Ground, which extended almoſt to the Hall Door, upon each Side whereof was a Table ſet from the upper to the lower End of it: At which two Tables, the Lords and Ladies that attended their Majeſties were to dine. Between which was a ſpacious Way left, covered with Green Bays, whereon their Majeſties were to paſs to the Place where they ſhould dine.

And in the Weſt Part of the Hall, below the Gate, on the South Side, was a long Table placed for his Majeſty's Penſioners: And in other Rooms that were not for their Majeſties Privacy, were likewiſe Tables prepared for ſeveral Sorts of their Majeſties Attendants.

The Dinner was ſerved up in this Manner:

From their Majeſties Table to the Dreſſer, which was at the Weſt End of the Hall, ſtood the Eighty Livery-Men before-mentioned, in two Ranks, about two Yards diſtant from each other, Face to Face, one Rank of them receiving from the Dreſſer the King's Meat, and the other the Prince's, at one and the ſame Time; they never ſtirring, or removing from their Places, but delivering Diſh after Diſh, from one to another, 'till it came to the Sewers, who placed it upon the Table.

Their Majeſties Meat was proportioned into four Services. The firſt conſiſting of 50 Diſhes of cold Meats, as Brawn, Fiſh, and cold baked Meats planted upon the Garniſh or Side-Table. The three other Services were of all Sorts of hot Fleſh and Fiſh, boiled, roaſted and baked; to the Number of 120 Diſhes. After which was ſerved up a curious and well ordered Deſert.

At the High Table dined his Majeſty, his Royal Conſort the Queen, the Prince, the Duke of *York*, the Princeſs *Mary*, and the Prince Elector *Palatine*, in this Order:

The King ſat under the Cloth of State, and her Majeſty cloſe to him, on his Left Hand: On his Majeſty's Right Hand (about a Yard diſtant) ſat the Prince; and about the ſame Diſtance from his Highneſs, ſat the Prince Elector.

At her Majeſty's Left Hand (about a Yard's Space from her) was placed the Princeſs *Mary*; and not far from her, the Duke of *York*.

The Service for the Tables of the Lords and Ladies was thus ordered:

The Liveries before-mentioned (after the Meat was placed on the High Table) ſerved up the Dinner to thoſe Tables, but in another Poſture; for whereas before they ſtood in two Ranks, Face to Face, they now turned Back to Back. The Reaſon was, becauſe (the Meat being ſerved up to both Tables together) the one Rank of them might face to one Table, and the other to the other.

To theſe two Tables were appointed ten Meſſes, conſiſting of 500 Diſhes.

These two Tables being likewiſe furniſhed, Care was taken for the reſt of the Train, that were thought fit to be entertained within the Hall, who were all ſerved ſo plentifully, that not a Man was heard to go diſcontented away.

And becauſe it was conceived before-hand by the Committees, that there might come more Company with their Majeſties, than could be conveniently provided for within the Hall, large Proviſion was made abroad for the Guard, Footmen, Coachmen, and the like, where there dined about 150 Perſons of all Sorts.

His Majeſty received ſuch Content, as well in the Freedom of the Entertainment, as in the well Ordering thereof, that he was pleaſed by Words to expreſs his Royal Thoughts, as well at Dinner as afterwards, (ſo did the Queen, Princes and Nobility) how great Content and Satisfaction he received from the City by it.

His Majeſty alſo, after Dinner, ſent for Mr. *John Pettus*, a Gentleman of an antient Family in the County of *Suffolk*, who had married the Lord Mayor's Daughter, and beſtowed the Honour of Knighthood upon him; knowing that whatſover in this Kind he ſhould do to his Lordſhip, or his, muſt neceſſarily redound to the Honour of the City, and be an Expreſſion of his Grace and Favour to it.

Their Majeſties having repoſed themſelves a while after Dinner (the Days being ſhort) the Word was given for their Departure; and by this Time the three Companies of the Twelve, and the reſt of the inferior Companies, that had not waited in the Morning, had taken their Standings from St. *Laurence-Lane* End, Weſtward towards *Temple-Bar*.

The two Captains alſo, with the three Marſhals, had ordered the Horſemen after this Manner.

They firſt drew up the Sheriffs Men in the Front, by two and two; then they cauſed the Rear of the Horſemen, that had made the firſt Stand at *Biſhopſgate* in the Morning, to paſs thro' the reſt of the Companies, after the Sheriffs Men, and ſo the reſt according to their former Order, 'till the Number of 500 were ranked again, by two and two, as in the Morning, and ſo paſſed thro' *Cheapſide*, 'till the Rear of the firſt Company, which was the Lord Mayor's, came even with St. *Laurence-Lane* End; and in this Order they ſtaid 'till their Majeſties were ready to come out of Guildhall, which was about Four o'Clock in the Afternoon.

The Lord Mayor carrying the Sword before his Majeſty, as in the Morning, and the reſt that conducted him from *Cheapſide* to Guildhall, led his Majeſty thither again, where the Word was given for the Horſe to advance, which they did, and every one fell into the ſame Order, in which they were in the Morning; the greateſt Difference being, That whereas in the Forenoon the Footmen carried Truncheons in their Hands, they now went with lighted Torches, which gave ſo great a Light, as that the Night ſeemed to be turned to Day.

As their Majeſties paſſed along, the Trumpets and City Muſick were placed in ſeveral Parts ſounding and playing; which, together with the ſeveral continual and joyful Acclamations of the People, gave great Content to both their Majeſties.

The little Conduit in *Cheapſide*, and the Conduit in *Fleet-ſtreet*, running with Wine, as the other two Conduits had done in the Morning; and in their Paſſage by the South Door of St. *Paul*'s Church, the Choir (with Sackbuts and Cornets joining with them) ſang an Anthem of Praiſe to God, and Prayers for their Majeſties long Lives, which pleaſed his Majeſty ſo well, that he gave them an extraordinary Reſpect.

And in their Paſſage to *Temple-Bar*, he made ſuch Expreſſions of his gracious Acceptance of the City's Love, that the People could not ſufficiently make manifeſt the Joy they conceived at it: So that by this Time, the whole Day ſeemed to be ſpent in a Kind of Emulation, as it were, between their Majeſties and the City; the Citizens bleſſing and praying for their Majeſties, and their Princely Iſſue; and their Majeſties returning the ſame Bleſſings upon the Heads of the Citizens, with innumerable Thanks added thereto; inſomuch, that it is hard to reſolve, whether the Citizens were more joyed with the gracious Acceptance of their weak, tho' hearty and loyal Endeavours, or their Majeſties, with the Performance of the Day's ſeaſonable Service. Both their Majeſties, and the Citizens, (ſeeming as it were) not well ſatisfied, to whom the Thanks of this Day's Work were properly due.

But to proceed:

When the Sheriffs Men (who were in the Front) were come as far as the May-Pole in the *Strand*, they began to make a Stand, and ſingled themſelves by falling off at the Right Hand of the Street, their Company extending in Length as far as *Exeter* Houſe, and after them the Horſemen did the like, in the ſame Order, and Poſture, as they had done in the Morning; and ſo continued to the Tilt-Yard, over-againſt his Majeſty's Palace at *Whitehall*; to which Place the Lord Mayor, Knights, and Aldermen, conducted their Majeſties.

After the Entertainment.

And now by this Time, it might be conceived, that a Period might be ſet to this Relation; and that his Majeſty had given ample and ſufficient Teſtimony, of his gracious Acceptation of the City's Love, and loyal Affection, towards him. But *Manet altâ mente repoſtum*, in a better Senſe than the Poet ſpoke it. His Majeſty had taken ſo deep Impreſſion of his poor Subjects Love, that he thought he had not ſufficiently expreſſed himſelf by all that he had already ſo graciouſly been pleaſed to demonſtrate. And therefore, when the Lord Mayor had brought their Majeſties into *Whitehall*, and was taking his Leave in humble Manner, his Majeſty moſt graciouſly embraced and thanked him, and withal gave him in Charge, That in his Name the whole City might be thanked.

Whereupon, againſt *Tueſday* Morning following, being St. *Andrew*'s Day, the Lord Mayor cauſed a Common Council to be warned, where Mr. Recorder, in an eloquent and pithy Speech, related the Charge and Command that his Majeſty (by the Lord Mayor) had impoſed upon him. And withal (as was thought fit) he read his Speech to his Majeſty, and his Majeſty's moſt gracious Anſwer, (both which are before ſet down) which ſo much revived and increaſed the Joy of all the Commons, that an Act was there made, and the Lord Mayor was intreated to appoint Mr. Recorder, and ſo many Aldermen and Commoners as his Lordſhip ſhould think fit, to attend his Majeſty, and to return their humble Thanks for all his great and Princely Favours to the City; and to prefer to his Majeſty ſuch other Deſires of the City, as ſhould be thought neceſſary and convenient.

In the mean Time, his Majeſty (ſtudying, as it were, how to add more Honour to the Lord Mayor, and in his to the whole City) had ſent to his Lordſhip his gracious Letters Patents, whereby he created him a Baronet.

The Lord Mayor, according to the Power given unto him, by the Act of Common Council, called a Committee to him Houſe, where he appointed how many Aldermen (beſides thoſe of the Committee for the Entertainment,) ſhould attend his Majeſty, with Mr. Recorder, in Purſuance of the ſaid Act; where it was concluded, what Deſires they ſhould humbly repreſent to his Majeſty, on the City's Behalf.

Upon *Friday* the 3d of *December*, Mr. Recorder, with theſe Aldermen, *viz.* Sir *George Whitmore*, Alderman *Cordal*, Alderman *Soames*, Alderman *Gayer*, Alderman *Garrard*, Alderman *Wollaſton*, and the two Sheriffs (being Aldermen likewiſe) with eight of the Commoners of the ſaid Committee, went by his Lordſhip's Appointment to *Hampton-Court*; where they were received by the Right Honourable the Earl of *Dorſet*, Lord Chamberlain to her Majeſty, Sir *Peter Wyche*, Comptroller of his Majeſty's Houſhold, and other Officers and Gentlemen of Quality, till they ſhould be admitted into his Majeſty's Preſence. And after ſome ſmall Stay, his Majeſty, with his Conſort the Queen, (attended by the Duke of *Richmond*, Marquis *Hamilton*, and the Earl of *Dorſet*) came into her Majeſty's Preſence Chamber; and ſoon after, Mr. Recorder, the Aldermen, and Commoners were called in, where, after their humble Duties tendered, Mr. Recorder, in an elegant Speech, preſented the loyal Affections, and humble Thanks of the City to their Majeſties, together with two humble Petitions, formerly agreed on to be preferred to his Majeſty, in Words to this Effect:

"That according to his Majeſty's Commandment, given to the Lord Mayor and himſelf, they had publiſhed that which his Majeſty had graciouſly expreſſed at his Entry into the City, not only to particular Men thereof, but at a Common Council, which is the Repreſentative Body of the City: And there made known the moſt gracious Acceptance, by both their Majeſties, of the Endeavours of the Citizens, for their Welcome and Entertainment that Day.

"That after the publiſhing of it, they all forthwith, with one Heart, and one Voice, earneſtly entreated, and preſſed the Lord Mayor, that by his Means, and in ſuch Way as he ſhould think fit, their moſt humble and hearty Thanks might be tendered and preſented to both their Majeſties, for that ſingular Honour they have done the City, in vouchſafing their Preſence among them, and for thoſe real Teſtimonies his Majeſty had given of his Princely Favour and Affection towards them, tending ſo much to their Profit and Advantage. And eſpecially for both their Majeſties gracious Acceptance of their poor, (tho' hearty) Endeavours: With theſe, and the like Expreſſions, which came from among them; That if they had done a thouſand Times more, it had been but their Duty. That the Memory of this Honour, and theſe Favours, ſhould ever live among them. That it ſhould be preſerved to Poſterity. That their Deſires and Studies ſhould be, as much as in them lay, that they might be thought worthy of theſe Honours and Favours, and of ſo good and gracious a King and Queen.

"Thus the Lord Mayor had required us that were preſent, to attend their Majeſties with this Meſſage from the City; and to make this thankful Acknowledgment to them: Beſeeching their Majeſties (as an Addition to their former Favours) to take it in good Part from them: And this was the firſt Part of our Errand.

"That we had two humble Petitions to prefer to both their Majeſties: And we had the Riſe and Encouragement to both, from that which his Majeſty was pleaſed to deliver to us.

"Our firſt Petition was, That their Majeſties would vouchſafe this Honour to the City, (if it might ſtand with their good Pleaſures) to make their Reſidence at this Seaſon of the Year, at the Palace at *Whitehall*. Their Preſence was very joyful to us; and his Majeſty was pleaſed to tell us, That he would ſtudy our Proſperity, and reſtore the Trade of the City, which of late had been in ſome Diſorder. Their Reſidence there would give a good Quickening to the Retailing Trade, and by Conſequence to the Merchant.

"Our Second was, Whereas ſince his happy Return hither, there had been ſome late Diſorders about *Weſtminſter*, among ſome People “that met there, that their Majeſties would not impute this to the Body of the City, or to the better Sort of Citizens. We held it a Miſfortune and a Scandal upon us, that when theſe Diſorders were mentioned, the City was named with it; and that our Deſire was to vindicate and redeem it, by ſome publick diſavowing it; and we could not begin better, than in the Preſence of their Majeſties, to take it into their Conſiderations, that the Skirts of the City, where the Lord Mayor, and Magiſtrates of LONDON, have neither Power, nor Liberty, are more populous than the City itſelf, and fuller of the meaner Sort of People: And if any Dwellers in the the City ſhould be Actors in it, (as, who can deny, but among Millions of People ſome there may be?) yet their Purpoſe was unknown to us: And to give their Majeſties ſome Aſſurance herein, there were ſome preſent there among us; Men that had lived in the City above forty Years together, that knew the City, and the better Sort of Citizens, and were at *Weſtminſter*, attending other Occaſions, when thoſe People met there, and took a heedful View of them: And they have affirmed, that they knew not the Face of one Man among them.

Mr. Recorder having ended, his Majeſty preſently, and graciouſly gave Anſwer, thus, in Effect:

“That he was very well pleaſed with the hearty and loyal Affections of the Citizens. For which he gave them Thanks: And for the firſt Petition, though he and her Majeſty had before purpoſed to Winter at *Hampton-Court*; yet being now fully perſuaded, that the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, and the moſt conſiderable Part of the Citizens of LONDON, had not any Hand in the Diſorder mentioned by Mr. Recorder, in his ſecond Petition, he intended (and ſo he knew her Majeſty would) to alter his Reſolution, and with all convenient Speed repair to *Whitehall*, there to keep their *Chriſtmas*, and be ready to do any Thing elſe that might promote the Trade of the City: Deſiring Mr. Recorder to join with him, in taking ſome Courſe for Prevention of the like Diſorders for the future.

After his Majeſty had ended his Anſwer, and that Mr. Recorder, and Sir *George Whitmore* had kiſſed his Royal Hand, the next Alderman, in Seniority, kneeled down, to receive the like Princely Favour; when ſuddenly, and unexpectedly, his Majeſty drew a Sword, and inſtead of giving him his Hand to kiſs, he laid his Sword upon his Shoulder, and Knighted him: The like he did to all the other Aldermen, and the two Sheriffs, being in Number ſeven.

This done, their Majeſties gave them their Hands to kiſs: The like Princely Favour vouchſafed they to the Commoners of the Committee: And after many gracious Demonſtrations of Love to them, and the whole City, his Majeſty commanded that they ſhould dine before they left the Court.

His Majeſty's Command was fully and effectually performed; for as ſoon as they had, in moſt humble Manner, taken their Leaves of their Majeſties, they were brought by the Right Honourable the Earl of *Dorſet*, and by Mr. Comptroller, and other Officers of the Court, into a Room, where a Table was prepared for them, and no others, to dine at; where they were bountifully Feaſted, being honoured with the Preſence of the Earl of *Dorſet*, who vouchſafed to dine with them, and, in their Majeſties Name, gave them exceeding great Welcome, expreſſing to them that Love, which he ever had abundantly manifeſted to the City. Mr. *Comptroller* likewiſe dined with them, uſing them with very great Reſpect.

While they were at Dinner, there came two Gentlemen to them, one from his Majeſty, the other from the Queen, to let them know, their Majeſties had remembred the Health of the Lord Mayor, and the whole City: Which they entertained with due Reſpect, returning humble Thanks, for their Majeſties extraordinary Favour.

Dinner being over, they took their Leaves of the Earl, and other Officers of Quality, and departed, returning to the Lord Mayor, to whom they gave a Relation of their Majeſties Grace and Favour to his Lordſhip, the whole City, and themſelves.

Thus have you ſeen the City's Love and Loyalty to King *Charles* I. And however afterwards, upon that unfortunate Monarch's being put to Death, they were forced to comply with the Government that was ſet up by a ſtrong Hand; yet, for a laſting Memorial of the City's Stedfaſtneſs to the antient Kingly Government, and Maintenance of *Engliſh* Freedom, we muſt relate how the Lord Mayor, and ſeveral of the Aldermen, utterly refuſed to publiſh an Act, made by the Commons, ſoon after the King was beheaded, intitled, *An Act for the Exheredation of the Royal Line, the Aboliſhment of Monarchy in the Kingdom, and the ſetting up of a Commonwealth.* Theſe that ſo refuſed, were Sir *Abraham Reinardſon*, Mayor; *Thomas Adams*, *John Langham*, and *James Bunce*, Aldermen: For which the Mayor was put out of his Mayoralty, and he, with thoſe Aldermen, committed to the Tower. In *April* following, the three Aldermen were to be brought to the Bar of the then Governing Lords; which they hearing of, bravely and ſtoutly, as good Citizens, and true *Engliſhmen*, refuſed their Authority, and ſignified to the Lieutenant of the Tower, that they would not obey his Order to bring them before the Bar of that Houſe, declaring their firm Reſolution to ſtand for the Defence of the eſtabliſhed Laws of the Land, and their Proteſtation againſt the Lords Juriſdiction over them, or any other Commoners in Criminal Caſes: With an Appeal from the ſaid Lords to their proper and competent Judges, *i. e.* a Jury of their Equals, and Judges ſworn to proceed according to the known Laws of *England*. All this may be ſeen by the Letter and the Petition following:

The Mayor and Aldermen in 1648, *refuſ'd to proclaim an Act for a Commonwealth.*

A Salva Libertate, *ſent to Colonel* Tichburn, *Lieutenant of the* Tower, *on* Sunday, April 23, *by* Thomas Adams, John Langham, *and* James Bunce, *Aldermen of* LONDON, *now Priſoners in the* Tower: *Being occaſioned by the Receipt of a Paper ſent unto them by the ſaid Lieutenant; wherein the ſaid Lieutenant was ſeemingly authorized to carry them before the Lords on* Tueſday *the* 25th *of* April.

To our Honoured Friend, Colonel Tichburn, *Lieutenant of the* Tower.

SIR,

“We received a Paper from you, ſeeming to authorize you to carry our Perſons before the Lords, to anſwer to a Charge: We are conſtrained to inform you hereby, That our Perſons ought not to be hurried to and fro, or diſturbed at the Pleaſure of any Man, neither can we yield Obedience to the Commands of any, which are not legal: And therefore in "caſe you intend to diſturb us on *Tueſday* next, we expect to ſee a legal Warrant from ſome Perſon, or Court, which have Juriſdiction over us, in caſe of a real or ſuppoſed Crime: And we muſt acquaint you, That the Lords have no legal Power to ſummon us to anſwer to any Crime whereof we are accuſed or ſuſpected: And therefore you muſt expect to anſwer for whatſoever Injury you offer to our Perſons: And know hereby, That we ſhall not voluntarily go from hence to *Weſtminſter*, by Virtue of the Paper received, but ſhall ſuffer you to carry us, if you ſhall ſend Force which we cannot reſiſt.

Your Friends and Servants,

From our Chambers
in the Tower of
LONDON, *April*
the 23d, 1648.

Thomas Adams,
John Langham,
James Bunce.

To the Right Honourable the Lords Aſſembled in Parliament: The humble Petition of Thomas Adams, John Langham, *and* James Bunce, *Aldermen of* LONDON, *&c.*

SHEWETH,

"THAT if your Petitioners ſhall ſubmit to your Lordſhips Juriſdiction over Commoners in thoſe Criminal Caſes, or Novaliſms in Law, intitled, *Articles of Impeachment of High Treaſon, and other Miſdemeanors*, they ſhall not only be *Feloes de ſe*, but alſo ſhall murther the Perſons, and ruin the Eſtates of all the Free-born People of *England*; and that which is more, they ſhall betray the Common Law, which is the Supreme Authority (under GOD) of the Nation, and the Inheritance of every Freeman's Poſterity: And that which is worſt of all, they ſhall be inſtrumental to pull down all the Judicatories of the Kingdom, and re-edify an Arbitrary Government, many Stories higher than ever the Star-Chamber, High-Commiſſion, or Council-Table were. And by the ſame Rule that your Lordſhips have fined ſeveral Commoners 500 *l.* a Man for not kneeling, or ſubmitting to your Lordſhips Juriſdiction in Criminal Caſes, for which there is no Law; nay, which is abſoſolutely, and apparently, againſt the fundamental Laws of the Land, and the ordinary Rule of your own Court of Judicature; uſually referring thoſe Cauſes which appertain to the Common Law, to the other Courts of Juſtice, eſpecially if the People deſire it; ſo you may fine their Fellow Citizens, and Commoners of *England*, as many Millions, and take away the Lives and Eſtates of all, as well as ſome, to the perpetual Deſtroying and Enſlaving the whole Kingdom. By the 29th Chapter of the great Charter, all Commoners are to be tried by their Equals; and there are thirty Seſſions of Parliament, which confirm the great Charter, being a Statute Declaratory of the Common Law; eſpecially thoſe eminent Laws, wherein your Lordſhips had your Shares in making them; *viz. The Petition of Right*, 3 *Caroli*, and the Act for aboliſhing the Star-Chamber, and regulating the Council-Table, in the 17th *Caroli*, in which many Statutes are enumerated; that Commoners ought to be tried by their Equals, by Bill of Indictment, or Writ Original, and by thoſe of their Neighbourhood: And all Decrees and Judgments made contrary thereto, are declared thereby to be null and void in Law, which bars all Precedents. And by ſeveral Declarations and Ordinances your Lordſhips have declared, That Ordinances are no Laws, but Temporary, during the Wars, and the Caſe of Neceſſity being taken away, your Lordſhips have promiſed the Free People of *England*, That they ſhall be governed according to the known Laws of the Land, as it appears in the Ordinance, dated the 15th of *January* 1647. And it is againſt the Law of GOD, Nature, and Nations, that any Perſon, or Perſons, ſhould be Judge and Parties, Examiners, or Accuſers, in their own Cauſe; or to be tried any otherwiſe than by a known Law; for, where there is no Law there is no Tranſgreſſion. It is declared by Sir *Edward Coke*, That the Parliament cannot make a Law againſt the Law of Nature, which is Cuſtom, according to Right and neceſſary Reaſon. That Precedents are nothing in Compariſon of the Common and Statute Laws. Theſe being known Maxims in Law, *A facto ad Jus non valet Argumentum. Gubernandum eſt Legibus non Exemplis.* Articles are nothing in Law, but meer Innovations, and Prerogatives extrajudicial, eſpecially when ordinary Perſons are in Queſtion. The old Maxim in Law is, *Non recurrendum eſt ad Extraordinaria quando fieri poteſt per Ordinaria.* And your Lordſhips are not only Sworn, but have impoſed ſeveral Oaths, as the Proteſtation, and ſolemn League and Covenant, upon the Free Commoners of *England*, to defend the Fundamental Laws of the Land: And they are confident your Lordſhips will be very tender of the Preſervation of the great Charter, in which is wrapped up our Lives, Liberties, and Eſtates. Your noble Predeceſſors being ſo glorious and famous Inſtruments in aſſiſting this People in purchaſing the ſame.

"CONCERNING the Point of Precedent, which is all can be ſaid for your Lordſhips, we ſhall give you the Anſwer:

"I. IT is obſervable, That all ſuch Commoners, which have ſubmitted to your Lordſhips Juriſdiction, were in the Time of the Civil Wars, *Flagrante Bello*, not by Compulſion, but by voluntary Petitions of the Commons, in a ſummary Way to the King in Perſon.

"II. ONE Precedent againſt your Lordſhips Juriſdiction, is of more Conſequence than a thouſand for it. The Reaſon is plain; becauſe all Courts of Judicature are bottomed upon the Law of the Land, and it cannot be ſuppoſed, that any Court can be miſcognizant of its own Juriſdiction. Your Lordſhips have confeſſed in Sir *Simon de Beniſford*'s Caſe, That it is againſt the Law, for Peers to try Commoners; and your Predeceſſors have promiſed, upon Record, that they will never do the like again, though that Occaſion were ſuperlative. *Rot.* 2. *Rot. Parl.* 5. *Numb.* 45.

"III. THE Corporation of *Cambridge* was accueſd before the King and Lords, for complying with the Rebels of *Eſſex*, *Kent*, and *Hertford*; their Counſel pleaded againſt the Juriſdiction of the Lords Houſe, in the Point of Treaſon, and the King and Lords allowed the Plea.

"IV. As there are many Precedents, more may be alledged, that Commoners have denied your Lordſhips Juriſdiction, and that your Lordſhips have tranſmitted ſuch Cauſes to the Common Law, if deſired by the Free People, ſo there can no Precedent be ſhewn, that Commoners, which have refuſed to be tried by your Houſe, have been over-ruled by them in Point of Juriſdiction.

"V. There was never any Precedent ſince there were Parliaments in *England*, that the ſame

“ Seſſion of Parliament hath impriſoned, fined, or any otherwiſe diſſeized, or deſtroyed any Man, for obeying or executing the Laws, Ordinances, or Orders of the ſame Parliament: And there are many Ordinances in Force, which indemnify all thoſe which have acted by the Authority of Parliament, *viz. May* 26, 1642. 1 P. Book Decl. P. 281, *June* 14, 1642, P. 377.

The Premiſes conſidered.

YOUR Petitioners being Free Commoners of *England*, according to the known Laws of the Land (*de Jure*) claim their Birthright, which is, To be tried by GOD and their Country, in his Majeſty's Court of Juſtice, by the ſworn Judges of the Law, and a Jury of their Equals, of their own Neighbourhood, where the pretended Fact was done: The Courts of Juſtice being open.

And your Petitioners ſhall pray.

AND how forward and inſtrumental the City was in bringing back King *Charles* II. after his long Baniſhment, and in reſtoring the antient Conſtitution of the Kingdom, after the Uſurpation, may appear by their promoting a Free Parliament, and other notable Things done by them, at a Common Council, *December* 29, 1659.

TO this Common Council was preſented a Report by Alderman *Fowke*, the Tenor whereof followeth:

At the Committee of Common Council, &c.

VOTED,

I. THAT this Committee conceive the City of LONDON is at this Time in imminent and extraordinary Danger.

II. THAT they judge it abſolutely neceſſary, at this Time, for the Court of Common Council to put this City forthwith in a Poſture of Defence.

III. AND in Order thereto, That the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, ſettle ſix Regiments of Train'd Bands, with their reſpective Commanders and Officers.

IV. THAT the Naming of thoſe Commanders and Officers be left to the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council.

THAT the ſaid Commanders and Officers Commiſſions, ſhall be under the Common Seal of the City, to be Sealed in open Court, before the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council.

TOUCHING the Letters received from *Portſmouth*, and the Fleet, the Opinion of the Committee is,

THAT ſeveral Commiſſioners be forthwith appointed to confer with the Lord *Fleetwood*, with Sir *Athur Haſlerig*, Colonel *Morley*, and Colonel *Walton*, and with Vice-Admiral *Lawſon*, and other Officers of the Fleet, in order to the Safety of the City, and the Peace and Settlement of the Nation, and in due Time to give an Anſwer to General *Monk*'s Letter.

THAT in order to the obtaining of that Peace and Safety, the Common Council do impower thoſe Commiſſioners to propound the Convening of a Free Parliament, according to a late Declaration of this Court.

Voted, That theſe Votes be reported to the Common Council by Alderman *Fowke*.

WHICH Report being read, and every Part thereof ſeverally debated, was by this Court confirmed and approved of, ſaving the Right of the Court of Aldermen.

Alderman *Fowke*, Mr. *Richard Ford*, *Will. Bateman*, Eſq;	Appointed Commiſſioners to confer with Vice-Admiral *Lawſon*.
Alderman *Tompſon*, Colonel *Bromfield*, *Maximil. Beard*,	Appointed Commiſſioners to confer with Sir *Arthur Haſlerig*, &c.
Alderman *Bateman*, *Will. Vincent*, Eſq: *John Jolly*, Eſq;	Appointed Commiſſioners to confer with the Lord *Fleetwood*, and the Speaker.

Inſtructions for the Commiſſioners.

TO acquaint them that this Court hath received their Letters, and do return Thanks for their good Expreſſions, touching the Peace and Welfare of the Nation.

TO acquaint them what the Court hath reſolved for the Peace and Safety of the City.

AND in Purſuance of the Declaration of *December* the 20th, to confer of the beſt Way to ſettle the Nation in a Way of Free Parliament, and to offer what they conceive conducing thereto, and to mediate Agreement and Peace between all Parties, in order to a Free Parliament.

AND the Commiſſioners impowered to confer with the reſpective Parties in any Place, or Places they ſhall ſee fit, and to report to this Court.

December the 24th, 1659, Ordered that the Chains and Poſts be ſet up.

Ald. *Robinſon*, Ald. *Bateman*, Ald. *Laurence*, Ald. *King*, Ald. *Bolton*, Ald. *Wale*,	Choſen the Colonels of the ſix Regiments of Train'd Bands to be raiſed by this City, called the *Green*, *Red*, *White*, *Orange*, *Blue*, and *Yellow*.

December the 27th 1659, Alderman *Fowke*, and Commiſſioners to Vice-Admiral *Lawſon*, made a Report of their Conference. A Committee appointed to attend the Parliament.

THE Council of State, (as the governing Party, then called themſelves) finding the City of LONDON thus generally inclined to bring in the King, and in order to that, ſtanding for a Free Parliament, and perceiving how ill they ſtood affected to the preſent Power, made ſome Reſolutions: And theſe Votes paſt *February* the 9th 1659.

THAT the Commiſſioners for Government of the Army do appoint Forces to be in LONDON, for preſerving the Peace thereof, and of the Commonwealth; and for reducing the City to the Obedience of the Parliament. And that the Commiſſioners take Care, that the Poſts and Chains in the ſaid City be taken away, and the Gates of the City forthwith deſtroyed: And theſe Reſolves of the Houſe were ſent to General *Monk*, and that he ſhould put the ſame in Execution; who, however diſſatiſfied with the ungrateful Work, executed their Orders: And in the Sight of the Citizens, (to be puniſhed for their Loyalty) took down their Portcullices, and Gates, and took away their Poſts and Chains; and *Monk* and his Forces quartered in the City; where, notwithſtanding, he had many Viſitants of the chief Citizens, and of the ſecluded Members.

AND further, to prevent the City's good Intention for the Reſtoration of the King and antient Government, the Parliament finding the Common Council of LONDON to be againſt them, ordered, it ſhould be diſcontinued, and an Act brought in to conſtitute a new Common Council. Yet notwithſtanding the City brought their Councils to bear ſoon after: And a Free Parliament was proclaimed in LONDON, which voted in the King. Wherein (as we ſee) the City had a prevailing Hand.

And further, after the Reſtoration, the Citizens to ſhew their Abhorrence of the Arbitrary Doings of thoſe Times, formally made an Act of Common Council, *Anno* 1683, Sir *William Pritchard*, Mayor, for Repealing the treaſonable and diſloyal Acts and Proceedings of that Court in the Time of the late Rebellion, a certain Number of eminent Citizens, Aldermen, and Commoners, having been appointed diligently to look over all paſt Acts of Common Council, made in thoſe Times, and to report them; as appears more at large, by the ſaid Act of Common Council, *viz.*

The 6th of *June* 1683, at a Common Council this Day, a Report was brought into this Court, by the Committee appointed to inſpect the Acts and Proceedings entered into the Journals of this Court, in the Times of Uſurpation, or at any Time before or ſince, that might be fit to be explained or repealed. The Tenor of which Report is as followeth; that is to ſay,

To the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of LONDON. “Whereas by a late Order of this Honourable Court, it was referred unto them, whoſe Names are ſubſcribed, [theſe were Sir *William Turner*, Sir *James Edwards*, Sir *John Moor*, Sir *Henry Tulſe*, Sir *Thomas Langham*, *Francis Griffith*, *Nathaniel Hawes*, *Henry Loads*, *Peter Ailworth*, *Nicholas Charlton*, and *Thomas Vernon*] to inſpect the Acts and other Proceedings entered in the Journal of this Court, in the Times of Uſurpation, or at any Times, &c. that may be thought fit to be explained or repealed, they did humbly certify, that in Purſuance of the ſaid Order, they had peruſed and examined thoſe Journals, wherein they found not only many Innovations and Irregularities brought into that Court, and the Government of the City, but alſo moſt pernicious and abominable Proceedings, in Abetting and Carrying on thoſe wicked and unnatural Diviſions then raiſed in the Kingdom, and ſerving the Uſurpations of thoſe Times; all or moſt of which, they perſuaded themſelves could never have had Place in this Court, had not Violence been offered to the Government of the City. The Lord Mayor firſt arraigned, and impriſoned, divers loyal Aldermen and Commoners were, ſome impriſoned, others diſplaced, and all loyal Citizens generally diſcountenanced and diſcouraged; and others of factious, unquiet, and turbulent Spirits got themſelves into the Common Council, and made up the greater Number therein. That all theſe Actions and Proceedings might (as they deſerved) be obliterated and wholly expunged, that no Remembrance thereof might be tranſmitted to Poſterity, to the Shame and Diſhonour of this Court and City, but that other Matters were therewith all intermixed, which (for the Subſtance of them) were, in their Opinion, inoffenſive, uſeful and fit to be continued. That ſeveral Committees had been appointed formerly by this Court, to obliterate the ſaid unjuſt Proceedings, and there were Lines croſſed over divers of them, which they preſumed were made by the ſaid Committees. But not being thereby obliterated, but ſtill remaining in the Books of the Acts and Proceedings of this Court, and having never been particularly proclaimed, and repealed by any Vote or Act of this Court, that they had obſerved, they thought it were fitting, that the ſaid and all other like diſloyal and irregular Proceedings, ſhould, by an expreſs Act of this Council, be renounced, repealed, and made abſolutely null and void. Which Proceedings, or the moſt of them, they ſet down and preſented to this Court for that Purpoſe: And deſired that ſome few of them might be openly read, to beget in this Court, as it had done in them, a juſt Abhorrence and Deteſtation of ſuch Proceedings.

And then follow'd a Catalogue of them, from the Year 1641, and ſo yearly down to the Year 1657.

“All which Particulars (as the ſaid Committee did proceed) being highly diſloyal, and ſavouring of the Faction and Uſurpation of thoſe unhappy Times, they thought fit ſhould by Act of this Court be diſclaimed, revoked, abrogated, and repealed to all Intents and Purpoſes whatſoever: Both to demonſtrate the Love to, and good Affection of the preſent Members of this Court to his Majeſty, and the eſtabliſh'd Government, and to vindicate them from all Imputation of the like pernicious Principles and Practices, and expreſs their Diſlike of all factious Innovations. So alſo will it prevent any ill Uſe that may be made in Time to come of the ſaid irregular Actions.

After the Reading of which Reports openly in the Court, they were approved of and agreed to and confirmed; and it was enacted by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Commons in that Common Council aſſembled, That all the ſeveral Acts, Orders, and Proceedings therein propounded ſhould be diſclaimed and repealed, and made void. And they, and every of them, were by the Authority of this Court diſclaimed, repealed and made null and void.

But to return to the Time of the Reſtoration. (The Triumphant Arches erected by the City of LONDON, in the Year 1661, when his Majeſty made his Cavalcade from the Tower to *Weſtminſter*, in order to his Coronation, have been already deſcribed in *Chap.* X.)

In the Year 1664, the City of LONDON lent his Majeſty 100,000 *l.* towards carrying on the *Dutch* War; for which, at the Meeting of the Parliament, they were voted the Thanks of both Houſes.

In the Year 1666, the *Loyal London* was launched at *Deptford*, a Ship carrying 100 Guns, built at the Charge of the City of LONDON, for the Service of his Majeſty; the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, upon the *London* Frigate's being blown up in the *Dutch* War, having obtained Leave of his Majeſty to build this Ship, and to honour it with the Epithet of *Loyal*.

In the Year 1671, the City of LONDON, having all its publick Buildings recovered out of the Ruins of the dreadful Fire, to a greater Splendor and Beauty than before, made an humble Invitation to his Majeſty to honour their Lord Mayor's Feaſt with his Preſence, which the King accepting of, was entertained accordingly in their Guildhall.

In the Year 1674, his Majeſty having been pleaſed to honour the City again with his Preſence at an Entertainment in Guildhall, and to accept of his Freedom of the City, by the Hands of Sir *Thomas Player*, their Chamberlain; the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen waited upon him at *Whitehall*, and preſented him with the Copy of the Freedom of the City in a Box of Maſſive Gold, the Seal thereof hanging in a golden Box, ſet over with Diamonds of a conſiderable Value.

Sir *Robert Viner*, Lord Mayor in the Year 1675, erected at his own Charge, at *Stocks-Market* Conduit, upon a Pedeſtal, eighteen Feet high, an Equeſtrian Statue of King *Charles* II. repreſented trampling on an Enemy with his Horſe's Feet; on the Pedeſtal are his Arms, within a Compartment of Fiſhes.

The City, altho' thus Loyal to their Princes, has yet been jealous of the Invaſion of their Religion and Liberty; which was the Cauſe they ſo readily came into the Meaſures of the Revolution, in the Year 1688, as appears by their Addreſs to the Prince of *Orange*, which was to this Purpoſe:

To his Highneſs the Prince of ORANGE: *The humble Addreſs of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of* LONDON, *in Common Council aſſembled.*

May it pleaſe your Highneſs,

“We taking into Conſideration your Highneſs's fervent Zeal for the Proteſtant Religion, manifeſted to the World in your many and hazardous Enterprizes, in which it hath pleaſed Almighty God to bleſs you with miraculous Succeſs: We render our deepeſt Thanks to the Divine Majeſty for the ſame, and beg Leave to preſent our moſt humble Thanks to your Highneſs, particularly for your appearing in Arms in this Kingdom, to carry on and perfect your glorious Deſign, to reſcue *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, from Slavery and Popery; and in a Free Parliament to eſtabliſh the Religion and Laws of theſe Kingdoms, upon a ſure and laſting Foundation. We have hitherto looked for ſome Remedy, for the Oppreſſions and imminent Dangers we, together with our Proteſtant Fellow Subjects, laboured under, from his Majeſty's Conceſſions and Concurrences with your Highneſs's juſt and pious Purpoſes, expreſs'd in your Gracious Declarations: But herein finding ourſelves finally diſappointed, by his Majeſty's withdrawing himſelf, we preſume to make your Highneſs our Refuge; and do, in the Name of this Capital City, implore your Highneſs's Protection, and moſt humbly beſeech your Highneſs to vouchſafe to repair to this City, where your Highneſs will be received with univerſal Joy and Satisfaction.

In the Year 1689, his Majeſty King *William* III. was made Free of the Grocers Company; and the ſame Year, the Lord Mayor and Aldermen publiſhed an Order, offering 500 *l.* to diſcover the Perſon who offered an Indignity to his Picture in *Guildhall*.

After the Acceſſion of Queen *Anne* to the Throne, ſhe was entertained in a moſt ſplendid Manner by the City at *Guildhall*; and the City, to ſhew their Loyalty to that Princeſs, and their Regard to the glorious Actions of her renowned General *John* Duke of *Marlborough*, invited him to a publick Dinner, after his Return from the Battle of *Ramellies*; Sir *Robert Bedingfield* being Lord Mayor. The Entertainment was magnificent in every Reſpect; and an Ode was made on Purpoſe for the Occaſion, ſet to Muſick by Mr. *Weldon*, and performed in the *Guildhall* by Mr. *Elford* and Mr. *Leveridge*.

Were we to mention all the Acts of Piety, Loyalty, and Munificence of the worthy Citizens of LONDON, that one Article would ſwell our Work to a Size far beyond what we propoſe; and having ſaid enough, as we think, of the City in general, we ſhall haſten to Particulars, and conclude this Firſt Book with a Liſt of Offices belonging to the City, which are great Marks of its Magnificence, they being ſo large a Number, and of ſo conſiderable a Value: To ſome of them are placed the Prices they have ſometimes been ſold at.

A LIST *of the* Rooms *and* Offices *belonging to the City.*

	l.
Four Attornies in the Lord Mayor's Court, 1200 *l.* each	4800
Eight Attornies in the Sheriffs Court, 1500 *l.* each.	12000
One Auditor of the City; his Salary, 50 *l. per Ann.* his Man's, 12 *l.* and for the Orphans, 50 *l. per Ann.*	
One Beadleſhip of the Court of Requeſts, or Conſcience	1000
One Barge-Maſter.	
Eighteen Barge-Men, 35 *l. per Ann.* each	
Two Clerks of the Papers of the *Compters*, 1500 *l.* each	3000
Four Clerks, Sitters in the *Poultry*, 1000 *l.* each	4000
Four Clerks, Sitters in *Wood-ſtreet*, 900 *l.* each	3600
One Clerk of the Bridge-Houſe	1250
One Clerk of the City Works, and Keeper of the Reparation Stuff	600
One Clerk of the Court of Requeſts, or Conſcience	1000
One Common Serjeant	2000
Four Common Pleaders, 1000 *l.* each	4000
Fifteen Coal Meeters, 1700 *l.* each	25500
Ten Corn Meeters, 1300 *l.* each	13000
One Common Huntſman	1500
One Common Cryer	1500
One Common Out-Roper	100
One Comptroller of the Chamber	1800
Two Carpenters of the Bridge-Houſe, 200 *l.* each.	400
One Carpenter of the City	300
One Eſcheator and Coroner	400
One Foreign Taker	900
Four Fruit Meeters, each 50 *l.*	200
Four Salt Meeters, each 250 *l.*	1000
One Garbler of Spices	976
One Gauger of Wine and Oil	600
One Keeper of *Ludgate* Priſon	1200
* One Keeper of *Newgate* Priſon	2500
Two Keepers of the *Compters* Priſons, each 2000 *l.*	4000
One Keeper of the *Peſt-Houſe*	60
One Keeper of *Guildhall*, &c.	1200
One Keeper of the *Green-Yard*	100
Two Keepers of *Moorfields*, each 100 *l.*	200
One Keeper of the Seſſions-Houſe	200
One Maſon of the Bridge-Houſe	200
One Maſon of the City	200
One Bricklayer of the City	200
Two Meal Weighers, each 100 *l.*	200
One Hop Weigher	200
One Plaiſterer of the City	200
One Plaiſterer to the Bridge-Houſe	200
One Pavior to the City	250
One Pavior to the Bridge-Houſe	250
One Plumber to the City	500
One Plumber to the Bridge-Houſe	250
One Painter to the City	300
One Printer to the City	200
Two Prothonotaries of the Sheriffs Courts, 400 *l.* each	800
Two Porters of the Bridge-Houſe, 100 *l.* each	200
One Purveyor of the Bridge-Houſe	200
One Sword Bearer	1200
Two Secondaries of the *Compters*, each 2500 *l.*	5000

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* *By a late Order of Common-Council, this Place is not to be ſold, but to be given to one, during good Behaviour, by the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen.*

	l.
One Sollicitor of the City	1100
One Steward of *Southwark*	250
One Shotſman of the Bridge-Houſe	200
Thirty-ſix Serjeants to the Sheriffs, 400 *l.* each.	14400
Thirty-ſix Yeomen, 200 *l.* each	7200
Six Serjeants to the Lord Mayor, 600 *l.* each	3600
Six Yeomen, 600 *l.* each	3600
Six young Men in the Lord Mayor's Houſe, 600 *l.* each	3600
One Town Clerk	2000
Four Viewers, 50 *l.* each	200
One Water Bailiff	1500
One Upper Marſhal of the City	800
One Under Marſhal	300
One City Remembrancer	1000
One Clerk of the Chamber	2000
One City Glaſier	200
One City Stationer	120
Two Serjeants, or Yeomen of the Markets and Channel, 600 *l.* each	1200
One City Smith	200
Two Yeomen of the Chamber, 600 *l.* each	1200
One City Cryer, for Things loſt or found	50
One Collector of the Duty on Coals for the Orphans	200
One Collector on the Duty on Wines for the Orphans	270
One City Founder	200
One City Clerk in *Chancery*	20
The Printer of the Seſſions Paper, to each Lord Mayor	50
One Weigher at the Great Beam	300
The Total Sum is	152,098

The End of the Firſt BOOK.

A New and Accurate

SURVEY

OF THE

City of *LONDON*, &c.

BOOK II.

Containing a Particular Inſpection into the Thirteen WARDS on the Eaſt Side of Walbrook.

CHAP. I.

The Diviſion of the CITY into Four Parts; and Twenty-ſix Wards, *or* Aldermanries, *Within and Without the Walls.*

HAVING thus in general treated of the City, the Walls, Gates, Rivers, and Conduits; the Bridges, Towers, and Caſtles; the Schools, Houſes of Learning, Inns of Courts, Colleges and Hoſpitals in and about LONDON; the antient Cuſtoms, Manners, Recreations, and memorable Acts of the Citizens; we are now to ſet down the Diſtribution of the City into Parts; and more eſpecially to ſhew the Antient and Modern State of every one of the ſame; and afterwards how both the Whole and the Parts have, from Time to Time, been ruled and governed.

THE City of LONDON, taking in that alſo of *Weſtminſter*, with the adjacent Parts, which begirt them, may not improperly be divided into four Parts. The Firſt is, the City of LONDON, within the Walls and Freedom, which is chiefly inhabited by wealthy Merchants and Tradeſmen, with a Mixture of Artificers, as depending on Trade and Manufactures. *Secondly*, The City, or Liberty, of *Weſtminſter*, and the adjacent Parts, which are taken up by the Court and Gentry, yet not without a Mixture of Tradeſmen and Artificers. *Thirdly*, That Part beyond the Tower, which compriſeth Part of St. *Catharine*'s, *Eaſt-Smithfield*, *Wapping*, *Shadwell*, *Ratcliff*, *Limehouſe*, and ſo Eaſtward to *Blackwall*: This Part is principally inhabited by Seafaring Men, and thoſe, who by their Trades, or otherwiſe, have their Dependance thereon: And, *Fourthly*, *Southwark*, which, taking in all the Borough, almoſt as far as *Newington*, Southwards, to *Rotherhith* in the Eaſt, and to *Lambeth* in the Weſt, is generally inhabited by Tradeſmen, Artificers, Mariners, Watermen, and ſuch as have their Subſiſtance by and on the Water.

But now, to ſhew how the Firſt Part, *viz.* LONDON, was antiently, and is, to this Day, divided:

The antient Diviſion of this City, was into Wards or Aldermanries:

Wards in LONDON, 24.

The Number of theſe Wards in LONDON, were, both before, and in the Reign of *Henry* III. 24 in all; whereof 13 lay on the Eaſt Side of *Walbrook*, and 11 on the Weſt of the ſame. Notwithſtanding, theſe 11 grew much larger and bigger than thoſe on the Eaſt: And therefore, in the Year of Chriſt 1393, the 17th of *Richard* II. *Faringdon* Ward, which was then one entire Ward, but mightily increaſed in Buildings without the Gates, was, by Parliament, appointed to be divided into two, and to have two Aldermen; to wit, *Faringdon* Within, and *Faringdon* Without, which made up the Number of 12 Wards on the Weſt Side of *Walbrook*; and ſo came the whole Number of 25 on both Sides.

Wards in LONDON, 25.

Moreover, in the Year 1550, the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of LONDON, purchaſing the Liberties of the Borough of *Southwark*, appointed the ſame to be a Ward of LONDON; and ſo became the Number of 13 Wards on the Eaſt, 12 on the Weſt, and one on the South of the River *Thames*, lying in the ſaid Borough of *Southwark*, in the County of *Surrey*; which, in all, ariſe to the Number of 26 Wards, and 26 Aldermen of LONDON to govern them.

Wards in LONDON *and the Borough of* Southwark, 26.

The Names of the Wards *on the Eaſt Part of* Walbrook, *are theſe:*

Names of Wards in LONDON.

1. *Portſoken* Ward, Without the Walls.
2. *Tower-Street* Ward.
3. *Aldgate* Ward.
4. *Lime-Street* Ward.
5. *Biſhopſgate* Ward, Within the Walls and Without.
6. *Broad-Street* Ward.
7. *Cornhill* Ward.
8. *Langborn* Ward.
9. *Billingſgate* Ward.
10. *Bridge* Ward, Within.
11. *Candlewick-Street* Ward.
12. *Walbrook* Ward.
13. *Dowgate* Ward.

The Wards *on the Weſt Side of* Walbrook, *are theſe:*

14. *Vintry* Ward.
15. *Cordwainer-Street* Ward.
16. *Cheap* Ward.
17. *Coleman-Street* Ward.
18. *Baſſiſhaw* Ward.
19. *Cripplegate* Ward, Within and Without
20. *Alderſgate* Ward, Within and Without.
21. *Faringdon* Ward, Within.
22. *Bread-Street* Ward.
23. *Queen-Hith* Ward.
24. *Caſtle-Baynard* Ward.
25. *Faringdon* Ward, Without the Walls.

One Ward South of the River *Thames*, in the Borough of *Southwark*, by the Name of

26. *Bridge* Ward, Without.

PORTSOKEN WARD.

Portſoken *Ward.*

THIS *Portſoken*, which ſignifieth a *Franchiſe* at the Gate, was ſome Time a Guild, and had its Beginning in the Reign of King *Edgar*, between ſeven and eight hundred Years ago, when thirteen Knights, well beloved of the King and Realm, for Services by them done, requeſted to have a certain Portion of Land on the Eaſt Part of the City, left deſolate and forſaken by the Inhabitants, by Reaſon of too much Servitude. They beſought the King to have this Land, with the Liberty of a Guild, for ever. The King granted their Requeſt on the following Conditions, to wit, That each of them ſhould victoriouſly accompliſh three Combats, One above the Ground, One under Ground, and the Third in the Water: And after this, at a certain Day, in *Eaſt Smithfield*, they ſhould run with Spears againſt all Comers; all which was gloriouſly performed: And the ſame Day the King named it, *Knighten Guild*, and ſo bounded it from *Aldgate*, to the Place where the Bars now are, toward the Eaſt, on both the Sides of the Street, and extended it towards the North, and the Gate, now ſince called *Biſhopſgate*, unto the Houſe then of *William Presbyter*, after of *Jeffrey Tanner*, and then of the Heirs of *Colver*; after that, of *John Eaſeby*; but ſince of the Lord *Bouchier*, &c. And again, towards the South, unto the River *Thames*, and ſo far into the Water as a Horſeman, entering the ſame, might ride at Low Water, and throw his Spear: So that all *Eaſt-Smithfield*, with the Right Part of the Street that goeth to *Dodding* Pond into the *Thames*; and alſo the Hoſpital of St. *Catharine*, with the Mills that were founded in King *Stephen*'s Days, and the outward Stone Wall, and the new Ditch of the Tower, are of the ſaid Fee and Liberty: For the ſaid Wall and Ditch were made in the Time of King *Richard* I, when he was in the *Holy Land*, by *William Longſhampe*, Biſhop of *Ely*, as before has been noted.

Knighten Guild, *or* Portſoken *Ward: Its Bounds.*

These Knights had no other Charter all the Days of *Edgar*, *Ethelred*, and *Canutus*, until the Time of *Edward the Confeſſor*, whom the Heirs of thoſe Knights humbly beſought to confirm their Liberties, whereunto he graciouſly granted, and gave them a Deed thereof, as appeareth in the Book of the late Houſe of the *Holy Trinity*: The ſaid Charter was fairly written in the *Saxon* Letter and Tongue.

After this, King *William*, the Son of *William the Conqueror*, made a Confirmation of the ſame Liberties, unto the Heirs of theſe Knights, in theſe Words.

“ *WILLIAM*, King of *England*, to *Maurice*, Biſhop, and *Godfry de Magnum*, and *Richard de Parre*, and to his faithful People of LONDON, Greeting: Know ye me to have graunted to the Men of *Knighten Guild*, the *Guild* that belonged to them, and the Land that belonged thereunto, with all Cuſtomes, as they had the ſame in the Time of King *Edward*, and my Father. Witneſs, *Hugh det Buche*, at *Rething*.

After him, King *Henry* I, confirmed the ſame by his Charter to the like Effect. After which Time the Church of the *Holy Trinity* within *Aldgate*, being founded by Queen *Matilda*, Wife to the ſaid *Henry*, the Multitude of Brethren praiſing God Day and Night therein, in ſhort Time ſo increaſed, that all the City was delighted in beholding of them; inſomuch that in the Year 1115, certain Burgeſſes of LONDON, of the Progeny of thoſe Noble *Engliſh* Knights; to wit, *Radulphus Fitzalgod*, *Wilmarde de Devereſhe*, *Orgare le Rude*, *Edward Hupcornehill*, *Blackſtanus*, and *Alwine* his Kinſman, and *Robert* his Brother, the Sons of *Leafſtanus* the Goldſmith, *Wizo* his Son, *Hugh Fitzvulgar*, and *Algare Secuſme*, coming together into the Chapter-Houſe of the ſaid Church of the *Holy Trinity*, gave to the ſame Church and Canons, ſerving God therein, all the Lands and Soke, called in *Engliſh*, *Knighten Guild*, which lieth

Knighten Guild *given to the Canons of the* Holy Trinity.

lieth to the Wall of the City without the ſame Gate, and ſtretcheth to the River *Thames*: They gave it (taking upon them the Brotherhood and Participation of the Benefits of that Houſe) by the Hands of Prior *Norman*.

AND the better to confirm this their Grant, they offered upon the Altar there, the Charter of *Edward*, together with the other Charters which they had thereof; and afterward they did put the aforeſaid Prior in Seiſin thereof, by the Church of St. *Botolph*, which is built thereon, and is the Head of that Land. Theſe Things were thus done before *Bernard*, Prior of *Dunſtable*, *John*, Prior of *Derland*, *Jeffrey Clinton*, Chamberlain, and many other Clerks and Laymen, *French* and *Engliſh*. *Orgare le Prude* (one of their Company) was ſent to King *Henry*, beſeeching him to confirm their Gift, which the King gladly granted by this Deed following:

Henry, *King of* England, *to* R. *Biſhop of* LONDON, *to the Sheriffs and Provoſt, and to all his Barons, and faithful People*, French, *and* Engliſh, *of* LONDON *and* Middleſex, *greeting: Know ye me to have granted and confirmed to the Church and Canons of the* Holy Trinity *of* LONDON, *the Soke of the* Engliſh Knighten Guild, *and the Land which pertaineth thereunto, and the Church of St.* Botolph, *as the Men of the ſame Guild have given and granted unto them: And I will and ſtraightly command, that they may hold the ſame well, and honourably and freely, with Sack and Soke, Toll and Thea, Infangtheſe, and all Cuſtomes belonging to it, as the Men of the ſame Guild in the beſt Sort had the ſame in the Time of King* Edward; *and as King* William *my Father, and Brother, did grant it to them by their Writs. Witneſs,* A. *the Queen,* Jeffrey de Clinton, *the Chancellor, and* William *of* Clinton, *at* Woodſtock.

THIS Charter was afterwards confirmed by *Gilbert*, *William*, and *Roger*, Biſhops of LONDON, Then by St. *Alphage*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*. Then by *Alexander* and *Innocent*, Popes. *Innocent* alſo granted to the Prior and Convent, that the aforeſaid Church and Pariſhioners of the ſame ſhould be ſerved by one of the Canons, to be removed at the Prior's Pleaſure.

The Prior of the Trinity, *an Alderman of* LONDON.

THE Prior and Canons of the *Holy Trinity* being thus ſeized of the ſaid Land and Soke of *Knighten Guild*, a Part of the Suburb without the Wall, (but within the Liberties of the City) the ſame Prior was for him, and his Succeſſors, admitted, as one of the Aldermen of LONDON, to govern the ſame Land and Soke. According to the Cuſtoms of the City he ſat in Court, and rode with the Mayor, and his Brethren, the Aldermen, as one of them in Scarlet, or other Livery, as they uſed, until the Year 1531, at which Time the ſaid Priory, by the laſt Prior there, was ſurrendred to King *Henry* VIII, in the 23d of his Reign, who gave this Priory to Sir *Thomas Audley*, Knt. Lord Chancellor of *England*, and he pulled down the Church. Since which Diſſolution, the ſaid Ward of *Portſoken* hath been governed by a Temporal Perſon, one of the Aldermen of LONDON, elected by the Citizens, as the Aldermen of other Wards.

THUS much for the Out Bounds of *Knighten Guild*, or *Portſoken* Ward, and for the Antiquity and Government thereof. We are next to mention the Places therein, which are of ſpecial Note. *Firſt*, The Eaſt Part of the Tower ſtandeth in this Ward; and then the Hoſpital of St. *Catharine*, which is already ſpoken of [*Book* I. *Chap.* XIV.] This is a Collegiate Church, conſiſting of a Maſter, three Brethren, and three Siſters. The Maſter, who is generally a Layman, is ſome Perſon of Faſhion, and nominated by the Queen. The three Brethren are Clergymen, who officiate in their Turns, reading Prayers every Day at 11 o'Clock in the Morning, and preaching every *Sunday*.

THERE lie buried in this Church the Counteſs of *Huntington*, Counteſs of *March* in her Time, 1429. *John Holland* Duke of *Exeter*, and Earl of *Huntington*, 1447, and his two Wives in a Tomb on the North Side of the Choir, under a ſtately Arch.

DAME *Margaret*, Dutcheſs of *Exeter*, bequeathed her Body to be buried in the Chapel, within the Chancel of the College of St. *Catharine*'s, beſide the Tower of LONDON, whoſe Will was proved *Anno* 1458.

THE ſaid Duke of *Exeter*'s Monument here is one of antienteſt remaining within, or without the City, excepting thoſe in the *Temple* Church: And for the preſerving of the Memory of this great Peer, there hath been hung up againſt a Pillar, hard by, a Tablet, expreſſing his Titles, his Offices, and who his Wives were; done by Mr. *John Gybbon*, Blue-Mantle. The Effigies of him lying on the Right Hand, and his two Wives on his Left, are engraven in Stone, each with their Hands together in a praying Poſture. The Duke hath on his Right Hand three Rings, one on his Fore Finger, another on his Fourth Finger, both worn under the ſecond Joint, and a third on the Middle Finger, worn under the firſt Joint. His firſt Wife's Hands are broken. On the Fingers of his ſecond Wife appear likewiſe three Rings (which it ſeems to have been the Faſhion of the Nobility in thoſe Times) the Ring on the Fore Finger, and that on the Fourth being on the firſt Joint, that on the Middle Finger, worn under the Second, Coronets on all their Heads.

THERE are alſo in this Church buried *Thomas Walſingham*, Eſq; and *Thomas Ballard*, Eſq; by him, *Ann.* 1465, *Thomas Flemming*, Knt. 1466.

AGAINST the North Wall in the Chancel are theſe Monuments more modern. For *George Montagu*, Son of *Henry* Earl of *Mancheſter*, and Maſter of this Hoſpital. He repaired this Church, buried *July* 23, 1681.

ON the South Wall hangeth a Table for *Margaret Garret*, Daughter of *Robert Garret*, Senior Brother of this College, and *Anne Mudd*, his Wife. A Virgin above thoſe of her Age, comely, tall, agreeable, proportioned in her Limbs and Body, amiable in the Lovelineſs of her Face. All thoſe Exterior were exceeded by her Internal excellent Parts, and the Sweetneſs of her Diſpoſition, beloved and lamented by all.

THIS Jewel (ſo her Name ſignifieth) died *November* 25, 1683, in the Morning, being 16 Years and 8 Months old.

Dear was ſhe living, but being dead more dear,
The Grief of very many made this clear;
Thus we by *Want*, more than by *Having*, learn
The Worth of Things, in which we claim Concern.

Johann. Gibbon, Collegii Heraldorum Socius *et Introductionis ad* Latinam Blazoniam *Author, ob eximium erga defunctam reſpectum, quam tanquam ſuam ipſius dilexit Filiam, hoc tantillum Memoriale proponi voluit. Cujus Parentum Corpora in Eccleſiæ St.* Mariæ Aldermary, *apud* Londinenſis *reconduntur*

WHICH Inſcription may alſo ſerve for the Monument of the ſaid *John Gibbon* himſelf, a Member of this Hoſpital, a Purſuivant named *Blue Mantle*, of a great Age, of good Learning in Hiſtory and Heraldry.

William Cutting, a good Benefactor, died *March* 4, 1599, *Ætat.* 50.

Frederick Becker, a Gentleman of *Holland*, drowned by Falling out of a Ship into the *Thames* near *Graveſend*, hath a handſome Monument of black Marble ſet up for him by *Adriana Vernatti:* He died *May* the 30th 1663, *Ætat. ſuæ* 40.

Near this, in a white Marble Table, hangs up the following Inſcription:

The Monument of Joanna, *Wife to* John Rampayn, *Gent. and Daughter to* Robert Cæſar, *Eſq; ſhe died in Childbed*, December *the 15th*, 1694.

Paſſenger ſtay, this richeſt Grave
A ſmall Delay, may juſtly crave.
Virtue adorned with Wit and Beauty,
Religious Love, Conjugal Duty,
In this ſmall Cabinet lies enſhrin'd,
While Glory gilds her purer Mind.
Both her Parents near her lye,
And bear her Relicks Company:
Kind Death which uſed Friends to part,
Joined theſe, who, living, had one Heart.
Renown'd Sir *Julius Cæſar* lent
Unto them all noble Deſcent;
Dying, ſhe did a Son bequeath,
In whom ſhe lives in ſpite of Death:
Thus, when the old *Phœnix* ſweetly dies,
The New does from her Aſhes riſe:
Her Husband's Love this Monument rears,
Her Siſter writes theſe Lines with Tears.

Domina Anna Poyntz *ſcripſit.*

On the Ground are Grave-Stones, for *Tho. Edmanſon* of this Precinct, deceaſed *May* 11, 1675. *Joſeph Edmanſon*, Jun. *Mar.* 26 1692.

Catharine Moor, 1667. *Charles Stamford*, Surgeon, 1668; and *Elizabeth*, his Wife. *John Friend*, Sen. *Octob.* 13, 1665: Alſo *William Friend*, his Son, 1665.

John Peckſail, Eſq; and Serjeant of the Admiralty, *Sept.* 17, 1625. He hath an Effigy in Braſs.

Will. Pope, Gent. Serjeant of the Admiralty, and Bailiff of St. *Catharine*'s, *Novemb.* 17, 1609, aged 74, hath an Effigy in Braſs. *Henricus Powys*, LL.D. *unus fratrum hujus Hoſpitii. Ob. Mar.* 14, 169$\frac{8}{9}$.

John Williams, Brewer, *March* 3, 1661, and *Alice*, his Wife, *Jan.* 29, 1660.

Jeremy Horſenayle, of this Pariſh, Brewer, 1692; and *Alice* his Wife, 1691.

Elizabeth Horſenayle, Wife of *Tho. Nasbet*, 1695.

Edwardus Lake, S.T.P. Eccleſiæ Exon. Præbendarius, ejuſdem Archidiaconus, primus St. Mariæ *ad Montem, & St.* Andr. Hobbard *Parochiarum unitarum diu Rector, hujus Eccleſiæ primus Frater,* &c. *Ob. Kal. Feb.* 170_{4}, *Ætat. ſuæ* 63.

Judith, Wife of Captain *Robert Fiſher*, 1660. *Richard Fiſher*, Brother of *Robert* 168$\frac{2}{3}$. *Will. Ford*, 1699.

Richard Moor; *Sarah*, Daughter of *Richard Moor*, Wife of *Nathaniel Fox*, late Carriage Maſter to the Office of Ordnance. *Richard Moor*, Sen. *Tho. Collins*, Surgeon. *Peter Verſchel*, 1694. *Eleanor*, Wife of *Emanuel Dudſon*, 1704. *Sarah Warner*, 1699. *Fredeſwide Smith*, 1696. *Tho. Anderſon*, 1696. *Elizabeth Debnam*, Wife of *John Debnam*, Merchant-Taylor, of the City of *Briſtol*, 170$\frac{2}{3}$. *Rob. Beadles*, Free Maſon and Citizen of LONDON, and one of his Majeſty's Gunners of the Tower, 1682.

At the Weſt End of the North Iſle is a Vault for the Family of the *Mounts*, over which was a Stone, placed when the laſt was buried there: Mr. *Richard Mount*, Citizen of LONDON, and Stationer, who departed this Life, the 29th of *June* 1722.

Here is a good Organ, with two Bells; a Free School for 25 Boys, and 15 Girls, all cloathed, and taught Writing and Arithmetick; and put out Apprentices by Subſcription, and the Rent of four Houſes in *Caſh-Court*, and Charity Sermons, *viz.* 8 in the Year; alſo a Workhouſe for the Poor. The Veſtry is Select, conſiſting of thoſe who have paſſed the Office of Upper Overſeer. The Pariſh Officers are, two Overſeers, and four Sideſmen. The Peace Officers, two Conſtables, and four Headboroughs.

In this Hoſpital *Raimundus Lullius*, the famous *Hermetic* Philoſopher, wrote his *Teſtamentum Noviſſimum*: As by the latter End of that Work appears. It may not be amiſs to add, for the Honour of this antient Houſe, that *Richard Verſtegan*, that wrote the *Reſtitution of decayed Antiquities*, was born in St. *Catherine's*. Whoſe Grandfather *Theodore Rowland Verſtegan* was of *Guelderland*, deſcended of an antient and worſhipful Family: And, by reaſon of the War, came into *England* the latter End of King *Henry* VII.

This Houſe was valued in the King's Books at 315 *l.* 14 *s.* 2 *d.* It is now incloſed about with ſmall Tenements and homely Cottages, having more Inhabitants, *Engliſh*, and Strangers, than ſome Cities in *England*.

Many of theſe Strangers had been Inhabitants of *Calais*, *Hammes*, and *Guiſnes*; which Places being loſt in the Reign of Queen *Mary*, the poor People, Tradeſmen, and others, were glad to fly over into *England*, where wanting Habitation, a Place belonging to St. *Catharine*'s (now a Lane) was allowed them, which, from the Countries whence they came, was called *Hammes* and *Guiſnes*; and is the ſame with that Place, which at this Day, by a ſtrange Corruption, is called *Hangman*'s *Gains*.

Among many Foreigners that lived here in St. *Catharine*'s, was one *Crokehay*, a Man of Credit and Subſtance, who inhabited here in Queen *Mary*'s Days, and his Wife *Gertrude*, being a Proteſtant, was troubled upon her Deathbed by Dr. *Mallet*, then Maſter of St. *Catharine*'s, becauſe he could not perſuade her to receive the Unction, or the Sacrament; excuſing this laſt, in that ſhe was ſubject to vomit, and ſo was ſure, ſhe ſaid, to caſt up their God again: He therefore refuſed her Chriſtian Burial when ſhe was dead, and ſaid ſhe ſhould be buried in ſome Highway, and a Mark ſet upon her, in Token that ſhe was an Heretick; but her Husband, at laſt, obtained Leave to bury her in his Garden: For there were Gardens then in St. *Catharine*'s. *This Account is in* Foxe's *Martyrology.*

Behind *Hangman*'s *Gains* is the *Flemiſh* Church-yard, which was appropriated for the Burial of thoſe of *Hammes* and *Guiſnes*, and other poor *Flemings*, that came over afterwards under Queen *Elizabeth*; and is ſtill a Churchyard for the poorer Sort.

Somewhere within the Liberties of the Tower, and as it ſeems in this Part of St. *Catharine*'s, was a Place called *Judaiſmus*, the *Jewry*, which being a Place of Privilege, ſuch as were *Jews* (as well as others) reſorted thither for their Safety, who fell off from the Religion then profeſſed and practiſed; and particularly Prieſts that had taken Wives, and ſo eſteemed Apoſtates from the Unity of the Catholick Church. Among the Collections of the Tower Records, taken by Mr. *Prynn*, we have this:

" That *Anno* 1279, 8 *Edward* I, upon the
" Archbiſhop's Requeſt, the King iſſued a Writ
" to the Mayor and Sheriffs of LONDON,
" to

“ to apprehend certain Apoſtates, *qui receſſerunt*
“ *ab unitate Catholicæ Fidei*: But they
“ were in *Judaiſmo*, *i. e.* the *Jewry*; and ſo
“ out of the Power and Juriſdiction of the Ma-
“ giſtrates of LONDON. Upon this the
“ Archbiſhop wrote to the Biſhop of *Bath* and
“ *Wells*, who was Chancellor, ſignifying, that
“ thoſe Enemies of the Faith were yet *in Balli-*
“ *va Majoris & Vicecom. Lond. ſed in* Judaiſmo
“ *ſub Cuſtodia & Poteſtate Conſtabularii Turris*,
“ *ubi ingredi non poſſunt, ut dicitur, ſine ſpeciali*
“ *mandato*”. Some of theſe Enemies of the Faith, and Apoſtates from Catholick Unity, ſeem to be ſuch Prieſts as had Wives; for in the ſame Letter it is added, that he would take away that Word *Dudum* in his former Writ, *Quoniam nunc ipſorum Uxores ſunt ſicut prius*.

THE Circuit of this Hoſpital, or Free Chapel of St. *Catharine*, is as follows: From the Eaſt Gate of the Tower by the *Thames*, unto the Bank beyond St. *Catharine*'s Dock Eaſtward; and from thence through all the Lane which leadeth from the ſaid Dock, and in and by every Part of the ſaid Lane, unto the King's Highway Northward; which Way lieth between the Abbey of *Grace*, and the ſaid Hoſpital, or Free Chapel, and leadeth from the City of LONDON unto *Ratcliff*: And alſo from the ſaid Way, againſt the ſame Lane, unto the Tower Ditch Weſtward, and from thence to the River *Thames* Southward.

THERE are ſeveral antient Records concerning this *Knighten Guild*, or *Portſoken*, that afterwards came into the Poſſeſſion of the Canons of *Trinity* Church, and likewiſe concerning the Hoſpital of St. *Catharine*; and many Charters of Kings of *England*, ſetting out the Liberties Extent, and Privileges of them; authentick Copies whereof are ſtill remaining in certain old written Books in the Guildhall of LONDON; among which is one, To prove that the Hoſpital of St. *Catharine*, with the Mills, and all that belong to it, together with the Tower Ditch, all *Eaſt-Smithfield*, without the Poſtern, before the Abbey of *Grace*, with the Right Hand Part of the Street leading along by *Dudding*'s Pond, are, and Time out of Mind have been, within the Liberty of the City of LONDON; and Parcel of *Portſoken* Ward, without *Aldgate*, in the Suburbs.

THE Mayor and Commonalty of the City of LONDON affirm, that in the Time of the Conqueror, and long before, the ſaid Ward of *Portſoken* was called the Ward of *Angliſh Knightgilden*: And that afterwards, about the eighth of King *Henry* I, *Ralph*, the Son of *Algode*, *Wolfard le Deveriſh*, *Orgar le Prude*, with divers other ſubſtantial Citizens of LONDON, deſcended of the antient Race of the *Engliſh* Knights, being Lords of the Liberty of the ſaid *Guild*, in the Soken aforeſaid, and were ſeized of all the Lands in the ſaid Soken, (as by the Charter of the ſaid King *Henry* it appeareth) did bequeath the ſaid Soken and Lands unto the Church and Canons of the *Holy Trinity* within *Aldgate*, LONDON; which Gift, the ſaid *Henry*, by his Charter (which the Mayor and Commonalty have here to ſhew) alſo confirmed. Upon Pretext of which Gift and Confirmation, *Norman*, at that Time Prior, and the Convent of the Church aforeſaid, as alſo their Succeſſors, ſtood a long Time poſſeſſed. Afterwards, among other Things, *Ralph* the Prior, with the Canons of the ſaid Church, did grant unto *Maud*, Queen of *England*, Wife to King *Stephen*, a certain Parcel of Land in the ſaid Soken, (the very ſame, namely, upon which the ſaid Hoſpital of St. *Catharine* is now founded) together with all the Mills there in the Shambles, in Lieu of ſix Yard Land in the Manor of *Braching*, in the County of *Hertford*; as by two Patents of the ſaid King and Queen made upon that Occaſion, is manifeſtly declared. Moreover they affirm, That whereas the Lord *Edward* I, ſometime King of *England*, had not any Piece of Ground of his own proper Lands near enough to his Tower of LONDON; whereupon to build up his Wall, and to make his Ditch about the Tower, which he purpoſed to do anew, he purchaſed of the Maſter, Brethren, and Siſters of the Hoſpital of St. *Catharine*, by the Tower aforeſaid, a certain Plat of Ground, with the Appurtenances, in *Eaſt-Smithfield*, adjoining unto the Tower, both for the laying of the Sand, Gravel, and Marle, which ſhould be digged out of the Ditch, and that which ſhould ſerve for the repairing the Wall aforeſaid: And that he paid unto the Maſter, Brothers, and Siſters aforeſaid, five Marks, ſix Shillings, and nine Pence, both for the Purchaſe of the ſaid Plat, and the Recompence of their Loſs, long ſince ſuſtained by the Enlargement of the Ditch, and Reparation of the Wall aforeſaid; which he cauſed, for himſelf, and his Succeſſors, to be yearly payable out of the Exchequer; which five Marks, ſix Shillings and nine-pence, the Maſter, Brothers, and Siſters (for the Time being) of the ſaid Hoſpital, have ever ſince the ſaid Grant received, and do actually at this Time receive by Virtue of the ſaid Patent, which they now have by them, &c. The Copy whereof was entered upon Record in the Chamber of Guildhall; and acknowledged by them before *Nicholas Brembre*, then Mayor, and the Aldermen. They affirm alſo, that in the 14th Year of King *Edward* II. at ſuch Time as he held Aſſizes in the ſaid Tower, it was proved that the ſaid Ward of *Portſoken* (heretofore called *Engliſh Knightgeld*) was in, and of the Liberties of LONDON; and that, ſo often as any Tax was to be raiſed for the King, or to be aſſeſſed for the Commonalty of LONDON, upon the Commoners of the ſaid City, or that any other Aſſeſſment was to be made by the ſaid Commonalty, either for the raiſing of ſome Wall, making of any Encloſure, or for the Defence of the City, that all the People inhabiting the ſaid Ward, were accuſtomed to pay the ſaid Taxes, like other Freemen of the City; and the ſaid Aſſeſſments were wont to be levied upon them, as upon other Freemen of the City, as by the Tranſcript of the Rolls of the ſaid Aſſizes of the Kings, now remaining in the Treaſury of the Guildhall of the ſame City, moſt clearly appeareth.

THEY further affirm, that the Lord *Edw.* III. King of *England*, in the 17th Year of his Reign, directed by his Letter unto *John Hamond*, at that Time Mayor of his City of LONDON, and his Majeſty's Eſcheator in the ſame, in which Letters he made Rehearſal of all the former Buſineſs concerning the Wall and Ditch of the Tower, made in his Granfather's Time. He rehearſed alſo, how *Ralph* of *Sandwich*, and *John de Weſton*, Conſtables of the Tower, did let out the ſame Place by Parcels unto divers Men, without Leave or Licence had, either from the Kings, his Grandfather, Father, or himſelf, and that the ſaid Place was then built upon, and rented out for 40 *s.* a Year, and that himſelf had given out Commiſſions to enquire into the Reaſons, Manner, Right, and Value of every Thing, &c. And that the ſaid *John Hammond*, making Enquiry hereupon, made Return of all into the Chancery, &c.

THEY affirm moreover, that all the Lands and Tenements upon the aforeſaid Right Hand of the Way by *Dudding's Pond*, and about the ſaid Places of *Eaſt-Smithfield*, *Tower-Hill*, and *Romeland*, circularly ſituated, were, and have been, in the Time of holding the Aſſizes of the ſaid King, impleaded and ſued within the ſaid City, and not elſewhere, as by the Evidences of the ſaid Lands and Tenements, upon Record enrolled in the Guildhall, *&c.* appeareth.

THEY further ſay, That in the Times of all the former Kings, and Aſſizes (Time out of Mind) ſo often as any Miſhap or Caſualty, ſuch as Murder, Drowning, or other indirect Death of any Perſon, in any of the ſaid Places aforementioned, hath fallen out, upon which there was any Enquiry to be taken, or any Summons, Attachment, or Execution to be made in any of the ſaid Places, yea, and which is more, even within the Tower itſelf, and at ſuch Time as the King (now and then) hath been preſent, have the Sheriffs, Coroners, and other Officers of the ſaid City of LONDON, for the Time being, and no other uſed to make ſuch Queſts of Enquiry, Summons, Attachments, and Executions and had Right ſo to do, as is it is moſt manifeſtly to be proved by divers Rolls of the Crown, and other Records of the Times aforeſaid, now in the ſaid Treaſury.

THEY ſay moreover, that amongſt other Liberties granted by the King's Predeceſſors unto the Citizens of LONDON, and ratified in divers Parliaments, this expreſly is one. "That no Arreſt, Attachment, or Execution, be made by any Officers of the King's within the ſaid Liberty, either by Writ, or without Writ, but only by the Officers of the City." By all which Charters, Letters, Patents, Bills, Acts of Aſſize, Writs, Inqueſts, Returns, Rolls of the Eſcheators, and Crown-Office, Aſſizes, Pleadings, Enrollments, Freedoms, and moſt plentiful other Kinds of Records, and Proofs, it may eaſily and undoubtedly be concluded, that the ſaid Hoſpital of St. *Catharine*'s, with the Mills, and other its Appurtenances, as alſo the whole *Tower-Ditch*, with the Lands of *Eaſt-Smithfield*, without the Poſtern before the Abbey of *Grace*, together with the Right Side of the Street going by *Dudding*'s *Pond*, as alſo the whole Ditch and Plain without the Tower, called *Romeland*, with all the Houſes and Gardens round about them, have all the Time aforeſaid been within the Compaſs of the Liberty of the City.

THE ſelf ſame Copy of what is laſt above, is ſomething differently recorded alſo in Book *Dunthorn*.

THAT the Hoſpital, Ditch, and the *Tower-Hill*, are of the Pariſh of St. *Botolph Aldgate*, and Part of *Portſoken* Ward. That another Part by *Romeland*, and the *Thames*, towards the Poſtern by St. *Catharine's* Hoſpital, were of the Pariſh of *Allhallows-Barking*, and of the Ward of the *Tower* of LONDON. That Queen *Maud* was the Foundreſs of *Trinity* Church within *Aldgate*; that the Ditch begun by the Citizens in *Richard* I's Time, was for the Defence of the City. That there is another *Soken* within the Walls of the City, called the *Inner-Soken*, which reacheth from *Aldgate*, even unto that Gate of the *Tower* called *Cinigate*, which *Soken* is within the Liberties of the City, as by ſome Records kept by the Prior doth appear. That the Inhabitants of *Portſoken* and the *Tower*, are to be impleaded only in the Courts of the City, for all Matters, Cauſes, and Contracts howſoever ariſing. That the Tower hath no proper Court of its own, but only the Court of the Baron, which is no Court of Record, as by Records exemplified in the *King's-Bench* appeareth. That when any Murder, or Drowning hath been within the ſaid Hoſpital, or Tower, the City Officers have attached the Malefactors within the Tower, and have carried the ſaid Men ſo arreſted into ſome of the King's Priſons within the City. That when the Juſtices Itinerant have uſed to come to keep Aſſizes in the Tower, the Officers of the City have had the keeping both of the Inner and Outer Gates of the ſaid Tower, which pertained to the Office of a Servant, but a Servant of the City. That the Sheriff of LONDON hath had the Charge of all the Priſons in the Tower, ſo often as the ſaid Juſtices Itinerant have come, as appears in many Rolls of the Crown, and of the ſaid Itinerant Juſtices.

ON the Eaſt, and by North of the Tower, lie *Eaſt-Smithfield* and *Tower-Hill*, two Plats of Ground ſo called, without the Wall of the City. And Eaſt from them both was ſometime a Monaſtry, called *New Abbey*, (and the Abbey of *Graces*) founded by King *Edward* III. in the Year 1359, upon Occaſion as followeth.

IN the Year 1348, 23 *Edward* III. the firſt great Peſtilence in his Time, began and increaſed ſo ſore, that for Want of Room in Church-yards, to bury the Dead of the City, and of the Suburbs, one *John Corey*, Clerk, procured of *Nicholas*, Prior of the *Holy Trinity*, within *Aldgate*, a Spot of Ground near *Eaſt-Smithfield*, for the Burial of them that died, with Condition that it might be called the Church-yard of the *Holy Trinity*; which Ground he cauſed, by the Aid of divers devout Citizens, to be incloſed with a Wall of Stone. *Robert Elſing*, Son of *William Elſing*, gave 5 *l.* thereunto, and the ſame was dedicated by *Ralph Stratford*, Biſhop of LONDON, where innumerable Bodies of the Dead were afterwards buried, and a Chapel built in the ſame Place, to the Honour of God. To which King *Edward* ſetting his Eye (having before, in a Tempeſt on the Sea, and Peril of drowning, made a Vow to build a Monaſtery, to the Honour of God, and our Lady of *Grace*, if God would grant him Grace to come ſafe to Land) built there a Monaſtery, placing an Abbot and Monks of the *Ciſtercian*, or *White Order*. The Bounds of this Plat of Ground, together with a Decree of Tithes thereof, are expreſſed in the Charter.

THIS Abbey of St. *Mary* of *Graces*, had a Charter from King *Edward* III. in the 25th of his Reign. Another Occaſion of the Foundation ſeems to appear thence:

Rex dilectis ſibi in Chriſto *Abbati et Conventui de Bello loco Regis, Salutem. Quia ad invocationem, omnipotentis Dei et Domini* Jeſu Chriſti *ac glorioſiſſime matris ſuæ* Marie *pluries tam in terra quam in Mari, in bellis et in periculis aliis, ſenſimus nos adjutos, Volentes provide in memoriam* Graciarum *hujus modi, cultum ipſius Dei et genetricis ſuæ*, &c. The Subſtance of which Record is, "That the King founded this Houſe in Remembrance and Acknowledgement of the Goodneſs of Almighty God, and of the Lord *Jeſus Chriſt*, and of the Bleſſed Virgin *Mary*, whom he had often called upon, and found helpful to him, by Sea and by Land, in Wars and other Perils, and therefore order'd this Houſe to be called, *The King's Free Chapel of the Bleſſed Virgin of* GRACES, *in memoriam Gratiarum*, i. e. In Memory of theſe *Graces*, or Favours, which he had received from her." Therefore, the more amply to dilate the Worſhip of the ſaid God, and his Mother, he now began to found and endow this Free Chapel of the *Ciſtercian* Order, as a filial Houſe to be ſubject to the Monaſtery of *Beaulieu*, of the ſame King's founding, and appointed the Abbot and his Succeſſors yearly to viſit it, or as Need ſhould require, and duly to correct what ſhould require the Rod of Correction. He order'd the ſame Abbot to ſend ſome of his Fellow Monks of his Convent, to ſerve God and the Bleſſed Virgin, in the ſaid Chapel, under the regular Obſervance of the ſaid Order. And he appointed *Walter de Sta Cruce*, i. e. *Holy-*

Croſs, to be the firſt Preſident of the ſaid Chapel, whom he enjoined kindly to receive and treat the ſaid Religious, who were to profeſs Religion at the ſaid Free Chapel.

By a Patent of 19 *R.* II, it appears, That there belonged to this Monaſtery of St. *Mary de Graciis*, the Manors of *Graveſend*, and ſeveral other Manors in *Kent*, alſo Rents in *Woolwich*, and the Manor of *Poplar*. And by a Patent 1 *H.* IV, it had divers Manors in the Counties of *Devon*, *Cornwall*, and *Somerſet*.

Joan Hull, Wife of *Stephen Hull*, Citizen and Pannarius [Draper] of LONDON, by her Will, dated *January* 1425, gave a Tenement called *Blackleſte*, in the Pariſh of St. *Bennet Fink*, LONDON, for ever, to *John*, Abbot of the Monaſtery of St. *Mary de Graciis*, of the *Ciſtercian* Order, and the Convent of the ſame, to pray for her Soul.

Victualling Office.

This Houſe at the general Suppreſſion, was valued at 546 *l.* 10 *d.* it was ſurrendered in the Year 1539, 30 *Henry* VIII, ſince which Time, the ſaid Monaſtery being cleaned, pulled down by Sir *Arthur Darcy*, Knt. and others of late Time, in the Place thereof is built a large Store-houſe for Victuals, and convenient Ovens are built there for baking of Bisket to ſerve his Majeſty's Ships; this is now called the Victualling Office, and is under the Management of Commiſſioners, appointed by the Treaſury, who, at preſent, are,

William Fiſher, Eſq;
Henry Parſons, Eſq;
Thomas Revell, Eſq;
John Berkeley, Eſq;
Thomas Brereton, Eſq;
William Thompſon, Eſq; And
George Crowle, Eſq;

These have each a Salary of 500 *l. per Ann.* and are to receive Propoſals, and agree for ſufficient and wholeſome Victualling for every Fleet of his Majeſty's Ships, which are allowed in Proportion to the Men they carry, and the Length of their Voyages.

They have alſo Agents at *Portſmouth*, *Plymouth*, *Gibraltar*, and other Places uſed as Harbours for the King's Ships.

Besides the Commiſſioners are the following Officers, at the Office, near *Tower-Hill*.

Seth Jeremy, Eſq; Secretary.
Mr. *John Biſhop*, Accomptant-General.
Mr. *James Lovelace*, Accomptant for Stores.
Mr. *Henry Lock*, Clerk of the Iſſues.
Mr. *Thomas Scadding*, Cheque upon the Treaſurer.
Mr. *John Harper*, Clerk of the Cheque.
Mr. *Joſeph Leaper*, Maſter-Cooper.
Mr. *Thomas Marſton*, Clerk of the Bakehouſe.
Mr. *Charles Maſon*, Clerk of the Cutting-houſe.
Mr. *Robert Farr*, Clerk of the Brewhouſe.
Mr. *Ralph Thorowgood*, Clerk of the Mills.
Mr. *Daniel White*, Hoy-taker.
Mr. *Benjamin Glanvill*, Surveyor.
Mr. *John Haywood*, Clerk of the Short Allowance.
Mr. *Paul Debell*, Maſter-Brewer.

The Grounds adjoining, and belonging to the ſaid Abbey, are employed in building of ſmall Tenements.

King *Henry* III. in the 13th of his Reign granted, That a Fair ſhould be held at *Eaſt-Smithfield* for 15 Days, *viz.* from the Eve of *Pentecoſt* to the Octaves of *Trinity*; and the ſaid King ſent his Briefs to the ſeveral Sheriffs of *Lincoln*, *Gloceſter*, *Kent*, *Worceſter*, *York*, *Norfolk*, and *Suffolk*, and to the Mayor and Sheriffs of LONDON to proclaim the ſame. *Et idea tibi precipimus, quod predict feriam*, &c. i. e. "And therefore we command you, that "you cauſe to be proclaim'd the beforeſaid "Fair throughout the whole Bailiwick, as is "aforeſaid, cauſing all Merchants of your "Bailiwick to know, that they may ſecurely "come to the Fair. Witneſs the King at "*Weſtminſter* the 8th Day of *February*.

And 30 *Ewd.* III. there was a Grant to the Maſter, Brethren, and Chaplains and Siſters of St. *Catharine*, that they for ever ſhall have one Fair upon *Tower-Hill*, [now called *Little Tower-Hill*] over-againſt the Abbey of St. *Mary Graces*. There was alſo a Charter for this 20 *Henry* VI.

For *Tower-Hill*, as the ſame greatly diminiſhed by building of Tenements and Garden Plats, ſo it was in the Year of Chriſt 1593, on the North Side thereof, and at the Weſt End of *Hog-Street* [or *Hog-Lane*] beautified by certain Alms-houſes there, ſtrongly built with Brick and Timber, and cover'd with Slate for the Poor, by the Merchant-Taylors of LONDON, in the Place of ſome Cottages, given to them, by *Richard Hill*, ſome time a Maſter of that Company. Certain Timber, for that Uſe, being alſo given by *Anthony Radcliffe*, of the ſame Society, Alderman.

Alms-houſe at Tower-Hill.

In theſe Alms-houſes 14 charitable Brethren of the ſaid Merchant-Taylors, placed 14 poor ſole Women, which received each of them of their Founders 16 *d.* or better, weekly, beſide 8 *l.* 15 *s.* yearly, paid out of the common Treaſury of the ſame Corporation for Fuel.

In this *Hog-Lane*, now mentioned, lying on the Back-ſide of *Whitechapel*, were eight Acres of Land, which about the Year 1574 were in the Poſſeſſion of one *Benedict Spinola*, a rich *Italian* Merchant; whereof he made twenty Tenter Yards and certain Gardens. Theſe, ſome pretended, were firſt incloſed by him, being before open and common. And hence it came to paſs, that in the Year 1584 it was preſented as an Annoyance to the Archers, and all the Queen's Liege People; and a Precept was awarded to the Tenants and Occupiers of the Premiſes to remove their Pales and Fences, and all Buildings made thereupon: For now many Clothiers dwelt here, who hereupon applied themſelves to the Lord Treaſurer of *England*, and brought Witneſs to the contrary, ſhewing, that the ſame Field, before it was ſo converted, as then it was, was a Piece of Ground ſeveral, not common, nor ever commonly uſed by any Archers, being very unfit for Archers to ſhoot in, by reaſon of ſtanding Puddles, moſt noiſome Lay-ſtalls, and filthy Ditches in and about the ſame. Alſo the Way called *Hog-Lane* was ſo foul and deep in the Winter-time, that no Man could paſs by the ſame. And in Summer-time Men would not paſs thereby for fear of Infection, by Means of the Filthineſs that lay there; ſo that the Preſenters were utterly deceived, and not well informed in their Preſentments.

Afterwards *Benedict Spinola* beſtowed great Coſt and Charges upon levelling and cleanſing the Premiſes, and made divers Tenter Yards, by means whereof the common Ways and Paſſages, about the ſaid Ground, were greatly amended and enlarged, and poor Clothworkers much relieved, becauſe ſeveral Tenter Yards in and about LONDON were decayed and pulled down, and the Ground converted to other Uſes; and becauſe Queen *Elizabeth* had juſt before reſtrained, by Proclamation, all future Buildings and Encloſures in the Suburbs.

From the Weſt Part of this *Tower-Hill*, towards *Aldgate*, being a long continued Street, *Abbey of Nuns called the* Minories.

among other ſmaller Buildings in that Row, was ſome time an Abbey of Nuns of the Order of St. *Clare*, called the *Minories*, founded by *Edmund*, Earl of *Lancaſter*, *Leiceſter*, and *Derby*, Brother to King *Edward* I, in the Year 1293, the Length of which Abbey was 15 Perches and ſeven Feet, near the King's Highway, as appeareth by a Deed, dated 1303. A Plague, or Peſtilence, being in this City in the Year 1515, there died in this Houſe of Nuns profeſſed, to the Number of 27, beſides other Lay-People, Servants in the Houſe. This Houſe was ſurrender'd by Dame *Elizabeth Salvage*, the laſt Abbeſs there, to King *Henry* VIII, in the 30th Year of his Reign, and in the Year of Chriſt 1539.

The Licence for Founding this Houſe, bore Date 21 *Edward* I, to the Abbeſs of St. *Clare without Aldgate*. There was a Charter granted, 9 *Edward* II, that the Siſters *Minoreſſes*, *without Aldgate*, *ſint Quiete de Tillagie*, &c. *i.e.* Be quit of Tallage on Account of their Lands and Tenements in the City of LONDON. In another Charter, 14 *Edward* II, it is called *The Abbey of the Minoreſſes of St.* Mary *of the Order of St.* Clare, *without the Walls of the City*: In which Charter are confirmed certain Meſſes of theirs in the *Vintry*, in *Woodſtreet*, *Lad-Lane*, *Old Fiſhſtreet*, and one Meſs and two Shops in *Lombard-Street*, *Chriſt-Church-Lane*, and *Shirburgh-Lane*; gotten of divers well-affected Perſons: What the Charters and Liberties of theſe *Minoreſſes* were, may be ſeen by the Confirmation thereof in 1 *Henry* V. alſo 16 and 25, and 2 *Henry* 4, which remain in the Tower Records. The Manor of *Apeldercome* was granted to the Prioreſs of the *Minoreſſes without Aldgate*, 1 *Henry* IV, and 22 *Henry* VI, a Meſs called the *Herteſhorn*, in the Pariſh of St. *Mary Matfelon*, was granted to them by *Nicholas Walſhe*, 7 *Edward* IV. To all the reſt let this be added,

Record. Turr.

Theſe Nuns at firſt brought over by Blanch, *Queen of* Navarre.

That this Houſe was firſt erected to receive Nuns that were to be brought over by *Blanch* Queen of *Navarre*, Wife to the abovesaid Earl *Edmund*: And they were profeſſed to ſerve God, the bleſſed Virgin, and St. *Francis*, as appears by this Charter of Licence, which the ſaid *Edmund* obtained of the King his Brother, the 21ſt of his Reign, *viz.*

> *Rex omnibus ad quos*, &c. *Volentes* Edmundo *fratri noſtro gratiam facere ſpecialem, dedimus ei licentiam*, &c. *quod ipſe placeam quam habet ex dono* Thomæ de Bredeſtrete *in Parochia Sancti* Botolphi extra Aldgate, *dare poſſit*, &c. *Monialibus de Ordine* Minorum *quæ per Nobilem Dominam* Blancam *Reginam* Navarre, *conſortem ejuſdem Fratris noſtri in* Angliam *ſunt venturæ & merituræ, ac Deo & beate* Marie *ac beato* Franciſco *ſervituræ, ad quandam Domum ibidem conſtruendam, & habitandam*, &c.

This diſſolved Monaſtery being a large old Meſſuage, became a Dwelling-Houſe for divers great Men ſucceſſively, whom the King pleaſed to allow to reſide there. One of theſe, and the firſt, was *John Clark*, Biſhop of *Bath* and *Wells*, who was buried in the *Minories* Church; and afterwards his Corpſe reſted in *Aldgate* Church, as an old Inſcription there in Braſs teſtified: Afterwards, ſome Officers of the Tower had their Dwelling there. In the Year 1552, it came to *Henry* Duke of *Suffolk* by Patent from King *Edward* VI, "Granting the chief Meſſuage, or Manſion, called *The Minory Houſe*, within the Precinct of the ſaid Monaſtery, called the *Minories*, *without Aldgate*, LONDON; and divers Houſes in LONDON belonging to the ſaid Monaſtery, which extend to the clear Value of 36*l.* 11*s.* 5*d. ob.* to hold in free Socage; and the aforeſaid capital Houſe *in Capite*."

A perfect Account of the Monuments of ſuch Perſons of Quality as were buried in this Monaſtery, is wanting. One *Matild Truſſell* was here interred, and the Lady *Elizabeth Keryel*, who bequeathed her Body, by Will, *Ann.* 1419, to be buried in the *Minories* Church, LONDON, near the Tomb of her Mother, the aforeſaid *Matild Truſſel*: And *Elizabeth*, Dutcheſs of *Norfolk*, in the Year 1506, by her laſt Will, ordered her Body to be laid in the Nuns Choir, in the *Minories without Aldgate*, LONDON; nigh unto the Place where *Anne Montgomery* lay buried.

Lady *Ellen*, *Minoriſſa Domus Sanctæ Claræ*, *Aldgate*, *Lond. Anno* 1381, Siſter to Lord *John de Nevyl*, Lord of *Raby*.

In the Place of this Houſe of Nuns is built ſeveral Storehouſes for Armour, and Warlike Proviſions, with divers Workhouſes to the ſame Purpoſe.

While *England* was called a Commonwealth, in the *Minories* was a great Workhouſe ſet up, belonging to a Corporation for the Poor of the City of LONDON, and Liberties thereof; which had a Preſident and Governors: To which alſo belonged a ſmall Parcel of Ground, which the ſaid Preſident and Governors intended to improve by Building, for the Increaſe of the Revenue, to be employed for the Education of poor Children, and employing and relieving the Poor belonging to the ſaid Corporation: For the allowing of which there was a Proviſo in the Act, made *Anno* 1656, againſt multiplying Buildings in and about the Suburbs.

The TRINITY MINORIES.

Pariſh Church of St. Trinity.

HERE is a ſmall Pariſh Church for the Inhabitants of the Cloſe, or ſuch as dwell within the Precincts of the diſſolved Monaſtery, called St. *Trinity*. This Church being greatly decayed, was repaired at the Charge of the Pariſh ſeveral Times between the Years 1618, and again in 1636, as appears by a North Window. It eſcaped the Violence of the remarkable Fire in 1666, and being very old, was in the Year 1706 taken down, and rebuilt from the Ground, as is hereafter deſcribed. This new Church coſt re-erecting about 700 *l.* towards which 200 *l.* was given by *Daniel King*, Eſq; 100 *l.* by the Lady *Prichard*, Widow of Sir *William Prichard*, Knt. Alderman and Lord Mayor, *Anno* 1683, and the other 400 *l.* was raiſed by a Pound Rate, aſſeſſed on the Pariſhioners.

The Walls of this new Church are Brick, the Roof flat, covered with plain Tile, the Floor is paved with Stone, and there are two Iſles.

As to its Ornaments, the Church is new pewed with Oak, and there are Galleries on the South, and Part of the Weſt Sides. It is wainſcotted about ſix Feet high, and the Pulpit finnier'd. The Altar-Piece (which was erected *Anno* 1706) is adorned with four Pilaſters, their Entablature and Compaſs Pediment, under which is a Glory, in the Reſemblance of a Dove deſcending, the Rays, *&c.* carved; as is alſo a Lamp on the Pediment, between two others on the Cornice. The Intercolumns are the Commandments done in Black, on Gold, under a painted Glory; and the *Pater-Noſter* and *Creed* are Gold on Black, each under two carved Cherubims. The Communion Table is placed on a Foot-pace of White Marble, vein'd with Blue, which is incloſed with Rail and Balliſter.

The Dimenſions of this little Church are in Length 63 Feet, Breadth 24, Altitude about 20, there is no Steeple built in Form of other Towers, but this at the Weſt End is a little higher than the reſt of the Church, with a handſome Turret.

Monuments.

On the North Wall of the Chancel is a handſome Monument, with two Figures of a Man and Woman kneeling, and a Child behind the Man, thus inſcribed:

Death firſt did ſtrike Sir *John*, here tomb'd in Clay,
And then enforc'd his Son to follow faſt;
Of PELHAM's Line, this Knight was Chief and Stay:
By this, behold! all Fleſh muſt die at laſt.
But BLETSOW, Lord, thy Siſter moſt may moan;
Both Mate and Son hath left her here alone.

Sir *John Pelham*, died the 13th of *October*, 1580.

Oliver Pelham, his Son, died the 19th of *January*, 1584.

About a Marble Stone in the Chancel, cloſe by the Communion Table, were theſe Words (engraven in Braſs, moſt of which is now gone.)

Conſtantia Lucy, D. Thomæ Lucy, *Junioris, Militis Aurati*, &c. D. Conſtantia *Uxoris* [*ſelectæ*] *Fæminæ Filia, natu maxima, Annum agens plus minus undecimum pridie Idus* Februarii *in Domino, quàm feliciſſime, hic poſita fato fungitur* Anno Dom. 1596.

On the midſt of the Stone is the Effigy of a Woman in Braſs, praying, and theſe Verſes:

Naſcitur & Morimur: Non exorabile Fatum,
Vita fugax, fragilis, lubrica, vana, brevis.
Ocyus in Campis flos formoſiſſimus aret,
Optima prætereunt, deteriora manent.
Rapta immaturo fato CONSTANTIA LUCY,
Nunc jacet; & quondam lucida, Luca caret,
Ante Annos *Conſtans*, humilis, manſueta, modeſta,
Dixeris, & *Paphia*, membra polita manu.
In vere ætatis preſenſit frigora brumæ;
Sic, Sic præproperê præcoqua poma cadunt.

On another Stone, near the laſt is this Inſcription:

Hic jacet Corpus Francis Martuni, *Generoſi, qui obiit* 14 *die* Septembris, Anno Domini 1606.

Hæc Verba ſæpiſſime in ore illius viventis. O Domine, ſecundum merita mea, noli me, judicare. Deprecor Majeſtatem tuam ut miſericorditer deleat iniquitas meas.

Credo Videre bona Domini in Terra Viventium.

In the Body of the Church is a Monument with this Inſcription:

Vivere Cornices multos dicuntur in Annos:
Cur nos anguſtâ concidione ſumos?

The Figure of a Child.

Henricus Nowelus, *filius* D. Johannes Noweli *Doctoris Medici, Optimæ Indolis puerulus, unicum patris ſolatium. Natus* 23, Julii 1598. & *mortus ex Atrophia* 4 Auguſti, 1599. *hic ſepultus jacet.*

Melioribus utere Fatis.

On the North Side of the Chancel, alſo is a Monument in Memory of Colonel *William Legge*, eldeſt Son of ſix to *Edward Legge* and *Mary Walſh*, which *Edward* was only Son to *William Legge*, and *Anne Bermingham*, of the only noble and antient Family of the *Bermingham*'s of *Athenree* in the Kingdom of *Ireland*. He was Groom of the Bedchamber, and Lieutenant-General of the Ordnance to King *Charles* I. and in the Civil War was Governor of *Cheſter* and *Oxford*, and, upon the happy Reſtauration of the Royal Family in 1660, was, in Conſideration of his untainted Fidelity to the King, and many and great Sufferings, reſtored to his Place of Lieutenant-General of the Ordnance, and Groom of his Majeſty's Bedchamber, by King *Charles* II; and as a farther Mark of his Royal Favour, Superintendent and Treaſurer to the Ordnance. He married *Elizabeth*, eldeſt Daughter to Sir *William Waſhington*, and *Anne Villars*, Daughter to Sir *George Villars*, and Siſter to the moſt noble Prince, *George*, Duke of *Buckingham*, by whom he had three Sons and two Daughters. He died *October* 13, 1672, in the 83d Year of his Age, and lieth in a Vault under this Place.

A little Weſtward of the laſt, is a handſome white and veined Marble Monument, adorned with a Cornice, Cartouch Pediment, and an Urn, under which is the following Inſcription:

To the Memory of the Right Honourable George *Lord* Dartmouth, *diſtinguiſhed by his early and eminent Deſerts, and many high Marks of Royal Truſt and Favour; he was Governor of* Portſmouth, *Maſter of the Ordnance, Privy Counſellor and Cabinet to King* Charles *and King* James II. *and Maſter of the Horſe to King* James. *After many ſingular Proofs of his Courage, Conduct, and Affection to his Country, given in ſeveral Engagements at Sea; he commanded in chief, and carried the Flag, as Admiral of the whole* Engliſh *Fleet, in two ſolemn Expeditions.*

He died October 25, 1691, *in the 44th Year of his Age, and lies interred near this Place.*

He married Barbara, *Daughter and Coheir of Sir* James Archbold *in* Staffordſhire, *by whom he had Iſſue one Son and ſeven Daughters, two of which lie in the ſame Vault, as do alſo his Lordſhip's Father and Mother aforeſaid, and* Philip, *eldeſt Son of Sir* Chriſtopher Muſgrave, *of* Ednal *in* Cumberland, *who married* Mary, *the eldeſt Daughter, and deceaſed* Auguſt 2, 1688.

The Incumbent or Curate of this Pariſh, (for it is neither Rectory nor Vicarage inſtitutive) holds the ſame by an Inſtrument of Donation under the Great Seal of *England*, but of late, ſaith Mr. *Newcourt*, in his *Repertorium*, theſe Curates have pretended Exemption from being ſubject to the Biſhop of LONDON, as Ordinary, on Purpoſe to defend their Marrying without Banns or Licence, notwithſtanding the Reſtoring the Place by the Letters Patents of King *Edward* VI. and Queen *Mary*.

The Miniſter hath 25 *l. per Ann.* collected by the Pariſh, beſides Surplice Fees, and there was formerly more paid by the Maſter of the Ordnance, which is loſt for want of being claimed.

The Curate is the Reverend Dr. *Palmer*, and here are two Lecturers, Mr. *Lee*, of St. *Catharine*'s and Mr. *Morris*, Lecturer of St. *Bartholomew*'s, near the *Royal Exchange*. Each of theſe Gentlemen are paid 20 *s.* for every Sermon, by a Subſcription, raiſed by Perſons who reſort to this Church. The Curate preaches a Preparation Sermon *Gratis*, every *Friday* at 5 o'Clock in the Afternoon, before the firſt *Sunday* in the Month.

Prayers are *Wedneſdays, Fridays*, and Holidays throughout the Year.

The Veſtry is general.

The Pariſh Officers are,

Two Church-Wardens,
One Overſeer of the Poor,
One Conſtable,
One Headborough, and
One Scavenger.

THE Bounds of this Pariſh are, on the Weſt Side, all within the Rails by the *Great Minories*, and from the South End of the Rails, *Haydon-Yard*, both Sides the Way, with the new Square, and *Parker*'s-*Garden*, built into Warehouſes; and at the North End of the Rails, extend down the *Little Minories* to the Church, taking in all Yards, Courts, *&c.* comprizing in all 123 Houſes.

AT the Upper End of the Street called the *Minories*, Eaſt of *Aldgate*, lieth a large Street and Highway; on the North Side of which, the firſt Building was the Pariſh Church of St. *Botolph*, in a large Cemitery or Church-Yard.

The Pariſh Church of
St. BOTOLPH ALDGATE.

St. Botolph's Aldgate.

IT is ſo called from being dedicated to St. *Botolph* the *Briton*.

IN this Church was founded a Fraternity, or Guild of the *Holy Trinity*, as before-mentioned, to which belonged a Meſſuage and Houſe, called *Trinity-Hall*, otherwiſe the Common Hall of the ſaid Fraternity; to which belonged eight Meſſuages, commonly called *Trinity-Alley*, ſold with other Things to *Edward* VI. for *6l.* 13 *s.* 4*d.*

THE Steeple is towered with Spires at each Corner, a Lanthorn ſtanding in the Middle: Into the Street a convenient Dial, for the Uſe of Paſſengers, extends itſelf from the Side of the ſaid Steeple.

WE may gather ſome Knowledge what this Church of St. *Botolph* was about 300 Years ago, and how enlarged, from an antient Will, bearing Date *September* 5, 1418, in the Regiſtry of the Biſhops of LONDON, *viz.* That there then was an Iſle added to it, called the new Iſle of St. *Catharine*'s; and a new Chapel, dedicated to St. *Mary*, made equal and like to the ſaid St. *Catharine*'s Iſle; and alſo a new Steeple. The Donor was *Robert Burford*, a Bell-Founder, a wealthy Man, as it ſeems of this Pariſh, and charitably diſpoſed, who, by Will, gave 40*l.* towards the building the new Iſle of St. *Catharine*, and towards the making and raiſing of St. *Mary*'s Chapel to the ſame Height and Form of the new Iſle of St. *Catharine*, 40 Marks; and towards the building of a new Steeple 40 *l.* more; and left it to his Executors, to ſee the whole Covering of the new Iſle of the Chapel of St. *Catharine*, in the ſaid Church, to be compleatly finiſhed, in the Carpentry, at his proper Coſt and Charges. All which appear by the Words of the Will.

Robert Burford *Civis & Campanarius condidit Teſtamentum, ſepeliend. in Capell. be.* Mariæ *in Eccleſ.* St. Bothi. *extra* Aldgate, *juxta tumulum patris, &c. Lego Eccleſiæ* x *Marc.* Item, *Lego ad conſtruction novæ Inſule ſancte* Catharine *in dict. Eccleſ.* xl *l.* Item, *Lego ad opus Capelle be.* Mariæ, *ad eandem Capell. faciend. & exaltand. conſimili forma adinſtar nove Inſule prædict* xl *Marc.* Item, *Lego ad conſtruction. novi Campanil.* xl *l.* Item, *Volo quod totum tectum nov. Inſule Capell. Sancte* Catharine *in dict. Eccleſ. ut in Carpentaria ad cuſtus meos per Executores meos perficiatur.* Probat. 3^{io} *Calendar.* Octobr. 1418.

THE Church was new built at the ſpecial Charges of the Priors of the *Holy Trinity*, Patrons thereof, as appeareth by the Arms of that Houſe, engraven on the Stone Work. It was repaired and beautified in the Year of our Lord 1621; and in the Year 1633 all the Ground thro' the Church was new laid and levelled. In doing of which, where before, from the lower End of the Church to the upper End, it was all but one even Floor, without any Aſcent or Riſing, they have made an eaſy Aſcent at the Beginning of the Chancel; and in that another at the Place where they give the Communion. Farther gracing and enriching it with a handſome new Table, and the whole Chancel with new Pews, very decently wrought and diſpoſed.

THERE are but few Monuments in this Church.

Henry Jordan founded a Chantry there. *John Romany Ollarie*, and *Agnes*, his Wife, were buried thereabout, *Anno* 1408. *Richard Cheſter*, Alderman, one of the Sheriffs, 1484. *Thomas* Lord *Darcy* of the North, Knight of the Garter, beheaded 1537. Sir *Nicholas Carew* of *Bedington* in *Surrey*, Knight of the Garter, beheaded 1538. Sir *Arthur Darcy*, youngeſt Son to *Thomas* Lord *Darcy*, deceas'd, at the new Abbey on *Tower-Hill*, were all buried here.

THERE is a Vault under Ground, purpoſely made (as appeareth) for the whole Family: Over which Vault (being in the Eaſt End of the Chancel, but leaning ſomewhat to the North) is an antient Tomb of Alabaſter, being the Figure of a Man, lying along, as in a Sleep, with a white Sheet wrapt about him, only the Face, Breaſt and Arms naked, having theſe Lines thereon.

Here lieth Thomas *Lord* Darcy *of the North, and ſome Time of the Order of the Garter. Sir* Nicholas Carew, *Knt. ſome Time of the Garter. Lady* Elizabeth Carew, *Daughter to Sir* Francis Brian, *Knt. And Sir* Arthur Darcy, *Knt. younger Son to the above-named Lord* Darcy. *And Lady* Mary *his dear Wife, Daughter to Sir* Nicholas Carew, *Knt. who had ten Sons and five Daughters. Here lie* Charles, William, *and* Philip, Mary *and* Urſula, *Sons and Daughters to the ſaid Sir* Arthur, *and* Mary *his Wife, whoſe Souls* GOD *take to his infinite Mercy.* Amen.

ON the North Side of this Tomb there is a ſmall Monument, fixed in the Wall, bearing this Inſcription.

Here lieth Sir Edward Darcy, *Knt. third Son of Sir* Arthur Darcy, *Knt. of the Privy Chamber to the late Queen* Elizabeth. *He married the Daughter of* Thomas Aſteley, *Eſq; by whom he had fifteen Children. Sir* Robert Darcy, *Knt. his eldeſt Son, cauſed him to be buried in this Vault among his Anceſtors, according to his Deſire. He died at his Houſe called* Dartford Place *in* Kent, *Octob.* 28, Anno Dom. 1612, *he being 69 Years old.*

THIS *Thomas* Lord *Darcy*, and Sir *Nicholas Carew* (who was Maſter of the King's Horſe) were both beheaded on the *Tower-Hill*: The former becauſe he was one (howſoever conſtrained thereto by the Rebels) of the Commotion in *Yorkſhire*; who oppoſed the Alienation of the Abbey Lands, by King *Henry* VIII. *Ann.* 1536. The Second for being of Council with *Henry (Courtney)* Marquis of *Exeter*, and *Henry Poole*, Lord *Mountague*, who were indicted and found guilty of High-Treaſon, for contriving to maintain, promote, and advance, one *Reginald Poole*, Dean of *Exeter*, a great Enemy to the King, then beyond the Sea, and to deprive the King, and ſet up the ſaid *Poole* in his Room, *Anno* 1539.

Sir *Arthur Darcy*, here mentioned, was firſt buried in the new Abbey of *Eaſtminſter*, where he deceaſed ; for what reaſon he was removed is not related ; moſt likely, on the Account of this being the Burial-Place of his Anceſtors. *See* Weaver's *Antient Funeral Monuments*, Printed in 1635, p. 426. *See alſo* Stow's Annals.

Fuller, in his *Church Hiſtory*, *Book* VI. *p.* 324. in order to vindicate the Name and Character of this Lord *Darcy*, from the Aſperſions caſt on him by King *Henry* VIII, as a Perſon of a mean Extraction, gives an honourable Account of the Family of the *Darcys*.

Another ſmaller Monument is alſo fixed in the ſame Wall, but ſomewhat more toward the South, having this Inſcription :

Here lieth buried the Corpſe of Robert Taylor, *of* Silverdale, *in the Pariſh of* Warton, *in the County of* Lancaſter, *Gentleman, the Father of* John Taylor, *Citizen and Draper of* LONDON, *and of this Pariſh, Beer-Brewer. He departed this Life about the Age of* 80 *Years,* Feb. 15, Anno Dom. 1577.

Near this is another ſmall Monument for Capt. *Robert Silk*.

Upon the Ground, under the Head of the Communion-Table, lieth an antient Stone, and theſe Lines engraven thereon in Braſs:

Hic jacet Johannes, *Epiſc.* Bathon. & Wellenſis, *qui cum obiiſſet plures inſig. Legation.* ——— *tandem obiit ſummum in Legatione Clevenſis* ——— Januar. M,CCCCC,XL. *Cujus animæ propitietur Altiſſimus.*

There is a Remark in Mr. *Weaver*'s *antient Funeral Monuments* upon this *John Clark*, Biſhop of *Bath* and *Wells*, *viz.* That he was ſuppoſed to be poiſoned in *Germany*, when he went Ambaſſador to the Duke of *Cleve*, to render a Reaſon of the King's Divorce from the Lady *Anne* of *Cleve*. *See* Weaver, p. 426.

Near unto the Place where the Miniſter reads Divine Service, there is a ſmall Braſs Plate, fixed in the Wall, which contains theſe Lines following:

Here before this Pew lieth buried the Body of Robert Dow, *Citizen and Merchant-Taylor of* LONDON, *with* Lettice *his Wife, and* Thomas *his Son ; which* Robert *deceaſed* May 2, *in the Year* 1612, *his Age was* 89 *Years ; who, amongſt other his Charities done in this City, and elſewhere ſundry Ways, as to ſeveral Hoſpitals abroad and at Home, Priſons, and to pay* 19 *poor Houſeholders of the Merchant-Taylors Company* in perpetuum, *gave to this Pariſh of St* Botolph's without Aldgate (*whereof he was a Member*) *the Nomination of two Alms-Women freely relieved, and twenty Pounds yearly, to be diſtributed to threeſcore poor aged and impotent Men and Women, by Nobles a-piece upon every* St. Thomas's *Eve for ever.* Ad Gloriam Dei.

Per Nepotem ac Hæredem Zachariam Dow, *Poſthumum.*

But the Merchant-Taylors honoured his Memory by a handſomer Monument upon a Pillar on the South Side of the Chancel, over-againſt the Pulpit, being the Figure of an antient Gentleman in his Gown and Cap, and a long forked Beard, reſting his Hand on a Death's Head:

A Memorial erected by the Right Worſhipful Company of Merchant-Taylors for Robert Dove, *Eſq; Citizen and Merchant-Taylor of* LONDON, *Maſter of the ſame Company, and one of the Cuſtomers of the Port of* LONDON.

He gave in his Life-time 3528 *l.* 10 *s.* 8 *d.* to perform divers charitable Deeds for ever, to divers poor Brethren of the ſame Company, and other Uſes for the ſaid Company, *viz.*

To *Chriſt*'s Hoſpital, to St. *Sepulchre*'s Pariſh, to the two *Compters*, to *Ludgate* and *Newgate*, to the Poor of this Pariſh, to St. *John Baptiſt*'s College in *Oxford*, and to Queen *Elizabeth*'s Hoſpital at *Briſtol*, 2958 *l.* 10 *s.* 8 *d.*

——— To the Company.

300 *l.* to *Chriſt-Church* Hoſpital.
50 *l.* to St. *Sepulchre*'s.
100 *l.* to St. *John*'s College in *Oxford*.
100 *l.* to the City of *Briſtol*.

He lived virtuouſly all his Life-time, and died in the true Faith of our Lord *Jeſus*, on the 2d Day of *May*, *Anno Domini* 1612, being full of Days, at the Age of near 90 Years.

His Arms under him being 3 Doves, according to his Name.

By his Arms, we may ſuppoſe, his real Name was *Dove*; but it is difficult to be certain whether That or *Dow*; for he is mentioned often by *Stow*, and ſometimes in the ſame Page, by both thoſe Names, as he is in two Parts of this Church.

Here follows an Account of his Charity to this Pariſh. It is worthy to be obſerved, for the farther illuſtrating the Character of this worthy Citizen, what pious and prudent Care he had taken for the Choice of fit Perſons to receive ſuch his Charity. As particularly in his Directions to the Wardens and Antients, for the Choice of two Alms-Women, which he added to the Merchants-Taylors Alms-houſe on *Little Tower-Hill*, and left a competent Proviſion for their Maintenance, and in that other Direction for the Choice of the ſixty Poor.

An Exhortation drawn up by himſelf, and by his particular Order, to be repeated to the Poor, who receive his Charity, at the Time of the Diſtribution of it, is full of Chriſtian Simplicity and Primitive Piety.

There are alſo two other Exhortations of his to be repeated to the condemned Priſoners in *Newgate*, which are to be found in *Book* I. *Page* 20 and 21.

Viceſimo Octavo die Auguſti *Anno Domini* 1605. *Anno Regni Domini noſtri* Jacobi *Dei Gratia* Angliæ, Scotiæ, Franciæ, & Hiberniæ, *Regis Fidei Defenſoris,* &c. (*viz.*) Angliæ Franciæ, & Hiberniæ, *tertio* & Scotiæ *triceſimo nono.*

“WHEREAS I *Robert Dow*, Citizen and Merchant-Taylor of LONDON, now dwelling in the Pariſh of St. *Botolph without Aldgate* (minding always to help the Poor, and thro' the Goodneſs of Almighty God, from whom all holy Deſires, all good Counſels, and juſt Work, do proceed) have contracted with the Worſhipful Company of Merchant-Taylors, under their common Seal, upon due Satiſfaction to them made, to perform for me certain Deeds of Charity, by God and Grace, for ever: Amongſt the which, 6 *l. per Annum* is to be paid to one poor Widow of this Pariſh, placed by me in their Alms-houſe here adjoining, during her Life and good Behaviour; and after her Deceaſe, to a poor Widow, to be from Time to Time for ever elected out of this Pariſh, according as in a Writing made between the ſaid Company and me is mentioned: And perceiving the Multitude of Poor increaſeth in this Pariſh, I have further agreed with the ſame Company, to pay the Sum of 10 *l.* 6 *s.* yearly, in Manner and Form following, *viz.*

“The ſaid Maſter and Wardens ſhall yearly appoint one of their Renter-Wardens and common Clerk of the ſaid Company to pay the ſame 10 *l.* 6 *s.* upon the Eve or Vigil “of St. *Thomas* the Apoſtle, next before the Birth of our Saviour, *Jeſus Chriſt*, by nine o'Clock in the Forenoon, unto the Church-Wardens of the ſame Pariſh, within the ſame Church. At which Time the four Church-Wardens, for the Time being, or three of them at the leaſt, ſhall be yearly ready there to receive the ſame Sum; and by them ſo received, the Sum of 10 l. Part thereof ſhall be diſtributed to the Poor of the ſame Pariſh, in Manner and Form following, *viz.* The ſame Diſtribution is appointed to be always made forthwith upon the Receipt thereof, before 12 o'Clock of the ſame Day, to 60 poor People of the ſame Pariſh, by 3 s. 4 d. to each of them: Of which Number 30 ſhall be of the Ward, called the Upper End of the Pariſh, and 30 of the Lower End, called the Lordſhip of *Eaſt-Smithfield*.

“All the ſaid poor People ſhall be warned; they of the Upper End by the Pariſh-Clerk, and they of the Lower End by the Sexton, to be at the Church before nine o'Clock of the ſame Day: And if any of them, by Sickneſs, or other great Lett, cannot come to the Church, they ſhall deſire ſome known Neighbour to be at the Church, and receive the ſame for him or her. The Poor of the Upper End ſhall always be firſt called; and as they anſwer to their Names, they ſhall go up into the North Iſle of the Choir, and ſhut the Partition Door to them, and ſee that no other be amongſt them. Then ſhall they of the Lower End be called; and as they do anſwer, go up into the South Iſle, and ſhut the like Partition Door to them, and remain as aforeſaid.

“If any Perſon remain in the Church that come to aſk Alms, more than is appointed, the Church-Wardens ſhall warn them all forth; and being gone, lock all the Church Doors, that they may the more quietly diſtribute the Charity. Then the Church-Wardens, being within the Choir, ſhall diſtribute firſt to them of the Upper End; and as they be paid, the Pariſh-Clerk ſhall croſs their Names in the Book, and they ſhall go down into the Body of the Church, that they may not crowd the Choir: And they of the Lower End being next paid, and ſo croſſed, ſhall alſo go down into the Body of the Church. This done, then the Pariſh-Clerk ſhall call them up near the Choir Door, and the Miniſter, in Preſence of the Church-Wardens, ſhall exhort them to come to the Church to ſerve God at the Time of Common Prayers appointed, and eſpecially upon *Sundays* and other Holidays not to fail: And if any be found negligent of the ſame, or be of any other Miſdemeanor, the Church-Wardens in their Precinct ſhall exclude ſuch Perſon, and beſtow ſuch Charity upon ſome more worthy Perſon.

“This Exhortation being done, the ſaid Poor ſhall all kneel down, and humbly, with Heart and Hand lifted up to God, ſay, with the Miniſter openly, the Lord's Prayer; and laſtly, they ſhall ſay, *God reward all good Benefactors and bleſs the worſhipful Company of Merchant-Taylors:* Then ſhall the South Church Door and Gate be ſet open, that they may all go out quietly three and three together.

“The 6 s. Reſidue of the 10 l. 6 s. ſhall be diſpoſed of in this Manner. *Firſt*, To the Company's Clerk, who bringeth the Money, and payeth it, from the Merchant-Taylors Hall, 8 d. the Miniſter, or Curate, for his Preſence and good Exhortation to the Poor, ſhall have 8 d. the four Church-Wardens ſhall have for their Pains, 8 d. a-piece, amounting to 2 s. 8 d. Whenſoever any of the Poor do deceaſe, marry, or depart from the Pariſh, the Pariſh-Clerk ſhall enter the Day of their Burial, Marriage, or Departure upon their Names, and ſhall yearly, eight or ten Days before St. *Thomas*'s Eve, ſhew the ſame to the Church-Wardens, that they may yearly make up the full Number of 60 Perſons; which being ſo prefitted, the ſame Clerk ſhall enter them in two Sides of this Book, as now it is begun: And he ſhall keep the Book ſafe in the Veſtry, and have for his ſo doing 12 d. more. The ſaid Clerk and Sexton for warning the ſaid Poor, and Attendance at the Church at that Time, ſhall have each of them 6 d. which ſeveral Sums amount to the ſaid 6 s. And if the Miniſter, or Curate be abſent, and does not give the Exhortation after the Diſtribution, the Pariſh Clerk ſhall do the ſame, and have the ſaid 8 d. for his Labour: And if any of the Church-Wardens be abſent at the ſaid Diſtribution, then his Part ſhall likewiſe be given to them that be preſent. The poor Perſons now ſet down, and hereafter to be choſen, ſhall receive the ſame Charity yearly, during their Lives, except they marry, depart the Pariſh, or ſome other lawful Impediment or Miſdemeanor prevent it, or that they have ſuch better Preferment, as the Church-Wardens ſhall think it meet to beſtow it on other more needy: And as any die, marry, or depart the Pariſh, the Church-Wardens, in their Precinct, ſhall appoint the moſt poor and honeſt Perſons to this Charity, reſpecting and preferring aged poor Widows before others.

The Copy, *verbatim*, of this above-written, remains in the Merchant-Taylors Regiſter, with a Proviſo in the Contract, in theſe Words, or to this Effect:

“Provided always, and it is ordained and agreed by me the ſaid *Robert Dow*, That if the Church-Wardens of the Pariſh of St. *Botolph*, aforeſaid, or their Succeſſors, Church-Wardens for the Time being, ſhall be found negligent in the due Paying of the ſaid Sum of 10 l. 6 s. or in obſerving the Orders before-mentioned, or if the poor Widows, the Company's Alms-women, ſhall not, or may not quietly enjoy the Pews, which, at the Charges of the Company, have been built for their Uſe, within the ſaid Church, without being diſplaced or removed for the ſame; that then it ſhall, and may be lawful, to the Maſter, Wardens, and Aſſiſtants, of the Company of Merchant-Taylors aboveſaid (upon due and convenient Warning, firſt given to the ſaid Church-Wardens for the Time being, and the ſame not reformed) to retain the ſaid 10 l. 6 s. and to pay it no more unto them for their Poor; but to give and beſtow the ſaid Charity, to, and upon whom, and in what Order and Sort they ſhall think moſt expedient, for ever.

“And the Order of electing the ſaid poor Alms-women is appointed by the Writing under the Company's Common Seal, to be performed in this Manner following, *viz.* The Alderman's Deputy, and eight antient Pariſhioners of the ſaid Pariſh, ſhall, for ever, within four Days after the Deceaſe of ſuch Widow, called Mr. *Robert Dow* his Alms-woman, preſent to the Maſter, or one of the Wardens of the ſaid Society of Merchant-Taylors for the Time being, three antient poor Widows inhabiting within that Part of the ſaid Pariſh which lieth within the Freedom of LONDON, being of honeſt Behaviour and Converſation, and of the Age of 56 Years at the leaſt; wherein they ſhall prefer the Widows of Merchant-Taylors, if any ſuch ſhall be qualified as aforeſaid. Out of which three Names ſo preſented as aforeſaid, the ſaid Maſter, Wardens, and Aſſiſtants, ſhall elect one to ſupply the ſaid Room: And from Time to Time, upon the Death of every ſuch Widow, to be called Mr. *Robert Dow* his Alms-Woman. This Order and Courſe to be held and obſerved for ever.

“ And if within the ſaid Pariſh, there ſhall not be ſuch poor Widows as aforeſaid, or if the ſaid Alderman's Deputy and eight Antients, ſhall not within the ſaid four Days next after the Deceaſe of every ſuch poor Widow, preſent unto the ſaid Maſter and Wardens, the Name or Names of ſuch poor Widow, or Widows, as aforeſaid; That then it ſhall, and may be lawful to, and for the ſaid Maſter, Wardens, and Aſſiſtants, at every ſuch Time to prefer and elect ſuch poor aged Merchant-Taylors Widows, of ſuch Age and Condition as aforeſaid, as in their Wiſdoms ſhall be thought fit, as in, and by the ſaid Writing may appear. In Witneſs whereof, I the ſaid *Robert Dow*, and the Curate, Church-Wardens, and Veſtry-Men, hereunder-named, have hereunto ſubſcribed our Names, in the Veſtry-Houſe of the ſaid Pariſh, the Day and Year above-written.

By me, *Robert Dow*,
Henry Rigges, Curate.

The Church-Wardens, Common-Council, and Veſtry-Men, are ſubſcribed in Order.

The aboveſaid Sum of 10*l.* 6*s*, was augmented in Mr. *Dow*'s Life-time, to 20*l.* 10*s.* as the following *Memorandum*, ſigned by his own Hand, will farther ſhew.

Memorandum. “ That upon St. *Thomas*'s Eve, *Anno* 1609, this Benevolence of Mr. *Robert Dow*'s Gift was augmented, ſo that every poor Body of the threeſcore receiveth yearly 6*s.* 8*d.* And the former 6*s.* was then increaſed to 10*s.* and given to the Bringers of the Money, the Church-Wardens and others attending there, ſigned in the Margin.

Robert Dow,
John Clerke, Pariſh-Clerk.

The Exhortation *that is to be made to the threeſcore Poor by the Miniſter, and in his Abſence by the Pariſh Clerk, after the Charity of Mr.* Dow *is given, is either to be ſpoken or read to them in theſe Words,* viz.

“ Good People, mark what I ſay to you, the Giver of this Charity, with the Advice of the Church-Wardens, and other good Men of the Pariſh, have thought you moſt worthy of the ſame, where a great many other have need of it. You are, therefore, to give God Thanks, and to behave yourſelves in this Manner, that is to ſay, you ſhall upon the *Sundays* come to Church, to Morning and Evening Prayer, without you have great Let, and upon other Holidays appointed for Prayer; and there you ſhall, with all Reverence and Devotion, give yourſelves to hear the holy Prayers and Commandments of God, with other the Divine Scriptures read unto you; and likewiſe to the holy Word of God, when it is preached there. You ſhall live in all Charitable and Chriſtian Sort with your Neighbours, and be in Peace, and Love-makers to your Power; conſidering with yourſelves, that you be aged, and therefore moſt meet for you to give good Example, and be ready prepared to go hence, when God ſhall call you. If you obſerve, and follow this good Counſel, you ſhall all have this Penſion, ſo long as you live and have Need of it: But if you be found in any Default, this Charity, and any other Charity given you in this Pariſh, ſhall be taken from you for ever, and ſhall be beſtowed upon more worthy Perſons: Therefore ſee that you forget not this good Leſſon. Now kneel you all down, and with all Humility and Reverence, lift up your Hearts and Hands to God, and with loud Voices ſay, devoutly after me (*Our Father which art in Heaven,* &c.) Now ſay you all, (*GOD reward all good Benefactors, and bleſs the Worſhipful Company of Merchant-Taylors.*) Riſe you all now up in God's Name, and go you quietly three and three together, till you be all out of the Church Gate, and God bleſs you all, and increaſe the Number of good and charitable Men.

In the North Iſle of the Chancel, lieth a Stone with this Inſcription upon it, engraven in Braſs:

Other Funeral Inſcriptions.

“ Here lieth the Body of *William Cowch*, one of the ordinary Yeomen of her Majeſty's Chamber, Citizen, and Innholder of LONDON. He deceaſed the 13th Day of *July*, *Anno Dom.* 1583, who hath given (after the Deceaſe of *Joan* his Wife) the Houſe called the Crown, being at the Eaſt End of this Church, called St. *Botolph without Aldgate*, unto *Chriſt*'s Hoſpital forever. Out of the which Houſe, after the Deceaſe of the ſaid *Joan* his Wife, is to be paid by the Governors of the ſaid Hoſpital, 5*l.* yearly for ever, to the Poor of *Portſoken* Ward within the ſaid Pariſh.

In the Middle Iſle of the Church, before the Entrance into the Chancel, lieth a Grave Stone on the Ground, having this Inſcription engraven upon it in Braſs:

Dies mei ſicut umbra declinaverunt, & ego ſicut fœnum areſco.

“ Here, under this Stone, lieth buried the Body of *Robert Cockes*, late Citizen and Tallow-Chandler of LONDON, who, by his Laſt Will and Teſtament, gave to this Ward of *Portſoken* (wherein he dwelt) the Sum of one hundred Pounds, to be employed for the Uſe and Benefit of the Poor of the ſaid Ward. He departed this mortal Life the 20th Day of *September*, *Anno Dom.* 1609, and was here interred the 3d Day of *October* next following. *Ætatis ſuæ* LXVII.

Vixi dum volui, volui dum, Chriſte, volebas;
Chriſte, mihi Spes, es, Vita, Corona, Salus.

In the ſame Iſle, but a little lower, lieth another Grave Stone, having (in a whiter Kind of Stone) a Coat of Arms upon it, and a Deſcription in well formed Letters, ſpeaking thus:

“ Here, underneath this Stone, lieth the Body of *Daniel Balgay*, ſometime an Inhabitant of this Pariſh, of good Account and Credit, being a Citizen of this honourable City of LONDON, and Free of the worſhipful Company of Mercers, who departed this mortal Life the 25th Day of *December*, in the Year of our Lord 1608, being the Day of the Nativity of our Lord *Jeſus Chriſt*.

Chriſtus mihi Vita.

IN the Chancel, at the South Eaſt Corner, near the Altar, is a Monument ſet up in Memory of Mr. *Prat*, a very diligent and well deſerving Curate of this Pariſh, with the following Inſcription:

“ UNDER this Pavement lieth *Benjamin*
“ *Prat*, A. M. for above xvi Years late Curate
“ of this Church. He affected to end his Days
“ in Celibacy, and departed this Life the 3d
“ Day of *March*, *A. D.* 1715.

RESURGAM.

THESE few pious Words above, were all he deſired ſhould be here ſubſcribed: Yet it ought not to be concealed, that he bequeathed to the Right Reverend Father in GOD the Lord Biſhop of LONDON, for the Time being (only in Truſt) the perpetual Advowſon of the Rectory of the Pariſh and Pariſh Church of *Greenſteed, juxta Chipping-Ongar*, in the County of *Eſſex*; the firſt Preſentation to an intimate Friend, and after him to the immediate Reader, or moſt inferior Miniſter of this his Native Pariſh-Church for ever; and other Churches afterwards, which may hereafter be built in this Pariſh, as may be ſeen more at large in his Will.

HIS Soul was adorned with great Stedfaſtneſs to the moſt Orthodox Principles. He was a Perſon of great Piety, Lenity, and Charity, and in all his Actions conſtantly ſignalized himſelf in the ſeveral Offices of his Sacred Miniſtry. He continually endeavoured to illuſtrate his Veneration and Eſteem for the moſt Glorious and Adorable TRINITY, and his High-Calling of GOD in *Chriſt Jeſus*.

AND ſo he proceeded, till he was juſt arrived at the Prime of his Age, and then was taken from his Labours, to receive an exceeding great Reward.

THUS does he ſtill ſpeak, and yet propoſe an eminent and illuſtrious Example to all his ſucceeding Brethren.

Nunquamque Oblivioni traderentur.

A Grave-Stone at the Upper End of the North Iſle over *Henrietta Caldecot*, Daughter of *Philip Caldecot*, of this Pariſh, *Eſq*; She died *November* 2, 1714.

IN the Church-Yard, Southward, and towards the Street, ſtands a handſome Tomb, fenced over from the Weather, and a Grave-Stone upon it: Beneath, on the Outſide of the Tomb, are engraven the Arms belonging to the Vintners, and Barber Chirurgeons: Upon the Grave-Stone is a Plate of Braſs, with theſe Lines engraven on it.

“ HERE, under this Stone, lieth the Body of
“ *George Clarke*, Citizen and Vintner of LON-
“ DON, who, by his laſt Will and Teſtament,
“ gave for divers good and charitable Uſes, theſe
“ Legacies hereafter following:
“ *Firſt*, For a publick School in the Univerſity
“ of *Oxford*, the Sum of 200 *l.*
“ To the Uſe of the Poor of the four Pre-
“ cincts of the Ward of *Portſoken*, being in the
“ Pariſh of St. *Botolph*'s *without Aldgate*, the
“ Sum of 293 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.*
“ To the Pariſh of *Whitechapel*, for the Re-
“ lief of the Poor there, the Sum of 230 *l.*
“ To the Pariſh of St. *Leonard* in *Shoreditch*,
“ to the Uſe of the Poor there, the Sum of 106 *l.*
“ 15 *s.* 4 *d.*
“ To the Company of the Vintners he gave
“ the Sum of 10 *l.*
“ AND to the Poor of *Chriſt*'s Hoſpital he
“ gave the Sum of 5 *l.*
“ HE deceaſed the 19th Day of *April*, *Anno*
“ *Dom.* 1606, and was here buried the 24th
“ Day of the ſame next following. *Ætatis*
“ *ſuæ* 63.
“ *Coppedhall in Parocchia Sancti* Bothi' extra
“ Aldgate. *An.* 1413.

EAST of this Pariſh-Church, there were ſeveral Inns for the Reception of Travellers, up towards *Hog-Lane* End, ſomewhat within the Bars, and a Mark was there, ſhewing how far the Liberties of the City extend.

THIS *Hog-Lane*, now called *Petticoat-Lane*, and *Artillery-Lane*, ſtretcheth North to *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet*; in Mr. *Stow*'s Time (about 1598) it had Rows of Elms on each Side, with Bridges and Stiles to paſs over into pleaſant Fields; but now is a continued Building from *Hounſditch* to *Whitechapel*, and farther.

THE South Side of the Highway from *Aldgate*, had then ſome few Tenements, thinly ſcattered here and there, with much void Space between them, up to the Bars: But now that Street is not only fully repleniſhed with Buildings outward, but alſo with Yards and Alleys behind, as far as *Whitechapel* alſo.

AMONGST the Buildings in *Stow*'s Time, he ſaith, one memorable for the Commodity of that Eaſt Part of the City, was a Water Conduit, juſt without the Gate; for Building whereof, in the Year 1535, Sir *John Allen*, being Mayor, two Fifteens were granted by the Citizens, for making and laying Pipes to convey Water thither from *Hackney*.

IT was repaired, and much ornamental and uſeful Stone Work added to it, in the Year 1546.

Monday, in his Edition of *Stow*, ſaith, “ That
“ altho' this Water Conduit was very beneficial
“ to the People inhabiting there round about,
“ yet in regard of the Situation, being upon the
“ Street's South Side, and immediately deſcend-
“ ing down many Steps, or Stairs of Stone, it
“ was troubleſome to the poor People fetching
“ Water there, in coming up laden with their
“ Tubs, Pails, and Tankards. Beſides, until
“ the Turn of each Party came by Order and
“ due Courſe, their Tankards, Tubs, and Pails,
“ did greatly peſter the Paſſage about, and tho-
“ rough the Gate, endangering divers perſonal
“ Harms, and other great Inconvenience; which
“ ſince then, at the taking down of the old Gate,
“ that a new might be built in the ſame Place,
“ is exceeding commendably amended, to the
“ City's Honour, their Credit that had Care for
“ the diſpoſing of the Work, and great Eaſe of
“ the poor Water Bearers, and all Paſſengers:
“ For now there is a ſpacious Court, wherein all
“ the Tankards, and other Veſſels, orderly
“ ſtand; without any Annoyance to the Street;
“ and the Deſcent to the Conduit is made very
“ convenient, free from offending one another in
“ their Labour, the Paſſage to and fro is ſo apt-
“ ly ordered, and the Room ſo large for their
“ Attendance.

AS to the taking down the old Gate, and building that which is now ſtanding, it has been fully deſcribed, *Book* I. *Page* 16.

FROM *Aldgate*, North Eaſt to *Biſhopſgate*, lay the Ditch of the City, called *Hounds-Ditch*, becauſe that in old Time, when the ſame lay open, much Filth conveyed out of the City, eſpecially dead Dogs, was there laid or caſt.

INTO this filthy Ditch King *Canutus* commanded *Edrick*, a noble *Saxon*, who had baſely ſlain his King and Lord, *Edmund Ironſide*, to be drawn by the Heels from *Baynard*'s Caſtle, through the City, and thrown in, after he had firſt been tormented to Death by lighted Torches:

OF later Time a Mud Wall; on the other Side of the Street, was a Field, ſome Time belonging to the Priory of the *Trinity*, and ſince, by Sir *Thomas Audley*, given to *Magdalen* College in *Cambridge*, This Ground contained a Meſſuage, a Dove-Houſe, and a Garden of about ſeven Acres. There was alſo adjoining to this Garden, a great Gate, and a Building over it, and a Street or Lane leading from *Houndſditch* thither. For all this, Sir *Thomas Audley* obtained of King *Henry*, Special Letters Patents, dated *March* 23, in the 25th of his Reign, as belonging to the Priory, to this Tenor:

Henricus Octavus, Dei Gratia, &c. *Omnibus ad Quos*, &c. *Sciatis quod Nos*, &c. *dedimus & conceſſimus*, &c. *i.e.* “Know ye, that we have given and granted to Sir *Thomas Audley*, one Meſſuage, one Dove-coat, and one Garden, or Parcel of Land, with the Appurtenance, containing, by Eſtimation, ſeven Acres of Land, whether more or leſs, as they lay, and are in the Pariſh of St. *Botolph without Aldgate*, LONDON, *viz.* between a certain Street or Lane called *Hog-Lane* on one Part, and divers Meſſuages by the King's Highway, called *Houndſditch*, adjoining and built on the other Part. He gave alſo and granted to the ſaid Sir *Thomas* a certain great Gate, with an Edifice built upon it, and adjacent; and a certain Street or Lane, extending from the aforeſaid King's Highway, called *Houndſditch*, to, in, and as far as the ſaid Garden, or Parcel of Land, containing ſeven Acres, with all Edifices, Walls, Ditches, and Cloſes, in and about the ſaid Garden, or Parcel of the Lands there being: Which Meſſuage, Dove-coat, Garden-Gate, Street, or Lane, and the other Premiſes with their Appurtenances, lately belonged to the Prior and Convent of the Monaſtery or Priory of the *Holy Trinity*, LONDON, by the Right of that Monaſtery, and which among others, is come to our Hands by the Authority of Parliament, as well on the Account of the Gift of *Nickolas Hancock*, late Prior, as on the Account of the Diſſolution of the ſaid Monaſtery.

The next Year, that is, the 26th of the King's Reign, the ſame Sir *Thomas Audley* obtained of the King other Letters Patents, dated *December* 29, wherein, among other Gifts, he granted him Licence to give and grant lawfully the ſaid Meſſuage, Dove-Houſe, and Garden to *Henry Parker*, Knt. *Tho. Barnardiſton*, Knt. *John Chriſtmas*, Eſq; *Tho. Pope*, *Arthur Clerk*, and *Tho. Spilman*, Gentlemen. Yet it ſeems theſe Perſons poſſeſſed not the Premiſes, at leaſt not the Garden of ſeven Acres, ſince Mr. *Stow* (as above) writeth that Sir *Thomas Audley* gave it to *Magdalen* College, of which he was Founder.

This Field (as all other about the City) was incloſed, reſerving an open Paſſage into it, for ſuch as were diſpoſed. Towards the Street were ſome ſmall Cottages of two Stories high, and little Garden-Plats backward for poor bed-ridden People, (for in that Street dwelt no other) built by ſome Prior of the *Holy Trinity* to whom that Ground belonged.

Mr. *Stow* ſaith, He remembers in his Youth, that devout People, as well Men as Women of this City, were accuſtomed oftentimes (eſpecially on *Fridays* weekly) to walk that Way purpoſely, and there to beſtow their charitable Alms, each poor Man or Woman lying in Bed within their Window, which was towards the Street open ſo low, that any one might ſee them, a clean Linen Cloth lying in their Window, and a Pair of Beads, to ſhew that there lay a bed-ridden Body, unable to do any thing but pray. This Street was firſt paved in the Year 1503.

About the latter End of the Reign of King *Henry* VIII, three Brethren that were Gun-Founders, Surnamed *Owens*, got Ground there to build upon, and to encloſe for Caſting of Braſs Ordnance; theſe occupied a good Part of the Street on the Field Side, and in ſhort Time, divers others alſo built there; ſo that all the poor bed-ridden People were worn out, and in Place of their homely Cottages, ſuch Houſes built as do rather want Room than Rent.

Pawnbrokers in Hounſditch.

This Street is very remarkable for having in it a great Number of Pawnbrokers, and ſeems to have been ſo a long Time; for *Monday*, in his Edition of *Stow*, publiſhed an hundred Years ago, *viz. Anno* 1633, hath theſe Words:

“These Men, or rather Monſters in the Shape of Men, profeſs to live by lending, and yet will lend nothing but upon Pawns; neither to any, but unto poor People only, and for no leſs Gain than after fifty or threeſcore Pounds in the Hundred. The Pawn of the poor Borrower muſt needs be more than double worth the Money lent upon it, and the Time of Limitation is no longer than a Month; albeit they well know, that the Money need not be repayed back until a Twelvemonth's End: By which Time the Intereſt grows to be ſo great, that the Pawn, which (at firſt) was better than twice worth the Money borrowed on it, doth not (in the End) prove to be valuable to the Debt, which muſt be payed before the poor Party can redeem it. By which extorting Means of proceeding, the poor Borrower is quite cheated of his Pawn, for leſs than the third Part, which it was truly worth indeed.

“It is a great Error (in my poor Opinion) that in ſo antient and famous a City, abounding (otherwiſe) in moſt Chriſtian Alms and Works of Mercy, that among ſo many worthy Liberalities beſtowed on the Poor in divers and diſtinct Pariſhes, no Order is taken for ſuch a publick Stock for the truly Poor; that when in their urgent Neceſſity, either by Want of Means, Sickneſs, and other Hindrances, their Pawns may not go to the Cut-throat Uſurer; but remain to their own Good (living or dying) or to theirs, without any other Benefit, than that it may ſtill ſerve for the like Relief.

“And let me not here be miſtaken, that I condemn ſuch as live by honeſt buying and ſelling, and make a good Conſcience of their Dealing: No truly, I mean only the *Judas* Broker, that lives by the Bag, and (except God be more merciful to him) will follow him that did bear the Bag.

The Sum Total of the yearly Gifts belonging to the Pariſh of St. *Botolph Aldgate*, amounts to 151 *l.* 15 *s.* 8 *d.* as may be ſeen by a Table in one of the Pews of the ſaid Church.

These Gifts were partly for Sermons, partly for Coals and Firing, and partly for Bread, and partly in Money, to be diſtributed.

LECTURES *given to this Pariſh, beſides what is already mentioned, with the Sums allowed for Preaching them.*

		s.	*d.*
Every	16th of *July*	10	0
	1ſt of *September*	06	8
	Sunday next before *Chriſtmas* Day	06	0
	19th of *December*	10	0
	12th of *January*	07	0
	Good Friday	10	0
	11th of *April*	06	8
	Trinity Sunday	06	8
	7th of *June*	07	0
	17th of *June*	06	8
	3d of *October*	06	8
	19th of *October*	06	8

		s.	d.
Every	17th of *November*	05	0
	30th of *December*	05	0
	The ſame Day	06	8
	1ſt of *April*	06	8
	3d of *April*	06	8

THERE is a Gift Sermon preached in the Month of *Auguſt*, by a Perſon in Holy Orders, who has been educated at *Chriſt*'s Hoſpital; at which Time the Boys of that Hoſpital attend and ſing an Anthem.

To this Pariſh belong neither Parſonage-Houſe, Vicarage-Houſe, nor Glebe.

IT is an Impropriation; the preſent Impropriator is the Reverend Dr. *Kynaſton*, who is alſo Vicar; and the Lecturer is the Reverend Mr. *Harris*. The Tithe paid is about 700 *l. per Ann.*

PRAYERS are at 11, and 7, daily; here is a good Organ and ſix Bells. The Veſtry conſiſts of thoſe who have ſerved the Office of Churchwarden.

The PARISH-OFFICERS *are:*

Within the Freedom.	*Without the Freedom.*
2 Church-wardens.	2 Church-wardens.
5 Overſeers of the Poor.	4 Overſeers of the Poor.
The Ward Officers.	The Ward Officers.
6 Common Council Men.	2 Conſtables.
21 Inqueſts.	4 Headboroughs, and
5 Conſtables, and	6 Scavengers.
5 Scavengers.	

THERE are two Charity Schools, one in the Freedom for 50 Boys, and 40 Girls: This School was erected by Sir *John Caſs*, Alderman. The other, for 40 Boys and 30 Girls, founded by Sir *Samuel Starling*, Knight, and Alderman of the City of LONDON; who, by his laſt Will and Teſtament, bearing Date the 7th Day of *Auguſt*, *Anno Dom.* 1673, gave certain Copyhold Lands and Tenements, lying in *Eaſt-Smithfield*, in the Pariſh of St. *Mary Whitechapel*, belonging to the Manor of *Stepney*, in the County of *Middleſex*, the Rents amounting to the Value of 22 *l.* yearly, as a Foundation of a Charity School, for the better Education of the poor Youths of the Pariſh of St. *Botolph without Aldgate*; which Lands and Tenements he ſurrendered to the Uſe of his Will to Mr. *Corſellis*, Brewer; Mr. *John Parſons*, Brewer; and *Thomas Heath*, Scrivener, Truſtees of the ſaid Charity. The Schoolmaſter to be a Batchelor of Arts of the Univerſity of *Cambridge*, and to teach School in a Brick Houſe, which he, the ſaid Sir *Samuel Starling*, built at his own Charge at the Eaſt End of the Town-Houſe, or Queſt-Houſe, upon *Little-Tower-Hill*, in the Manor of *Eaſt-Smithfield*. The Schoolmaſter to be choſen by the Inqueſt of the Ward of *Portſoken*, and the Leet Jury of the Manor of *Eaſt-Smithfield*; and to be ſubject to ſuch Rules and Orders as they ſhall, from Time to Time, eſtabliſh for the due Government of the ſaid School; on Pain of being removed and forfeiting his Right to receive the ſaid Rents: The Rules and Orders ſo concluded on by the Wardmote Inqueſt and Leet Jury, to be engroſſed and hung up in two Tables; the one in the Veſtry-Houſe of the Pariſh Church of *Aldgate*, the other in the Queſt-Houſe upon *Little-Tower-Hill*.

Extracted from Sir Samuel Starling'*s laſt Will and Teſtament.*

The ORDERS follow.

ORDERS *made by the Wardmote Inqueſt of* Portſoken *Ward*, LONDON, *and the Jury of Court Leet of the Manor of* Eaſt-Smithfield, *to be obſerv'd and kept by the Schoolmaſter for the Time being, for the Teaching of certain poor Boys of the Pariſh of St.* Botolph without Aldgate, *in Manner following; being the Gift of Sir* Samuel Starling, *Knight, by his laſt Will and Teſtament.*

Imprimis, The ſaid Schoolmaſter ſhall teach ſixteen poor Boys of the Pariſh of St. *Botolph without Aldgate*, that is, eight of the Upper Ward, and eight of the Lower End, or more or leſs as the Eſtate will bear; ſuch as ſhall be nominated and appointed by the ſaid Truſtees, whom the Wardmote Inqueſt, and Leet Jury have choſen: And the ſaid Maſter ſhall have for Teaching the poor Boys, twenty Shillings each Boy *per Annum*.

II. The ſaid Maſter ſhall teach the ſaid Boys to Read. And after they can read competently well, ſhall teach them to Write, and the Grounds of Arithmetick, to fit them for Servants or Apprentices.

III. The ſaid Maſter ſhall, together herewith, inſtruct the ſaid poor Children in the Knowledge and Practice of the Chriſtian Religion, and teach them the Principles thereof, as they are laid down in the Church Catechiſm; and this ſhall be done twice a Week: And the ſaid Maſter ſhall be obliged to bring the ſaid Children, once in five Weeks, to Church, to be catechized.

IV. The ſaid Maſter ſhall take particular Care of the Manners and Behaviour of the poor Children, and ſtudy all proper Means to diſcourage and correct the Beginners of Vice; and particularly, Lying, Swearing, and Curſing, Taking GOD's Name in Vain, and the Prophanation of the Lord's Day, *&c.*

V. The ſaid Maſter ſhall bring the ſaid Children to Church twice every Lord's Day, and once on Holidays; and teach them to behave themſelves with all Reverence in the Houſe of GOD.

VI. The Maſter ſhall conſtantly attend his proper Buſineſs in the School, during the Hours appointed for Teaching, *viz.* from ſeven to eleven in the Morning, and from one to five in the Afternoon, the Summer half-year; and from eight in the Morning to eleven, and from one to four in the Afternoon, in Winter.

VII. The Names of the Children ſhall be called over every Morning and Afternoon, and if any be miſſing, they ſhall be taken Notice of: And the ſaid Maſter ſhall go to Prayers with the ſaid Children Morning and Evening, and ſhall order the ſaid Children ſo to do at Home.

VIII. The ſaid Maſter ſhall not teach above 30 Scholars, beſides the ſaid 16, without taking to his Aſſiſtance an able Perſon to be his Uſher.

IX. It is ordered, That no Body ſhall be admitted into the ſaid School under eight Years old; and alſo, that the ſaid Schoolmaſter ſhall not make any Demand, nor take Money of any Perſon, for any Boy's Entrance into the ſaid School.

X. As often as any of the 16 Children ſhall be removed from the ſaid School, that then the ſaid Maſter ſhall give Notice to the Truſtees of the ſaid School, that another may be ſent in his Place.

XI. That the Parents of the ſaid Children be put in Mind to take Care to ſend their Children clean waſhed and comb'd to School.

XII. It is ordered by the aforeſaid Inqueſt and Leet Jury, That the aboveſaid Rules and Orders be ſet up in the ſaid School, that the ſaid Maſter may take Notice thereof, and govern himſelf accordingly.

XIII. And *Laſtly*, It is ordered, That there ſhall be a Copy of theſe Orders put up in the Veſtry-Houſe of the ſaid Pariſh, and another put up in the Queſt-Houſe upon *Little Tower-Hill*, in the ſaid Pariſh; and that the Names of the preſent Truſtees of the ſaid Eſtate be underwritten.

Mr. *John Dodſon*,
Mr. *Nath. Gale*, and } Truſtees.
Mr. *Edward Croofoot*,

There is a Church-yard for the Burial of the Dead in this Pariſh, beſides that which joins to the Church; this is near *Roſemary-Lane*, and was conſecrated by Dr. *King*, Biſhop of LONDON, in the Year of our Lord 1615.

There are about 1300 Houſes in this Pariſh within the Freedom, and about 1200 without.

Now concerning the Bounds and Limits both of the Pariſh and Ward, and how far they extend themſelves every Way; there can be no better Direction than following the Order of their own yearly Perambulation, which is thus:

Walking down *Houndſditch*, Northward, they croſs the Way Eaſtward into *Still* and *Hand-alley*; paſſing on along by a Garden Wall, they proceed to *Petticoat-lane*, in the Middle of which is the Partition between the two Pariſhes of *Whitechapel* and St. *Botolph*: There they go on to the Bars in the common Street, and croſſing the Way Southward, go through a Tavern, ſome Time the Caſtle; and then turning Weſtward, paſs on to the *Minories* till they come to the Bars.

There, at the farther End, they turn down into an Alley, called *Brown's-alley*, and ſo as far as *Goodman's Fields*, then turn up the Street again and go down *Red-Lion-alley*, paſſing directly into *Roſemary-lane*, and thence down *Nightingale-lane*, on the Weſt Side to the *Hermitage-Bridge*, and ſo round St. *Catharine's*, and then paſs over *Tower-Hill*, and then go directly up the *Minories* Northward till they come under *Aldgate*.

In this Ward the principal Streets and Places are *Whitechapel*, the *Minories*, and *Houndſditch*, together with the Weſt Side of *Petticoat-lane*; in which Streets are divers Alleys, Courts, *&c.* of which in their Order.

Whitechapel. *Whitechapel* is a ſpacious Street for Entrance into the City Eaſtward, and ſomewhat long, reckoning from the Lay-ſtall Eaſt unto the Bars Weſt, where the Ward ends. It is a great Thorough-fare, being the *Eſſex* Road, and well reſorted to, which occaſions it to be well inhabited, and accommodated with good Inns for the Reception of Travellers, Horſes, Coaches, Waggons, *&c.*

Here on the South Side is a Hay-Market three Times a Week.

The South Side within the Bars, as well as a little Way without, is taken up by a great many Butchers, who carry on a great Trade, and kill excellent Meat, lying ſo conveniently to have their Cattle from *Rumford* Market.

On the North Side are divers conſiderable Inns, much reſorted to, as the *Three Nuns*, the *Crown*, the *Black-Bull*, the *Blue-Boar*; with ſeveral Shops which have great Trade out of the Country.

About the Bars, ply a great Number of Stage-Coaches, for the Conveniency of carrying Paſſengers to *Stratford*, *Bow*, *Low-Layton*, *Layton-Stone*, *Weſt Ham*, *Eaſt Ham*, *Walthamſtow*, *Woodford*, *Wanſted*, *Barking*, &c.

Places of Name in this Street within the Bars are as follow, beginning at St. *Botolph's* Church, and ſo Eaſtward.

Firſt, *Hatchet-alley*, pretty well built, but hath a narrow Entrance; *White Bear-alley*, hath a long, narrow, and dark Paſſage into it, but within are new Brick Buildings; *Sun and Trumpet-alley*, very ordinary; near unto this Alley is the *Bell* Brewhouſe, of a good Trade; and near unto the *Blue-Boar-Inn*, is the *Boar's-Head* Tavern, being a Houſe of a pretty good Trade; *Red-croſs-court*, well built, with new Brick Houſes, hath a pretty large Paſſage into *Petticoat-lane*; *Anchor and Harp-alley*, both narrow and ordinary. *Harrow-alley*, containing two large Courts, and a long Alley that leads into *Goodman's Fields*, and at the Upper End of this Alley, is a Place called the *Blue Gate*, all but indifferently built and inhabited; *Chequer-yard*, alſo but ordinary; and a new Street is now building, which leads alſo into *Goodman's Fields*, to be called *Somerſet-ſtreet*.

Houndſditch. *Houndſditch* is now built into Houſes, and beſides the Street, which is taken up by Brokers, Joyners, Braſiers, Salesmen, and ſuch as deal in old Cloathes, Linen and Upholſtery Ware, for which, at preſent, it is a Place of conſiderable Trade; here are a great many Courts and Alleys. We ſhall only take Notice of theſe in this Ward, beginning at *Still-alley*, the others which lie in *Biſhopſgate* Ward being there treated of.

Still-alley, hath a narrow Entrance, but is very large, containing ſeveral Turnings to other Places, as, the Lower Ground, which hath a Paſſage into *Gravel-lane*, and *Gutteridge Rents*, which hath pretty good Buildings, and out of this Place is a Paſſage down Steps into a Court, which leads into *Devonſhire-Square*, treated of in *Biſhopſgate* Ward; *Greyhound-alley*, ſmall and ordinary; *Flower-de-lis-court*, a ſquare Place, with old decayed Buildings, ill inhabited; *Wool-ſack-alley*, leads into *Gravel-lane*, a large Place, with pretty good Buildings, and contains ſeveral Places, as *Crab-court*, where there is a large Brewhouſe, and over-againſt this Place is *Pine-apple-court*, which hath a Free-Stone Pavement, and contains four good Brick Houſes; here is alſo *Star-court*, with three or four indifferent Places without a Name; *Hand-alley*, ſmall and ordinary; *Skinner's-alley*, alſo ſmall and ordinary, with old Timber Houſes; *Caſtle-yard*, hath a long turning Paſſage with good Houſes, indifferently well inhabited; *Ball and Shear-court*, ſmall and mean, and adjoining to this is another ſmall Place without a Name; *Angel-alley*, long and narrow, falls into *Gravel-lane*; *Fire-ball-alley*, big, but ordinary; *Fire-ball-court*, a handſome open Place, well built and inhabited with a Paſſage into *Gravel-lane*; *Cock and Hoop-yard*, a large open Place, with Buildings fit for good Inhabitants; *Red-lion-court*, a ſquare Place, with indifferent good Buildings; *Shepherd and Dog-alley*, both ſmall and mean; *Three Bowls-court*, ſmall and ordinary; *Walnut-tree-yard*, but ſmall; *Joiner's-court* hath tolerable good Buildings with a Free-Stone Pavement; *Harrow-alley*, but ſmall; *Cock and Wheatſheaf-alley*, likewiſe ſmall and ſeparate each from the other by a Pale; *Roſe and Crown-court*, a neat Place with good Buildings, well inhabited, with a Free-Stone Pavement; *Seven-ſtar-alley*, indifferent good; and to ſome of theſe Houſes there are Gardens: Here is a Calender's, which is encloſed from the reſt by a great Gate.

Church-lane, very large and open, the North Side fronting St. *Botolph's* Church, and Church-yard, hath a Row of good Buildings, of which two are large, and at the Upper End is a Carpenter's Yard with Livery-Stables over-againſt it. *Gun-yard*, a very handſome ſquare Court, with good large Houſes very well inhabited with an Entrance wide enough for Coach or Cart.

Gravel-lane, very large, branching itſelf into ſeveral Parts, as *Seven-ſtep-alley*, *Blackamore-court*, which fall into *Petticoat-lane*, *Srewsbury-court*, a pretty handſome ſquare Place; *Honey-lane*, ſomewhat long, and falls into *Petticoat-lane*; *Sutton's* Rents, ſmall and ordinary; *Wood Greens-court*, a pretty handſome open ſquare Place indifferently well inhabited; *Harrow-alley*, long and narrow, falls into *Petticoat-lane*; *Clark's court*, pretty handſome; *Hand and Crown-court*, a good open Place; *New George-court*, hath indifferent good Brick Buildings with a Free-Stone Pavement; *Vine-court*, a handſome ſquare Place, with new Brick Buildings, and a Free Stone Pavement; *Peaſe-Porridge-alley*, ſmall and ordinary; *King's-Head-court*, pretty large. Almoſt over-againſt this Court is *Oliver's-court*, ſmall and ordinary; *Hand-alley*, hath a Paſſage into *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet*. *Petticoat-lane*, formerly called *Hog-lane*, is near *Whitechapel-Bars*, and runs Northward towards St. *Mary Spittle*.

On both Sides this Lane, in antient Times, were Hedge Rows and Elm Trees, with pleaſant Fields to walk in; inſomuch that Gentlemen uſed to have Houſes there for the Air; and Mr. *Strype* ſaith, when he was a Boy, There was one commonly called the *Spaniſh Ambaſſador*'s Houſe, who, in King *James* I's Reign, dwelt there, and whom he takes to be the famous Count *Gondamer*: And a little Way off this, on the Eaſt Side the Way, down a paved Alley, now called *Strype*'s *Court*, from his Father's inhabiting there, was a large Houſe with a good Garden before it, built and inhabited by *Hans Jacobſon*, the ſaid King *James*'s Jeweller, wherein Mr. *Strype* was born.

But after, many *French* Proteſtants, who in the ſaid King's Reign, and before, fled their Country for their Religion, and planted themſelves here, *viz.* in that Part of the Lane near *Spittle-Fields*, to follow their Trade, being generally Broad Weavers of Silk, it ſoon became a contiguous Row of Buildings on both Sides of the Way.

So that of later Years all is converted into Buildings, even all the *Spittle-Fields*, wherein are ſeveral Streets, with Courts and Alleys, repleniſhed with Inhabitants, eſpecially Silk Throwſters and Weavers, and Dependants on them; of which many are *Walloons*, and *French* Refugees. This Lane hath the Weſt Side in this Ward, the Eaſt being Part in the Pariſh of *Whitechapel*, and Part in the large Pariſh of *Stepney*. In this *Petticoat-Lane* are divers Courts and Alleys, moſt of which on the Weſt Side, which are in this Ward, have their Paſſage into, or out of *Gravel-Lane*; but thoſe that have not are five: *Inkhorn Court*, a pretty open Place, with indifferent Inhabitants. Near this Court is *White-Hart Court*, which is but indifferent. *Bates*'s *Yard*, very mean; and *Red Croſs Court*, which hath a Paſſage into *Whitechapel Street*. This Part of the Lane coming out at the Bars, is not mighty well inhabited; thoſe of the moſt Account are Horners, who prepare Horns for other petty Manufacturers.

The Minories.

The *Minories*, of which there are the *Great* and the *Little*; the Great is a broad and ſpacious Street, the Entrance into which is out of *Aldgate-Street*, over-againſt St. *Botolph*'s Church, and runneth Southward into *Little-Tower-Hill*; having on the Weſt Side *London-Wall*, where antiently the City Ditch went, as in *Houndſditch*, and was uſed to caſt Filth in, and ſo lay open; which being found inconvenient, noiſome, and dangerous, it was filled up, and the Ground converted to other Uſes; there being now a Row of Buildings next the Wall, and another on the back of the *Minories*, it is become a Street, and bears the Name of the *Vineyard*, and hath a broad Paſſage into it out of the *Minories*, which is chiefly noted for the Gunſmiths, who dwell there, and drive a conſiderable Trade.

The *Little Minories* are the Buildings erected upon the Site of the Abbey of Nuns, called *Minorites*, containing two or three Courts, all pretty well inhabited: And here alſo is the *Trinity Minories* Church, which pretends to Privileges, as Marrying without Licence: Out of this Place is a Paſſage into *Heydon Yard*.

Near this Nunnery, or *Little Minories*, was a large Field and Farm, at which, Mr. *Stow* ſaith, He himſelf, when a Lad, fetch'd many a Half-penny worth of Milk, and had never leſs than three Pints in the Summer, nor leſs than a Quart in the Winter, for that Money. This was kept by one *Goodman*, whoſe Son afterwards let it out, and lived like a Gentleman upon the Rent of it. It ſtill retains the Name of *Goodman*'s *Fields*, tho' it is now converted into Streets, with very good Brick Houſes, inhabited by ſeveral Merchants and Perſons of Repute, and of late has had a Theatre, or Play-Houſe in one of them, built in a pretty good Taſte; but the ſaid *Goodman*'s *Fields*, not being in this Ward, does not properly come under our Cognizance in this Place.

Theatre in Goodman's Fields.

To return therefore to this Street called the Minories: Therein are ſeveral Courts or Alleys; beginning towards *Aldgate* there is *Black Boy Court*, being long, narrow, and ordinary. *Maidenhead Alley*, ſmall, naſty, and beggarly. *Three Kings Alley*, pretty large, containing two Courts, one within another, and both indifferent good. *Fountain Alley*, very mean. *Ship Yard*, an indifferent large ſquare Court, but very mean, with old Houſes. *Well Alley*, but ſmall, with a long and narrow Paſſage to it. *Shippey*'s *Yard*, indifferent large, and pretty good, eſpecially the upper Part. *Heydon Yard*, being broad enough for Coach or Cart; at the Upper End is a good large Square, or open Place railed about, with a Row of Trees, very ornamental in the Summer Seaſon, having on the Eaſt Side Coach Houſes and Stables, on the Weſt Side a very handſome Row of large Houſes, with Court Yards before them, and are inhabited by Merchants, and Perſons of Repute; on the North, a Square of good brick Houſes: Out of this Yard, on the Weſt, is a Paſſage into the *Little Minories*, on the Eaſt another into *Goodman*'s *Fields*. *Brown*'s *Yard*, indifferent good, with a Paſſage down Steps into ſome Part of it. *Squirrel's Alley*, pretty well built, with a narrow paved Paſſage that goes down Steps. *Swan Alley*, long, naſty, and narrow, hath a Paſſage into *Manſel-Street*. *Goodman*'s *Yard*, very large, and leads into *Goodman*'s *Fields*, almoſt over againſt *Peaſcod-ſtreet*, hath pretty good Buildings, and indifferently well inhabited. *Red Lion Alley*, long and narrow, with old built Houſes. *Red Gate Court*, but ſmall, with a Paſſage down Steps into *Heathen*'s *Court*. *Wheeler*'s *Yard*, a pretty open Place. *Bullock*'s *Court*, a very handſome open Place, having at the Lower End a Timber-Yard. *Hamerſmith Alley*, very ordinary, with a Paſſage to it down Steps. *Wall*'s *Court*, a handſome Place, with a Paſſage to it paved with Pebble Stones. *Black Horſe Alley*, containing two ſmall Courts, which are but ordinary. *Eales*'s *Court*, pretty open, with a Paſſage for a Cart, and the Houſes are indifferently well inhabited. *Weeden*'s *Rents*, with a deſcending ſteep Paſſage, very mean. *Gooding*'s *Yard*, a handſome open Place, indifferently well built. *Bellowes*'s *Yard*, indifferent, with a Paſſage to it down Steps. *Star Alley*, but ordinary; at the Lower End is another Court down Steps, alſo very mean. *Three Crown Court*, alſo but ordinary, both as to Houſes and Inhabitants.

This *Portſoken* Ward hath an Alderman and his Deputy, and ſix Common Council Men.

To the Fifteen it is aſſeſſed 4*l.* 10 *s.*

There are to Watch at the ſeveral Stands within this Ward, every Night, beſides a Conſtable and the Beadle, ſixty Watchmen.

The Jurymen returned by the Wardmote Inqueſt for this Ward, are to ſerve as Jurors in the ſeveral Courts of *Guildhall* in the Month of *January*.

The Alderman of this Ward is *Humphrey Parſons*, Eſq;

CHAP.

CHAP. II.

TOWER-STREET WARD.

THE firſt Ward in the Eaſt Part of this City within the Wall, is called *Tower-ſtreet* Ward, and extendeth along the River *Thames*, from the ſaid *Tower* in the Eaſt, almoſt to *Billingſgate* in the Weſt; one half of the *Tower*, the Ditch on the Weſt Side, and Bulwarks adjoining, do ſtand within that Part where the Wall of the City of old Time went ſtrait from the Poſtern Gate, South to the River *Thames*, before the *Tower* was built. From and without the *Tower-Ditch*, Weſt and by North, is the ſaid *Tower-Hill*, upon which was uſed always to be ſtanding, (and made at the Charge of the City) a large Scaffold and Gallows of Timber, for the Execution of ſuch Traitors, or other Tranſgreſſors, as are delivered out of the Tower, or otherwiſe to the Sheriffs of LONDON, by Writ there to be executed. In the fifth of King *Edward* IV, a Scaffold and Gallows was there ſet up by other the King's Officers, and not at the City's Charge, whereupon the Mayor and his Brethren complained, but were anſwered by the King, That the *Tower-Hill* was of the Liberty of the City, and whatſoever was done in that Point, was not in Derogation of the City's Liberties, and therefore commanded Proclamation to be made, as well within the City as in the Suburbs, as followeth:

FORASMUCH as the ſeventh Day of this preſent Month of *November*, Gallows were erected and ſet beſides our *Tower* of LONDON, within the Liberties and Franchiſes of our City of LONDON, in Derogation and Prejudice of the Liberties and Franchiſes of this City, the King, our Sovereign Lord, would have it be certainly underſtood, that the Erection and ſetting up of the ſaid Gallows was not done by his Commandment: Wherefore the King our Sovereign Lord, willeth, That the Erection and Setting up of the ſaid Gallows be not any Precedent, or Example, thereby hereafter to be taken, in Hurt, Prejudice, or Derogation of the Franchiſes, Liberties, and Privileges of the City, which he at all Times hath had, and hath in his Benevolence, under Favour and good Grace, &c.

Apud Weſtminſt. *nono die* Novembris, *Anno Regni noſtri quinto.*

MANY Controverſies have been in Times paſt betwixt the Lord Mayor and Citizens of LONDON on the one Part, and the Lieutenant of the *Tower* of LONDON on the other Part, touching their Liberties; the Lieutenant uſurping divers Privileges, which were againſt the Laws of the Realm. As for Example:

IF *A. B.* were indebted to *C. D.* dwelling in the Precinct of the *Tower*, and would ſuffer himſelf to be arreſted and proſecuted by the ſaid *C. D.* in the Court held within the *Tower*, and there to have Judgment upon the ſaid Debt obtained againſt him: After which Judgment obtained, a Precept was awarded under the Seal of the Office of the Lieutenant, re-directed unto the Porter of the *Tower*, or to his Deputy, to take *A. B.* in Execution for the ſame Debt. And after that, *A. B.* is ſo taken in Execution, there is Return made of the Execution of the ſaid Precept, and thereupon the Lieutenant not only appointeth about a Dozen, or more, Keepers to the ſaid *A. B.* and ſuch as the ſaid *A. B.* will nominate, but alſo ſuffereth the ſaid *A. B.* to go at Liberty, giving unto him a Protection under the Seal of his Office, and thereby commandeth all Officers in any wiſe to forbear to arreſt or trouble the ſaid *A. B.* for the Space of one whole Year, being his Priſoner. Then if it ſhall happen that the ſaid *A. B.* ſhall be arreſted, being in the Cuſtody of any of his Keepers, and having the ſaid Protection to ſhew, if immediately upon the ſhewing of the ſame he be not ſet at Liberty again, in ſuch Caſe the Lieutenant pretendeth, that he hath Power to Arreſt the Body of any Perſon dwelling in ſuch City or County wherein the ſaid *A. B.* was ſo arreſted and troubled, if any ſuch Perſon can be found within the Liberties of the *Tower*; and the Body of the ſame Perſon to detain in ſafe Cuſtody, until ſuch Time as the ſaid *A. B.* ſhall be enlarged.

BY which Means the Execution of the Laws of the Realm is hindered, and the Subjects wronged.

The Form of a PRECEPT of the Lieutenant of the *Tower*, for the taking of one in Execution, with the Return of the ſame Precept.

PROECEPTUM *eſt Janatori Turr. prædict. quod capiat.* Willm. Aſton de Lond. *Civem & Haberdaſher. Ita quod habeatur Corpus ejus coram* Edwardo Warner, *Milite, Locumtenen. Dominæ Reginæ Turr. præd. & ejus Seneſcall. ibi ad prox. Cur. infra Turr. præd. tenend. at ſatisfaciend.* Johanni Thomſon *viginti Lib. legalis monetæ Angliæ quas idem* Johannes *in eadem Curiâ recuperavit adverſus præfat.* Willm. & 21 s. *pro miſs. & cuſtag. Curiæ quæ eidem* Johanni *in eadem Curia adjudicat. fuerunt. Et qualiter hoc Præceptum per te fuerit executum conſtare fac. ad præfat. Cur. Et hoc non omitt. periculo incumbent. Dat. apud Turr. prædict. ſub ſigillo quo utor in hoc Officio decimo tertio die* Novembris *Anno Regni* Elizabethæ *Dei Gratia* Angliæ, Franciæ, & Hyberniæ.

RESPONS.

CEPI Corpus ſupranominati Willm. Aſton, *& eum paratum habeo, prout mihi ſuperius præcipitur.*

Hugh Pope, John Laſton, John Sparrow, Edward Sanders, Thomas Brown, Gregory Newman, Henry Hudſon, John Woodward, Thomas Bullen, William Lawman, Matthew Hinde, &c. *His Keepers appointed.*

Chriſtoph. Southows.

The Form of a PROTECTION, *granted by the Lieutenant of the* Tower, *to a Priſoner being in Execution for Debt, to go at large.*

“ *EDwardus Warner*, Miles, Locumtenens “ Dominæ Reginæ Turr. ſuæ prædict. omnibus Officiariis, Miniſtris, & ſubditis dictæ

“Dominæ Reginæ, Salutem. Cum ſecundum Privilegium & Conſuetudinem in Curia Turris prædictæ ab antiquo uſitat. & approbat. quilibet condemnatus in Curia prædicta ad Sectam alicujus in placito debiti, ac in Cuſtodia dicti Locumtenentis ſive ejus deputat. pro eodem debito exiſten. ſuper certas Conſiderationes ipſum Locumtenentem moventes, prædict. condemnat. ire & redire quo voluerit infra Regnum *Angliæ* permiſſus fuerit. Et quia *Willm. Aſton* de LONDON. Civis & Haberdaſher, coram me præfato Locumtenente & Seneſcall. in Curia Turris prædictæ, venit ad Sectam cujuſdam *Johannis Thomſon* in placito debiti, ſuper demand. viginti Librarum bonæ & legalis Monetæ *Angliæ*, & 21 *s.* pro Miſſis & Cuſtagiis Curiæ condemnat. exiſtit, & in Priſona Turris prædictæ ſub Cuſtodia mei præfati Locumtenentis, prout mox eſt, pro eodem debito exiſten. Sciatis me præfatum Locumtenentem conſiderantem Statum & Paupertatem prædicti *Willm. Aſton*, ac eo quod citius debitum ſuum Prædictum de Amicis & Bonis ſuis propriis levare poſſit, Præſentium *Willm.* cum Cuſtode ſeu Latore Præſentium ſuper Conſiderationem prædictam, quo voluerit, dimiſſ. fore a Die dat. Præſentium pro uno Anno integro prox. futuro. Igitur ex Parte dictæ Dominæ Reginæ, vobis & cuilibet veſtrum mando, quod Prædictum *Willm.* Priſonarium meum, cum Cuſtode ſeu Latore Præſentium, in aliquo non moleſtetis nec arreſtetis pro aliqua perſonali Actione. Nec quantum in vobis ab aliis infer. permitt. Periculo incumbent. Dat. apud Turr. præd. ſub Sigillo quo utor in hoc Officio, Decimo tertio Die *Novembris*, An. Regni *Elizabethæ*, Dei Gratia, *Angliæ*, *Franciæ*, & *Hiberniæ* Reginæ, Fidei Defenſoris, *&c.* Primo.

Edward. Warner.

ALSO in the Year of our Lord 1585, Sir *Owen Hopton*, Knt. Lieutenant of the *Tower* of LONDON, by Colour of his Office, pretending Title to a Garden Plat near the *Tower*, cauſed his Servants forceably to take Poſſeſſion thereof, and bring the Perſons before him, who kept the ſame, whom he impriſoned in the *Tower*; whereupon a Writ of *Habeas Corpus* was ſued out of the *King's-Bench*, for removing the Body of *Robert Shapely*, one of the Priſoners, which Writ was brought and delivered unto the Lieutenant, by *Robert Smith*, then Sollicitor of the City of LONDON; but the Lieutenant would not receive nor obey the Writ, but would have compelled the ſaid *Robert Smith* to carry it back again with him, which he refuſing, the Lieutenant put the Writ in his Pocket, and abuſed and impriſoned alſo the ſaid *Robert Smith* in the *Tower*: For Redreſs of which Wrongs, and of many others, there was Complaint made to the Lords of the Privy-Council, who referred the Hearing of thoſe Controverſies, and the Examination of the Rights and Privileges, which the Lieutenant pretended to belong to his Office, to the Lord Chief Juſtices, and to the Maſter of the Rolls, who were to certify their Opinions thereof in Writing, as by the Letters of the Lords of the Council in that Behalf ſent, and directed to them, the following Tenor appeareth:

The Council's LETTER *to the Lord Chief Juſtices, and to the Maſter of the Rolls.*

“AFTER our very hearty Commendations, *&c.* There hath been complaint made unto us in the Behalf of the Lord Mayor and Citizens of LONDON, againſt Sir *Owen Hopton*, Knt. Lieutenant of the *Tower*, whom they charge with ſome diſordered Dealing by him uſed towards one *Robert Smith*, a Sollicitor for the City, ſent lately unto him with a Writ of *Habeas Corpus*, out of the Court of her Majeſty's Bench, for the removing of the Body of one *Robert Shapely*, a Servant to one *William Wikins*, a Citizen, impriſoned by the Lieutenant upon ſome pretended Quarrel of Privilege; the Manner whereof ſhall beſt appear unto you by the ſeveral Complaints and Articles herein incloſed, exhibited unto us by the ſaid *Smith* and *Wikins*.

“AND foraſmuch as the Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of LONDON, have heretofore oftentimes found themſelves grieved, with ſundry Actions of unkind and violent Dealings, offered by the ſaid Lieutenant and his Officers, as they have informed us, to the Breach of their Charters and Liberties, whereby there is grown ſome Diviſion and Diſſenſion between them, (which we deſire by all good Means to have removed) and whereas the Lieutenant ſeemeth to warrant his Doings by antient Privileges and Cuſtoms of the *Tower*, whereunto the Citizens on their Parts, upon Opinion of the Validities of their Charters, refuſe to yield. We conſidering what Inconvenience may enſue of the private Diſſenſion between them, have thought good to require you, calling Maſter Lieutenant before you, and the Parties, whoſe Complaints are herewith ſent unto you, with ſuch Proofs and Witneſs as may be produced, effectually to examine the Matters thereby informed againſt him; and that you alſo take Knowledge of ſuch other Complaints and Controverſies, as the Recorder of LONDON ſhall deliver unto you againſt the Lieutenant of the *Tower*, concerning their former Debates and Strifes, for Matters of Liberties, Preſcriptions and Cuſtoms, and the like on the Behalf of the Lieutenant againſt them, praying you to take ſome Pains to hear the Matters at large on both Sides, and to ſee upon what Privileges, Cuſtoms, and Preſcriptions, their ſeveral Claims are grounded and pretended; as alſo to conſider of their Strength and Validity in Law, wherein after you ſhall have ſpent ſome Time, and heard and underſtood the Matters at large, we require you then to make Report unto us what you ſhall have found on both Sides, as well touching the Complaints of *Smith* and *Wikins*, as of the Lord Mayor and Citizens, with your Opinions of their ſaid Complaints and Controverſies, and what Courſe were fitteſt to be taken between them; which we pray you to do with as convenient Speed as you may. And ſo bid you heartily Farewell.

Subſcribed by

From the Court
at Greenwich.

Bromley, Cancellarius.
Leiceſter.
Hundſdon, Chamberl.
M. *Treaſurer*.
M. *Comptroller*.
M. *Secretary*.
Sir *Walter Mildmay*.

Directed to the Lords Chief Juſtices, and to the Maſter of the Rolls.

UPON the Receipt of which Letters, the ſaid Lord Chief Juſtices and Maſter of the Rolls did at large hear the Allegations and Proofs of both Parties, and did accordingly certify their Opinions thereof to the Lords of the Privy Council in Manner following:

The CERTIFICATE *touching as well the Articles and Complaints made to your Honours, by* Robert Smith, *and* William Wikins, *againſt Sir* Owen Hopton, *Knt. Lieutenant of the* Tower, *as the Controverſies between the Mayor and Citizens of* LONDON, *and the ſaid Lieutenant.*

“FIRST, Upon Examination of the Matter touching the ſaid *Smith* and *Wikins*, mentioned in your Honours Letters, it appeareth unto us, that (ſome Controverſy being between the Mayor and Citizens, and the ſaid Lieutenant, touching a Garden Plat near the ſaid *Tower*) on *Ralph Gasken*, Servant to the ſaid Lieutenant, violently did draw forth of the ſaid Garden one *Shapely*, Servant to the ſaid *Wikins*, then labouring there for his ſaid Maſter, in ſuch a violent Manner, as thereby Blood was drawn of him, in ſeveral Places, and carried him to the *Tower*, and there kept him in Priſon eight Days; and that one *Shaw*, another of the Lieutenant's Servants, was preſent with the ſaid *Gasken*, aiding him, but that he did not hurt the ſaid *Shapeley*; which *Gasken* and *Shaw* did detain ſome of the Apparel of the ſaid *Shapeley*, and yet do, for any Thing known to us.

“AND that likewiſe one *Payne* was taken forth of the ſaid Garden, and carried to the *Tower*, and there impriſoned three Days, and then delivered upon Bond to render his Body to the *Tower*, when he ſhould be required, and that *Payne* hath left a Pawn of the Value of 10*s.* for his Meat and Drink.

“AND that her Majeſty's Writ of *Habeas Corpus* for the Body of *Shapeley*, was ſued forth of her Bench, directed to the Lieutenant to make Allowance thereof, and paid him the Fee due therefore. But forthwith he would have forced the ſaid *Smith* to have the Money again, and the Writ, which *Smith* refuſed to do, praying him not to be offended for bringing of her Majeſty's Proceſs.

“AND thereupon Maſter Lieutenant ſaid, he would put his Writ in his Pocket, as he had done many, and therewith rubbed *Smith* on the Cheeks, and threatned to impriſon him, if he would not carry back the Writ again and the Money; whereupon the ſaid Lieutenant impriſoned *Smith*, and detained him above three Hours, until, upon a Bill of his Hand to return to Priſon when the Lieutenant ſhould ſend for him, he was delivered, which Matter the Lieutenant confeſſeth to be true.

“AND touching ſuch Liberties as Maſter Lieutenant claimeth to have been uſed for the Officers and Attendants in the *Tower*, as not to be arreſted by any Action in the City of LONDON, and Protections to be granted to them by Maſter Lieutenant, and not obeying the Writs of *Habeas Corpus*, we think ſuch Perſons as are daily Attendants in the *Tower*, ſerving her Majeſty there, are to be privileged, and not to be arreſted upon any Plaint in LONDON. But for Writs of Execution, or *Capias ut ligatum*, and ſuch like, we think they ought to have no Privilege.

“MOREOVER, touching Protections granted by Mr. Lieutenant, for ſuch as be condemned in any Action in the Court kept in the *Tower*, to go at large, and not to be arreſted by any Proceſs out of the Queen's high Courts, or elſewhere, or any other Protection to that Effect, for any privileged Perſon; we think the ſame againſt her Majeſty's Laws and Dignity.

Item, That Mr. Lieutenant ought to return every *Habeas Corpus*, out of any Court at *Weſtminſter*, ſo as the Juſtices before whom it ſhall be returned (as the Cauſe requires) may either remand it with the Body, or retain the Matter before them, and deliver the Body as Juſtice ſhall require.

“AS touching the Juriſdiction of the Court in the *Tower*, and the Controverſies for certain Liberties upon the *Tower-Hill*, and the Soil there, and divers Places about the *Tower*, we are not yet fully reſolved, but deſire your Lordſhips to have ſome farther Time to conſider thereupon. For, that there be many Matters alledged, and to be ſhewed in Writing for the ſame, as we are informed, which we have not yet ſeen.

“*Item*, The ſaid Lieutenant doth claim a Liberty, that if any Perſon privileged in the Tower, be arreſted in LONDON, that he may take the Body of any Citizen that ſhall come within the Liberties of the Tower, and keep his Body there until the other be delivered; which we think altogether againſt the Laws of this Realm.

Chriſtopher Wray.
Edmond Anderſon.
Gilbert Gerrard.

AFTER the Lords of the Privy-Council had received the ſame Certificate, they thereupon made this final Order and Decree following, *viz.*

At Nonſuch, *the* 3*d Day of* October, 1585.

PRESENT,

Lord Treaſurer,	*Maſter Treaſurer,*
Lord Admiral,	and
Lord Chamberlain,	*Maſter Secretary.*

“WHEREAS ſundry Variances and Contentions have heretofore ariſen, and have of late Years depended betwixt the Lord Mayor and Commonalty of the City of LONDON, on the one Part, and the Lieutenant of her Majeſty's *Tower* of LONDON, on the other Part, touching Matters of Liberties, Preſcriptions, Cuſtoms, and other Claims and Pretences; by Reaſon whereof, and for Lack of Order for Stay of thoſe Variances and Contentions, divers Tumults have heretofore grown, and her Majeſty's Peace hath many Times been in Hazard to be dangerouſly broken, whereupon ſeveral Complaints have been heretofore exhibited to the Lords and others of her Majeſty's moſt Honourable Privy Council, by the Lord Mayor and Commonalty aforeſaid, againſt the ſaid Lieutenant, for divers Injuries alledged to be offered on his Part to the Citizens of LONDON, with Order of Law or Equity: After Conſideration had of which ſeveral Complaints, it pleaſed their Lordſhips, (having Care to procure an End of thoſe Controverſies, for avoiding of Inconveniencies that might enſue) by their honourable Letters, to give Order to Sir *Chriſtopher Wray*, Knt. Lord Chief Juſtice of *England*; Sir *Edmond Anderſon*, Knt. Lord Chief Juſtice of the *Common-Pleas*; and to Sir *Gilbert Gerrard*, Knt. Maſter of the Rolls, that they (calling the ſaid Lieutenant and the Parties Complainants before them) ſhould effectually hear and examine the Controverſies (on both Sides) and certify their Lordſhips what they ſhould find, together with their Opinions touching the ſame, who having called the Parties accordingly before them, and adviſedly, and with good Deliberation, ſundry Times heard their Allegations and Anſwers, as well “by Writing as by Word, with Counſel learned on all Parts, have ſignified their Opinions of the ſaid Controverſies in Writing, as hereafter followeth:

“*Firſt*, Touching ſuch Liberties as Maſter Lieutenant claimeth to have been uſed for the Officers and Attendants in the *Tower*, as not to be arreſted by any Action in the City of LONDON, and Protections to be granted to them by Maſter Lieutenant, and not obeying of Writs of we think ſuch Perſons as be daily attendant in the *Tower*, ſerving her Majeſty there, are to be privileged, and not to be arreſted upon any Plaint in LONDON, but for Writs of Executions, or and ſuch like, we think they ought to have no Privilege.

“*Secondly*, Concerning Protections granted by Maſter Lieutenant for ſuch as be condemned in any Action in the Court, kept in the *Tower*, to go at large, and not to be arreſted by any Proceſs out of the Queen's High Courts, or elſewhere, or any other Protection to that Effect for any privileged Perſon, we think the ſame againſt her Majeſty's Laws and Dignity.

Thirdly, That Maſter Lieutenant ought to return every *Habeas Corpus* out of any Court at *Weſtminſter*, ſo as the Juſtices, before whom it ſhall be returned (as the Cauſe ſhall require) may either remand it with the Body, or retain the Matter before them, and deliver the Body as Juſtice ſhall require.

“*Laſtly*, Whereas the Lieutenant doth alſo claim a Liberty, that if any Perſon privileged in the *Tower* be arreſted in LONDON, he may take the Body of any Citizen that ſhall come within the Liberties of the *Tower*, and keep his Body there until the other be delivered; we think the ſame to be altogether againſt the Laws of the Realm.

“THE Lords therefore of her Majeſty's ſaid Privy Council, upon grave and deliberate Conſiderations had of the Certificate and Opinions of the ſaid Lords Chief Juſtices and Maſter of the Rolls, and to that Occaſions of Contention, Trouble, and Diſorder, and the Danger of Breach of her Majeſty's Peace, which have heretofore of late Years ariſen and grown upon the Controverſies aforeſaid, may from henceforth ceaſe, and be altogether removed and taken away,

“IT was this Day, by their Lordſhips ordered and decreed, betwixt the Lord Mayor, Commonalty and Citizens of LONDON, and their Succeſſors, and the Lieutenant of her Majeſty's ſaid *Tower* of LONDON, and all other Lieutenants and Officers of the *Tower* at any Time hereafter to ſucceed, That the Matters, Points, and Articles, contained in the Certificate of the ſaid Juſtices and Maſter of the Rolls before-mentioned, wherein their Reſolutions, Opinions, and Determinations, be ſet down, declared, and ſignified, ſhall at all Times from henceforth ſtand and remain for Rules and Reſolutions and final Determination and Deciſion: For ſo much and ſo many of the Points of Controverſies as are contained in the ſaid Certificate (whereof they have delivered their Opinions) to be for ever hereafter duly obſerved and kept; and that nothing be hereafter at any Time done, or attempted on either Part, to the violating or interrupting of the ſame.

THERE was a Place within the Liberties of the *Tower*, called the *Jewry*, becauſe it was inhabited by *Jews*, where there happened, 22 *Henry* III, to be a Robbery and a Murther committed by *William Fitz-Bernard*, and *Richard*, his Servant, who came to the Houſe of *Joce*, a *Jew*, and there ſlew him and his Wife *Henna*. The ſaid *William* was taken at St. *Saviour's* for ſtealing a certain Silver Cup, and was hanged. *Richard* was called for, and outlawed. One *Miles le Eſpicer*, who was with them, was wounded, and fled to a Church, and died in it. No Attachment was made by the Sheriffs, becauſe it happened in the *Jewry*; and ſo belonged not to the Sheriffs, but to the Conſtable of the *Tower*.

BUT now to come to the Pariſh Churches, and other Things worthy of Note in this Ward.

The Pariſh Church of ALHALLOWS-BARKING.

Alhallows-Barking.

AT the Eaſt End, and on the North Side of *Tower-ſtreet*, is the Church of *Alhallows-Barking*, which ſtands in a large, but ſometime had a much larger, Cemitery, or Church-yard. It hath a handſome Dial extending over the Street from the Steeple. It was dedicated to the Bleſſed Virgin *Mary* and *All Saints*.

The Meaning of Alhallows.

THERE being many Churches in LONDON called *Alhallows*, we ſhall here give an Account of the Riſe of that Name and Feſtival, which is yearly celebrated on the *Kalends*, or Firſt of *November*, and happened on this Occaſion.

THE Emperor *Phocas*, at the Deſire of Pope *Boniface* IV, commanded, That on the old Temple, which was called *Pantheon*, formerly erected in Honour of all the *Pagan* Gods, by the Emperor *Domitian*, purging it from the Dregs of Idolatry, the Church of the *Virgin Mary*, and of *All Martyrs* ſhould be built; that where formerly the Worſhip, not of all Gods, but of all Devils, was celebrated; there afterwards ſhould be celebrated the Memory of *All Saints*; which from that Time was ſolemnized in *Rome*, *Firſt*, on the *Kalends* of *November*, which was about the Year of our Lord 608, afterwards about the Year 834, by the Perſuaſion of Pope *Gregory* IV, the moſt pious Emperor *Ludovicus*, ordained, with the Conſent of all the Biſhops of his Kingdom and Empire, that in *France*, the Feſtivity of *All Saints* ſhould yearly, on the ſaid Day, be ſolemnly celebrated for ever; which holy Conſtitution the whole Church with reverend Love embraced.

THE Church we are now to ſpeak of was, of old, in the Gift of the Abbeſs and Convent of *Barking*, in *Eſſex*, whence, for Diſtinction-ſake, from the other Churches in this City, which had the ſame Dedication, it was called *Alhallows Barking*, and the Rectory being in antient Time appropriated to that Monaſtery, here was a Vicarage thereupon ordained and endowed, which ſeems to be not long before the Year 1317.

THE Patronage of this Vicarage continued ever after in the ſaid Abbeſs and Convent 'till their Suppreſſion; upon which the Advowſon thereof (*inter alia*) was given and granted by King *Henry* VIII, in the 37th Year of his Reign, by Way of Exchange to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* and his Succeſſors, in whom it hath continued ever ſince, but is ſubject to the Archdeacon of LONDON, ſaving only as to Wills, and Adminiſtrations, which belong to the Commiſſary.

ON the North Side of this Church was antiently built a handſome Chapel, founded by King *Richard* I, confirmed and augmented by *Edward* I. King *Edward* IV, gave Licence to his Couſin, *John* Earl of *Worceſter*, to found there a Brotherhood for a Maſter and Brethren; and he gave to the Cuſtos of that Fraternity, which was Sir *John Scott*, *Thomas Colt*, *John Tate*, and *John Crooke*, the Priory of *Totingbecke*, and the Advowſon of the Pariſh Church of *Stretham*, in the County of *Surrey*, with all the Members and Appurtenances, and a Part of the Priory of *Okeburne*, in *Wiltſhire*, both Priors Aliens, and appointed it to be called, the King's Chapel or Chantry, *in Capella Beatæ* Mariæ *de* Barking.

But what was moſt remarkable in the ſaid Chapel, was the Image of the *Glorious Virgin*, erected there by *Edward* I. The Story of which is among the Archives of the Biſhop of LONDON, in a large Inſtrument, the Purport whereof is as follows:

> “ In the Chapel above-mentioned, King *Edward* I, before the Death of King *Henry* III, his Father, being directed by a Viſion in his Sleep, cauſed the Image of the *Glorious Virgin* to be erected, upon his Viſiting whereof five Times every Year, when in *England*, and keeping the Chapel in Repair, he was aſſured by the ſaid Viſion, to be moſt victorious over all Nations wherever he was; to be King of *England* when his Father was dead; and to be a Subduer of all the *Welſh*, and all *Scotland*. The like Succeſs was promiſed to every juſt *Engliſh* Monarch upon the like Performances. After this, the ſaid King *Edward* voluntarily making Oath before the Pope's Legate, that all Things ſhewn unto him in his Sleep, as aforeſaid, he had hitherto found to be moſt true; they thereupon, that the ſaid Chapel might with due Honour be frequented, releaſed 40 Days Penance to all true confeſſing Penitents, who out of Devotion ſhould come and contribute to the Lights, Repairs, and Ornaments of the ſaid Chapel; and for the Soul of King *Richard*, whoſe Heart lay buried there under the High Altar (*cujus cor in eadem Capella ſub ſummo Altari requieſcit humatum*, are the very Words in the Inſtrument) and for the Souls of all the Faithful deceaſed, ſhould ſay the *Lord's-Prayer*, with the Salutation in *Engliſh*, as often as they ſhould with a pious Mind ſay the ſame.

One Thing is very remarkable in this Inſtrument, and that is, the Intimation it gives that King *Richard*'s Heart lay buried in this Chapel under the High Altar, becauſe the Generality and moſt Authentick of our Hiſtorians have written that King *Richard*'s Heart was buried at *Roan*, according to his own Will and Command, at leaſt they do not contradict it. What Credit therefore may be given to the ſaid Paſſage, or indeed the whole Inſtrument, is left to the Reader's Judgment. However, this Image of our Lady of *Barking*, was of great Repute, and great Numbers of People came to her in Pilgrimage, till it was ſuppreſſed.

King *Richard* III, new built this Chapel, and founded therein a College of Prieſts, conſiſting of a Dean and ſix Canons; all which that King placed there. The Deanry he gave to *Edmund Chaderton*, a great Favourite of his: The Canonries he diſpoſed, at the Time that *Chaderton* was made Dean, to theſe Perſons following, *viz.* Mr. *Tho. Cowton*, *Richard Baldry*, Mr. *Jane*, *James Molineux*, *Richard Selſie*, and *Maculin Coſin*. *Hamond de Lega* was buried in this Chapel. *Robert Tate*, Mayor of LONDON 1488, and others, were there buried.

This College was ſupppreſſed and pulled down in the Year 1548, the ſecond of King *Edward* VI. The Ground was employed as a Garden Plat during the Reigns of King *Edward*, Queen *Mary*, and Part of Queen *Elizabeth*, till at length a large ſtrong Frame of Timber and Brick was ſet thereon, and employed as a Storehouſe for Merchants Goods brought from Sea, by Sir *William Winter*, &c.

This Church had a Chapel alſo called St. *Mary de Berkingſhaw*, as appears by this antient Will, dated 1500 *Jul. 26.* *Ego* Dionyſius Spicer, *Capellanus in Capella*, B. Mariæ de Berkingſhare, *juxta Turr.* Lond. *condo Teſtamentum meum. Imprimis, Lego animam meam Deo omnipotenti*, &c. *Corpuſque meum ſepeliendum in Capella prædict. ante introitum Chor. ejuſd. Capellæ. Item, Lego pro Lapide marmor. ad tegend. Corpus meum & pro pavimento ejuſd.* 40 *s. Item, Lego ad Conſtructuor. ejuſd. Capellæ, ſi ante* 3 *annos ad ejus reparationem vel confirmationem* —— *Gardiani & Confratres* 5 *l. expendend. Si autem diſtulerint ulterius conſtruere, tunc volo dict. ſummam* 5 *l. expendend. in alios pios uſus juxta diſcretionem Executorum meorum.*

But from this *Barking* Chapel we return to *Barking* Church, which was repaired and beautified in the Year of our Lord God 1613, and within ſome few Years before and after (in their ſeveral Times) other Wants were ſupplied and furniſhed; *viz.* a new Pulpit ſet up, many convenient Pews, a decent Communion Table, with other graceful Ornaments to it. This Table was the Gift of Mr. *John Burnell*; all the reſt at the Charge of the Pariſh. Alſo in the South Iſle, over the Entry into the Church, in the Year 1627, was a handſome Gallery erected at the Coſt and Charge of the Pariſh.

Thomas Covel,
And } Church-wardens.
John Shaw,

The Steeple of Brick was erected and built from the Foundation, and a ſixth Bell added, and the Church new laid with Ten-Inch Tiles, and beautified at the Coſt of the Pariſhioners, and ſome others, (as appears in the Regiſter Book) *1659.* And there is a Table in the Church, containing a Liſt of the Names of ſundry Pariſhioners, and others, that contributed toward building the Steeple, *Anno 1659.*

It was again repaired in the Year 1701; an Account whereof is given in a Table hanging in the Veſtry; “ This Church was new paved with Purbeck Stone, and the two Portals thereof were erected at the Charge of the Pariſh, and voluntary Contribution of Dr. *John Gaskarth*, and other worthy Perſons, in the Year 1701.

William Alexander,
And } Church-wardens.
Stephen Slade,

Laſtly, It was again ſumptuouſly repaired, and new Pewed, in the Year 1704.

The Pillars and Windows are moſtly of the modern *Gothic* Order, but ſome of the Pillars towards the Weſt and on the South Side, are of the *Tuſcan*, and very ſtrong.

All the Capitals are gilt with Gold. The Roof is neatly ceiled with Timber and Board, painted with various Figures, eſpecially that Part over the Middle Iſle. There is alſo an Organ Gallery at the Weſt End, and the Church is very regularly pewed with right Oak, and Part is finely carved; it is wainſcotted ſeven Feet high round the Church.

There is likewiſe a handſome Organ-Caſe, enriched with *Fames*, and the Figures (about ſix Feet high) of *Time* and *Death*, carved in *Baſſo Relievo*, and painted.

Here are alſo two handſome ſpacious Wainſcot Door-caſes, adorned with fluted Pilaſters, Entablature, and Pediment of the *Corinthian* Order, and alſo three Braſs Branch-Candleſticks.

The Altar-piece is moſtly carved, and neatly adorned with four Columns, and their Entablature

blature of the *Corinthian* Order. The inner Columns are the *Commandments*, done in Gold, on Black, between *Moſes* and *Aaron*, finely painted, and without the Columns are the *Creed*, and the *Lord's Prayer*, done in Black on Gold, each under a Pediment, with a Dove deſcending. Over the two inner Columns are Acroters, and between them, an open Pediment, under which is a Glory painted on the expanſed Figure of a holy Lambskin (alluding to *Leviticus* vii, and viii, compared with *Hebrews* ix. 25, 26.) done in *Baſſo Relievo*, between two gilded Cherubims; over each of the outer Columns is a Lamp, and the whole has curious Enrichments of Cartouches, Leaves, Fruit, Palm-Branches, *&c.* Over this Carving is a Window with painted Glaſs, ſurrounded with a Crimſon Feſtoon Curtain, edged with Gold Fringe painted, and in the Upper Part three Cherubims. The Communion Table is neatly finnier'd, and the Frame carved and adorned with Eagles, *&c.* ſtanding on a Marble Foot-pace, enriched with Rails and Balliſters.

Directly Weſt from the Altar at the Weſt End of the Church is a Marble Font, whoſe Type or Cover has the Enrichments of Cherubs, Fruit Leaves, a Dove, with an Olive Branch in her Mouth, *&c.* round which are theſe Words done in Gold Letters, *Suffer Little Children to come unto me and forbid them not, for of ſuch is the Kingdom of God.* Mark x.

The Dimenſions are 108 Feet long, broad 67 Feet, high 35 Feet, and the Altitude of the the Tower, (wherein are ſix Bells to ring in Peal, which chime at Four, Eight and Twelve, Daily) and of the Turret about 80 Foot.

Monuments for the Dead are as follow:

Sir *Thomas Studington*, of *Norwich*, Knight, 1469.

Mr. *Thomas Gilbert Draper*, Merchant of the Staple, 1483.

Sir *John Stile*, Knight, Draper, 1500.

Mr. *William Denham*, one of the Sheriffs in 1534.

Mr. *Humphrey Monmouth*, Draper, one of the Sheriffs, 1535; was buried in the Church-Yard. He was a great Ornament, as well as Alderman of this City, being a Perſon as of good Wealth, ſo of great Charity, eſpecially towards the promoting of the Knowledge of the Goſpel. He harboured *Tindal*, and encouraged his *Engliſh* Tranſlation of the *Teſtament*, and contributed largely towards the Printing of it, and of other pious Books againſt the Errors of *Rome*: For which in the Year 1528 he was put to great Trouble by Sir *Thomas Moore*, then Lord Chancellor, and put into the *Tower*. He made his Will in the Year 1537, and therein appointed Biſhop *Latimer*, Dr. *Barnes*, Dr. *Crome*, and Mr. *Taylor* (all Goſpellers and famed Preachers) to preach in his Pariſh Church of *Alhallows Barking*, two Sermons a Week, 'till they had preached 30 Sermons, which he thought would do more good than ſaying ſo many Maſſes for his Soul: For which he allotted them a Legacy. In his ſaid Will he forbad the ordinary Superſtitions of Candles, and Singing *Dirige*, and Ringing of Bells at his Funeral. He ſeems to have been favoured by the Lord *Cromwel*, and *Audley* Lord Chancellor (Favourers of the Goſpel) to whom he gave Legacies.

Henry Howard, Earl of *Surrey*, beheaded 1546.

Sir *Richard Devereux*, Son and Heir to the Lord *Ferrers*, of *Chartley*.

Richard Brown, Eſq; 1546.

William Robinſon, Mercer, Alderman, 1553.

Philip Dennis, Eſq; 1556.

Before the Entrance into the Veſtry (now worn out) is this Inſcription.

Nicholas Andrews, *to his deareſt Wife* Anne, *doth this laſt Office of Love, for ſhe was Religious, Chaſte, Diſcreet, Loving, Fair, Obedient: She lived but* 25 *Years, and died at* Chigwell *in* Eſſex, 12 June, *1606.*

Henry Polſted, *Eſq; and* Alice *his Wife, he deceaſed* December 10 1556.

Alſo Mary Burnel, *late Wife of* John Burnel, *Merchant, only Daughter to* Matthew Brownrig, *of* Ipſwich, *Eſq; a Woman ſincerely living in the Fear of* God, *and dying conſtant in the Faith of* Jeſus Chriſt, 5 April 1612, *aged* 20 *Years, having been married two Years five Months, bearing him Iſſue, one Son, whereof ſhe died in Childbed, and expecteth now, with the Elect of* God, *a joyful Reſurrection.*

There are theſe memorable Monuments, Inſcriptions, and Arms following, beſides many others not remarkable.

At the Eaſt End of the Church, a little Southerly from the Altar, is a white Marble Monument with Enrichments of Cherubims, *Voluta's*, Urns, *&c.* with this Inſcription:

Quod Mori potuit Johannis Kettlewell, A. M. *Eccleſiæ* Anglicanæ *Presbyteri integerrimi inſtructiſſimique, vivi Pietatis & Modeſtiæ ſingularis, ut Verbo omnia vere Chriſtiani, qualem fateare par eſt, qui totius Officii noſtri (Rationes Annum adhuc agens Vigeſimum Quartum) feliciter ad eo atque ex Animo explicuit, ut dictu haud ſit facile Mores alienos ad Virtutem Evangelicam formaverit magis, an ad Vivum depinxerit, ſui Eccleſia Paroch. de* Coleſhill, *in Agro* Warwic. *per Anno ſeptem invigilavit Paſtor fidiſſimus prudentiſſimuſque; Fortunæ tandem utriuſque Victor, Animam Deo reddidit*, Apr. 12, 1695, *Ætat.* 42.

Morte Tali Vitâ digna

Between the South-Eaſt Corner of the Chancel, an old Tomb with Figures *in Plano*, on a braſs Plate, but nothing remarkable appears thereon.

On the South Side of the Church is a pretty ſmall white Marble Monument in Memory of *Charles Beauvoir*, Eſq; one of the Searchers of the Cuſtom-houſe, deſcended from a Family of that Name in the Iſland of *Guernſey*, &c. but not farther remarkable. Here are theſe Arms, *Argent, a Chevron between three Cinque-Foiles, Gules impaled with Sable, a Griffin Rampant Segreiant, between three Croſſes, Patty, fitched Or; and for the Creſt, a Demi-Dragon, Vert.*

On the South Side of the Church a ſpacious white Marble Monument, adorned with Columns and Entablature of the *Corinthian* Order, and an open Pediment, whereon lie two Cupids, with this Inſcription.

Near this Place lieth the Body of James Hickſon, *Eſq; who died* 16 June, *in the Year of our Lord* 1689, *of his Age* 82; *who in his Life-time built an Alms-houſe for ſix poor People in the Pariſh of* South-Mims, *in the County of* Middleſex: *And at his Death endowed the ſaid Alms-houſe with a Salary of* 24l. per Annum, *with ſome other Advantages.*

He alſo founded a School in Plough-yard, *in this Pariſh, for the Educating* 20 *poor Children, to the Head-Maſter, of which he appointed* 20l. *his Dwelling-houſe, and two Chaldrons of Sea-Coal, and to a Writing-Maſter,* 8l. per Ann.

He alſo gave to the poor Freemen of the Brewers Company, 10l. per Ann.

To the Poor of the Hamlets of Wapping, Whitechapel, 3 l. per Annum: *And to* 15 *poor People of this Pariſh, two Shifts, one Pair of Hoſe, and one Pair of Shoes, yearly.*

Alſo to the Miniſter of this Pariſh, 20 s. per Annum, *for a Sermon, to be preached yearly on* New-year's-Day; *and to the Clerk and Sexton* 5 s.

For the Performing of which he gave all his Manor of Williats, *and certain other Lands and Tenements in* South-Mims *aforeſaid, in Truſt to the Worſhipful Company of Brewers in* LONDON.

He alſo gave ſeveral other charitable Legacies, to be paid by his Executors: In Memory of which pious and charitable Acts, and as a Teſtimony of their Gratitude, Elizabeth Peach *and* Dorothy Wright, *Executors of his laſt Will, erected this Monument.*

The Arms *Or, two Eagle's Legs in Saltier eraſed alaguiſe Sable.*

On the South Side of the Church, a Monument with the carved Figures of a Man and a Woman in a Praying Poſture, under which are theſe three Inſcriptions, for the Father, Mother and Son, *viz.*

In the Iſle againſt this Place lieth the Body of Francis Covell, *Citizen and Skinner of* LONDON. *He lived in this Pariſh* 52 *Years, was married to his Wife* 42 *Years, had Iſſue by her* Thomas *his only Son. He had born all Offices in his Company, and this Ward, with good Reputation, was in his Life, Religious, Peaceable, and Charitable; and at his Death gave Cloathing to the Poor of this Pariſh yearly for ever; he lived* 69 *Years, and rendered his Soul in Peace to* GOD, Sept. 7, 1625.

As alſo in the ſame Iſle lieth Margery *his Wife, who lived a Widow by the Space of* 19 *Years, and having attained to the Age of* 85 *Years, peaceably ſurrendered her Soul into the Hands of her Redeemer, the* 20*th of* February 1643, *leaving behind her a good Remembrance of her pious Life to the Poor of this Pariſh for ever upon Record.*

In this Iſle lies buried Capt. Thomas Covell, *Son of the ſaid* Francis, *Citizen and Skinner of* LONDON, *who likewiſe bore all Offices in his Company, and in this Pariſh, with good Eſteem, having lived well, died to the Lord,* 16 January, 1644.

Here is the Arms of LONDON, and another Coat, *Ermine.*

On one of the South Pillars, fronting Southward, is a large braſs Plate with an Inſcription, in Memory of *William Arma,* Eſq; Servant to *Henry* VIII, *Edward* VI, Queen *Mary,* and Queen *Elizabeth, Anno* 1560.

Arms: *On a Chevron, inter three Dexter Hands erected, Or, two Palets between three Demy Flower-de-Lis.*

At the North Eaſt Corner of the Chancel, an old ſpacious Tomb of the *Gothic* Order, having 12 braſs Figures in Plates, and theſe Words following:

Stapulo fuit Seniorum & unius Londiniis habitans Sermone fidelis cum Margareta *Domina Caſtaq; beata Hunc rapuit* Michael *ad Cœli Gaudia llæti,* &c.

And here are theſe Arms: *Azure, a Chevron ingrayled between three Eagles diſplayed, Or.*

Close by the laſt is a Monument with a Figure in a Kneeling Poſture, and this Inſcription:

Hic Jacet Hieronimus Benalius Bergami Natus, qui dum vixit Pietatem coluit et futuræ Vitæ Reſurrectionem expectat. obiit, 4 *Die* Martis *Anno Dom.* 1585, *Ætat.* 58.

With theſe Arms: *Argent, a Chevron Sable, between two Cocks Combatant in Chief, and a Lion Rampant in baſe Gules.*

On a very ſpacious Grave-Stone in the Chancel, with the Figures of a Man and a Woman in Braſs, and the Stone verged with Plates of the ſame, with this Inſcription, for *William Thinne,* Eſq;

Pray for the Soul of M. William Thinne, *Eſquire, one of the Maſters of the honourable Houſhold to King* Henry VIII, *our Sovereign Lord. He departed from the Priſon of this frail Life the* 10*th Day of* Auguſt, An. Dom. 1546. *in the* 38*th Year of our Sovereign Lord the King. Which Body, and every Part thereof, in the laſt Day, ſhall be raiſed up again, at the Sound of the Lord's Trumpet. In whoſe Coming, that we may all joyfully meet him, our heavenly Father grant us, whoſe Mercy is ſo great towards us, that he freely offereth to all them that earneſtly repent their Sins, everlaſting Life, through the Death of his dearly beloved Son Jeſus: To whom be everlaſting Praiſe.* Amen.

And theſe Arms: *On a Chevron between three Martlets, as many Mullets on a Chief, three Maſcles.*

On a grey Marble Grave-Stone in the Chancel, by the Rails of the Communion-Table, this Inſcription:

Here lieth the Body of Roger Hatton, *Eſq; late Alderman of this City, who died* 26 *of* July, 1666.

His Arms: *A Chevron between three Garbs, and for a Difference, a Creſcent ſurmounted by another.*

On the North Side of the Church, near the Chancel, a fine ſpacious white Marble Monument; in the Middle whereof is a large Column of the *Tuſcan* Order, ſupported by two Cupids, and having Enrichment of Fruit, Leaves, Death's Head, and an Urn; on the Shaft of which Column is this Inſcription:

Near this Place lieth the Body of Giles Lytcott, *late of* Stratford Langthorne *in the County of* Eſſex, *Eſq; younger Son of Sir* John Lytcott, *of* Moulſey *in the County of* Surrey, *by* Mary, *Daughter of Sir* Nicholas Overbury, *and Siſter to Sir* Thomas Overbury, *who was poiſoned in the* Tower. *He was born* 21 *of* Nov. 1633, *and died* Aug. 11, 1696, *in the* 63*d Year of his Age. He was the firſt Comptroller-General of all the Accounts of the Cuſtoms of* England, *and of all the* Engliſh *Colonies in* America; *which Office he executed from* Michaelmas, Anno. 1671, *to the Time of his Death. He married* Sarah, *Daughter and Heir of* Richard Culling *of* Woodlands *in the County of* Devon, *Gent. by whom he had five Sons and five Daughters; his eldeſt Son* Giles *died in the* Eaſt Indies, *in the Streights of* Molucca, *going to* China, *in the Year* 1688. *His ſecond Son died in the* Weſt Indies, *Commander of his Majeſty's Ship the* Pembrook, 10 *Months after his Father, and aged* 27 *Years. He had ſerved his Majeſty King* William *in all the War with* France, *and was in all Engagements by Sea, during the War; but died in the Squadron under the Command of Admiral* Nevil, *in the fatal Sickneſs, wherein ſo many brave Men loſt their Lives.*

The Arms here are: *Or, two Barrs, Varry Argent and Sable, with a Mullet for a Difference, impaled with Sable, a Griffin Rampant Segreiant Or.*

On the North Side the Church, on the Convexity of an Eliptical Monument, this Inſcription:

D. O. M.
S.

Balduinus Hamey poſt adeptum ſummo cum honore apud Lugdunenſes in Batavis ſupremum Medicinæ Gradum, poſt ſuperata prima Praxeos pericula tanta cum peritia & favore in magni Muſcovitarum Ducis Aula, ut ægerrime demitteretur. Dimiſſus ſemel *iterumque per ampliſſimos Legatos repeteretur. Poſt tranſactos apud Londinenſes ;non minore Fidelitate quam Felicitate Quadraginta duos in eadem Arte Annos, poſt totam vitam ſuam cum morum ſimplicitate tum Literarum & Linguarum varietate, Nobilitatum tandem Mortem de qua innumera trophaa prius reportaverat in qualecunq; Trophaeum confecta Ætate ceſſit, Anno a ſe Nato* 72. *a Chriſto* 1640, *tribus ex unica & unice dilecta Uxore ſua Sara Oeils relictis Liberis qui pietatis ergo Monumentum utrique parenti poſuerunt.*

Here are theſe Arms: *A Feſs between a Buck in full Courſe, in Chief, and three Eſtoiles in Baſe.*

In, or near the Chancel, is a plated Grave-Stone, with this Inſcription:

Hic jacet Johannes Bacon, *quondam Civis & Woolman, Ob.* 6 Maii 1437, *& Joanna Ux. ejus.*

Also in the Figure of a Heart, is the Word [*Mercy*] engraven; and here are theſe Arms: *Two Chevrons in Baſe an Annulet.*

In the Southerly Iſle a grey Marble Grave-Stone, with this Inſcripton:

Here lie five Sons and three Daughters of John Pym *and* Elizabeth *his Wife*, viz.

		Born.		Died.
Anne	5	*Aug.* 81	21	*Feb.* 82
Anna	2	*April* 82	1	*June* 84
William	15	*Dec.*	27	86
Humphrey	6	*March*	16	89
William	11	*July* 91	7	96
Robert	4	*Mar.* 92	6	*Dec.* 94
Francis	18	*Aug.* 94	29	*Nov.* 79
Mary	5	*Nov.* 96	3	*Dec.* 96
Elizabeth their Mother died			20	*May* 1700.

Not Loſt, but gone before.

In the ſame Iſle a grey Marble plated Grave-Stone, with this Inſcription:

Here lieth the Body of Margaret, *the Wife of* Abraham Aſh, Ruſſia *Merchant, who was the Daughter of* Arthur Dee, *Doctor in Phyſick,* 14 *Years Phyſician to the Emperor of all* Ruſſia. *She had Iſſue by her ſaid Husband* 10 *Children, and died in Childbed at the Age of* 33 *Years,* 21 January, Anno, 1638.

Thou Bed of Reſt, preſerve for him a Room,
Who lives a Man divorced from his dear Wife;
That as they were one Heart, ſo this one Tomb,
May hold them near in Death, as link'd in Life.
She's gone before, and after comes her Head,
To ſleep with her among the bleſſed Dead.

Arms: *Two Chevron Azure, with an Annulet for a Difference, impaled with Or, a Lion Rampant within a Bordure Engrayled.*

On a plated Grave-Stone in the Middle-Iſle, this Inſcription:

Paſſenger ſtay, and bend thy Eye,
On Figures of Mortality;
Adviſe thee here, live well, ſo die,
Then paſs on to Eternity.

Henricus Cookſon Generoſus ſitus eſt qui Obiit 24 Nov. [illegible] *Salvatoris Noſt.* 1638.

Under a ſpacious Marble Grave-Stone is *Interred the Body of Dame* Joanna *Widow of Sir* John Kempthorne *that famous Sea Commander of his Time, deceaſed* Dec. 1691.

Arms in a Lozenge. 3 *Pine Trees Fructed, impaled with Party per Chevron.* 2 *Creſcents in Chief.*

Gods Bleſſings beſtowed on the Poor of this Pariſh, by the Benevolence *and* Charity *of well diſpoſed People.*

Given by *Margaret Martin*, of the Pariſh of *Alhallows Barking*, in LONDON, in the Year 1557, to, and amongſt the Poor of the ſaid Pariſh, yearly, for ever, 26*s.* 8*d.* And to the Church-Wardens for their Pains, 20 *d.* to each, to be paid them yearly for ever.

Given by *William Arma*, to hold for 10 Years, one Load of Charcoal, and 200 Faggots, by his Wife to be delivered every *Chriſtmas* to, and amongſt the Poor of the ſame Pariſh.

Given by Mrs. *Alice Polſted*, to the Uſe of the Poor of the ſame Pariſh, the Sum of 6*l.* 13 *s.* 4*d.* to be paid them yearly for ever.

Given by Mr. *William Haines* 5 *l.* a Year for ever, after the Death of *Alice* his Wife.

Given by *Richard Smith*, his Dwelling-Houſe, known and called by the Name of the *White Lion*, ſituate near to the *Tower-Hill*, to the Uſe of the Poor of the ſaid Pariſh; after the Deceaſe of his Wife, and *Richard* and *Margaret* his Children, if they happen to die without Iſſue.

Given by Mr. *Wilkinſon*, after the Deceaſe of his Wife, the Leaſe of the Houſe ſituate at *Tower-Hill*, to be Let by the Church-Wardens of the ſaid Pariſh; and they to give out of the ſame Rent, during the ſaid Leaſe, 40 *s.* yearly to the Poor of the Pariſh, and 20 *s.* yearly to the Preacher or Lecturer there: And the Reſidue of the ſaid Rent to be diſtributed in ſuch Sort as in her Will is mentioned.

More Modern Gifts *are:*

John Brickhill gave ſeveral Tenements in *Brickhill-lane* in the Pariſh of St. *Martin Vintry*: Burnt down, and ſince let by long Leaſes to be built upon, paying annual Rents, 13 *l.* 13 *s.* 4*d.*

Also annual Rents, charged upon Rents in *Alhallows-lane*, and paid by the Company of Clothworkers, 3 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.*

Henry Campion gave 10 *l. per Annum*, and a Rent-Charge upon two Houſes in *Campion-lane*, in this Pariſh.

Anne Hope gave 5 *l. per Annum*, payable upon St. *Thomas*'s Day; charged upon ſome Tenements in *Bermondſey-ſtreet*, in the Pariſh of St. *Olave, Southwark.*

Bernard Hyde, Eſq; gave 4*l.* 10 *s.* every tenth Year to 18 Widows or Maids, *viz.* 5 *s.* a-piece, paid by the Company of Salters.

Dr. *Arnold* gave ſome Tenements in *Alhallows-lane*, in this Pariſh: Burnt down, and let out to be built upon by long Leaſes, paying the annual Rent of 8 *l.* 10 *s.*

Mr. *Frankland* gave 20 *s. per Ann.* payable upon *All Saints* Day by the Company of Clothworkers.

To which may be added what is ſpecified in a Table hanging up in this Church, expreſſing divers Gifts and Legacies given or bequeathed to the ſaid Pariſh of *Alhallows Barking*, to the Uſe of the Poor or Church, *viz.*

Gilbert Keate, Eſq; gave 40 *l.* to be let out *gratis* from four Years to four Years for ever, unto two young Beginners, Inhabitants of this Pariſh, that is to ſay, 20 *l.* a-piece: By his Laſt Will, *Anno* 1658.

Thomas Leaver of the *Eaſt-Indies,* Merchant, gave 100 *l.* for the Purchaſing of 6 *l. per Annum,* for ever. To be diſtributed every *Chriſtmas* to ſix poor Men, and ſix poor Women, that is, to each of them 10 *s.* by his laſt Will.

Michael Darby gave 50 *l.* to buy three Gowns every *Chriſtmas* for ever, for three poor Men, or Women, of the Pariſh; by his laſt Will dated *Anno* 1672.

David Edwards, Merchant, gave 30 *l.* to the Uſe of the Poor, to be laid out in Sea-Coals, for ever, at the cheapeſt Rate in Summer, and to be ſold out in the cold Time of Winter, *Ann.* 1673.

Tho. Wylſon, of *Chatham* in *Kent,* Gent. gave an Annuity of 5 *l. per Annum* for ever, to be iſſuing out of a Meſſuage or Tenement in *Dowgate,* to be diſtributed by 2 *s.* a Week, in Bread, every Lord's Day for ever, among the Poor of the Pariſh; by his laſt Will, dated 1676.

Robert Richardſon gave the large Altar-piece, with all the Carved-work, Painting, and Gilding, *Anno* 1684.

Richard Burden gave the curious wrought Communion-Table.

OTHER Perſons gave the Pulpit-Cloth and Cuſhions, and other Ornaments; whoſe Names are ſet down in a Table in the Veſtry.

BESIDES theſe, certain yearly Sums of Money were given for Sermons to be preached in this Pariſh; which were as follow:

Hugh Bullock gave four Quarterly Sermons, *viz.* on *Chriſtmas-Day, Lady-Day, Midſummer-Day,* and *Michaelmas-Day,* 10 *s. per* Sermon, immediately after Preaching, payable by the Churchwardens from the Rent of the *Bell* Alehouſe in *Mincing-lane*; by Will.

Mr. *Aytel* gave 20 *s.* out of the Rent of a Houſe in *Tower-ſtreet,* for a Sermon on the fifth of *November.*

James Hixon gave 20 *s.* for a Sermon to be preached on *New-Year's-Day,* as has been mentioned before in his Epitaph.

William Smith, late Curate of this Pariſh, gave 20 *s.* for another Sermon, payable by the Truſtees of the ſaid *Smith,* from a Houſe of his Building on Part of the *Glebeland.*

THIS Living is an Impropriation, in the Gift of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury,* valued at about 100 *l.* rated in the King's Books 36 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.*

THE Vicar is the Reverend Dr. *Geekie*; and the Lecturer the Reverend Mr. *George Hawkins.*

PRAYERS are at nine in the Morning, and ſeven in the Evening, all the Year.

THE Veſtry is Select; conſiſting of about 30.

The Pariſh Officers are:	*The Ward Officers are:*
4 Auditors of Accounts.	4 Common-Counc. Men.
2 Church-wardens.	4 Conſtables.
4 Collectors for the Poor.	4 Inqueſt.
2 Sideſmen.	4 Scavengers.

A terrible Accident by Gun-powder.

OVER-AGAINST the Wall of *Barking* Church-yard, a ſad Accident befel by Gun-powder, in this Manner: One of the Houſes in this Place was a Ship-Chandler's, who, upon the 4th of *January* 1649, about ſeven of the Clock at Night, being barrelling up Gun-powder, it took Fire, and blew up not only that, but all the Houſes thereabouts, to the Number (towards the Street and in back Alleys) of 50 or 60. The Number of Perſons deſtroyed by this Blow could never be known, for the next Houſe but one was the *Roſe* Tavern, a Houſe, never (at that Time of Night) but full of Company; and that Day the Pariſh Dinner was in it: And for three or four Days after, digging, they continually found Heads, Arms, Legs, and half Bodies, miſerably torn and ſcorched, beſides many whole Bodies, not ſo much as their Cloaths ſinged. Among the reſt they found the Miſtreſs of the *Roſe* Tavern, ſitting in her Bar, and one of the Drawers ſtanding at the Bar's Side, with a Pot in his Hand, only ſtifled with Duſt and Smoak; their Bodies being preſerved whole, by means of great Pieces of Timber falling croſs one upon another. And another thing, hardly credible, was, that the next Morning there was found upon the upper Leads of *Barking* Church, a young Child lying in a Cradle, as newly laid in Bed, neither the Child, nor Cradle, having the leaſt Sign of Fire, or any Hurt about them. It was never known whoſe Child it was, but one in the Pariſh kept it for a Memorial; and Mr. *Strype* ſays, that in the Year 1666, he ſaw the Child, who was then a tall Maid, being 17 Years of Age, and came to the Man, who had kept her all that Time, where he was drinking with him at a Tavern, with other Company.

THIS Pariſh contains in *Mark-lane* ſix Houſes Northerly from the *Dolphin* Tavern, and eleven Houſes on the Eaſt Side of that Lane, and in *Tower-ſtreet,* from *Mark-lane* End to *Tower-hill* on the North Side, and from the *Hill* to *Water-lane* on the South Side. All the Eaſt Side of *Water-lane,* and fronting *Tower-hill,* it extends Northward from *Tower-dock* to *Muſcovy-court* by the *Navy-Office,* and that Court, and one Houſe more; five Houſes in *Crutched-fryars, Mortimer*'s-*yard, Brown*'s-*court, Barking-alley, Seething-lane, Black-raven-court, Catharine*'s-*court,* which is new built with very handſome Houſes, having a fine Pair of Iron Gates at each End, one upon *Tower-hill,* and the other in *Sydon,* or *Seething-lane*; and other Courts in this Compaſs. Likewiſe *Beer-lane,* and in *Thames-ſtreet,* from *Water-lane* on the North Side, and *Cuſtom-houſe-court* on the North Side, it extendeth Eaſterly to *Tower-dock,* including the *Cuſtom-houſe* and *Keys* in that Compaſs.

THE Number of Houſes 319.

IN *Sydon,* or *Seething-lane,* as it is now corruptly called, are now, and were antiently, ſeveral large and handſome Houſes, particularly one built by Sir *John Allen,* ſometime Lord Mayor of LONDON, and of the Privy Council to King *Henry* VIII. in which dwelt Sir *Francis Walſingham,* Knight, Principal Secretary of State to Queen *Elizabeth*; and alſo the Earl of *Eſſex.*

Mr. *Strype* ſays, He does not know whether it was that very Houſe, but he is ſure that there was a Capital Meſſuage thereabouts called *Sharington-houſe,* forfeited to King *Edward* VI, from Sir *Edward Sharington,* belonging to the Mint, attainted the 3d of his Reign: Which Houſe the King gave to *Henry* Earl of *Arundel.*

St. OLAVE HART-STREET *CHURCH.*

St. Olave Hart-ſtreet.

THIS Church is ſituated on the South Side of *Hart-ſtreet,* at the Weſt End of *Crutched-Fryars*; it is ſo called in the Memory of St. *Olave,* but when it was firſt founded is not eaſily accounted for, *Stow* and others Writers being ſilent there in. It hath a Dial over the Street, and a Church-yard behind it.

THE many decayed Parts of it were repaired, and ornamented at the proper Coſt and Charge of the Pariſhioners, in the Years of our Lord 1632 and 1633.

IN the former Year,

Thomas Redding,
and } Church-wardens.
Roger Dreyton,

IN the next,

Roger Dreyton,
and } Church-wardens.
Chriſtoph. Wigley,

THIS Church eſcaping the diſmal Flames in *1666*, the North Portico was built *Anno 1674* (that Date being on it) and the Water-Pipes were put up in *1693*.

THE Church is built partly of ſquare Stone, and of Brick and Boulder, the Walls having Battlements, and Windows, &c. of the *Gothic* Order: The Floor is paved with Stone, and the Roof cieled with Wood.

IT has Galleries on the Weſt and Part of the North and South Sides; the firſt adorned with an handſome Almnery for the Poors Bread, the others with painted Niches, and the Figure of *Juſtice* carved, alſo with Pilaſters, Feſtoons and the King's-Arms painted and carved in *Relievo*.

THE Roof is divided into Quadrangles, where ſeveral Coats of Arms are depicted. The Pews are fronted with Oak for the moſt Part, and the Walls wainſcotted about ſix Feet high. The Altar-piece is adorned with two fluted Pilaſters, their Entablature and Compaſs Pediment, a Vaſe, &c. The Intercolumns are filled with the *Commandments* between the *Pater-Noſter* and *Creed*; the Former done in Gold on Black, the Latter in Black Letters on Gold. Within an arched Space, under the Pediment, is the Effigies of an old Man, between two Glories, all which is incloſed with Rail and Balliſters. There is in this Church alſo a handſome Table of Fees.

THE Length of the Church is 54 Feet, Broad 54, Altitude 30; and that of the Steeple about 60 Feet, wherein are ſix Bells to ring in Peal.

MONUMENTS *in this* CHURCH *are theſe*:

Richard Cely, and *Robert Cely*, Felmongers, principal Builders and Benefactors of this Church.
Dame *Johane*, Wife to Sir *John Zouch*, 1439.
John Clarentiaulx, King of Arms, 1427.
Thomas Sawle.
Sir *Richard Haddon*, Mercer, Mayor, 1512.
Thomas Burnall, Mercer, 1548.
Thomas Morley, Gent. 1566.
Sir *John Radcliffe*, Knt. 1568. And Dame *Anne*, his Wife 1585.
Chapone, a *Florentine* Gent. 1582.
Sir *Hamond Vaughan*, Knt.
George Stoddard, Merchant, &c.

IN the Wall, on the North Side, is an antient Monument, but very much defaced, appearing to belong to Sir *Richard Haddon*, Mercer and Lord Mayor of LONDON, with ſome Shew of two Wives, two Sons, and three Daughters: But the Plates of Memory are gone.

NEAR the Communion Table is a Marble Stone with this Inſcription fairly engraven:

GEORGIUS Schraderus Brunſwigæ, An. 1580. Menſ. *Februarii*, nobili Familia Patre Autore *Schradero*, a Conſiliis ſecretiſſimis Illuſtriſſimorum Duc. *Brunſwig*, & *Luneb.* Matre *Catharina* a *Vechtelt* Natus, in vera Dei Notitia educatus, poſtquam maximam *Germaniæ* Partem, totam *Galliam*, *Brabant. Fland.* vidiſſet, in *Angliam* ſe recepit, inde Domum ut rediret, Febri vere correptus, placide in Domino obdormivit, *Octob.* 3. An. Salutis, 1605. Ætatis ſuæ 24. & in hoc Tumulo requieſcit.

TWO fair Marble Stones lie ſomething near to this, bearing theſe Inſcriptions:

ORATE pro Anima *Roberti Byrche*, Woolpacker: Qui obiit viceſimo ſeptimo Die *Julii*, *Anno Dom.* 1433. Cujus Animæ propitietur Deus.

D. O. M.

Matthæo Babalio, Nobili *Raguſino*, Pietate ac Probitate inſigni, immaturaq; Morte Vita defuncto, Anno Ætatis ſuæ 27, Domini vero 1567. Menſ. *Junio*.

Nicholaus Gozzius Amicus poſuit.

A fair Marble Tomb, with a Knight in Armour lying along on it, and his Wife kneeling by him, thus inſcribed:

HIC jacet *Johannes Radcliffe*, Miles, Filius *Roberti*, Comitis *Suſſexiæ*: Qui obiit (nullis ſuſceptis Liberis) nono Die *Novembris*, *Anno Dom.* 1568.

HERE lieth Dame *Anne*, the Wife of Sir *John Radcliffe*, Knt. who died the 10th of *December*, *Anno Dom.* 1585.

A Monument erected behind the Tomb of Sir *John Radcliffe*, but ſomewhat higher, with half the lively Figure of the Party it concerneth, inſcribed thus:

Memoriæ Sacrum.

Petro Turnero, *Gulielmi Turneri* Patris inclyto Filio, Probitatis ac Eruditionis fama, illuſtriq; Medicinæ Doctori peritiſſimo; quem *Cantabrigia* aluit, *Heidelbrigia* Doctoris inſignibus honoravit, *Oxonium* cohoneſtavit, *Paſcha Turnera* Conjux mœſtiſſima æternum Pietatis, Amoris ac Doloris ſui Monumentum, L. M. P.
Henricus Parreus, Epiſc. *Wigornienſis*,
Paſchæ Turneræ Frater Mœroris Conſors,
Piis defuncti Manibus hoc Epicedium parentavit. Obiit *Maii* 27, *Anno Dom.* 1614, Ætatis ſuæ 72.

THE afore-mentioned *William Turner*, Father of *Peter*, was an antient Goſpeller, Contemporary, Fellow Collegian and Friend to Biſhop *Ridley* the Martyr. He was Doctor of Phyſick in King *Edward* VI's Days, and domeſtick Phyſician to the Duke of *Somerſet*, Protector to that King. He was alſo a Divine and Preacher, and wrote ſeveral Books againſt the Errors of *Rome*; and was preferred by King *Edward* to be Dean of *Wells*: And being in Exile under Queen *Mary* I. returned Home upon her Death, and enjoyed his Deanry again. He was the firſt that, by great Labour and Travel into *Germany*, *Italy*, and other Foreign Parts, put forth an *Herbal* in *Engliſh*, *Anno* 1568, (the Ground-work of *Gerard*'s Herbal) and then lived in *Crutched-Fryars*. From whence he dated his Epiſtle Dedicatory of that Book to the Queen. His Epitaph followeth.

IN the South Eaſt Wall, a Stone engraven, without any Plate, bearing this Inſcription:

Gulielmo Turnero, Medico ac Theologo peritiſſimo, Decano *Wellenſ.* Per Annos triginta in utraq; Scientia exercitatiſſimus, Eccleſiæ & Reipublicæ profuit, & contra utriuſque pernicioſiſſimos Hoſtes; maxime vero Romanum Antichriſtum fortiſſimus *Jeſu Chriſti* Miles acerrime dimicavit, ac tandem Corpus Senio & Laboribus * compertum, in Spem beatiſſim. Reſurrectionis hic depoſuit; devictis *Chriſti* Virtute mundi carniſq; Civibus cap. triumphat in æternum.

* Forte, confectum.

Magnus Apollinea,
quondam *Turnerus* in arte,
Magnus & in vera
religione fuit:
Mors tamen obrepens,
majorem reddidit illum.
Civis enim Cœli
regna ſuperna tenet.

Obiit 7 die Julii, An. Dom. 1568.

Under it, upon a ſmall Plate, is thus engraven:

In God is my whole Truſt, J. O. 1591.
John Orgen, and *Helen* his Wife.

As I was, ſo be ye,
As I am, you ſhall be.
What I gave, that I have,
What I ſpent, that I had,
Thus I count all my Coſt,
What I left, that I loſt.

There is a very fair Tomb, erected in the South Wall of the Choir, whereon theſe Lines are engraven:

Hic juxta in Choro ſitus eſt *Jacobus Deane*, Eques Auratus, vir bonus & in operibus charitatis, qui primo *Suſannam* filiam *Chriſtopheri Bumſted*, Generoſ. Uxorem habuit, ex qua unicam ſuſcepit filiolum. Poſtea *Elizab.* filiam *Hugon. Offley* Armigeri Alderm. *Lond.* Deinde *Elizab.* filiam *Richardi Thornhill* Armig. & viduam *Chriſtopheri Webb* Armig. duxit conjugem. Ex qua duas genuit filiolas, nullam tamen relinquens prolem, ſe moriente ſuperſtitum. An. Ætatis 63, 15 *Maii* 1608. in Domino obdormivit.

Two fair Stones plated, one by another, thus inſcribed:

Here lie buried (in the Mercy of God) the Bodies of *Thomas Beckingham*, Eſq; Merchant of the Staple at *Callis*, and *Anne* his Wife. He deceaſed the 4th Day of *December*, *Anno Dom.* 1576; and ſhe the 22d of *May* 1565.

Here lieth *Thomas Prenthoit*, Citizen and Upholder of LONDON, and *Joane* his Wife. He deceaſed the 7th Day of *April*, An. Dom. 1521.

An Alabaſter Tomb, and the Figure of a Man kneeling on it, thus inſcribed:

D. O. M.

Hic ſitus eſt *Petrus Caponius Florentinus*, in vita Nobilitate clarus morum integritate, ſummis principibus gratiſſimus exilium quod iniquiore fato ſubierat conſtanter tulit. Obiit An. Ætatis 32, Sal. 1582, 6 Cal. *Novembris*.

Mortuum *Britannia*, quem vivum in ſinu tulerat, in ſinu nec dum diſcincto conſervat.

Petrus Laudus, ex parentibus *Florentinis* apud *Lugdunum Galliæ* natus, hoc amoris & mœroris Monumentum P.

Upon two Plates fixed in the Wall, are theſe Inſcriptions:

Hereunder lieth buried the Body of *Philip Van Wyllender*, Eſq; Muſician, and one of the Privy Chamber to King *Henry* VIII, of moſt famous Memory, and to King *Edward* VI, who died the 24th Day of *February*, *An. Dom* 1553, and had Iſſue by *Frances* his Wife, four Sons and two Daughters.

Here lieth buried the Body of *Thomas Burnell*, late Citizen and Merchant of LONDON, and Merchant of the Staple at *Callis*. He deceaſed this 26th Day of *February*, *Anno Dom.* 1548.

A very fair Monument on the North Side of the Chancel, with this Inſcription:

Paul Bayning, Eſq; ſometime Sheriff and Alderman of LONDON, lived to the Age of 77 Years, and died *September* 3, *An. Dom.* 1616.

Conſecrated to the Memory of Paul *and* Andrew Bayning, *Eſqs.*

If all great Cities
proſperouſly confeſs,
That he, by whom
their Traffick doth increaſe,
Deſerves well of them
then the Adventure's worth
Of theſe two, who
were Brothers both by Birth,
And Office, prove,
that they have thankful bin
For the Honours which
this City placed them in.
And dying Old,
they by a bleſt Conſent,
This Legacy bequeathed,
their Monument.
The happy Sum and End
of their Affairs,
Provided well, both
for their Souls and Heirs.

This Monument of his Brother adjoining:

Andrew Bayning, ſometime Alderman of LONDON, lived to the Age of 67 Years, and died the 21ſt of *December*, *Anno Dom.* 1610.

Over the Tomb of *Paul Bayning*, Eſq; hang the Enſigns of Honour; as the Coat, Streamers, and the like, of the Lord *Bayning*, Viſcount *Sudbury*, his Son, there buried in the Monument of his Father.

Next ~~to~~ that of *Paul Bayning*, Eſq; is one, having this Inſcription:

Cave ſis Gradum
pergas Viator,
priuſquam hæc
perlegeris.

In certam beatæ Reſurrectionis ſpem Terræ ſequeſtratum.

Hic eſt exanime Corpus, præclaræ quondam Mentis Hoſpitium viri juvenis Domini *Ludolph. de Werder*, *Anhaltini* prænobili ac antiqua *Werderorum* Familia Orti: Cujus ſummam in Deum pietatem, inclyti Generis ſeriem, Amplas eruditi pectoris Dotes, cum tam anguſto Marmoris non Comprehendantur, ſacro ſilentio merito obſignamus. Generoſus hic Vir maximam partem, primum *Germaniam* luſtravit, in qua Famigerabilium aliquot Academiarum puta *Lipſien. Jenev. Giſſen* non degenerem Incolam, diu egit, magnis literarum nominibus mirum quantum carus. Deinde in *Belgiam* conceſſit, ubi veram Nobilitatem, decentibus ſtudiis, quadrien. *Leidæ* combuſſit. Tandem in *Angliam* perveniens hic *Londini* ſeſquiannum phthiſi ſolito vehementius laboravit; cujus Maligna obſtinatione etiam factum eſt, ut die 26 *Decemb.* *Anno* 1628. Natus Annos 29. Rebus humanis valere, ſuis vero plangere, dixerit, anima ſua, creatori ſuo, unde tam nobile depoſitum acceperat, Magna in *Chriſtum*

Fide redonata Monumentum hocce agnati, quibus acerbum ſui Deſiderium reliquit, pio ducti affectu erigi curarunt.

Lectori.
Quiſquis adhuc vitam vivis,
Sic vivito vitam
Linquere eam quovis
Tempore rite quæas.

NEAR this, another with the following Inſcription:

D. O. M. S.

Viator, Commorare, Rimare, Mirare.

Chriſtophorus, Jacobus Elſſenhaimer, ab *Elſſenhaim* in *Preprunn.* Junior, *Welſenſis Auſtrius*: Generis Splendore, vera in Deum Religione, Pietate in Parentes, Obſervantia in Superiores, Charitate & Comitate in quoſvis, vere nobiliſſimis, Juvenis, nobile Familiæ Columen, Juventutis exemplar, Artium & Linguarum Cognitionem Inſignem, pro divinis Ingenii ſui Dotibus in *Ratiſponenſium* Gymnaſio Poetico, *Altorſiana*, *Argentinenſi*, *Baſilienſi*, *Leidenſi* Academiis Acquiſitam Peregrinationibus adaucturus, hic in *Anglia*, ad Angelorum Sanctorum Cœlum avocatus, Animam ſuam *Chriſto* Redemptori reddidit, Corpus vero huic ſolo commiſit, Deſiderium ſui triſtiſſimum omnibus Bonis relinquens, in primis Parentibus *Chriſtophoro Jacobo Elſſenhaimero* ab *Elſſenham* in *Preprunn.* Seniori & *Dorotheæ* ex Nobili *Hændeliorum* Familia proſatæ, Qui Filio unice uniſoli Senectutis portui extremum hoc quod ſibi ab illo deſideravere animitus Amoris Monumentum inter Candidiſſimas Lacrymas ſtatuerunt. Obiit Anno Ætatis 21, Men. ix, Die 28, *Anno Chriſti* MDCXVIII. Die vi *Auguſt.*

NEMO noſtrum ſibi vivit, & Nemo ſibi moritur. Sive enim vivimus, Domino vivimus, ſive morimur Domino morimur; ſive ergo vivimus, ſive morimur, Domini ſumus. *Paul.* ad *Rom.* Cap. xiv. Verſ. 17.

Filius ad Parent.

Vivo, fruor tandem veris (ne flete Parentes)
Deliciis, Cœlo, Poſteritate, Deo.

A fair Stone in the Middle Iſle, with theſe Words about it:

HERE lieth the Body of *Alice Hull*, the Wife of *Walter Hull*, of LONDON, Gentleman, who was buried the 16th Day of *November*, *Ann. Dom.* 1627.

IN the Middle of the Stone, with their Arms over it, theſe Words:

THOUGH we are dead, yet our Lives are hid in Chriſt with GOD.

CHRIST is to me, both in Life and Death, Advantage.

THOUGH my Fleſh faileth, and my Heart alſo, yet God is the Strength of my Heart, and my Portion for ever.

ON the South of the Communion Table is a Monument for Sir *John Mennes*, Knt. born at *Sandwich* in *Kent*, employed in great Offices of Truſt in the Navy by King *James*, King *Charles* I. and II. *Feb.* 18, 1670.

Sir *Andrew Riccard*, Knt. an eminent *Turkey* and *Eaſt-India* Merchant, hath a ſtately Statue of white Marble againſt the North Wall of this Church, ſet up in Honour of him by the *Turky* Company. He died *Sept.* 6, 1672. Aged 68. He lies buried under the Communion Table.

IN the Chancel over the *Bayning's* Monument is a Buſto of white Marble, and an Inſcription under it, for *Elizabeth Pepys*, ſome Time Wife of *Samuel Pepys*, Eſq; Secretary to the Navy, deceaſed *November* 10, 1669.

IN a neat Eliptical white Marble Monument, with Enrichments of Cherubims, Voluta's, Palmbranches, Flowers and Leaves, is this Inſcription:

IN Chriſtian Hope of a Bleſſed Immortality, near this Place lies interred the Body of *Jane*, late Wife of *Matthew Humberſtone* of LONDON, Eſq; the ſecond Daughter of *James Hoſt* of *Sandringam* in *Norfolk*, Eſq; who being a Perſon of ſingular Accompliſhments, and many excellent Virtues, her endeared Huſband thinks this Monument a moſt juſt Debt to her fragrant Memory. She died *July* 17, 1694, in her 33d Year.

Her noble Soul and lovely Body join'd,
Were once the Joy and Wonder of Mankind:
They who have known her this, with Sighs confeſs,
They wiſh they'd known her ſtill, or known her leſs.
Her Race was ſhort, the longer is her Reſt;
GOD, only wiſe, diſpoſes all Things beſt.

ARMS: *Sable two Bars Argent, on a Chief of the Second, three Pellets; impaled with Azure, a Buffler's Head, couped, Argent, between two Wings, Or.*

On a very ſpacious Black Grave-Stone, at the Eaſt End of the South Iſle, is inſcribed as followeth:

UNDER this Stone lie the Bodies of Mr. *John Beare*, and Mrs. *Douſabel Beare*, his Wife: They were married 34 Years, and he lived in this Pariſh 42 Years; they were both deſcended from good Families in the County of *Devon*. He was born at *Tones* in the ſaid County, and his Wife at *Barnſtaple*, with the Name of *Harris*. She departed this Life the 2d of *June* 1688, in the 78th Year of her Age. He followed her the 29th of *July* 1696, in the 81ſt Year of his Age.

THEY were both Examples of Piety and Sanctity, of Juſtice and Charity, of Temperance and Sobriety; and now they reſt together in Expectation of Mercy at the great Day of Reſurrection.

NEAR theſe, lies buried the Body of *Frances Fairborn*, Daughter of Sir *Palmes Fairborn*, Lieutenant-General of his Majeſty's City and Garriſon of *Tangier*, *July* 26, 1677,

IN the Middle Iſle, *John Newton*, Merchant, together with ſeven Sons and four Daughters. He died 1697.

HIGH on a Pillar, on the South Side of this Iſle, is a White Marble Table, with the Effigies of a young Lady in *Baſſo Relievo*, erected to the Memory of *Elizabeth Gore*, Daughter of Sir *William Gore*, Knt. and Alderman of LONDON, who died *July* 18, 1698, aged 18 Years and 11 Months.

NEAR the Communion Table, on a handſome Black Marble Stone, theſe Words are inſculped:

HERE lies interred the Body of Mr. *Sanſon*, who died the 20th of *April* 1705.

WE come next to the Charities beſtowed on the Poor of this Pariſh.

Margaret Bainham gave 2 *s.* a Week every *Sunday* in Time of Divine Service in the Morning; paid by the Church-wardens of *Alhallows Stayning*.

Richard Chenies, 40 *s. per Annum*, payable by the Church-wardens of St. *Mary Woolnoth*, at *Lady-day* and *Michaelmas*.

Andrew Windſores, 6 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* payable Quarterly, at *Midſummer*, *Michaelmas*, *Chriſtmas*, and *Lady-day*, or within 28 Days, to iſſue out of the Capital Meſſuage of *Robert Delabar*, in this Pariſh, late in the Occupation of Sir *Anthony Dean*.

John Highlord, Senior, 40 *s. per Annum*, to buy *Newcaſtle* Coals for the Poor of the Pariſh.

Sir *James Dean*, 5 *l.* 4 *s.* to iſſue out of the Manor of *Aſh* in the County of *Southampton*, payable Half-yearly, *viz.* at *Midſummer* and *Chriſtmas*.

Sir *John Worſtenholm*, 100 *l.* wherewith was Land purchaſed in *Helmet-court* near *Billingſgate*, to ſecure 6 *l. per Annum* to the Poor of the Pariſh for ever.

Margaret Dean, 3 *s.* 6 *d. per Annum* to the Poor of the Pariſh, paid by the Beadle of Ironmongers Hall.

Alderman *Stiles*, and Alderman *Lambert*, 20 s. *per Annum* to the Poor, payable by the Grocers, once in 14 Years.

Henry Leak, 6 *s. per Annum*, payable by the Church-wardens of St. *Olave Southwark*.

Walter Hull's Gift. One Tenement in the Pariſh of *Eaſt-Ham* in *Eſſex*, Rent 8 *l.*

SEVERAL Houſes in *Whitechapel*, Rent reſerved, 23 *l.* 18 *s.*

ONE Houſe and Tenement with Orchard and ſix Acres of Land at *Siddenham*, yearly Rent 2 *l.* 10 *s.*

THE Shops erected on the North Side of the Church, convey'd to the Pariſh by Mr. *William Thornbury*, 3 *l. per Annum.*

Dr. *John Lewin*, his Legacy of 2 *l.* 12 *s. per Annum*, payable to the Poor for ever, at *Michaelmas* and *Lady-day*, by Mr. *Sykes*, Apothecary, in *Leadenhall-ſtreet*.

THIS Pariſh hath a Parſonage Houſe, ſituated next the Church: No other Glebe. This Church eſcaped the Fire in 1666.

PRAYERS are every *Wedneſday*, *Friday*, and Holiday, at 11 of the Clock; here is no Organ, but ſix Bells. Likewiſe a Lecture Sermon on *Thurſdays*, at 11 of the Clock from *Michaelmas* to *Midſummer*.

THE preſent Incumbent is the Reverend Mr. *Arrowſmith*; and the Lecturer the Reverend Mr. *Hen. Parker*.

The PARISH OFFICERS *are*;

2 Church-wardens.

2 Sideſmen.

2 Collectors for the Poor.

IN *Crutched-fryars* are fifteen Alms-Houſes belonging to the Drapers Company, for as many decayed Freemen of that Company and their Wives; to each Houſe is allowed 5 *s. per* Month, and one Load of Coals *per Ann.* In *Gun-powder-alley* are 10 Alms-Houſes, the Gift of the Lord *Banyan*, in the Year 1631; but now ſurrendered to the Pariſh, who allow to each of their Poor in that Place, from 1 *s.* to 4 *s. per* Week, and 2, 3, or 4 Buſhels of Coals at *Chriſtmas*.

Navy-Office.

THE moſt remarkable Place in this Pariſh is the *Navy-Office*, in *Crutched-fryars*, which is a ſpacious Building, wherein there are Houſes for, and Apartments, to tranſact the Buſineſs of the Navy, under the Lords of the Admiralty, by the following Commiſſioners.

James Mighells, Eſq; Comptroller, whoſe Office is to comptroll all Payments of Wages, examine and audit the Treaſurer's, Victualler's, and Storekeeper's Accompts; to examine the Accompts of the Officers before they are permitted to have Commiſſions; to know the Market Rates of Stores for Shipping, &c. His Salary, 500 *l. per Annum.*

Sir *Jacob Ackworth*, Knight, Surveyor, whoſe Buſineſs is to be acquainted with the Condition of all Stores and Ships, and to eſtimate the Value of Supplies and Reparations, to charge every Officer with what Stores he receives, and to examine their Accompts. Salary 500 *l. per Annum.*

The other COMMISSIONERS are;

Thomas Pearſe, Eſq;

Sir *George Saunders*,

John Fawler, Eſq;

Robert Byng, Eſq;

The Lord *Vere Beauclerk.*

Thomas Kempthorne, Eſq; who reſides at *Chatham-yard.*

Richard Hughes, Eſq; at *Portſmouth.*

Sir *Nicholas Trevanion*, at *Plymouth.*

THESE have each 500 *l. per Annum* Salary.

THIS Pariſh takes in all *Hart-ſtreet*, *Three-tun-court*, *Crutched-fryars*, *Pump-court*, *Gun-powder-alley*, and a Part of every Place following, *viz. Mark*, or rather *Mart-lane*, from a Mart being antiently kept there; *Sydon*, or *Seething-lane*, *Horſeſhoe-court*; *Mincing*, or *Mincheon-lane*, *Poor-jury-lane*, *Danver*'s-*yard*, *French-ordinary-court*, *Savage-gardens*, *Gould-ſquare*, *River-ſtreet*, *Colcheſter-ſtreet*, and *Great-Tower-hill*.

NUMBER of Houſes 205.

IN *Mincheon-lane*, ſo called from certain Tenements there, ſometime belonging to the *Minchuns*, or Nuns of St. *Helen*'s in *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet*; there dwelt, of old Time, divers Strangers, born at *Genoa*, and other Places, who were called *Galley-Men*, as Men that came up in the Gallies, brought up Wines and other Merchandizes, which they landed in *Thames-ſtreet*, at a Place called *Galley-Key*: They had a certain Coin of Silver among themſelves, which were Half-pence of *Genoa*, and were called *Galley* Half-pence. Theſe Half-pence were forbidden in the 13th Year of King *Henry* IV, and again by Parliament in the 4th of *Henry* V, by the Name of Half-pence of *Genoa*, forbidden to be taken as lawful Payment; and it was enacted, That if any Perſon brought into this Realm *Galley* Half-pence, *Suſkins*, or *Dodkins*, he ſhould be puniſhed as a Thief; and he that took or paid ſuch Money, was to forfeit an hundred Shillings, one half to the King, and the other to him that would ſue.

AT the Weſt End of *Tower-ſtreet*, and turning a little towards the North, in the Place where now ſtands Mr. *Watts*'s Academy, was the Houſe of one *Griſte*, who, in the Year 1449, feaſted *Jack Cade*, Captain of the Rebels of *Kent*, who, like an unkind Gueſt, as ſoon as he had dined, robbed him of all that was in the ſaid Houſe worth carrying away.

The Trinity-Houſe.

IN *Water-lane* is ſituated the *Trinity-houſe*, which belongs to an antient Corporation of Mariners, founded in King *Henry* VIII's Time, for the Regulation of Seamen, and Security and Convenience of Ships and Mariners on our Coaſts.

In the ſaid King's Reign lived Sir *Thomas Spert*, Knight, Comptroller of the Navy to that King, who was the firſt Founder and Maſter of the ſaid Society of *Trinity-houſe*, and died *Anno* 1541, and was buried in the Chancel of *Stepney* Church. To whoſe Memory the ſaid Corporation, *Anno* 1622, ſet up a Monument there, eighty one Years after his Deceaſe: It is on the South Wall, over the Door, but the Inſcription is now almoſt worn out but it may be read in its proper Place. And by an Inſcription antienter than that ſet up by the ſaid Corporation, loſt long ſince in the Church, but preſerved by *Norden* *, we learn, that this Gentleman had three Wives, Dame *Margery*, Dame *Anne*, and Dame *Mary*, all lying in the Chancel there: And that his Coat of Arms was, *Two Launces in Saltier, between four Hearts, on a Chief a Ship with the Sails furled.* It is ſaid further of this Knight, that he was Commander of the biggeſt Ship then that the Sea bore, namely *Henry Grace de Dieu*, built by King *Henry* VIII, near the Beginning of his Reign.

Norden's *Middleſex.*

THIS Houſe, where the Corporation uſually meets, belonged to them before the great Fire, after which they took a long Leaſe, and rebuilt it, but pay a Ground Rent to *William Ruſſel* of *Stubbers* in *Eſſex*, Eſq; Son of Sir *William Ruſſel*, Knt. ſometime Alderman of LONDON. It was burnt down again and rebuilt by the Brotherhod, as appears by this Inſcription, on a Square Stone in the Front:

The TRINITY-HOUSE.

THIS Houſe was rebuilt after the Fire of LONDON: *And rebuilt after the Fire in* Thames-ſtreet, 1718.

THE Corporation, one of the moſt conſiderable in the Kingdom, is governed by a Maſter, four Wardens, eight Aſſiſtants, and the eldeſt Brothers of the Company, as they are called, one and thirty in all. The reſt of the Company are called *Younger Brothers*, without any fixed Number; for any Seafaring Men that will, are admitted into the Society under that Name; but they are not in the Government.

THEY meet to chuſe their Maſter commonly at *Deptford Strond*, but are not obliged to do it there; but the Houſe there being their antient Houſe, they meet in it by old Cuſtom.

THEIR Meetings are commonly on *Wedneſdays* and *Saturdays*, here at their Houſe in *Water-lane*, but their Courts are not fixed conſtantly to a ſet Time, but as Occaſion and Buſineſs require. Their Coat of Arms is, *Between a Croſs-Gules, four Ships under Sail.* The Creſt, *a Demy Lion crowned, Or, with a Sword in his Right Paw.* The Motto is, *Trinitas in Unitate.*

THEY are eſtabliſhed by many Charters of the Princes of this Land.

THEIR Service and Uſe is, That they appoint all Pilots: They ſet and place the Buoys and Sea-Marks for the ſafe Direction of Ships in their Sailing. For which they have certain Duties payable by Merchant-Men. They can Licence poor Seamen, antient and paſt going to Sea, to exerciſe the Calling of a Waterman upon the *Thames*, and take in Fares, tho' they have not been bound to any one Free of the Watermens Company. They do maintain in Penſions at this Time 2000 poor Seamen, or their Widows; every one of which have at leaſt Half-a-Crown paid them every firſt *Monday* in the Month, and ſome more, beſides accidental diſtreſſed Seamen.

THEY have three Hoſpitals, two at *Deptford*, and one at *Mile-End*, which have been already ſpoken of, in *Book* I. *Chap.* 14.

AND thus, as they do a great deal of Good, ſo they have large Revenues to do it with, which ariſe, partly from Sums of Money given and bequeathed unto them for charitable Uſes, partly from Houſes and Lands alſo given them, and particularly and chiefly from Ballaſt. For they only have, by Act of Parliament, the Benefit of providing Ballaſt for Ships in the *Thames*; and all Ships that take in Ballaſt pay them 12 *d.* a Tun at leaſt, and ſome more: For which it is brought to their Ship's Side, which the Seamen find a good Convenience in, and are very well contented to pay it. They have alſo certain Light-Houſes, as at *Scilly* and *Dungeneſs* in the Weſt, &c. To which Houſes all Ships pay one Half-penny a Tun.

IN their Hall there is an old Flag hanging up, which they ſay was taken from the *Spaniards* by Sir *Francis Drake*, whoſe Picture hangeth up there. There is alſo the exact Model of a Ship of a great Size rigged, encloſed in a Frame glazed round; the Gift of Sir *Jeremy Smith*: Likewiſe two large Globes encloſed, as was the Model of the Ship; the Gift of Sir *Thomas Allen*; both Admirals of the Navy under King *Charles* II. Divers Tables alſo hang up round this Hall, containing the Names of their Benefactors with the Mention of their reſpective Gifts; and in their Parlour are five large Pieces drawn curiouſly and exactly with a Pen, deſcribing certain Sea-Fights in King *Charles* II's Time. More will be ſaid of this Corporation, among the other Companies when we come to the Temporal Government of the City.

IN this Pariſh is *Hart*, or *Harp-lane*, as it is commonly called, which runs down to *Thames-ſtreet*, and in this Lane is Bakers Hall. The Room called the Hall is beautiful and pretty large, adorned with a fine Wainſcot Screen, having four Columns and two Pilaſters with Entablature of the *Corinthian* Order. Alſo at the other End the Picture of St. *Clement*, the Patron of this Company, and that of Juſtice, between which are their Arms very large and finely painted.

Bakers Hall.

The CHURCH *of St.* DUNSTAN *in the* EAST.

THIS Church is ſituated about the Middle, between *Tower-ſtreet*, North, and *Thames-ſtreet*, South; and between *Idle-lane* Weſt, and St. *Dunſtan*'s-*hill*, Eaſt.

St. Dunſtan's in the *Eaſt.*

IT is ſo called, being dedicated to St. *Dunſtan*. *Fuller*, in his *Church-Hiſtory*, ſaith, This *Dunſtan* was born at *Glaſſenbury*, about the Year of *Chriſt* 933, of noble Parentage; his Excellencies were Painting, Graving, Muſick, and an admirable Worker in Iron and Braſs: He was accuſed to King *Athelſtane* for a Magician, and that he made his Harp not only to have Motion, but make Muſick of itſelf.

St. Dunſtan*'s Harp faſt by the Wall*
Upon a Pin did hang-a,
The Harp itſelf with Ly and all
Untouch'd by Hand, did twang-a.

AND being hereupon baniſhed the Court, he returned to *Glaſſenbury*, where he made himſelf a Cell: And (the Monks who wrote his Life have it) as he was making ſome Iron Trinkets the Devil appeared to him, in the Shape of a Woman; which St. *Dunſtan* perceiving, plucked his Tongs, glowing hot out of the Fire, and with them kept the Devil a long Time by the Noſe, roaring and bellowing. *Theſe muſt be wonderful Tongs that could have ſuch Effect on a Spirit.*

After *Athelſtane*'s Death, *Dunſtan* was re-called to Court, but was by King *Edmund* ſoon re-baniſhed, and afterwards out of the Kingdom by King *Edwyn*; who dying, St. *Dunſtan* was again re-called by King *Edgar*, and made at once Biſhop of *Worceſter* and LONDON, and then Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, where he died, and was buried under the High Altar, *Anno* 987.

When this Church of St. *Dunſtan in the Eaſt* was firſt founded is uncertain, but it muſt have been within theſe 800 Years by the Dedication. It was repaired and ſo beautified in the Year 1633, that it amounted almoſt to a new Building, for it coſt 2400 *l.* to which many worthy Pariſhioners largely contributed. It was by the unhappy Flames of 1666 almoſt conſumed to Rubbiſh, only ſome of the Walls remained; and in the Year 1668, was in a great Meaſure re-edified, and for the moſt Part reſtored by the pious Beneficence of the Lady *Williamſon*, who laid out 4000 *l.* upon the ſame.

The Steeple was erected, as it now appears, about the Year 1698, when the Church was new beautified, pew'd, and wainſcotted.

The Windows and Steeple are a modern *Gothic* Building, very neat; but the Pillars and Arches within are of the *Tuſcan* Order, and the Roof within appears flat, which, and the Walls of the Nave, are Stone.

The Roof is divided into Pannels or Quadrangles, with deep Mouldings; the Key-Stone of each Arch is adorned with Cartouches. Here is a very neat Organ Gallery, adorned with carved Cherubims.

It is well pewed and wainſcotted nine Feet high: Here is likewiſe a handſome Pulpit, and two inner Door-Caſes, adorned with Pilaſters, Entablature and Pediment of the *Corinthian* Order, embelliſhed with Shields and their Compartments.

The Altar-Piece is painted; in the Middle whereof are the *Commandments*, and between them the *Lord's Prayer*, and *Creed*, which are all done in Gold upon Black, with the Effigies of *Moſes* and *Aaron*. Over the *Commandments* is a Cornice, and upon that an open Cartouch Pediment, in the Middle of which is a gilded Shield, with its compartment, whereon is done the ſacred Word GOD in *Hebrew*, *Greek*, *Latin*, and *Engliſh* Characters: The whole having an Enrichment of Flowers, Fruit, Leaves, &c. carved in *Baſſo Relievo*. The Foot-Pace under the Communion-Table is Black and White Marble, environed with Rail and Balliſter, and the Table is ſupported by four Angels, on whom are painted theſe Words: *Glory be to the Father, to the Son, and to the Holy Ghoſt*. Under the Portraiture of *Moſes*, theſe Words: *The Law was given by* Moſes. And under that of *Aaron*, theſe: *But Grace and Truth came by* Jeſus Chriſt.

Upon the Organ-Caſe are the King's Arms, and two carved *Fames*.

The Monuments *in this Church are*:

In the Choir, for *John Kennington*, there buried, 1374.

William Iſlip, Parſon, 1382.

John Norwich, Grocer, 1390.

John Kiryoll, Eſq; Brother to *Thomas Kiryoll*, 1400.

Robert Shelly, Eſq; 1420.

Alice Brome, Wife to *John Coventry*, ſometime Mayor of LONDON, 1433.

Thomas Barry, Merchant, 1445.

Robert Pepper, Grocer, 1445.

Thomas Bedlow, one of the Sheriffs, 1472.

Sir *Bartholomew James*, 1479; with this Inſcription:

Hic jacet *Bartholomeus James*, Miles, Civis & Pannarius, ac Aldermannus, nec non quondam Major hujus inclitæ Civitatis LONDON. &c.

The Place in this Church where this Alderman lay, was called the Chapel of the *Holy Trinity*, under a Tomb erected in his Life-time, ſituated before the Image of the *Holy Trinity*. He willed, that immediately after his Deceaſe, There ſhould be made and ſet up in the high Choir, a convenient and honeſt Presbytery, after the Advice and Diſcretion of Dame *Alice* his Wife. *Item*, he bequeathed to the High Altar of the ſaid Church of St. *Dunſtan*, for his Offering (for Duties) forgotten or neglected, or withholden in Diſcharge of his Soul, againſt our Lord God; and alſo to have his Soul, among other Souls, on *Sundays* recommended to the Prayers of the Pariſhoners there, 26 *s.* 8 *d.* *Item*, He bequeathed to the Suſtentation of the Brotherhood of *Jeſu* in the ſame Church, to pray for his Soul. *Item*, He willed to have at his Burying, 20 Torches of Wax, every Torch weighing ſix Pounds, and four convenient Tapers of Wax, to be holden by ſuch Men as had ready their black Gowns and Hoods. Of the Torches he bequeathed to the Church of St. *Dunſtan* four, to burn on *Sundays* and other Feſtival Days, before the Bleſſed Sacrament, at the ſacring of the High Maſs there to be ſung, as long as they will endure. *Item*, Two of the Torches to the Abbey of *Leyſon* in *Kent*. One to the Priory of St. *Mary Magdalene* of *Combwel* in *Kent*. Two to the Pariſh Church of St. *Margaret Pattens* in the City of LONDON. Two to the Chapel of our Lady of *Barnet*. One to the Pariſh Church of *Alhallows* in *Staining-lane*, LONDON. One to the Chapel of St. *Mary Magdalene* of the *Guildhall* of the City of LONDON. One other to the Pariſh of St. *Magaret* in *Lothbury*, LONDON. And Dame *Alice* his Wife, to diſpoſe of the Remanent of the ſaid Torches at her Pleaſure. *Item*, He bequeathed to the Brotherhood of the Pariſh Clerks of the City of LONDON, 20 *s.* ſo that they were at conducting of his Body to the ſaid Church of St. *Dunſtan*'s, and at his *Dirige*, and Maſs of *Requiem*, and at his Month's Mind. *Item*, He bequeathed to the Brethren of the Houſe of Fryars of the Order of St. *Auſtin* of LONDON, 20 *s.* for that they, the Day of his Burying, come to the ſaid Church of St. *Dunſtan*'s, and there ſing *Dirige* by Note, and pray for his Soul. *Item*, To every other of the three Orders of Fryars of the City, to pray for his Soul, 6 *s.* 8 *d.* if it may be at the Diſcretion of Dame *Alice* his Wife. *Item*, He willed, That there ſhould be ſung in the ſaid Church of St. *Duſtan*, *Dirige*, and Maſs of *Requiem*, by the Prieſts and Clerks of the ſame Church, devoutly, from the Time of his Burial, till and unto the Time of his Month's Mind were finiſhed; and every of them to have for their Labour, 6 *s.* 8 *d.* to pray for his Soul. After his ſaid Month's Mind was done, he willed, that the ſaid four Tapers ſhould be broken, and made into ſmall Tapers, every Piece weighing one Pound, which he willed ſhould be ſet before the Image of the *Holy Trinity*, and of our Lady in the Church of St. *Dunſtan*, to burn at due and convenient Times and Seaſons. *Item*, He willed, That anon after his Month's Mind done, Dame *Alice* his Wife, ſhould ordain a Prieſt of good Name and honeſt Converſation, to ſing and ſay Divine Service and Maſs in the ſaid Church, without he was otherwiſe letted, or occupied, by the ſaid Dame *Alice* his Wife. For he willed, in any wiſe, That the ſame Prieſt ſhould be at the Commandment of the ſaid Dame *Alice*, to attend upon her, and to ſay Maſs and Service before her, in ſuch Time as ſhould pleaſe her: The ſame Prieſt to pray for his Soul, and the Soul of *Johane*, late his Wife, their Father's and Mother's Children, and Benefactors Souls, and all Chriſtian Souls, during the Term of five Years, or more, after the Diſcretion and Will of the ſaid Dame *Alice*, next enſuing after his Deceaſe, ſhe giving him yearly his Wages, like as ſhe by her Diſcretion ſhould agree with him. The ſame Prieſt daily to ſay his Maſſes, as was in the ſame Church appointed by the ſame Dame *Alice*, at the Altar of the *Holy Trinity* in the ſaid Church. *Item*, He bequeathed to every Houſe of the Lazars in the City of LONDON, 3 *s.* 4 *d.* to pray for his Soul. *Item*, To be diſtributed among poor People in the Houſe of St. *Bartholomew* Spital, in Money, Bread, or otherwiſe, 3 *s.* 4 *d.*

AND after many other charitable Legacies given to the Priſons, the *Compters*, the *Charter-houſes* at *Sheene*, and behind LONDON, and other Gifts, the ſaid Sir *Bartholomew James* willed, and ordained, That the great Meſſuage, or Tenement, in which he dwelt, ſeated in the Pariſh of St. *Dunſtan in the Eaſt*, ſo and ſo bounded, after the Deceaſe of Dame *Alice* his Wife, ſhould wholly remain to the Parſon and Church-wardens of the ſame Pariſh, for the Time being, to the Uſe of the Reparation and Works of the ſame Church, for evermore, under the Conditions enſuing; that is to ſay, That the ſaid Wardens of the ſaid Pariſh, and their Succeſſors, Yearly, on the Day of the Month on which he ſhould deceaſe, or be buried, ſhould hold and keep in the ſaid Church, an *Obit*, or Anniverſary, for him, Dame *Alice* and *Johane*, his Wives, honeſtly, as it ought to be done, ſolemnly by Note, by the Prieſts and Clerks of the ſaid Church, with Wax to be had and ſpent about the ſame, ringing of Bells, and all other Things belonging to the ſame; and the Wardens of the ſame Church cauſing the Mayor and Sheriffs of the City of LONDON yearly, to be at his ſaid *Obit*: And the Mayor yearly (for the Time being, offering at his Maſs of *Requiem*, 1 *d.*) to have 6 *s.* 8 *d.* paid by the Hand of the ſaid Wardens, out of the Rents and Iſſues of his ſaid great Tenement: And either of the Sheriffs for the Time being, to have 3 *s.* 4 *d.* and the Sword-Bearer for warning the Mayor, 20 *d.* and either of the Wardens, 3 *s.* 4 *d.* for their Labour; and every of the Prieſts, Clerks, and Sexton of the ſaid Church, being at his *Obit* and Maſs of *Requiem*, for their Labour, 4 *d.* and for ringing of the Bells, and for Bread and Drink among the Ringers, 20 *d.* allowing yearly for Wax to be expended about his *Obit*, 3 *s.* 4 *d.* and diſtributing in Alms among poor People, Houſholders of the ſaid Pariſh, 3 *s.* 4 *d.* and paying yearly to the Pariſh Prieſt, or Curate, abiding in the ſaid Pariſh, 3 *s.* 4 *d.* he every *Sunday* recommending his Soul, and the Souls of *Alice* and *Johane*, his Wives; the Souls of their Father's and Mother's, or Children and Benefactors Souls, to the devout Prayers of the Pariſhioners there, Bread, Ale, and Cheeſe, yearly, at the ſaid *Obit* to be expended, 3 *s.* 4 *d.* The Reſidue, and remaining Due, yearly, of the Rents and Profits, *&c.* of the ſaid great Tenement, after the aforeſaid Payments, to be converted, yearly, to the Uſe of the Works and Reparation of the Church, and ſaid Tenement.

THIS Will is thus largely ſet down from the Original, by Mr. *Strype* in his Edition of *Stow*, to ſhew, as he ſays, the Cuſtoms and Magnificence of Funerals; and withal, the Superſtitious Piety of thoſe Times.

CLOSE by this laſt Monument ſtandeth another, very fair Alabaſter Tomb, richly and curiouſly gilded, with two antient Figures of Aldermen, in Scarlet, kneeling; the one at one End of the Tomb, in an Arch; the other, at the other, in like Manner; and the Figure of a Lady between them, who was Wife to both. By one ſtandeth a Table, with this Inſcription:

Here lieth *Henry Heardſon*'s Corpſe,
  within this Tomb of Stone:
His Soul (through Faith in Chriſt his Death,)
  to God in Heaven is gone.
Whilſt that he lived an Alderman,
  and Skinner was his State,
To Virtue bare he all his Love,
  to Vice he bare his Hate.
His Alms that weekly he beſtow'd,
  within this Pariſh here,
May witneſs to the Poors Relief,
  What Good Will he did bear.
He had to Wife one *Barbara*,
  which made this Tomb you ſee
By whom he had of Iſſue ſtore,
  eight Sons, and Daughters three.
    Obiit 22. *Decemb. An. Dom.* 1555.

BY the other ſtandeth the like Table, thus inſcribed:

The Corps of *Richard Champion*, Knight,
  Mayor, and Draper, here doth reſt:
Whoſe Soul, by moſt aſſured Hope,
  with Chriſt in Heaven is bleſt.
His Life was ſuch, and ſo employ'd,
  to Right from Wrong; that he,
Whom God did ſo direct in Life,
  muſt needs with Comfort die:
Both Rich and Poor did like him well,
  and yet do praiſe his Name:
Though he behind him left no Child,
  which might declare the ſame.
His weekly Alms that is beſtow'd,
  within this Pariſh here:
Doth Witneſs to the Poor's Comfort,
  the Good Will he did bear.
    Obiit 30 *Octobris, An. Dom.* 1568.

THERE is a fair Alabaſter Tomb, principally belonging to Sir *Chriſtopher Draper*, Knt. yet bearing all theſe Inſcriptions following, in regard of the ſeveral Marriages of his Daughters:

Sir *Chriſtopher Draper*, Knight, Ironmonger, and Lord Mayor of LONDON, 1591, deceaſed, being 70 Years of Age; Lady *Margaret*, his Wife, made this Monument for him.

Sir *William Webbe*, Knight, Salter, and Lord Mayor of LONDON 1566, deceaſed the 4th Day of *July* 1599; Lady *Bennet*, his Wife, yet living, Daughter to Sir *Chriſtopher Draper*, Knight, performed this in her Love to him.

Sir *Wolſtane Dixie*, Knt. Skinner, and Lord Mayor of LONDON, *An. Dom.* 1582, deceaſed, being 69 Years of Age; Lady *Agnes*, his Wife, Daughter to Sir *Chriſtopher Draper*, Knt. deceaſed in the 37th Year of her Age.

Sir *Henry Billingſley*, Knight, Haberdaſher, and Lord Mayor of LONDON 1596, yet living in *An.* 1602. Mrs. *Bridget*, his Wife, Daughter to Sir *Chriſtopher Draper*, Knight, deceaſed in the 44th Year of her Age. Mr. *Chriſtopher Woodroffe*, Son to the ſaid Mrs. *Bridget*, deceaſed 37 Years of Age.

Hoc Monumentum amoris ergo poſuit Domina *Benet Webbe*, ſuperſtes in memoriam ſui conjugis digniſſimi equitis *Guil. Webbe*, defuncti 4 *Julii* 1599. Ut etiam in obſervantiam officii erga parentes ſuos Dom. *Chriſt. Draper*, & *Magaretam* Uxorem ejus, nec non cæteros tum ſorores tum poſteros præfixos.

UNDERNEATH it is an antient Marble Monument; and upon a Plate are theſe Words engraven:

Here lieth buried *James Bacon*, late of LONDON, Alderman and Sheriff, who departed this mortal Life the 5th Day of *June*, *Anno Dom.* 1573; having Iſſue by *Mary* his firſt Wife, one Son and three Daughters: And by *Margaret* his ſecond Wife, three Sons and one Daughter: And by *Anne* his third Wife, no Child, *&c.*

THIS Gentleman was third Son of *Robert Bacon*, late of *Drinkſton* in *Suffolk*, and younger Brother to Sir *Nicholas Bacon*, Lord Koeper. He deceaſed at his Houſe in LONDON, *June* 1, 1573. His firſt Wife *Mary* was Daughter of *John Gardiner* of *Grove-Place*, *Bucks*; and by her had Iſſue *Anne* his Daughter, Wife to *John Rivet* of *Brampſton* in *Suffolk*, Gent. The ſame *James* married to his ſecond Wife *Margaret*, Daughter to *William Rawlins* of LONDON, Grocer, Widow of *Richard Goldſton*, of LONDON, Salter; by whom he had Iſſue, *James Bacon*, and *William*, his ſecond Son. The ſaid *James*'s third Wife was a Daughter of *Humphrey Packington* of LONDON, Gent. Widow of *Edmund Jackman*, late Alderman.

ON the North Side of the Chancel is a fair Monument, erected in the Wall, bearing this Inſcription:

Johannes Hawkins, Eques Auratus, clariſſ. Reginæ Marinarum cauſarum Theſaurarius. Qui cum XLIV. annos muniis bellicis, & longis periculoſiſque navigationibus, detegendis novis regionibus, ad Patriæ utilitatem, & ſuam ipſius gloriam, ſtrenuam & egregiam operam navaſſet, in expeditione, cui Generalis præfuit ad *Indiam* occidentalem dum in Anchoris ad portum S. *Joannis* in inſula *Beriquena* ſtaret, placide in Domino ad Cœleſtem Patriam emigravit, 12 die *Novembris*, Anno Salutis 1595. In cujus memoriam ob virtutem, & res geſtas, Domina *Margareta Hawkins*, Uxor mœſtiſſima, hoc Monumentum cum Lacrymis poſuit.

A fair Monument in the Iſle of the Chancel, with this Inſcription:

Here lyeth the Body of *Richard Wyche*, Merchant and Citizen of LONDON, free of the Company of Skinners: Amongſt whom (having born all Offices) his Life and Carriage was exemplary.

He married *Elizabeth*, the Daughter of Sir *Will. Saltingſhal*, Knt. ſometime Alderman and Mayor of the Honourable City of LONDON; by whom he had Iſſue 12 Sons and ſix Daughters, *viz.* *Richard*, *Thomas*, *Suſan*, *Daniel*, *George*, *Samuel*, *Peter*, *Elizabeth*, *James*, *Mary*, *Anne*, *Edward*, *Julius*, *William*, *Henry*, *Abigail*, *Nathaniel*, and *Rebecca*.

Sons 4. Deceaſed.
8. Living.

Daughters 2. Deceaſed.
4. Living.

He yielded his Soul in Peace, to his Maker, the 20th of *November*, after 67 Years Pilgrimage here amongſt Men; whoſe latter Years were beſtowed in Expectation of his End, expreſs'd in ſettling his Eſtate here on Earth, and in Preparation of his Soul for Heaven, where it now remains in Peace and Happineſs.

ANOTHER for *Bernard Hyde*, deceaſed *An.* 1630. *Anne*, his Wife, 1640. *Heſter*, his Son's Wiſe, *Jan.* 17, 1649; and *Bernard Hyde*, Eſq; his Son, *Jan.* 5, 1655.

DAME *Mary Moor*, late Wife of Sir *John Moor*, Knt. and Alderman, hath alſo a Monument here. She died *May* 16, 1690.

AGAINST the South Wall, contiguous to the Eaſt, is erected a ſtately Monument for Sir *William Ruſſel*, Knt. ſome Time Alderman of this City, with his Effigies engraven on Stone, lying on his Left Side, and well reſembling him. He was a Benefactor to this Pariſh, leaving, by his Laſt Will, 3 *l.* yearly to be diſtributed on St. *Simon* and *Jude*'s Day, on which Day he was born in the ſaid Pariſh, *viz.* 20 *s.* for a Sermon on that Day to be preached, 27 *s.* to the Poor, and the reſt to the Clerk or Sexton, to keep his Monument clean.

THE Inſcription ſhews, That he fined for Alderman and Sheriff; that he was the fourth Son of *Robert Ruſſel*, Eſq; ſome Time Deputy of the Ward; that he married two Wives: His firſt, *Suſanna*, ſole Daughter and Heireſs of *Daniel Palmer* of *Cheſthunt*, Gent. by whom he had Iſſue four Sons and three Daughters; and that ſhe died *November* 18, 1683. His ſecond, *Mary Woods*, Relict of *James Woods*, ſome Time Deputy of *Langborn* Ward, who ſurvived him. That this Knight died *June* 10, 1705, aged 62, having lived in ſteady Communion with the Church of *England*, and with the general Reputation of an uſeful Citizen, a loyal Subject, an affectionate Husband and Father, a wiſe and good Man, and having ſeen a hopeful and flouriſhing Poſterity.

THE Vault wherein he lies, is in the North Iſle, where alſo reſt divers of his Relations, as, his Father, two of his Brothers, his Father-in-Law, his firſt Wife, two of his Sons; *Suſanna Bludworth*, his ſecond Daughter, late Wife of *John Bludworth* of LONDON, Merchant, who died in Childbed, and her Son; ſeven Children of *Elizabeth* his eldeſt Daughter, Wife of *John Cocks*, Citizen and Mercer of LONDON, of the antient Family of the *Cocks* of *Bentley Paunceford* in *Worceſterſhire*; and one Son of his youngeſt Daughter *Anne*, Wife of *Lyming Paget* of *Weſtminſter*, Eſq;

ON a flat Stone on the Ground in the Chancel is this Inſcription:

Mortalitatis Exuvias hic depoſuit *Franciſcus March* apud *Limehouſe* in Agro Mediæ Sexiæ natus; Qui circa 16 Ætatis Annum Inſulam *Cyprum* petens, ibi laudabili Induſtria & Parcimonia Rem familiarem auxit. Dein in Patriam reverſus, & in honorabilem Mercatorum Societatem, qui commutandis mercibus Turcarum littora frequentant, co-optatus, erga Deum pium, in Negoiationibus juſtum, in Promiſſis fidum, in re familiari providum, in ſuos beneficum & in omnes benevolum, ſe præſtitit. Tandem ſtranguria correptus poſtquam immanes cruciatus per aliquot menſes ab ulcere veſicam depaſcenti, invicta animi Conſtantia, perpeſſus eſſet, ineluctabili morbo ceſſit, & Mortalitati, non vitæ, valedixit 10 *Novembr.* 1697, Ætat. 62.

NORTH of the Communion ſtands this Monumental Inſcription:

Bernardus Hyde Avus hic depoſitus, Obiit Anno Salutis 1630. *Anna* Uxor, filia *Humfredi Walcot*, Armigeri, obiit An. Sal. 1640. *Bernardus Hyde*, Armiger, Pater, Ob. *Januar.* 5, An. Dom. 1655. *Heſtera*, Uxor, filia *Johannis Trot*, Generoſi, ob. *Januar.* 17. Anno Sal. 1649.

Spe Reſurrectionis, in Orientali hujus Eccleſiæ Adyto, prope dormiunt. Sed quoniam fatali Urbis incendio Parentum Monumenta periere, piæ Obſervantiæ hoc ſacrum renovans Parentat *Bernardus Hyde* de *Bore Place* in Agro *Cantiano*, Eq. Auratus fil. natu maximus, Anno Sal. 1674. Ex quo pullulavit *Bernardus* unius menſis filiolus, hic inhumatus infantulus, An. Sal. 1662. *Maij* 12°.

Sir John Moor*'s* INSCRIPTION.

ON the North Wall, juſt under the Monument of Dame *Mary Moor*, late Wife of Sir *John Moor*, is his Monument placed, being of curious Workmanſhip, with this Inſcription:

In a Vault near this Place, is depoſited the Body of Sir *John Moor*, Knt. ſome Time Lord Mayor of LONDON, one of the Repreſentatives of this City in Parliament, and Preſident of *Chriſt*'s Hoſpital, who for his great and exemplary Loyalty to the Crown, was empowered by King *Charles* II. to bear on a Canton, one of the Lions of *England*, as an Augmentation to his Arms; who out of a Chriſtian Zeal for good Works founded and endowed a Free School at *Appleby* in *Leiceſterſhire*, his Native Country, and was a good Benefactor to the Worſhipful Company of Grocers, to the ſeveral Hoſpitals of this City, to his own Relations in general, and to this Pariſh. He departed this Life the 2d of *June*, 1702, aged 82.

ON the North Wall, a Monument, for the Grandfather of the Lady *Williamſon*, the moſt noble Benefactrice to the Rebuilding this Church bearing this Inſcription:

Pietati et Charitati ſacrum.

Hic juxta depoſitæ ſunt Reliquiæ *Richardi Hale*, Armigeri, in Spe beatæ Reſurrectionis; qui deceſſit Anno Dom. 1620.

Cujus e filio primogenito *Gulielmo* Neptis, Domina *Dionyſia Williamſon*, de *Hales-Hall* in Comit. *Norfolk*, pro ſumma Pietate et Munificentia Eccleſiam hanc incendio deletam, impenſis MMMM Libris maxima ex Parte reſtauravit. Exiguum hoc honoris et gratitudinis ergo, Μνημόσυνον Avo poſuere P.S.D. Or. Tota hæc quam extruxit Sacra Moles Ipſi erat pro ſempiterno Monumento. Tuum erit Lector, e tam illuſtri Exemplo diſcere Fidem ſine Operibus Mortuam eſſe Domine dilexi Decorem Domus tuæ Locum Habitationis Gloriæ tuæ.

UNDER a Grave-Stone in the Croſs Iſle of the Chancel, lies interred the Body of Sir *James Dolliffe*, Knt. who departed this Life the 15th of *February* 170^{4}_{5}, aged 54.

AGAINST the South Wall is a Marble Monument, with this Inſcription:

Near this Place lieth interr'd the Body of Sir *Peter Parravicin*, Knt. who departed this Life the 29th of *January* 1696, aged 59 Years.

ALSO in the ſame Vault, his Daughter, *Mary Parravicin*, who departed this Life, *May* the 3d, 1725, aged 56 Years.

Over-againſt the Pulpit, on one of the Pillars in the Middle Iſle is erected a White Marble Table, with the following Inſcription:

Here lieth the Body of *Richard Cary*, Eſq; who departed this Life the 25th of *January*, 1726, aged 78 Years. He was the 2d Son of *Sherſhaw Cary*, of the City of *Briſtol*, Eſq; by *Mary*, his Wife, eldeſt Daughter of *John Scrope*, of *Caſtle Combe* in the County of *Wilts*, Eſq; by *Mary*, Daughter of *John Hungerford*, of *Cadnam*, Eſq; Here alſo lie the Bodies of *Jane* his Wife, *Richard* their Son, and *Jane* their Daughter; *Martha*, his only ſurviving Child, married *Robert Elwes*, Junr. of the County of *Hertford*, Eſq; who erected this Monument in Honour to his Memory.

ON the next Pillar is another Marble Table, with this Inſcription:

Near this Place lieth interred, expecting the joyful Reſurrection (whoſe Works ſhall follow him) *Edward Belitha*, Eſq; Citizen of LONDON. He died *April* the 1ſt, 1717, in the 76th Year of his Age.

IN this Church of St. *Dunſtan in the Eaſt*, in the Reign of *Edward* IV, were certain Holidays more ſolemnly kept, *viz.*

The Dedication of the Church, which was on the Day of the 11000 Virgins, when the Church-wardens laid out for Bread, Wine, and Ale in the Church, 15 *d.*

St. *Fabian*'s and St. *Baſtian*'s Day. The Charge that Day for Bread, Wine, and Ale, was 13 *d. ob.*

St. *Dunſtan*'s Day, for Bread, Wine, and Ale, with Garlands, 16 *d.*

Aſcenſion-Day, for Bread and Ale in the Chuch, 2 *d.*

Whitſunday and *Trinity-Sunday*, on the ſame Account, 2 *d.*

Corpus Chriſti Day, for Garlands and Ale, 11 *d.*

And theſe *Obits* and *Memories* of the Dead, were in this Church obſerved, by the Care of the Church-wardens in the ſame King *Edward* IV's Time.

John Maykin, and *William Lyn*, for rehearſing their Names in the Pulpit every *Sunday*, by the Prieſt was paid to him for one Year, 8 *s.* 4 *d.*

For Singing for their Souls by Sir *John Vincent* (Chauntry Prieſt) for one whole Year, 9 *d.*

For Praying for their Souls, and all Chriſtian Souls, paid to *Stephen Brown*, Prieſt, for the Year complete, 7 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.*

For their *Obit*, *Auguſt* 16, according to their Teſtament, 12 *s.* 4 *d.*

Dyones Joy and *William Holbeach*, their *Obit*, *Sept.* 28. ——

Robert Colbroke, his *Obit*, *Octob.* 16, to Prieſts and Clerks, and for Ringings, Wax, and to the Church-wardens for their Labour, 7 *s.* 1 *d.*

Sir *Bartholomew James*'s *Obit*, to Prieſts, Clerks, the Mayor, Sheriffs, Sword-Bearer, for Wax, Bread, Cheeſe, Ale, and Money given to the Poor of the ſame Pariſh, according to the Will, 41 *s.* 8 *d.*

Other Charges belonging to this Pariſh, and paid by the Church-wardens, were as follow:

To *John Martin* the Conduct, for keeping our Lady Maſs, and teaching Children to keep the Quere every *Sunday* and every Double, 9 *l.*

For two Dozen of Girdles for *Aubes* (*Albes*) 6 *d.*

For Diſciplining Rods and Traſhe for the Sepulchre, 1 *s.* 1 *d. ob.*

For Pins and a Rod to light the Paſcal, 2 *d.*

For keeping clean the *Pardon Church-yard*, and other Things neceſſary to the Church, 16 *d.*

For *Eaſter-Even*, a Quarter of Coals for the Holy Fire, 5 *d.*

For Bread and Ale the ſame Day in the Church 2 *d.*

NOW in regard that this Pariſh of St. *Dunſtan* is the laſt of *Tower-ſtreet* Ward; we are to ſpeak of God's Bleſſings there to the Poor, which were 7 *s.* 3 *d.* every *Sunday* through the Year, given in ready Money, beſides Bread and other Gifts, according to the Wills and Diſpoſitions of Sir *Richard Champion*, and Mr. Alderman *Heardſon*, with Coals given beſide at certain Times. Moreover, one Man hath given yearly for ever an whole Ox to be diſtributed by a Quarter thereof

Quarterly, and a Peck of Oatmeal therewithal to the Poor. Other Charities there are, which came in Gifts of ready Money, and are accordingly duly diſtributed.

THIS, taken from *Monday*'s Edition of *Stow*, is but an imperfect Account of the Charitable Donations to this Pariſh, which have been very many and large: But the Pariſh ſuffered very much in thoſe given in the *Popiſh* Times; which having ſome Mixtures of Superſtition, were all loſt and forfeited to the Crown, by the Statute in King *Edward* VI's Reign: But thoſe that are ſtill enjoyed by the Pariſh, are theſe:

BENEFACTORS.

William Sevenoke, gave 13 Houſes in *Mincing-lane*, and *Tower-ſtreet*; out of which a *Beam-Light* (as it is in the Will) of 13 *s.* 4 *d.* is iſſuing: Which with the Alms-Houſes in the two Alleys in *Mincing-lane*, and the two poor Widows Houſes there, (for which two Widows Houſes, Mr. *Ruſſel* gave 10 *l.* to free them from the Rent) amount to the yearly Rent of 29 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.*

Matthew Earneſt gave all that Capital Meſſuage, or Tenement, called the *Horſe-Head*, with four Shops on either Side the ſame, ſituated in *Thames-ſtreet*; out of which an *Obit* of 1 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* is iſſuing, and alſo 5 *d.* every *Sunday* to the Poor. The Rent of which Premiſes amount unto the yearly Sum of 20 *l.*

Sir *Bartholomew James*, Knight, gave a Meſſuage or Dwelling-Houſe, with another ſmall Tenement adjoining to the ſame, at the Weſt End of the Church-yard, South-Side; out of which an *Obit* of 1 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* is iſſuing. The Rent of which Premiſes amount now to the yearly Sum of 6 *l.*

Sir *William Herriot*, Knight, gave three Houſes in *Thames-ſtreet*, which amount to the yearly Sum of 19 *l.* Now improved to 30 *l.*

Henry Herdſon of LONDON, Alderman, gave one Meſſuage, or Tenement, in St. *Margaret Patten*'s Church-yard; alſo one Houſe and Stable in *Old-Fiſh-ſtreet*, and at *Broken-Wharf*; and alſo one Meſſuage, or Tenement, in *Tower-ſtreet*, and a ſmall Tenement adjoining: Out of which is paid to thirteen Poor every *Sunday*, 2 *d.* a-piece; alſo a Load of Coals, to be divided yearly: The Rent of which Premiſes amount to 22 *l.* 6 *s. per Ann.*

William Barret gave one Meſſuage, or Tenement, called *The Horſemill* in *Gracechurch-ſtreet*, for the City to enlarge a Granary, called *Leadenhall*. And in Conſideration whereof, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Chamberlain of LONDON, did grant an Annuity of 4 *l.* to be iſſuing out of the Chamber of LONDON, to the Uſe of this Pariſh.

William Heins gave the Moiety of his Houſe in the *Croſs-lane*, near this Church, which amounts to the yearly Sum of 5 *l.* formerly 6 *l.*

Sir *Richard Champion*, Knight and Alderman, gave 117 *l.* 10 *s.* with which Money, and 52 *l.* 10 *s.* Pariſh Money, was purchaſed and bought one Meſſuage, or Tenement, in *Boſſe-alley* at *Billingſgate*; out of which is paid to 13 poor People, every *Sunday*, 2 *d.* a-piece, which is now of the yearly Value of 8 *l.*

ALSO there is a certain Room over a Ground-Room; which Ground-Room is the Inheritance of Mr. *Edward Nun*, and Partner: Which Over-Rooms are let unto the ſaid Mr. *Nun*, and Partner, for 99 Years, to commence in the Year 1669, at 1 *l. per Annum.* This is loſt.

Richard Goulſton gave 100 *l.* to purchaſe Lands and Tenements; with which Money, and an Addition of the Pariſh Stock, two Houſes were purchaſed in *Thames-ſtreet*. Out of which is paid to 13 poor People every *Sunday* 2 *d.* a-piece, which amounteth to the yearly Sum of 14 *l.*

George Hanger gave an Annuity of 4 *l.* out of certain Lands in *Ruſton* in *Berks*, for the Poor of this Pariſh: Which is to be diſtributed every Year at *Chriſtmas*: But inſtead thereof, the Veſtry took 70 *l.* with which Money they purchaſed a Cellar on St. *Dunſtan*'s-*hill*, at 4 *l. per Ann.*

THERE are certain Lands and Houſes ſituated on the ſame Side of the Church, called by the Name of *Cuttle*'s *Lands*, of the yearly Rent of 18 *l.* Formerly 23 *l.*

Mrs. *Bennet* gave 220 *l.* with which Money, and 50 *l.* given by Mr. *Southerton*, to aſſure him of 50 *s. per Ann.* for ever, was bought the Lands at *Lewiſham*, which are of the yearly Rent of 15 *l.* 10 *s.* out of which is to be diſtributed among the Poor every Year 5 *l.* at *Chriſtmas*, and 5 *l.* at *Eaſter*.

Mrs. *Anne Hyde* gave 3 *l. per Ann.* payable by *Bernard Hyde*, Eſq; which is to be diſtributed to five poor Women, every Year, 10 *s.* a-piece.

ALSO, ſhe gave 4 *l.* 10 *s.* more, payable by the Company of Salters, every 10th Year; and accordingly it hath been received by the Churchwardens, to be diſtributed the ſame Year, when received, among the Poor, at *Chriſtmas*.

Bernard Hyde, Eſq; *alias* Sir *Bernard Hyde*, gave 5 *l. per Ann.* payable by the Worſhipful Company of Salters, LONDON: Which is to be diſtributed to ten poor Men at *Chriſtmas*, every Year 10 *s.* a-piece.

Edward Turvile, Eſq; gave 11 *l. per Ann.* for ever, payable by the Company of Grocers: Out of which is paid every *Sunday* to thirteen poor People, 2 *d.* a-piece in Money, and 2 *d.* a-piece in Bread.

Dame *Catharine*, Viſcounteſs *Conway*, Widow, gave 10 *l. per Annum*, payable from the Company of Grocers. Five Pounds whereof is to be diſtributed among the Poor at *Chriſtmas*, and 5 *l.* at *Whitſuntide*, yearly.

Sir *Thomas Hunt* gave one Annuity of 2 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* now iſſuing out of Lands and Houſes in *Kent-ſtreet*, to be diſtributed among the Poor at *Chriſtmas*.

William Bateman, Senior, deceaſed, gave 200 *l.* to purchaſe Lands for the Poor and Church. And appointed 4 *l.* to be given yearly to the Poor at *Chriſtmas*, and 4 *l.* at *Eaſter*. With which 200 *l.* and an Addition of the Pariſh Stock, were purchaſed a Cloſe lying in *Poplar-Marſh*. Afterward *Gilbert Keate*, Eſq; deceaſed, gave 120 *l.* and appointed 4 *l.* to be diſtributed at *Chriſtmas* to four poor Men and four poor Women. Which 120 *l.* was added to the Pariſh Stock: And therefore the ſaid Lands are charged with the 4 *l. per Annum*, and were let at 19 *l. per Annum*; but now for 18 *l.*

THE ſaid *Gilbert Keate*, Eſq; gave more, to be lent to three young Men, 20 *l.* a-piece, *Gratis*, for four Years; and ſo from four to four Years, whereof one to be of the *Dolphin-Precinct*.

Margaret Deane gave 28 *s. per Ann.* for Faggots, to be diſtributed at *Chriſtmas*; which is paid by the Ironmongers Company unto the *Tower-Ward*; whereof 6 *s.* is, and hath been, paid, yearly, by the Beadle of the Ward to this Pariſh.

Mrs. *Hoyle* gave 200 Faggots yearly, to be delivered by the Grocers Company, to be diſtributed at *Chriſtmas*.

John Fletcher, Deputy, and *Anne* his Wife, gave 30 *l.* for a Stock to buy Coals, and to ſell to the Poor, for to keep a Stock: And in the Year 1608, there was a Stock of 45 *l.* 5 *s.* to buy Coals for the Poor.

William Hunt, gave the 9th of *April*, 1653, to be diſtributed every Year at *Eaſter* to the Poor, 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

Mrs. *Anne Richeſon*, Widow, gave 20*l.* for a Stock to buy Coals for the Poor, to be ſold at 6*d.* a Buſhel.

Sir *John Moor*, Knt. Alderman of the City, gave 10*l. per Ann.* to the Schoolmaſter of the School belonging to this Church; and the Pariſh allows him an Houſe.

This Living is a Rector, and is in the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*'s Gift, being one of his 13 Peculiars in this City. It was originally in the Gift of the Prior and Chapter of *Canterbury*; but granted by them, *April* 24, 1365, to *Simon Iſlep*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and his Succeſſors for ever.

The preſent Rector is the Reverend Mr. *Bateman*; and the Lecturer, the Reverend Mr. *John Bridgen*. Value of the Tythes *per* Act of Parliament 200*l. per Annum*, and rated in the King's Books 60*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.*

Prayers are every *Wedneſday*, *Friday*, and Holiday, at half an Hour after ten; here is a good Organ and eight Bells. A Lecture Sermon is preached in this Church, from *Michaelmas* to *Midſummer*, every *Tueſday* Evening, Prayers beginning at 5 o'Clock.

The Veſtry is Select, conſiſting of the Rector and 30 Inhabitants.

The Pariſh-Officers *are:*	*The* Ward-Officers *are:*
Two Church-wardens.	7 Common Council Men
Two Overſeers.	7 Inqueſt.
Two Collectors.	7 Conſtables.
	7 Scavengers.

This Pariſh contains *Idol* or *Idle-lane*, *Croſs-lane*, St. *Dunſtan*'s-*hill*, Part of *Litle Tower-ſtreet*, *Great Tower-ſtreet*, and *Harp-lane*; *Mercer*'s-*court*, *Dolphin-court*; Part of *Mincing-lane*, *Dunſter*'s-*court*; Part of *Water-lane*, and *Cuſtom-houſe* Paſſage.

The Number of Houſes and Warehouſes, 322.

Clothworkers Hall. Almost at the End of *Mincing-lane*, next *Fenchurch-ſtreet*, is the Hall belonging to the Company of *Clothworkers*; of the Charter of which Company, *&c.* we ſhall treat among the other Companies, when we come to the Temporal Government of the City: But as to the Building, the Hall is a lofty Room, adorned with Wainſcot to the Cieling, where is curious Fretwork. The Screen at the South End is of Oak, adorned with four Pilaſters, their Entablature and Compaſs Pediment of the *Corinthian* Order, enrich'd with their Arms, and Palm Branches. The Weſt End is adorned with the Figures of King *James* and King *Charles* I. richly carved, as big as the Life, in their Robes, with *Regalia*, all gilt with Gold, where is a ſpacious Window of Stain'd Glaſs, and the King's-Arms. Alſo thoſe of Sir *John Robinſon*, Knt. and Bart. his Majeſty's Lieutenant of the *Tower* of LONDON, Lord Mayor of this Honourable City, *Anno* 1663, and Preſident of the Artillery Company, who kept his Mayoralty in this Hall, in which Year he entertained their Majeſties, the King, Queen, and Queen Mother, and their Royal Highneſſes the Duke and Dutcheſs of *York*, and towards the reedifying of this Hall was a worthy Benefactor. His Coat of Arms, *1ſt* and *4th*, *Gules, and Or quarterly embatteled; the 2d and 3d, Vert Semi of Trefoils, a Buck Frippant, Or, and the like Buck for the Creſt.*

Here are alſo painted the Arms of *Samuel Pepys*, Maſter of the Company, and a Benefactor, *Anno* 1677, *viz. 1ſt and 4th, Sable on a Bend, Or, between two Horſes Heads eraſed, Argent, three Flower de Lis, the 2d and 3d, Gules, a Lion Rampant within a Bordure ingrayled, Or.*

In another Window, finely painted, the Arms of *William Hewar*, Maſter of this Company, and a Benefactor 1687, *viz. Sable, two Talbots Heads, Or, between as many Flaunches Ermin.*

In a fourth Window, the Arms of Sir *Joſeph Williamſon*, Knt. one of his Majeſty's moſt Honourable Privy Council, and Principal Secretary of State, Maſter of this Worſhipful Company, *Anno 1676*, and a noble Benefactor, *viz. Or, a Cheveron ingrafted between three Trefoils Sable.*

Also in two ſmall Windows, the Arms of the Honourable City of LONDON, and thoſe of this Company, which are, *Sable a Chevron Ermin between two Habricks in chief Argent, and a Teſſel in Baſe, Or; Creſt a Ram Paſſant, Or; Supporters, two Griffins, Or, Pelletee;* Motto, *My Truſt is in God alone.*

The Outſide is adorned with curious Brick fluted Columns, with *Corinthian* Capitals of Stone.

The two Church Lanes meeting on the South Side of St. *Dunſtan*'s Church and Church-Yard, join in one, and running down to *Thames-ſtreet*, the ſame is called St. *Dunſtan*'s-*Hill*, at the Lower End whereof the ſaid *Thames-ſtreet* (toward the Weſt, on both Sides almoſt to *Billingſgate*, but towards the Eaſt up to the *Water-Gate*, by the Bulwark of the *Tower*) is all of *Tower-ſtreet* Ward. In this Street on the *Thames* Side, are divers large Landing Places, called Wharfs, or Keys, for Cranage up of Wares and Merchandize, as alſo for Shipping of Wares from thence to be exported.

By Occaſion of the defrauding of the Queen of her Cuſtoms for Goods and Merchandizes, brought in or carried out, by making Uſe of ſmall obſcure Creeks, or Places where no Cuſtom-houſe Officer was attending, or by the Corruption of thoſe Officers, or by other fraudulent and undue Practices, and ſo privately conveying them away, without paying the Cuſtom or Subſidy due, there was an Act made in the firſt Year of Queen *Elizabeth*, *Anno* 1559, "That no Goods ſhould "be put aſhore at any Place in the Kingdom, but "where ſhe ſhould appoint and aſſign, by her "Commiſſion." In Purſuance of this Act, the Queen ordered her Lord Treaſurer, her Under Treaſurer, and Chancellor of her Exchequer, to ſet forth and publiſh her Pleaſure, for the divers Ports of her Kingdom. And for the Port of LONDON, the ſaid Commiſſioners drew up this Declaration, determining what particular Keys, Wharfs, and Stairs ſhould be for lading and diſcharging of all Manner of Merchandizes, and what particular Goods ſhould be landed at *Billingſgate*, the *Three Cranes*, the *Bridge-houſe*, and the *Stil-yard*. Where *Newcaſtle* Coals, Deal Boards, Ore, Corn, *&c.* ſhould be laid on Land; what Creeks, Wharfs, and Keys, from *Graveſend* to *London-Bridge*, ſhould be no more uſed as lading or diſcharging Places, but be debarred utterly from it for ever. And that no Stranger, whether Deniſon or not, ſhould henceforth inhabit upon any of the Wharfs allowed, except the *Stil-yard* only. And *laſtly*, That all Keepers of Wharfs and Keys, ſhould be bound to the Queen, in certain Sums of Money, that no Goods ſhould be landed at their Keys or Stairs, or put thence upon the Water, to be carried abroad, before the ſaid Goods were entered in the Queen's Cuſtom Books, and to be laden in the Preſence of ſome Searcher. All theſe Orders ran in this expreſs Tenor following: *Wharfs and Keys.*

Anno Dom. 1559.

"Wharfs and Keys for Ladinge and "Diſcharginge Places within the Port "of LONDON, for Merchandizes, as well "to be brought thither, from the Parties beyonde "the Seas, as from thence to the ſaid Parties to

“ be carried: aſſigned and apppointed the xxviiith Day of *Auguſte*, in the firſte Yere of the Rayne of our Soverayne Lady *Elizabeth*, by the Grace of GOD, Quene of *Englande*, *France* and *Irelande*, Defendour of the Faithe, *&c.* By the Right Honourable *William*, Marques of *Wincheſter*, Lorde Treaſurer of *Englande*, Sir *Richard Sackvile*, Knt. Under-Treaſurer of the Quene's Highneſs Courte of *Theſchequoir* and Sir *Walter Mildmay*, Knt. Chancellour of the ſayde Court, aſſigned for that Purpos by the Quene's Hyghnes Patente under the Seale of the ſaid Courte of *Theſchequoir*, dated the xiiiith of *June* in the Year aforeſaide, according to the Statute in that Behalf made and provided in the Parliament holden at *Weſtminſter* in the Yeare aboveſaid, *Scilt*.

“ *Old Wool* Key, *New Wool* Key, *Galley* Key, *Andro Morris*'s Key, *Ambroſe Thurſtan*'s Key, *Rauff*'s Key, *Cock*'s Key, *Gibſon*'s Key, *Haddock*'s Key, *Dyce* Key, *Bear* Key, *Sommer*'s Key, *Botolph*'s Wharf, *Sabb*'s Key, *Young*'s Key, *Crown* Key, *Smart*'s Key, *Freſh* Wharf, and *Gaunt*'s Key, appointed to be general Landing, and Diſcharging Places for all Manner of Merchandizes.

“ *Billingſgate* appointed to be an open Place for the Landing and Bringing in of any Fiſh, Corn, Salt, Stones, Victuals, and Fruits, (Grocery Ware excepted) and to be a Place of carrying forth of the ſame or the like; and for no other Merchandizes.

“ THE *Three Cranes* in the *Vintry*, *Thomas Johnſon*'s Key, and *Buſher*'s Wharf. The ſaid *Three Cranes* appointed to be an open Place for the Landing and Diſcharging of all Manner of Wines and Oils: And the ſame *Three Cranes*, *Thomas Johnſon*'s Key, and *Buſher*'s Wharf to be open Places for the Landing or Diſcharging of Pitch, Tar, Flax, Iron, Wainſcot, Clapboards, Deals, Ores, Rafters, Aſhes to make Soap, Oſmunds, Eeles, Cables, Halſers, Hemp, Stones, Cheſts, Playing Tables, and all Manner of Fiſh and Hops: And to be open Places for Shipping and Lading of any Woollen Cloths, of the Price of 6 *l.* or under the Cloth, Coney-Skins, and for no other Merchandizes.

“ *Newcaſtle* Coals to be carried over the Seas, appointed to be ſhipp'd in any Place within the Port of LONDON, in the Preſence of the Searcher of the ſaid Port or one of his Servants ſworn to ſerve in that Office, and not otherwiſe.

“ BEER to be carried on the Seas, appointed to be entered in the Cuſtomers Books, and then ſhipped at any Stairs, Wharf, or Wharfs within the City of LONDON, *Southwark*, and St. *Catharine*'s in the Preſence of the Searcher or any of his ſaid Servants.

“ DEAL-BOARDS, Clap-boards, Wainſcot, Sparres, Rafters, Oars, Corn, Rods to make Baskets, Hethe to make Bruſhes, brought to the ſaid Port, appointed to be diſcharged, and laid on Land at any Place within the ſaid Port, in the Preſence of any of the Waiters ſworn, belonging to the Cuſtom Houſe in the ſaid Port.

“ *Bridge-Houſe*, appointed to be a Landing-Place of all Manner of Corn, bought or to be bought, or provided, for the Proviſion of the Victualling of the City of LONDON, and for no other Merchandize.

“ THE Wharf, Key, and Stairs of the *Still-yard*, appointed to be a Landing and Diſcharging Place of all Manner of Merchandizes, appertaining to any Merchant, Stranger, free of the ſaid Houſe of the *Still-yard*, commonly called *Guilhada Theutonicor'*, for the Time being, and for no other Perſon or Perſons.

“ AND for the better anſwering of the Revenues of the Quene's Majeſty's Cuſtomes and Subſidies in the Porte aforeſaide, the ſaide Commiſſioners have ordered and farther appointed, That from and after the Feaſt of *Eaſter* next comyng, there ſhall no Stranger, or Strangers borne, whether he or they be, or ſhall be made Denizen, or not, as well inhabit, or be commorant in, at, or upon, any of the ſaide Wharfes or Keyes, or any parte of them; (the *Still-yard* except) and that every Tenaunt or Keeper of every of the ſaide Keyes, Wharfes and Stayers, ſhall from Time to Time be bound in ſuche Some or Somes of Money, to the Quene's Highneſs Uſe, her Heires and Succeſſors, as by the Treaſurer of *England*, or other Officers of the Quene's Majeſty's Court of *Theſchequoir*, for the Time being, ſhal be thought good and convenient, upon Condition that there ſhal be no Goods, whereof Cuſtome or Subſidy is, or ſhal be due, laid on Lande at their Keyes, Wharfes, and Stayers, or ſhipped or put from thence upon the Water, to be carried over the Seas, by Way of Merchandizes, before the ſaid Goods be entered in the Quene's Cuſtome-Books in the ſaid Porte. And alſo to be laden in the Preſence of the ſaide Searcher, or one of his Servants, for the Time being, and diſcharged and laide on Land in the Preſence of one of the Wayters for the Time being; and other Articles to be put in the ſaid Condition, as to the ſaid Treaſurer and Officers hereafter, from Time to Time ſhall ſeem good, mete and convenient, as the Caſe ſhall require, and that all Creeks, Wharfes Keyes, Lading and Diſcharging Places in *Graveſend*, *Woolwich*, *Barking*, *Greenwich*, *Deptford*, *Blackwall*, *Limehouſe*, *Ratcliff*, *Wapping*, St. *Catharine's*, *Tower-Hill*, *Rotherhithe*, *Southwark*, *London-Bridge*, and every of them, and all and ſingular Keyes, Wharfes, and other Places within the City of LONDON, and the Suburbs of the ſame, or elſewhere within the ſaide Porte of LONDON; (the ſeveral Keyes, Wharfes, Stayers, and Places before limited and appointed only except) ſhall be from henceforth no more uſed as Landing or Diſcharging Places for Merchandizes, but be utterly debarred and aboliſhed from the ſame for ever, by Force of the ſaid Statute and other the Premiſes.

Wincheſter,
Richard Sackvile,
Wa. Mildmay.

THESE Wharfs and Keys commonly bear the Names of their Owners, which are therefore variable. In the 26th of *Henry* VI, there was a Tenement in the Pariſh of St. *Dunſtan in the Eaſt*, called *Paſſeke's* Wharf, and another called *Horner*'s-*Key*, in *Thames-ſtreet*, which were granted to *William Harrington*, Eſq; In the 6th of *Richard* II, *John Churchman*, Grocer, for the Quiet of Merchants, built a certain Houſe upon the Key, called *Wool-Wharf*, in the *Tower-ſtreet* Ward, in the Pariſh of *Alhallows-Barking*, betwixt the Tenement of *Paul Salisbury* on the Eaſt Part, and the Lane called the *Water-Gate*, on the Weſt, to ſerve for Troynage, or weighing of Wools in the Port of LONDON: Whereupon the King granted, That during the Life of the ſaid *John*, the aforeſaid Troynage ſhould be held and kept in the ſaid Houſe, with Eaſements there for the Ballances and Weights, and a Counting-Place for the Cuſtomer, Comptrollers, Clerks, and other Officers of the ſaid Troynage, together with Ingreſs and Regreſs to and from the ſame, even as we had in other Places, where the ſaid Troynage was wont to be kept, and that the King ſhould pay yearly to the ſaid *John* (during his Life) 40 *s.* at the Terms of St. *Michael* and *Eaſter*, by even Portions, by the Hands of his Cuſtomer, without any other Payment to the ſaid *John*, as in the Indenture thereof more at large appeareth.

Cuſtom-Houſe *in* Alhallows Barking *Pariſh.*

AND here at the *Cuſtom-Houſe*, it will be proper to ſhew ſome Things relating to its antient, as well as modern State.

ABOUT the Year 1554, or 1555, under Queen *Mary* I, a Commiſſion was given to certain Gentlemen for the aſſeſſing of the new Rates; whereof the Lord *Paget*, and Sir *John Baker*, were the Chief; the one Lord Privy Seal, and the other Chancellor of the *Exchequer*, who obſerved this Rule, to under-rate the moſt neceſſary Commodities that came into the Realm, to draw them hither; and to over-rate the ſuperfluous Commodities inward, to drive them away: And generally they did under-rate and under-prize all Foreign Commodities of that they were ordinarily current for, leſt a Glut here of any of thoſe Wares might bring them under their Rates; and that the Merchants might not ſay, they were valued to the utmoſt that before lacked a good Part of what they were then rated at: And ſo *Peter Oſborn*, Remembrancer to the Lord Treaſurer, divers Years after informed him.

There was alſo, long before this, a Book of Rates in King *Henry* VII's Time.

One *Needham*, about the Year 1570 and odd, wrote a Book ſhewing and correcting the Abuſes of Cuſtomers, of Shippers, of Merchants, *&c.* and ſent it privately to the Lord Treaſurer, with his Letter, to this Tenor, That he thought it his Duty juſtly and truly to open to his Honour ſuch Notes and Knowledge, as by his Service and Travel, he had gather'd in 10 or 12 Years, by ſearching how to reform ſuch Abuſes, Deceipts, and Diſorders, as were uſed, all *England* through, againſt the Queen's Majeſty, both by her Officers belonging to the Cuſtoms, as alſo by Merchants and Shippers; and how they might be redreſſed, and her Highneſs juſtly anſwered her Rights and Duties. And alſo, his farther Opinion how to reform ſuch Wrongs as the ſaid Officers and their Clerks, and their Clerks Clerks uſed againſt the Merchants and Shippers, by raiſing new Duties, delaying them from Bills, Cockets and other Writings, and not obſerving the Hours and Times appointed them to be at the *Cuſtom-Houſe*, and give Attendance to receive her Majeſty's Duties, and diſpatch the Merchants and Shippers. All which good Orders, that had been appointed both for the good Service of her Majeſty, the Merchants and Shippers, by the gentle and mild Nature of the late Lord Treaſurer, (Marquis of *Wincheſter)* deceas'd, all the Officers and Clerks were ſuffered to break, and in a Manner did what they would, without Comptrolment. And by long Sufferance, both they, the Merchants, Shippers, Key-Keepers, and other Watermen, are now neſtled, and grown into that diſordered Liberty, which had been, and was ſo profitable to them, that it would be hard to bring them to good Order again, without ſome Severity to be uſed.

THE Method of doing which, this Man, before the preſent Treaſurer the Lord *Burleigh*, in certain Articles, had offered himſelf to be employed in, having his Warrant from the ſaid Treaſurer, and he making it his own Device and Doing, ſo as it might not be known to come from him [this Propoſer] for his avoiding of further Diſpleaſure.

THIS Perſon the Queen put in Truſt to travel in theſe Matters of Cuſtoms; and he, according to his Oath and Duty, without reſpect of Favour or Malice to any Perſons, ſhewed his Opinion how to reform the Abuſes as well of the one as the other, as one deſirous to ſee her Majeſty, truly anſwered her Rights and Dues, and that honeſt Merchants, and Shippers, might be well uſed, and Offenders puniſhed.

IN the Year 1572, a Liſt was brought in to the Lord Treaſurer of the Queen's Yearly Cuſtoms, Subſidies, and Impoſts, ſince the Beginning of her Reign, to that Time; which ſtood thus:

	l.	*s.*	*d.*		
Anno Primo,	73846	12	10		
Secundo,	84905	05	6		*q.*
Tertio,	75938	01	6		*di. q.*
Quarto,	71365	15	1		*di. q.*
Quinto,	57436	04	10	*ob.*	
Sexto	45783	18	11		*di. q.*
Septimo,	105606	01	2		*di. q.*
Octavo,	69184	18	6	*ob.*	
Nono,	63502	07	2	*ob.*	*q. di.*
Decimo,	74875	19	10		
Undecimo,	65307	10	8		*q.*
Duodecimo,	71295	00	5		*di.. q.*
Decimo tertio	69243	04	5	*ob.*	*q.*

THE Names of the Officers the ſame Year 1572, in and appertaining to the *Cuſtom-houſe* of LONDON, beſides Commiſſions appendant, were theſe:

For PETTY-CUSTOM.

1. Mr. *Billingſley*, Collector of Cuſtoms, Inwards.
2. Mr. *Bird*, Collector of the Cuſtom, Outwards.
3. Mr. *Ribet*, Comptroller of thoſe two.

Subſidy by Statute.

4. Mr. *Thomas Smith*, Collector of Subſidy Inwards.
5. Mr. *Francis Robinſon*, Collector of Subſidy Outwards.
6. Mr. *John Chapman*, Comptroller of thoſe two.
7. Mr. *Colſhill*, an odd Man for Surveyor, which overlooked all the reſt.
8. Mr. *Richard Gray*, a Searcher, whoſe Service always was upon the Water.
9. THE Ninth was the Office of the Waiters, whoſe Service was always on the Land, without Head as they term'd it, becauſe every Man catched for himſelf, *&c.* and they were in Number 16.

THE other Eight aforeſaid, were termed Head Officers, becauſe every one of them had their Deputies and Servants, ſome two, ſome four, and ſome ſix.

10. Mr. *Yong*, the Tenth was an Officer called the Packer: The Gift and Profit of which appertained to the City of LONDON. The Gift of all the reſt to the Lord Treaſurer of *England*.

Commiſſions Appendant.

Smith and *Morley* for Survey of *Cloth*; *Daubney*, for Survey of Beer; *Fabian* and *Wanton* for other Device; *Broke* and *Hunt* for barrelled Fiſh; *Anſlo* and *Farnham* for Coney-Skins; Mr. *Robinſon*'s Leaſe for the Ferme Wines.

THE Queen loſt conſiderably by Concealments of Cuſtoms, as appeared by a Note brought in about the eighth or ninth Year of her Reign by the Cuſtomers of the Port of LONDON, of all the Value of the Goods ſhipped out or brought in by the *Engliſh* and Strangers, for the Queen's firſt Eight Years taken out of the Accompts delivered into the *Exchequer*; which one *Carmarthen* of the *Cuſtom-houſe* drew up for the Queen's own Uſe: Wherein he ſet down what was, in thoſe eight Years, concealed of Cuſtoms Inwards only, all Tings allowable deducted, *viz.* 96,720 *l.* 13 *s.* 7 *d.* beſides the petty Cuſtoms of Strangers Inwards, which was not herein reckoned. Whereupon there was a Commiſſion for Concealment of Cuſtoms granted to one *Edmond Matthews*: But he was menaced and threatned to be made a Pattern of Deſtruction, if ever he attempted the like Service.

ABOUT the Year 1590, *Thomas Smith* was the Queen's Cuſtomer; to whom ſhe let the Cuſtoms and Subſidies in the Port of LONDON Inwards to Farm; (who had long before been a Collector of them) for which he paid her Rent 20,000 *l.* *per Annum*: Whereas, as it was diſcovered, all the Incomes of thoſe Cuſtoms amounted yearly to 30,309 *l.* 15 *s.* 5 *d.* ſo that it appeared the Queen loſt yearly, by that Farm, 10,309 *l.* 15 *s.* 5 *d.* This the ſaid *Carmarthen* caſt up, thereby intending to let the Queen underſtand how much ſhe loſt by Farming out her Cuſtoms, *viz.* above 10,000 *l.* a Year.

A Clerk for Execution of Penal Statutes.

THERE was a new Officer propounded about the Year 1572, to be brought into the *Cuſtom-houſe*, *viz.* a Clerk for the Execution of Penal Statutes, namely one *Middlemore*, who had moved for this Place, and obtained a Patent for it upon Pretence that Forfeitures and Penalties made by Merchants might be the better anſwered to the Queen; about this Time, the Lord Treaſurer conſulted the chief Officers of the *Cuſtom-houſe*, who gave in their Reaſons againſt it; which were theſe: *Firſt*, that there was no Place for any more Officers or Clerks than were already there placed, but rather lack of Room for Expedition of the Merchants and Shippers when they came there. That there had been divers like Grants made for having of Places in the *Cuſtom-houſe*, to whom Denial had been made by the Lord Treaſurer to have any Place there.: And that for *Middlemore*'s Patent they thought it not profitable for the Queen's Service that any Penal Laws ſhould be executed in her *Cuſtom-houſe*, for that it would much hinder her Revenue in her Cuſtoms and Suſidies, and alſo grieve the Merchants, who daily did diminiſh in their Trades, and employed their Monies upon *Exchange*, whereof her Majeſty had no Benefit. Finally, the *Cuſtom-houſe* had always been a quiet Place, appointed only for Receipt of the Queen's Revenues and Duties, and not for the Execution of Penal Statutes, which were repugnant one to the other.

Preſent State of the Cuſtom-houſe.

BY the foregoing Account, we ſee that the Cuſtoms were once farmed, in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, for 20,000 *l.* *per Annum*, which now bring in above an hundred Times as much, *viz.* above two Millions yearly.

THE *Cuſtom-houſe* is ſituated on the South Side, and not far from the Eaſt End of *Thames-ſtreet*. After the Fire of LONDON, *viz.* in the Year 1668, a very handſome Office was built here; but that being burnt in the Year 1718, it was rebuilt in a very ſpacious and commodious Manner, with Brick and Stone, adorned with an upper and lower Order of Architecture, the latter is with Stone Columns and Entablature of the *Tuſcan* Order; the former, with Pilaſters, Entablature and Pediments of the *Ionick* Order. The Length of the Building is 189 Feet, the Breadth, in the Middle, 27 Feet; but at the End much broader.

THE preſent Commiſſioners, and other Officers of this Houſe are:

COMMISSIONERS.

Sir *John Stanley*, Bart.
Sir *Charles Peers*, Knt.
Sir *John Evelyn*, Bart.
Sir *James Campbell*, Bart.
John Campbell, Eſq;
Brian Fairfax, Eſq;
Henry Hale, Eſq;
George Drummond, Eſq;
John Hill, Eſq;
Gwynne Vaughan, Eſq;
George Roſs, Eſq;
Wardell George Weſtby, Eſq;
Sir *Robert Baylis*, Knt. and
Edward Trelawny, Eſq;

1000 *l.* *per Ann.* each.	14000	00	0

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Secretary, *Charles Karkeſſe*, Eſq;	500	00	0
More for the Coal Duty	100	00	0
More for Clerks	200	00	0
More for a Copying Clerk	90	00	0
John Manley, Eſq; Weſtern and Plantation Clerk	250	00	0
Mr. *Thomas Bryan*, Northern Clerk	80	00	0
	1220	00	0

Sollicitor for LONDON, and the Northern Port, *George Medcalf*, Eſq;	300	00	0
Sollicitor for the Weſtern Ports of *Kent* and *Suſſex*, *Richard Wyatt*, Eſq;	250	00	0
	550	00	0

Receiver General, *Henry Selwyn*, Eſq;	1000	00	
His Aſſiſtant	100	00	0
A Chief Teller	50	00	0
Another Teller	40	00	0
Two Clerks to get Bills accepted	100	00	0
Another Clerk	40	00	0
Paymaſter of the Incidents, *William Leach*	50	00	0
A Meſſenger	26	00	0
	1406	00	0

Comptroller upon the Iſſues and Payments of the Receiver General, *Auguſtus Schutz*, Eſq;	400	00	0
Clerks, three	180	00	0
	580	00	0

Comptroller General of the Accompts of the Cuſtoms, *Robert Parſons*, Eſq;	1000	00	
Robert Paul, his Aſſiſtant	150	00	0
	1150	00	0

Inſpector of the Out-Port Collector's Accompts, *Alexander Gould*, Jun. Eſq;	400	00	0
Clerks, four	200	00	0
	600	00	0

Inſpector General of the Exports and Imports, *Anthony Balam*, Eſq;	500 00 0
His Aſſiſtant	120 00 0
	620 00 0
Regiſter General of all Ships belonging to *Great Britain*, *Robert Pringle*, Eſq;	620 00 0
Clerks, three	190 00 0
	810 00 0
Surveyor General, *John Nicholas*, and *Edward Rumbald*, Eſq;	500 00 0
Clerks, two	20 00 0
	520 00 0
Surveyor of the Out-Ports, *Thomas Canſtan*	366 16 8
A Deputy	
Regiſter of the Seizures, *Thomas Woodford*, Eſq;	200 00 0
A Deputy	
Inſpector of the Proſecutions, he has for Salary 1 *s. per* Pound, of what is paid into the *Exchequer*, *Thomas Pagett*, Eſq;	
Four Examiners of the Out-Port Books.	400 00 0
Clerks, four	
Examiner of the Sufficiency of Officers Security, and to ſollicit the Payment of Debts ſtanding out in the Plantation Receipt, Mr. *Martin*	100 00 0
A Clerk	20 00 0
	120 00 0
Surveyor General of the Riding Officers, appointed for the Guard of *Kent*, *Richard Wyatt*, Eſq;	250 00 0
A Clerk	40 00 0
Ditto, for *Suſſex*, Major *Batton*	250 00 0
	540 00 0
Keeper of a Certificate Book Inwards, for the Uſe of the Commiſſioners, *Hugh Grainger*	25 00 0
Regiſter of Wool, *&c.* from *Ireland*, *John Marſhal*	40 00 0

Port of LONDON.

OFFICERS *ſerving both in the Inward and Outward Buſineſs.*

Comptroller, *Charles Downing*, Eſq; beſides Fees	255 00 0
Deputies, four	
A Clerk	20 00 0
	275 00 0
Surveyor, the Earl of *Bradford*, in Truſt	500 00 0
A Deputy	
Clerks, three	20 00 0
	520 00 0
Comptroller of the Cloth and Petty Cuſtoms, both Inwards and Outwards, *John Goodwin*, and *Thomas Cary*, Eſqs; beſides Fees	200 00 0
A Deputy	
A Clerk	
Viewer and Examiner of Tobacco, both Inwards and Outward, *Thomas Hudſon*	250 00 0
Land Carriage Surveyor, *Sampſon Sainthill*	80 00 0
Seventeen Land Carriage Men, 35 *l. per Ann.* each	595 00 0
	675 00 0
Coaſt Waiter Surveyor, *Francis Haſlewood*	60 00 0
Seventeen Coaſt Waiters, 40 *l. per Ann.* each	680 00 0
Sollicitor of the Coaſt Bonds, *G. Metcalf*	50 00 0
Clerk of the Coaſt Buſineſs, *John Ellis*	50 00 0
Clerk of *Ditto*, and to make up Stores	50 00 0
Six Pair of Oars for the Coaſt Waiters	360 00 0
	1250 00 0
Weighing Porters, Twenty-five, 33 *l. per Ann.* each	825 00 0
Eaſt India prohibited Goods, four weighing Porters, 5 *l. per Ann.* each	20 00 0
Two Warehouſe-keepers, 20 *l. per Ann.* each	40 00 0
Comptroller of the unrated Goods	120 00 0
Two Inſpectors of the Warehouſes	10 00 0
Three Computors, *Burg*, *Gillibrand*, and *Gibbs*	52 00 0
	1067 00 0
Preventive Officer, *Robert Leſlie.*	40 00 0
Maker-out, and Compleator of the Inſpector General's Bills.	20 00 0
	60 00 0
Keymen, Twenty-one, at 21 *s. per* Week, as they die the Office to ſink	1146 12

INWARDS.

Collector, *Henry Hare*, *Robert Man*, Eſqs;	466 13 4
Seven Deputies, Seven Clerks under them	400 00 0
	866 13 4
Examiner Inward, *Hugh Granger*	60 00 0
Examiner of the Duty on Wine and Currants, *Charles Mien*	40 00 0
	100 00 0
Copying Clerk of the Warrants, and to deliver them to the Land Waiters, *Henry Morey.*	40 00 0
Aſſiſtant to the Clerk of the Ships Entries, *Michael Honnor.*	60 00 0
Regiſter of the Warrants has 2*d. per* Warrant Fee, *Samuel Sturgis*, Eſq;	
Cuſtomer of Petty Cuſtoms Inward, *Stephen Weſton*, Eſq;	62 06 8
A Deputy.	

	l.	*s.*	*d*
Three Jerquers, one hath 150 *l. per Ann.* the other 100 *l. per Ann.* each	350	00	0
Three Wine-Taſters, 80 *l. per Ann.* each	240	00	0
Nine Land-Surveyors, 200 *l. per Ann.* each	1800	0	0
Nineteen King's Waiters, 33 *l. per Ann.* each	627	00	0
Thirty-One Land-Waiters, 80 *l. per Ann.* each	2480	0	0
	5147	00	
Eight Tide-Surveyors, 60 *l. per Ann.* each	480	00	0
Eighty Tideſmen, 40 *l. per Ann.* each One Hundred and Twenty Tideſmen, 30 *l. per Ann.* each	6800	0	0
Eight Pair of Oars attending the Tide-Surveyors, 60 *l. per Ann.* each	480	00	0
Clerks to the Tide-Surveyors, and to ſet the Weighing Porters on work, *Richard Evans*	50	00	0
Regiſter of the Ships in the Office, *Richard Walker*	50	00	0
	7860	00	0
Wood Office; a Clerk for making Sufferances, *Thomas Andrews*			
Surveyor of the Keys, *Philip Bowen*	100	00	0
Waiter at the Keys for Oranges, and coarſe Goods, *Robert Archer*	26	00	0
Two Watermen 30 *l. per Ann.* each	60	00	0
Tideſmen in this Office, 2 *s.* 5 *d. per* Day, when employed			
Keeper of the Timber-Waiters Accompts, *Richard Evans*	10	00	0
	196	00	0
The Husband for receiving and taking up all Goods conſigned from the Plantations, on Account of the Duty of Four and a half *per Cent. William Creſſwell*, Eſq;	100	00	0
Clerk of the ſaid Deputy	50	00	0
A Checque on the ſaid Husband, *Thomas Brian*	40	00	0
	190	00	0
Two Gaugers, 60 *l. per Annum* each	120	00	0

OUTWARD.

	l.	*s.*	*d*
Collector, Duke of *Mancheſter* Three Deputies Five Copying Clerks	276	13	4
Copying Clerk of the Cocquets, or Bills, *Joſeph Bignall*	30	00	0
Cuſtomer of the great Cuſtoms on Wool and Leather exported, *Herbert Lewis*, beſides Fees	50	00	0
Comptroller of the great Cuſtoms on Wool and Leather exported, *Joſeph Somers*, beſides Fees	50	00	0
Cuſtomer of the Cloth, and petty Cuſtoms outward, *Henry Waterland*, beſides Fees	05	00	0

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Searchers, the Chief, Sir *William Fowles*, beſides Fees	120	00	0
Five Under-Searchers, each 12 *l. per Ann.* beſides Fees	60	00	0
Five more Searchers, each 60 *l. per Ann.* beſides Fees	300	00	0
Two Watermen attending them	60	00	0
Surveyor of the Searchers, *Richard Barren*	60	00	0
Two Watermen attending him Two Clerks	60	00	0
	750	00	0
Regiſter of the Certificate Cocquets, *Henry Criſpe*,	60	00	0

Other neceſſary OFFICERS *in this Port.*

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Warehouſe-Surveyor, *Sam. Grice*	350	00	0
His Aſſiſtant, *John Emmerſon*	80	00	0
Additional Aſſiſtant	50	00	0
Warehouſe-keeper for the Commiſſioners, *John Redmayn*	60	00	0
Warehouſe-keeper for the Collector, *George Toriano*	60	00	0
	600	00	0
Surveyor of the Act of Navigation, *Stephen Scot*	100	00	0
His Aſſiſtant, *William Scot*	30	00	0
Two Watermen to attend him	60	00	0
	90	00	0
Two Inſpectors of the River, each 80 *l. per Ann.*	160	00	0
Two Pair of Oars, 60 *l. per Ann.* each	120	00	0
	280	00	0
Uſher of the Cuſtom-houſe, *William Taylor*	60	00	0
Charles Doe, Houſe-keeper	80	00	0
	140	00	0
Two Appraiſers, 30 *l. per Ann.* each	60	00	0
Cooper, *Richard Green*	10	00	0
Two Door-keepers, 10 *l. per Ann.* each	20	00	0
Four Meſſengers, 10 *s. per* Week each	104	00	0
Forty-two Workmen, at 6 *l.* 15 *s. per Ann.*	283	10	0
Eighteen Noon-tenders, at 16 *l. per Ann.* each	288	00	0
Cleaner of the Walks to the Cuſtom-houſe	07	00	0
	772	10	0

At BLACKWALL.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Surveyor, *Thomas Carpenter*	40	00	0
Waiter and Searcher	40	00	0
Two Watermen, 30 *l. per Ann.* each	60	00	0
	140	00	0

At GRAVESEND.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Two Searchers, 12 *l. per Ann.* each, beſides Fees	24	00	0

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Another Searcher, 40 *l. per Ann.*	40	00	0
Four Watermen, 30 *l. per Ann.* each	120	00	0
A Smack, *Nicholas Naſh*	339	16	0
	523	16	0
At Leigh.			
Surveyor, *Samuel Stephens*, to keep a Boat	60	00	0
At Showbury.			
Waiter and Searcher, *Gervaiſe Sully*	40	00	0
At Greenwich.			
Surveyor, *William Smith*	60	00	0
A Pair of Oars	60	00	0
	120	00	0
At Barking.			
Surveyor, *Henry Hopkins*	40	00	0
At Wivenhoe.			
A Smack, Capt. *William Leaper*	319	00	0

There are beſides theſe, a conſiderable Number of inferior Officers, as extraordinary Tideſmen, Weighing-Porters, and Watchmen, who are only paid when they are employed, and ſtand faireſt for any Vacancy in the Eſtabliſhment.

Porter's-key.

Near this *Cuſtomer's-key*, towards the Eaſt, was the *Water-gate*, and towards the Weſt is *Porter's-key*; then *Galley-key*, where the Gallies were uſed to unlade, and land their Merchandizes and Wares; and that Part of *Thames-ſtreet* was therefore by ſome called *Galley-row*, but more commonly *Petty Wales*.

On the North Side, as well as the South of *Thames-ſtreet*, were many large Houſes for Stowage, built for Merchants, towards the Eaſt End of it, namely, over-againſt *Galley-key*, *Wool-key*, and the *Cuſtom-houſe*. There were alſo ſome large Stone Buildings, the Ruins whereof were remaining in *Stow*'s Time; but the firſt Builders and Owners of them being worn out of Memory, the common People affirmed, that they were built by *Julius Cæſar*: Some were of another Opinion, and that more likely, that this great Stone Building was ſome Time the Lodging appointed for the Princes of *Wales*, when they repaired to this City, and that therefore the Street in that Part is called *Petty Wales*, which Name remaineth there moſt commonly to this Day; as where the Kings of *Scotland* were uſed to be lodged betwixt *Charing-Croſs* and *White-hall*, is ſtill called *Scotland-yard*; and where the Earls of *Britain* were lodged, without *Alderſgate*, is ſtill called *Little-Britain*.

An Hoſpital for Lunaticks.

In the 44th Year of *Edward* III, an Hoſpital, in the Pariſh of *Barking*, was founded by *Robert Denton*, Chaplain, for the Suſtentation of poor Prieſts, and others, both Men and Women, who were ſick of the Phrenzy, there to remain till they were perfectly well, and reſtored to good Memory.

There was, in the ſixth Year of *Henry* V, in *Tower-ſtreet* Ward, a Meſſuage, or great Houſe, called *Cobham*'s-*Inn*; and in the 37th of *Henry* VI, a Meſſuage in *Thames-ſtreet*, appertaining to *Richard Longville*. Some of the Ruins before ſpoke of, might very likely be of the aforeſaid Hoſpital, belonging, peradventure, to ſome Prior Alien, and ſo ſuppreſſed among the reſt, in the Reign of *Edward* III, or *Henry* V, who ſuppreſſed them all.

Now for the modern State of this Ward, in relation to the Streets, Paſſages, and Places of Habitation, ſince the Fire of LONDON. It contains theſe principal Streets and Lanes, as hath been taken by a careful Survey; *viz. Tower-ſtreet*, *Thames-ſtreet*, *Mark-lane*, *Mincing-lane*, and *Seething-lane*, St. *Olave Hart-ſtreet*; then *Idle-lane*, St. *Dunſtan*'s-*hill*, *Harp-lane*, *Water-lane*, and *Beer-lane*, in which Places are ſeveral Courts and Alleys.

Tower-ſtreet, of which there is the *Great* and the *Little*; of which latter, but ſome Part is in this Ward, beginning about the Middle, near unto St. *Margaret Patton*'s Church, and falls into *Great-Tower-ſtreet*, which runs Eaſtwards unto *Tower-hill*, or *Dock*, and is a ſpacious Street, well built and inhabited by able Tradeſmen; and the rather, as being ſo great a Thoroughfare to and from *Wapping*, the *Tower*, St. *Catharine*'s, and thoſe Parts bordering upon the *Thames*, repleniſhed with Seafaring Perſons.

The Courts in this Street are, *Mercers-court*, ſeated on the North Side, very long, with turning Paſſages, and but indifferently inhabited. *Carpenters-hall-court*, a ſquare Place, with an open Paſſage into it, ſufficient for a Cart. *Fowk*'s-*court*, very handſome and open, with a Free-Stone Pavement, and hath good Houſes, which are well inhabited. *Black-ſwan-court*, a pretty handſome open Place, with indifferent Houſes. *Red-croſs-court*, alſo pretty good. *Beckford-court*, a very handſome airy Place, with large Houſes, well inhabited, eſpecially the Upper End. *White-lion-court*, ſeated over-againſt *Barking* Church, is both ſmall and ordinary, and hath a Paſſage into *Chitterling-alley*. *Prieſt*'s-*alley*, both narrow and ordinary, which with a turning Paſſage falls into *Tower-dock*: In this Alley are two ſmall Courts, very ordinary, and without Names. *Roſe-alley*, over-againſt *Barking* Church, being long and ordinary, and hath a Paſſage down Steps into *Chitterling-alley*, as alſo into *Glouceſter-court*. Then *Barking* Church, a Peculiar to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*; to which Church the Abbot of *Barking* was antiently Patron. The Diſmes 10 *s.* 8 *d.*

On the Backſide of *Barking* Church-yard is an Alley, or Paſſage, into *Tower-hill*, with Houſes on the one Side, which have a Proſpect of the Church and Church-yard; and on this Part, being the North Side, was antiently *Barking* Chapel, long ſince diſſolved. On the South Eaſt Corner of *Tower-ſtreet* is a Row of Houſes fronting the *Tower*, and leading to *Thames-ſtreet*, being pleaſantly ſituated, having alſo the Proſpect of the *Thames*.

Thames-ſtreet is a Place of conſiderable Trade and taken up by great Dealers, as well by Wholeſale as Retale: And, altho' the Street, ſince the new Building, is broad, yet on Account of the *Cuſtom-houſe*, and the ſeveral Keys and Wharfs, it is extremely peſter'd with Carts, to the great Annoyance of the Inhabitants and Paſſengers thro' it. This Street runneth a very great Length from Eaſt to Weſt, even to *Puddle-dock*, which is about a Mile, but lies in ſeveral Wards. The Part in this Ward goeth no farther than *Billingſgate*.

The preſent Names of the Keys or Wharfs lying on the South Side, beginning at the *Tower-dock*, are *Brewers* Key, *Cheſter* Key, *Galley* Key, *Wool* Key, *Porter*'s Key, *Cuſtom-houſe* Key, *Great Bear* Key, *Little Bear* Key, *Wiggins*'s Key, *Ralf*'s Key, *Temple* Key, *Little Dice* Key, *Great Dice* Key, *Smart*'s Key, and then *Billingſgate*;

which ſaid Keys are all made Uſe of for the Lading and Unlading of Merchants Goods, and ſome of theſe Keys are more conſiderable than others, particularly *Bear* Key, there being one of the greateſt Markets in *England* for Wheat and other Kind of Grain, brought hither by Coaſting Veſſels.

ON the North Side of this *Thames-ſtreet*, beginning towards *Billingſgate* are theſe Courts, *viz* *Dog-tavern-court*, a handſome and genteel Place well inhabited; *Wicheler*'s-*yard*, taken up in Warehouſes for ſtowing of Merchants Goods; *Nag's-head-court*, but ordinary, and here is kept the Coal-Meters Office; *Smither*'s Coffee-houſe being in a Court wholly taken up by the ſaid Coffeehouſe, and hath a Paſſage into *Water-lane*; *Vine-court*, taken up by Warehouſes.

Beer-lane, comes out of *Tower-ſtreet*, and turns into *Thames-ſtreet*, a Place of ſmall Account. In this Lane are theſe Courts, *viz. Gloceſter-court*, a handſome Place with a Free Stone Pavement, and hath a Paſſage into *Prieſt*'s-*alley*; *Horn-alley*, but indifferent, hath a Paſſage into *Thames-ſtreet*, another into *Roſe-alley*, and another into *Chitterling-alley*, both indifferent Places; *Cuſtom-houſe-court*, a handſome Place, with a Free Stone Pavement; at the Upper End of this Court is another ſmall Court ſo called, which hath a Paſſage through the *Ship* Tavern into *Water-lane*.

Water-lane, a very great Thorough-fare, occaſioned by the *Cuſtom-houſe*, as being the ready Paſſage to it, and is, for the generality, taken up by Publick-Houſes: This Lane is ſo called as running down to the Water-gate by the *Cuſtom-houſe*; but formerly it was called *Sporiar-lane*; in this Lane is *Orance-court*, having but two Houſes, the reſt taken up in Warehouſes; and here is the *Trinity-houſe*, and *Ballaſt-Office*, before ſpoken of.

Harp-lane comes out of *Tower-ſtreet*, and falls into *Thames-ſtreet*. On the Eaſt Side is Bakers-hall, already mentioned, ſome Time the Dwelling-houſe of *John Chichley*, Eſq; Chamberlain of the City of LONDON. On the Weſt Side of this *Harp-lane* is *Croſs-lane*, which is but ordinary, and leads to St. *Mary*'s-*hill*; St. *Dunſtan*'s-*hill*, formerly called *Church-lane*, runs as far as St. *Dunſtan*'s Church-yard, and from thence down unto *Thames-ſtreet*. On the Weſt Side of the ſaid Church is another Lane, called *Church-lane*, which turning into another towards St. *Mary-hill*, is called *Fowl-lane*. This St. *Dunſtan*'s-*hill* is a Place well inhabited by Merchants, eſpecially about the Church, and on the Eaſt Side, over-againſt the Church, is *Coffin-court*, which is but narrow, and not over well inhabited.

THEN St. *Dunſtan*'s Church, before deſcribed; adjoining to this Church Northwards is *Church-alley*, which hath a handſome Free Stone Paving, and good Buildings, on the Side fronting the Church; and this Alley leadeth into *Idle-lane*, which comes out of the Weſt End of *Tower-ſtreet*, and falls into *Thames-ſtreet*. On the Weſt Side of this Lane is *Croſs-lane*, which falls into St. *Mary-hill*; by this Church is *Prieſt*'s-*alley*, alſo of good Account.

Mincing-lane, antiently called *Mincheon-lane*, is built with good Houſes, which, for the generality, are taken up by Merchants and Perſons of Repute; the Street is broad, leading out of *Tower-ſtreet*, and going up into *Fenchurch-ſtreet*.

Mark-lane, or *Mart-lane*, a Place now well inhabited with divers large Houſes for Merchants; but there are yet ſome old Timber-Houſes in it. The greateſt Part of this Lane is in this Ward, to wit, from *Tower-ſtreet* unto that Part where the Poſt and Chain is placed a-croſs the Street, which is above the Weſt End of *Hart-ſtreet*: And in this Part of the Lane are theſe Places, *viz. Sugar-loaf-alley*, which is but indifferent; over-againſt which is the *Old Navy-Office*, *Well-alley*, being both ſmall and narrow; *Pick-axe-alley*, alſo ſmall, and *Star-alley*, which is but ordinary.

Hart-Street, is but ſhort, coming out of *Mark-lane*, and falls into *Crutched-fryars*, by St. *Olave Hart-ſtreet* Church, belonging to the Dioceſe of LONDON, a Church-yard behind it: Over-againſt this Church is *Croſſeys*, or *Angel-court*, which is an open Place, with good Buildings, well inhabited.

Seething, or *Sything-lane*, runneth Northwards from *Tower-ſtreet* unto *Crutched-fryars*: It is now a Place of no great Account, but amongſt the Inhabitants ſome are Merchants. Here is the *Navy-Office*, but the chief Gate for Entrance is out of *Crutched-fryars*: And in this Lane are theſe Courts and Places of Name, *viz. John Deveres*'s-*yard*, broad in the Middle, but ordinary, with a narrow Paſſage into *Mark-lane*; *Carr-yard*, a handſome open Place, but meanly inhabited; St. *Catharine*'s-*court*, handſome and well inhabited; *Star-alley*, newly built for Warehouſes and Tenements; *Black-raven-court*, an open Place, with new Brick Buildings, well inhabited; *Plough-yard*, but ordinary built and inhabited; *Crown-court*, but ſmall, with a Free Stone Pavement.

Tower-hill, the Weſt Row of Buildings, with Part of the *Hill* (which is in this Ward) is a handſome Structure, well inhabited and pleaſantly ſeated in an open Air, having the delightful Proſpect of the *Thames* and the *Tower*: And in this Row is *Barking-alley*, or *Alleys*, one leading into *Tower-ſtreet*, and the other into *Seething-lane*, in both which the Buildings encompaſs *Barking* Church on North and Eaſt Sides. Between *Barking-alley* and St. *Catharine*'s-*court*, already taken Notice of, is

The RECEIVER'S OFFICE *for* GREENWICH HOSPITAL *of the Six-pences* per Menſem *on Merchants Seamens Wages.*

The Sixpenny *Office.*

THIS Office is under the Direction of the following Perſons:

William Allix, Eſq; Commiſſioner and Receiver-General, whoſe Salary is 300 *l. per Ann.* beſides a Dwelling-houſe, *&c.*

William Young, Eſq; Commiſſioner and Accomptant, Salary 200 *l.*
Mr. *James Hudſon*, Comptroller, 100 *l.*
Mr. *William Turner*, 50 *l.* } Clerks to the Receiver General.
Mr. *Iſaac Giberne*, 40 *l.* }
Mr. *Robert Young*, Accomptant's Clerk, 50 *l.*
Mr. *Henry Corry*, Comptroller's Clerk, 40 *l.*
William Mears, Meſſenger, 20 *l.*
Houſekeeper, 20 *l.*

THE Money received in this Office is paid Monthly to Admiral *Cavendiſh*, Treaſurer of *Greenwich* Hoſpital.

NEAR this Office is a Houſe formerly the Tranſport Office, which is now laid aſide.

FARTHER Northwards, is *Muſcovy-court*, an open Place, with a Free Stone Pavement. In this Court are good Brick Buildings, well inhabited, and a back Paſſage, with a Door, into the *Navy-Office*.

FORMERLY there were round the *Tower*, old Buildings, which incloſed the Ditch, or Moat: and there ſtood till the Reign of King *Charles* II. but being found incommodious, were all by a Command from above, Sir *John Robinſon* being Lieutenant, pulled down, and the Moat cleanſed and enlarged: So that now the *Tower* is not choaked up, but ſtands open on all Sides.

THUS much for the Bounds and Antiquity of this Ward; wherein are noted, firſt, the *Tower* of LONDON, three Pariſh Churches; the *Cuſtom-houſe*, *Navy-Office*, and Receiver's Office for *Greenwich* Hoſpital; and two Halls of Companies, *viz.* Clothworkers and Bakers.

THIS Ward hath an Alderman, his Deputy, eight Common-Council-Men, 13 Conſtables, 12 Scavengers, 13 Wardmote Men, and a Beadle: It is taxed to the Fifteen, 26*l.*

THERE are to watch at the Stands within this Ward every Night, a Conſtable and the Beadle, with 40 Watchmen.

THE Jury-men, returned by the Wardmote Inqueſt for this Ward, are to ſerve as Jurors in the ſeveral Courts in *Guildhall* in the Month of *May*.

THE Alderman of this Ward is Sir *Charles Peers*, Knt.

CHAP. III.

ALDGATE WARD.

THE ſecond Ward within the Walls, on the Eaſt Side of the City, is called *Ealdgate*, or *Aldgate* Ward, taking its Name from the ſaid Gate. The principal Street of this Ward beginneth at *Aldgate*, ſtretcheth Weſt, where was once a handſome Well, but now a Pump is placed. From thence, the Way being divided in two, the firſt and principal Street called *Aldgate-ſtreet*, runneth on the South Side to *Lime-ſtreet* Corner; and half that Street down on the Left Hand, is alſo in this Ward.

IN the Mid-way, on that South Side, betwixt *Aldgate* and *Lime-ſtreet*, is *Hart-horn-alley*, a Thorough-fare into *Fenchurch-ſtreet*; and another Alley, once called *Sprinkle-alley*, from an holy Water-pot, which uſed to hang there, but now *Sugar-loaf-alley*.

NEAR this was a large Houſe, and divers Tenements near adjoining, which ſome Time belonged to a diſſolved Priory, but afterwards given by King *Henry* VIII to one Mrs. *Cornwallis*, Widow, and her Heirs, in Reward for ſome fine Puddings which ſhe made and preſented to him: Such was the Princely Lib[illegible]ty of thoſe Times. A littler farther was the [illegible]uſe of Sir *Nicholas Throgmorton*, which is now the *African-houſe*.

THEN, ſomewhat more Weſt, is *Belzeter*'s-*lane*, ſo called from the firſt Builder and Owner thereof, now corruptly called *Billiter-lane*; a Place conſiſting formerly of poor and ordinary Houſes, where it ſeems needy and beggarly People uſed to inhabit; whence the Proverb, *A Bawdy Beggar of* Billiter-lane; which is ſomewhere uſed by Sir *Thomas More*, in the Book he wrote againſt *Tyndal*.

BETWIXT this *Belzeter*'s-*lane* and *Lime-ſtreet*, three new Houſes being to be built, in the Year 1590, in a Place where before was a large Garden Plat, incloſed from the Street by a high Brick Wall, upon taking down the ſaid Wall, and digging for Cellarage, another Wall of Stone was found directly under the Brick Wall, with an arched Gate-way of Stone, and Gates of Timber to be cloſed in the Midſt towards the Street; the Timber of the Gates was conſumed, but the Hinges of Iron were then remaining on their Staples on both Sides.

MOREOVER, in that Wall were ſquare Windows, with Bars of Iron on each Side this Gate; the Wall was above two Fathoms deep under Ground: This, *Stow* judged to be the Ruins of ſome Houſe burnt in the Reign of King *Stephen*, when the Fire began in the Houſe of one *Aelward*, near *London-ſtone*, and conſumed Eaſt to *Aldgate*: Whereby it appeareth, how greatly the Ground of the City hath been raiſed in that Place.

ON the North Side, this principal Street ſtretcheth to the Weſt Corner of St. *Andrew*'s Church, and then the Ward turneth towards the North, by St. *Mary-ſtreet*, on the Eaſt Side of St. *Auguſtine*'s Church, in the Wall, and by *Bury*'s-*marks* again, or about by the Wall to *Aldgate*.

THE ſecond Way from *Aldgate*, more towards the South from the Pump aforeſaid, is called *Fenchurch-ſtreet*, and is of *Aldgate* Ward, to *Culver-alley*, which is on the Weſt Side of Ironmongers Hall.

AGAIN, from *Aldgate*, out of the principal Street, cloſe by the Gate and Wall of the City, runneth a Lane South to *Crowched-fryars*, *Woodroſe-lane*, and ſo to *Tower-hill*: And out of this Lane Weſt, a Street called *Hart-ſtreet*, which in that Ward ſtretcheth to *Sydon*, or *Seething-lane*, by St. *Olaves*'s Church: One other Lane more Weſt from *Aldgate*, goeth by *Northumberland* Houſe toward *Croſſed*, or *Crowched-fryars*: Then on the ſame Side is the North End of *Mark-lane*, and *Blanch-appleton*, or *Chappleton*, where the Ward endeth.

THE antient Bounds of this Ward may be taken from the Extent of the Soke of the Priory of *Chriſt* Church; and what that is, may be known from what is wrote by one of that Convent, and preſerved in an old Book, called *Duntho[illegible]e*; where we read, *Sciendum igitur quanta ſit Soka, cujus fines tales ſunt. A Porta de Aldgate*, &c. *i. e.* “We muſt know therefore, how “great the Soke is, which hath ſuch Bounds: “From the Gate of *Aldgate*, as far as the Gate “of the Bailey of the *Tower*, called *Cungate*, and “all *Cheken-lane*, towards *Barking* Church, as “far as the Church-yard, except one Houſe “nearer than the Church-yard; and the Journey is returned the ſame Way, as far as the “Church of St. *Olave*'s; and then we come “back by the Street which goes by *Coleman-church*; then it goes forth towards *Fenchurch*, and ſo there on this Side our Houſes is “is a Lane, through which we ent unto the “the Houſe of *Theobald Fitz-Ivo*, Alderman; “which Lane now is ſtopped, becauſe it had “been ſuſpected for Thieves in the Night: “Therefore becauſe a Way was not open there, “we come back again by a Lane towards the “Church of St. *Michael*, and as far as *Lime-ſtreet*, to the Houſe of *Richard Cavel*. This “therefore is our Inward Soke, and theſe are “the Bounds of it. This the Queen-Mother “gave to us, with the Gate of *Aldgate*. From “*Lime-ſtreet* we go through the Street by the “Church of St. *Andrew*'s, as far as the Chapel “of St. *Auguſtine upon the Wall*; then as far “as the Gate of the Church-yard. This is the “Circuit of our Inner Soke.

THUS much for the Bounds. Now for Monuments, or Places moſt antient and notable. *Firſt*, To begin with the diſſolved Priory of the *Holy Trinity*, called *Chriſt Church*, on the Right Hand within *Aldgate*. This Priory was founded by *Matilda* the Queen, Daughter to *Malcolm*,

The Priory of the Holy Trinity.

Malcolm, King of *Scotland*, Wife to *Henry* I. in the ſame Place, where *Siredus* ſome Time began to erect a Church in Honour of the Croſs, and St. *Mary Magdalene*, of which the Dean and Chapter of *Waltham* were wont to receive thirty Shillings. The Queen was to acquit her Church thereof, and in Exchange gave unto them a Mill; King *Henry*, her Husband, confirmed her Gift. This Church was given to *Norman*, the firſt Canon Regular in all *England*.

The ſaid Queen alſo gave unto the ſame Church, and thoſe that ſerved God therein, the Port of *Aldgate*, and the Soke thereunto belonging, with all Cuſtoms, ſo free as ſhe had held the ſame, and 25 *l.* Blanks, which ſhe had of the City of *Exeter*, as appeareth by her Deed, wherein ſhe nameth the Houſe *Chriſt-church*, and reporteth *Aldgate* to be of her Demains; which ſhe granted with two Parts of the Rent of the City of *Exeter*.

The Deed of Queen *Maud* follows, as it was taken out of the Regiſter of the ſaid Priory, called there *Prioratus de Crichurch*.

“ *Matildis* Dei Gratia *Anglorum* Regina *R.* Epiſcopo *London.* & omnibus Sanctæ Eccleſiæ fidelibus, Salutem. Notum ſit vobis me Conſilio Archiepiſcopi *Anſelmi* & Conceſſione & Confirmatione Domini Regis *Henrici* dediſſe & confirmaſſe Eccleſiam Chriſti infra muros London. veram, liberam, & quietam ab omni ſubjectione tam Eccleſiæ de *Waltham*, quam aliarum Eccleſiarum, præter Eccleſiæ Sancti *Pauli* London. & Epiſcopi cum omnibus ad eam pertinentibus ad honorem Dei Canonicis in ea regulariter cum *Normanno* Priore Deo ſervientibus, in perpetuum, pro redemptione animarum noſtrarum, ſcil. dedi eis Portam de *Aldgata* cum Soca ad eam pertinentem quæ fuit mea Dominica, & duas Partes reddit. civitatis *Exoniæ*. Et volo & præcipio, quod iidem Canonici bene & in Pace & honorifice & libere teneant terras ſuas & omnia ad Eccleſiam ſuam pertinent. cum omnibus libertatibus & conſuetudinibus quas Dominus meus Rex *Henricus* eis per chartam ſuam confirmavit, ita, ne eis injuria vel contumelia fiat. Teſte Epiſcopo *Wint.* &c.

The Charter of King *Henry*, whereby, as before was ſaid, he confirmed the Queen's Gift, ran in this Tenor, *viz.*

“ *Henricus*, Rex *Angliæ*, *Willielmo Exoniæ* Epiſcopo et Balio. Vic. & Præpoſit. *Exoniæ* & omnibus Baronib. & Fidelibus ſuis *Devenceſtr.* & omnibus Burgenſ. & Miniſtris ſuis *Exoniæ*, Salutem. Sciatis me conceſſiſſe Eccleſiæ Sanctæ Trinitatis *London.* & Canonicis ibidem ſervientibus pro Anima *Matildis* Reginæ conjugis meæ xxv. lib. ad Scalam per Annum de reddit. ipſius Reginæ in *Exoniæ* quas pred. Regina *Matild.* iis dedit in vita. Et volo & firmiter præcipio, quod Vicecom. quicunq; ſit aut fuerit in *Exonia* eas reddit ipſi Canonicis ſingulis Annis, ſicut unquam melius & plenius reddit. fuerunt, & eiſdem terris quibus reddi ſolebant. Teſte *Galfridi*, Cancellar. & *niger.* de *albium*, & *Galfrid.* de *Clinton* apud *Poteſmudam*.

He writ alſo to *Roger*, Biſhop of *Sarum*, and to the Barons of his *Exchequer*, for the Payment of the 25 *l.* Blank, as followeth:

“ *Henricus* Rex *Angliæ Rogero* Epiſcopo *Sarum* & Baronibus Scaccarii Salutem. Sciatis me conceſſiſſe, eſſe ſtabile Donum quod *Matildis* Regina Uxor mea dedit & conceſſit Canonicis *Sanctæ Trinitatis London.* *viz.* xxv *l.* Blanc. Quas ei dedit de Firma Civitatis *Exoniæ*. Et præcipio vobis, ita inde conſtringatis Vicecom. ut eas reddat eis, ſicut faceretis de mea propria Firma. Teſt. *Galfrid de Clynton* apud *Winton*.

King *Stephen* alſo confirmed this Payment of 25 *l. ad Scalam*, by a Charter, directed to *William*, Biſhop of *Exeter*, the Sheriffs, &c.

And when *Henry* II, ſtiled *Fitz-Empreſs*, *Anno* 1180, and the 26th of his Reign, made a new Money current, the Sheriff of *Exeter* would not pay the Prior of *Chriſt-church* at *Michaelmas*, the Half-year's Rent, *viz.* 12 *l.* 16 *s.* 3 *d. ſecundum pondus Blanc.* i. e. according to the Weight Blank (this new Money being of leſs Weight than Money was when Queen *Maud* gave the ſaid Gift) the ſaid Prior, whoſe Name was St. *Stephen*, obtained the full Payment by a Charter from that King: For new Money was 20 *d. ob.* the Ounce, 20 *s.* 6 *d.* the Pound; ſo that now the Prior's Due was 25 *l.* 12 *s.* 6 *d.* i. e. 25 *l. ad Scalam*, at the Scale.

There was another Charter, whereby this Priory was privileged to incloſe the Way along *London-Wall*, and ſtop the Paſſage, and enlarge their Priory to the very Wall.

“ *Henricus* Rex *Angliæ*, &c. *Rich.* Epiſcopo & *Alberico* de *Vere Vic.* & omnibus Baronibus & Fidelibus *London.* Salutem. Sciatis me conceſſiſſe *Sanctæ Trinitati* & *Normanno*, Priori, & Canonicis *Sanctæ Trinitatis London.* ut claudant muro viam quæ erat inter Eccleſiam & Officinas eorum, & Murum Civitat. & in pace teneant. & via quæ ſolebat ibi eſſe ſit a modo, ante Eccleſiam ſuam ex alia Parte. Et hoc concedo eis pro animab. Patris mei & Matris & Prædeceſſorum & Succeſſorum meorum, & pro ſalute mea & ſtatu Regni mei. Teſt. *Ranulph.* Cancellario meo & *Gaufri* de *Guntona* & *Rad.* *Baſſet* apud *Northamptonam*.

Norman took on him to be Prior of *Chriſt-Church*, in the Year of Chriſt 1108, in the Pariſhes of St. *Mary Magdalene*, St. *Michael*, St. *Catharine*, and the *Bleſſed Trinity*, which now were made but one Pariſh of the *Holy Trinity*, and was, in old Time, of the *Holy Croſs*, or *Holy Rood* Pariſh.

The Priory was built on a Piece of Ground in the Pariſh of St. *Catharine*, towards *Aldgate*, near the Chapel of St. *Michael*, and was above 300 Feet in Length. The Soke and Ward of *Aldgate* was then bounded, as is before ſhewn. The Queen was alſo aſſiſtant in procuring the Land and *Engliſh Knighten Guild* to be given to Prior *Norman*. The Honourable *Geffrey de Clinton* was alſo inſtrumental therein, and obtained, that the Canons might incloſe the Way betwixt their Church and the Wall of the City, &c. This Priory, in Proceſs of Time, became a very large Church, rich in Lands and Ornaments, and ſurpaſſed all the Priories in the City of LONDON, or Shire of *Middleſex*; the Prior whereof was an Alderman of LONDON, *viz.* of *Portſoken* Ward, as has been ſhewn in the Account of that Ward.

After this great Priory had ſwallowed up thoſe four Pariſhes above-named, the Inhabitants of the Pariſh of St. *Catharine's*, procured themſelves a Chapel, or Church, to be built in the Church-yard of the Priory, for their more convenient and quiet Reſort to perform their Divine Service in; the Prior appointing them one of his Canons, according to his Pleaſure, to ſay Maſs to them: But ſtill they were bound to Chriſten their Children in the Conventual Church, and to come thither at all ſolemn Times, that being the Parochial Church; where, for a great while before, they commonly reſorted in a Part of that Church on the South, where the Altar of

St. *Mary Magdalene* was placed: So that hereby Maſs was ſaying in two Places of the Church at one Time: Which, by the Noiſe of ſeveral celebrating together, a great Confuſion and Diſturbance was occaſioned. To prevent this, the ſaid Chapel was at length erected, where one of the Canons officiated: But in Time great Diſcord happened between the Priory and them, about their Neglect of Coming to the Conventual Church: And Reſtraint was put upon them, as to their frequenting their own Church or Chapel, and obligeing them to reſort to the great Church for the Chriſtening of their Children, and upon all the Holidays, eſpecially the Greater; as in the Night and Day of our *Lord's Nativity*, *Good Friday*, the Day of the Benediction of the *Eaſter Wax-candle*, the Morning of *Eaſter-day*, the Veſpers and Vigils of the Feaſts of the *Holy Trinity*, and the Dedication of the Conventual Church of the *Holy Trinity*. For theſe Things great Contentions aroſe between the Prior, *Robert Exeter*, and the Convent, and the aforeſaid Pariſhioners; and continued to the Time of *William Haradon*, and Lord *Richard Clifford*, Biſhop of LONDON: Who, in the Year 1414, made an Accommodation of their Differences by a Compoſition between them; the Terms of which were as follow, *viz.* That the ſaid Pariſhioners of St. *Catharine*'s, *Chriſt*'s, or *Cree-church*, ſhould have a Baptiſmal Font a-new ſet up in their Church, or Chapel, for Baptizing of Children, and to have other Solemnities to be there performed (about which ſuch Contentions had before ariſen among them) for all Times hereafter: That they ſhould reſort to the Conventual Church on the Feſtivals and Dedication of the ſaid Conventual Church in the Eve of St. *Bartholomew*, yearly, and there, in Token of their Submiſſion, and Acknowledgment, each ſhould, in thoſe Feſtivals, offer their Pence, Half-pence, and Farthings: And that they might, if they pleaſed, keep the Dedication of St. *Catharine* in their own ſaid Chapel, or Church. Which, he the Biſhop, out of his paternal Affection towards them, yielded unto. Further, That they might not ring the Bells on *Eaſter-day*, till the Office was finiſhed at the Conventual Church. That one of the Canons, to be placed, or removed at the Pleaſure of the Prior, ſhould ſerve in the ſaid Chapel, as was uſual before this preſent Ordinance, to adminiſter to the ſaid Pariſhioners the Sacraments and Sacramentals, as antiently was done. That the Prior and Convent henceforth be not obliged to find the Ornaments, nor be at other Charges for the Chapel. All which Ordination, and Compoſition, the Prior and Convent, and the ſaid Pariſhioners, had received and promiſed inviolably to obſerve perpetually.

Euſtacius, the Eighth Prior, about the Year 1264, becauſe he would not deal with Temporal Matters, inſtituted *Theobald Fitz-Juonis*, Alderman of *Portſoken* Ward, under him; and *William Riſing*, Prior of *Chriſt-Church*, was ſworn Alderman of the ſaid *Portſoken* Ward, in the firſt of *Richard* II. Theſe Priors ſat and rode among the Aldermen of LONDON, in the ſame Livery, only the Prior's Habit was in Shape of a Spiritual Perſon, as *Stow* ſaith he himſelf ſaw in his Childhood; at which Time the Prior kept a moſt bountiful Houſe, both for Rich and Poor, as well within the Houſe, as at the Gates, to all Comers, according to their Conditions.

THERE were Monuments in this Church for the following Perſons:

Sir *Robert Turke*, and Dame *Alice* his Wife.
John Tirell, Eſq;
Simon Kempe, Eſq;
James Manthorpe, Eſq;
John Aſcue, Eſq;
Thomas Pauſet of *Scalſet*, Eſq;
John Kempe, Gent.
Robert Chirwide, Eſq;
Sir *John Heningham*, and Dame *Iſabel* his Wife.
Dame *Agnes*, Wife to Sir *William Bardolph*, and then to Sir *Thomas Mortimer*. She made her Will 1403, bequeathing her Body to be buried in the Conventual Church of the *Holy Trinity*, LONDON.
John Aſhfield, Eſq;
Sir *John Dedham*, Knt.
Sir *Ambroſe Charcam.*
Joan, Wife to *Thomas Nucke*, Gent.
John Huſſe, Eſq;
John Beringham, Eſq;
Thomas Goodwine, Eſq;
Ralph Walles, Eſq;
Dame *Margaret*, Daughter to Sir *Ralph Cheny*, Wife to Sir *John Barkley*, to Sir *Thomas Barnes*, and to Sir. *W. Burſire.*
William Rooſe.
Simon Frauncis.
John Breton, Eſq;
——— *Helling*, Eſq;
John Malwen, and his Wife.
Anthony Wels, Son to *John Wels.*
Nicholas de Aveſey, and *Margery* his Wife.
Anthony, Son to *John Milles.*
Baldwine, Son to King *Stephen*; and *Matilda*, Daughter to King *Stephen*, Wife to the Earl of *Millen.*
Henry Fitzalwine, Mayor of LONDON, 1213.
Geffrey Mandevile, 1215. And many others.
Lady *Margaret le Scroope*, who 1431, bequeathed her Body to be buried in the Church of St. *Trinity* of *Chriſt-Church*, LONDON. She was Wife of *Roger le Scroope*, Knight, and Daughter of Sir *Robert Tiptoft.*

BUT to take Leave of this Priory: King *Henry* VIII, having a Deſire to reward Sir *Thomas Audley*, Speaker of the Parliament againſt Cardinal *Woolſey*, as may be read in the Chronicle, ſent for the Prior, and commending him for his Hoſpitality, promiſed him Preferment, as a Man worthy of greater Dignity; which he ſurely performed, and then compounded with him to ſurrender all the Priory, with the Appurtenances, to him, in the Month of *July*, *Anno* 1531, in the 23d Year of his Reign. The Canons were ſent to other Houſes of the ſame Order: And the Priory, with the Appurtenances, King *Henry* gave to Sir *Thomas Audley*, newly Knighted, and afterwards made Lord Chancellor.

Sir *Thomas Audley* offered the great Church of this Priory, with a Peel of nine well tuned Bells, (whereof the four largeſt are now at *Stepney*, and the other five at St. *Stephen*'s *Coleman-ſtreet*) to the Pariſhioners of St. *Catharine Chriſt-church*, in Exchange for their ſmall Pariſh Church, being willing to have it pull'd down, and to have it built there towards the Street: But the Pariſhioners, having Doubts in their Heads of After-claps, refuſed the Offer.

THEN was the Priory Church and Steeple proffered to whomſoever would take it down, and carry it from the Ground; but no Man would undertake the Offer: Whereupon Sir *Thomas Audley* was obliged to be at more Charges to take it down, than could be made of the Stones, Timber, Lead, Iron, *&c.* For the Workmen, with great Labour, beginning at the Top, looſed Stone from Stone, and threw them down, whereby the moſt Part of them were broken, and few remained whole, and thoſe were ſold very cheap: For all the Buildings, then made, about the City were of Brick and Timber. At that Time, any Man in the City might have a Cart-load of hard Stone, for Paving, brought to his Door, for *6d.* or *7d.* with the Carriage.

The ſaid *Thomas* Lord *Audley* built and dwelt on this Priory, during his Life, and died there, in the Year 1544; ſince which Time the ſaid Priory came, by Marriage of the Lord *Audley*'s Daughter and Heir, to *Thomas* Duke of *Norfolk*, and was then called the *Duke*'s-*place*.

TRINITY-CHRIST-CHURCH,

NOW CALLED

St. James Duke's Place.

At this Time, the Inhabitants, dwelling in the ſaid *Duke*'s-*place*, became utterly deſtitute of any Pariſh-Church for reſorting to Divine Worſhip: But the Pariſh-Church of St *Catharine* being ſo near, ſtanding in the Cœmitery, or Church-yard, of the diſſolved Priory, they went thither at the Hours of Service, and Adminiſtration of the Holy Sacraments, whereby they became a Burthen to the Pariſh, yet well enough to be borne withal, in regard to the Benefit enſuing by them: So that they were looked upon as equal Pariſhioners, exerciſing all Duties there, even as if it had been their own Pariſh.

They afterwards applied themſelves to the Archbiſhop; and he moved King *James* I, in their Behalf, who was ready to forward ſo religious a Deſign: But the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, perceiving the Encouragement given, were reſolved to have the Honour of ſo pious a Work, by whoſe Means a new Pariſh-Church was built; and, in the Time it was erecting, was called *Trinity Chriſt-church*, being raiſed out of the Ruins of *Trinity Priory* in *Duke*'s-*place*: And to this Purpoſe is an Inſcription, over the Door, on the North Side of the Chancel.

VERSES

Conſecrated to the Eternizing the Memory of the Right Honourable Sir Edward Barkham, *Lord Mayor of* LONDON, *the religious Mr.* George Whitmore, *and Mr.* Nicholas Raynton, *Sheriffs and Aldermen of the Honourable Senate and City, for their pious re-edifying of the long decayed Ruins of* Trinity Chriſt-church *in* Duke'*s*-place.

As *David* would his Eyes no Reſt afford
Till he had found a Place out to the Lord
To build a Temple, ſo this Man of Worth,
The Mirrour which theſe latter Days bring forth:
Barkham, the worthy, whoſe immortal Name,
Marble's too weak to hold, for his Work's Fame;
He never ceaſed in Induſtry and Care,
From Ruin to redeem this Houſe of Prayer.
Following in this the Holy Patriarchs Ways,
That ready were an Altar ſtill to raiſe,
When they received a Bleſſing; ſo this Lord,
Scarce warm in Honour's Seat, did firſt accord,
To this moſt pious Work, by which is ſhewn
God's Bleſſings and his Thanks met both in one.
The Charge the Honourable City bears,
Whoſe Bounty in full Nobleneſs appears;
To Acts of bleſs'd Condition, in ſuch wiſe,
That all Things better'd by their Ruins riſe.
Two noble faithful Superviſors then,
Among a Senate of Religious Men,
Selected were, to whom the Care they gave,
The Generous *Hamerſly*, *Cambel* the Grave;
Each being a Maſter-piece of Zeal and Care,
Tow'rd God's own Temple, fit for Truths Affair.
Now at the bleſſed Foundreſs I arrive,
Matilda, whom *Henry* the firſt did wive,
The *Chriſt'ndom* ſhe gave, held the ſame,
Till *James*, our Sovereign, gave it his own Name;
And ſince, I touch Antiquity ſo near,
Obſerve what Notes remarkable appear:
An Alderman of LONDON was at firſt,
The Prior of this Church, falling to th' worſt;
'Tis now raiſed by th' Encouragement and Care,
Of a Lord Mayor of LONDON, which is rare:
And worth obſerving, then as I began,
I end beſt with the Honour of that Man.
  This City's firſt Lord Mayor, lies buried here,
    Fitz Alwin, of the Drapers Company;
  And the Lord Mayor, whoſe Fame now ſhines ſo clear,
    Barkham, is of the ſame Fraternity.

When the Work was brought to ſuch Perfection, that nothing was wanting but Glazing the Windows; that was performed in this Man-

The main and great Eaſt Light in the Chancel, Sir *Edward Barkham* himſelf undertook, and effected it at his own Charge, as was expreſſed in the ſame Window: The other, more Southerly, the two worſhipful Gentlemen, Mr. *George Whitmore*, and Mr. *Nicholas Ranton*, worthily performed; and the third, ſtanding Northerly in the ſame Chancel, Mr. *Walter Leigh*, who had been a Serjeant at Arms to the King's Majeſty, and Sword-bearer of LONDON, did likewiſe, at his own Charge, perform. The two Weſtern Lights, in the Bottom of the Church, the Honourable Company of Drapers effected the one, and the Woodmongers Worſhipful Society finiſhed the other. Beſides, the two Southerly Windows, the one done at the Charge of Mr. *Cornelius Fiſh*, Chamberlain of LONDON, and the other by Mr. *Waldron*, then Marſhal. *So now you have the Church of St.* James'*s compleat*.

Only there is a fair Monument in the Eaſt End of the Chancel, made in Reſemblance of a Golden Sun, with Beams and Rays, very ingeniouſly formed, charactering theſe Verſes in and among them.

The riſing here
of the clear Goſpel's Sun,
Is through the Senate's
free Donation,
The Globe of that bright Sun,
the God of Might,
Chriſt Jeſus *is the Riſing*,
and the Light,
The Heat the bleſſed Spirit
Of Truth and Right:
And as theſe three,
the Globe, the Light, the Heat,
Are all one Sun,
ſo Three one God compleat:
Thrice Allelujah,
ſpeaks about the Rays,
That Three in one
may only have the Praiſe.

This Church was conſecrated *January* 2, 1622, the Right Honourable Sir *Peter Proby* being then Lord Mayor, and the Right Worſhipful Mr. *John Hodges*, and Sir *Humphrey Handford*, Knt. Sheriffs and Aldermen.

An authentick Copy of the abovesaid Conſecration of St. *James Duke*'s-*place* Church, is preſerved in a Regiſter-Book of the Pariſh, beginning, *Univerſis & ſingulis*, &c. Georgius, *Permiſſione Divina* London. *Epiſ. Salutem in Domino ſempiternam*, &c. *i. e. To all and every one*, &c. George, *by Divine Permiſſion, Biſhop of* LONDON, *Health in the Lord everlaſting*, &c. Then it ſet forth, How the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City, had prayed him, that he would vouchſafe to ſeparate from all human or common and profane Uſes, and convert to ſacred and divine, the Chapel or Church, with the Steeple united to it, to the Honour of the *Holy* and *Undivided Trinity*, and for the Propagation of the Goſpel, being ſituate within a certain Precinct commonly called *The Duke*'s-*place*, within the Gate of the aforeſaid City, called *Aldgate*, of the Dioceſe and Juriſdiction of LONDON, heretofore built; but afterwards, by the Authority of Parliament, diſſolved and turned to common Uſes: But that they had founded and built it again at their great Coſts; and had alſo aſſigned certain Plats of Ground joyning and contiguous to the ſaid Chapel, or Church, for burying the faithful Dead therein. Therefore he, the ſaid *George*, Biſhop of LONDON, deſirous to ſatisfy the laudable and pious Deſires of the ſaid Mayor, Aldermen, *&c.* in that Behalf, did, on *Thurſday* the 2d Day of *January*, 1622, between the Hours of eight and eleven the ſame Day, come to the Church or Chapel aforeſaid. At which Time and Place, he, with the moſt Reverend Father in Chriſt, *George*, by the Divine Providence, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and Sir *Henry Marten*, Doctor of Law, and Knight, the Biſhop's Vicar General in Spirituals, ſtanding before the Weſt Folding-Doors of the Chapel or Church aforeſaid; the Honourable *Peter Proby* Lord Mayor of the City, together with ſome of his Worſhipful Brethren, *viz.* Sir *John Leman*, Sir *William Cockin*, Sir *Edward Barkham*, Knts. *Martin Lumley*, *John Gore*, *William Gore*, *Cuthbert Hacket*, *James Campbel*, *Richard Herne*, *Hugh Hammerſly*, *Edward Allen*, *Robert Ducy*, *George Whitmore*, and *Nicholas Reynton*, Eſqrs; Aldermen of the ſame City; *John Hodges*, Eſq; and Sir *Humphrey Hanford*, Knt. alſo Aldermen and Sheriffs, and others of the Commonalty accompanying them, came to them; and the ſaid Mayor, for himſelf and the Aldermen and Commonalty, publickly offered, gave, delivered, and granted to the ſaid Biſhop, the Chapel or Church, the Steeple and the Plats of Ground united to them, for the aforeſaid Uſes; beſeeching him to ſeparate the ſame from all profane Uſes by Virtue of his Paſtoral Office, and to convert them to ſuch as were ſacred and divine; and ſolemnly to dedicate the ſame to GOD: And then delivered to him the Keys of the Chapel or Church, and of the Steeple: Which the Biſhop receiving, he unlocked, and opened the Doors, and entered with the Archbiſhop, *&c.* and took Poſſeſſion. And in the very Threſhold, at his Entrance, bleſſed the Place after this Manner:

I was glad when they ſaid unto me, We will go into the Houſe of the Lord.

Peace be within theſe Walls, and Proſperity within theſe Doors.

Becauſe thou art a Houſe for the Lord our God, we will ſeek to do thee good.

I have choſen and ſanctiſied this Place, that my Name may be there for ever.

And mine Eyes and mine Heart ſhall be there perpetually.

THEN going a little forward, with bended Knees, and Hands towards the Eaſt, lifted up to Heaven, he made a devout Prayer, thereby Devoting and Dedicating the Place, from that Day, for ever, unto God, and Conſecrating it to his Service only, for Hearing his Word, Celebrating his Sacraments, and Offering up the Sacrifice of Prayer and Thankſgiving.

THEN, turning to the Congregation, ſtanding at the Doors of the Chapel, or Church, in the Sight of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, and a Multitude of the Faithful there preſent, by a formal Inſtrument in that Behalf conceived in Writing, and by the Vicar General offered and delivered to the Biſhop, he ſeparated the ſaid Chapel, or Church, with the Steeple, from human and profane Uſes, and dedicated it to GOD; and ſo declared it to be Dedicated and Conſecrated openly and publickly in theſe Words, *In Nomine Dei*, &c. *i. e. In the Name of God*, Amen. *We* GEORGE, *by the Divine Permiſſion, Biſhop of* LONDON, *&c.* Therein he mentioned the ſaid Church to be notoriouſly ſituated within his Dioceſe and Juriſdiction; and that he had dedicated the ſame to the Worſhip of the *Holy* and *Undivided Trinity*; and named it, *The Church, or Chapel, of St.* James within Aldgate.

THEN the ordinary Prayers were ſaid, with three Select Pſalms, by *Thomas Langley*, and other Petty Canons of St. *Paul*'s. Then the 23d *Pſalm* was ſung with Muſical Inſtruments: And a Sermon was preached by *John Whiting*, D. D. out of 2 *Samuel* vii. *He ſhall build a Houſe for my Name*, &c.

THEN a Child was baptized; Sir *Henry Marten*, the Biſhop's Vicar-General, Sir *William Cockain*, Alderman, and the Lady Mayoreſs, being Sureties; baptized by the Biſhop, and named *James*.

THEN the Biſhop made another Prayer, praying GOD to accept that Day's Duty and Service of Dedicating that Church to his Great and Dreadful Name.

THEN the Biſhop went to the Chancel, and called the Mayor and Aldermen; to whom, being placed before the Lord's Table, he ſpake in theſe, or the like Words:

MY Lord Mayor, and you the Aldermen and Commonalty of this CITY; "You have done a worthy Work in Building this Houſe for GOD. It is your moſt earneſt Deſire to have it Conſecrated; which Requeſt you have obtained, and therein a double Favour both from GOD, that it hath pleaſed him to accept from ſimple Men, ſuch mean Offers, and to tie his Pleaſure by Promiſe to ſuch Places as this, and alſo from the Church, which hath appointed the Means for performing thereof; and this Requeſt is by me already ſatisfied, and that Duty performed. Now then you muſt know, that this Place is become an *Anathema*; and that in every *Anathema* is both a Conſecration and an Execration, a Bleſſing and a Curſe. If you ſhall uſe it rightly, and to that Purpoſe only for which it is ſanctified, it will be an *Anathema*, a *Bleſſing* to you and your Families: If otherwiſe, and that you profane it, it will be an *Anathema*, a *Curſe* to you and your Poſterity.

"THEREFORE I do here charge you, in the Name of Almighty GOD, in whoſe Preſence you now appear, and to whoſe Great and Glorious Name this Place is now Dedicated; that neither ye by yourſelves, nor by any Permiſſion of others, do ſuffer any Thing to be done contrary to what is now intended and performed: If ye ſhall, I do call the great GOD of Heaven, before whoſe Altar ye now ſtand, and this Congregation here, Witneſs againſt the Souls of you and yours, at the dreadful Day of Judgment: But my Hope is, you will not. And yet, for more Aſſurance, I do require you to paſs me your Promiſes before GOD and "this Company, not to do or ſuffer it any way "to be profaned.

And accordingly the Mayor and Aldermen gave their Words, and promiſed ſufficient to endow the Church for a Prieſt to ſerve in it.

And then the Biſhop read a Prayer for a Collect.

This being done, they betook themſelves to the *Lord's Supper*, and the Archbiſhop, the Mayor, Aldermen, and ſeveral others received: And then the Biſhop pronounced another Prayer for a Concluſion.

Then they all went to the Plats ſet out for the Church-yard, and one of the Biſhop's Chaplains, *viz. Thomas Worral*, B. D. read the 23d *Chapter* of *Geneſis*. Then the Vicar General gave the Biſhop an Inſtrument, ſetting forth the Places, with their Dimenſions, allotted for the Church-yard: And then the Biſhop read, *In Nomine Domini*, &c. *Cum Honorandus Vir Dominus Mayor*, &c. Then he added a Prayer, That thoſe that ſhould hereafter be committed to that Earth, might be ſo guided by God's Grace, while they are here in this World, that ſetting God evermore before their Eyes, and accounting all Things vain in Compariſon of their enjoying their only God and Saviour, might live in his Fear, and die in his Faith, and ſo be made Heirs of his everlaſting Kingdom.

And ſo the Biſhop diſmiſſed the whole Congregation in Peace, with the Apoſtolical Benediction.

This Inſtrument was ſigned and dated the 10th Day of *January*, *Anno Dom.* 1622, and of the Biſhop's Tranſlation the Second.

In the Beginning of the Reign of K. *Charles* I, the Pariſh of St. *Catharine Creechurch* contended with this new Pariſh of St. *James's Duke*'s-*Place*, as though all that Place was but a Precinct of the Pariſh of St. *Catharine*. In this Suit, Dr. *Barnaby Gooch*, Maſter of *Magdalen* College in *Cambridge*, with the Fellows of the ſame Houſe, Patrons of *Creechurch*, joined with *Stephen Deniſon*, Miniſter, or Curate, of the ſaid Pariſh. This Matter obtained a final Decree by three Judges, Delegates, *Thomas Talbot*, *Hugh Barker*, and *Edmund Pope*, Doctors of Law, *viz.* That within the *Duke*'s-*Place* there formerly ſtood a certain Pariſh Church of the *Holy Trinity*, and that the Inhabitants within the ſaid Place frequented it, for the celebrating Divine Things. And this Church of St. *James*'s, newly built and re-edified within the Place called *Duke*'s-*Place*, was, and is, rightfully and lawfully, together with the Church-yard adjoining to it, conſecrated by George, by Divine Providence, Biſhop of LONDON, and named the Church of St. *James*'s *within Aldgate*, and ought ſo to be had and eſteemed, and to be a Pariſh Church.

Sir *Edward Barkham*, Alderman of LONDON, by his Will, dated *January* 15, 1632, gave unto the Parſon of the new Church in *Duke*'s-*Place*, the yearly Sum of 40 *s.* to be paid to the ſaid Parſon yearly, for the Time being, upon *Good-Friday*, upon Condition the ſaid Parſon preach a Sermon in the aforeſaid Church upon the *Maunday-Thurſday*; and to ten of the pooreſt People of the Pariſh, that have been at the Sermon that Day, 2 *s.* a-piece, to be diſtributed at the Diſcretion of the Church-wardens; that is, 20 *s.* to the Poor; which 3 *l.* to be yearly iſſuing out of a Meſſuage, or Tenement, called *The Flower-de-Lis.*

This Tenement being burnt down in the great Fire, the Heir of the ſaid Sir *Edmund Barkham* did, *Anno* 1668, pray the Judges, ſitting in the Hall of *Clifford*'s-*Inn*, That the ſaid Legacy might therefore be abated; and the Judges ordered, that the third Part ſhould be abated for 40 Years next to come; to begin at *Chriſtmas* 1668; and when the 40 Years were expired, to be 3 *l.* as formerly.

The Monuments *here are few.*

A Child without Name, buried in the Chancel as ſoon as Born, with *Latin* and *Engliſh* Verſes, on a Braſs Plate.

Qui mihi prima fuit, fuit hora noviſſima vitæ;
  Cæperat, incæpto, deſiit eſſe Dies.
Conſecrare pater voluit primordia Chriſto:
  Præveni patrem, Chriſtum adeundo patrem.

My Life's firſt Hour proved the Laſt to me;
My Day began, began ſtrait ceas'd to be.
My Father unto Christ my firſt Prime meant:
Father, no need; to our Father Christ I went.

In the Body of the Church, a flat Stone, thus inſcribed, for *Booker*, the famous Aſtrologer:

In oblivione conteretur urna *Johannis Bookeri*, Aſtrologi. Qui Fatis ceſſit VI^to Idus *April. Ann. Dom.* MDCLXVII. Hoc illi poſuit Amoris Monumentum *Elias Aſhmole*, Armiger.

This Church eſcaped the Conflagration in the Year 1666, but the Body of it was taken down, and new built, in a very plain Manner, in the Year 1727. There are but two Iſles, and very few Ornaments of any Kind.

It is an Impropriation, in the Gift of the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen; the Value 13 *l. per Ann.* paid out of the Chamber of LONDON, beſides Perquiſites. It is not rated in the King's Books.

The Miniſter is the Reverend Mr. *Beecher*; and the Lecturer the Reverend Mr. *Hutchinſon*.

Prayers are every *Wedneſday*, *Friday*, and Holiday, at 11 o'Clock; here is no Organ, and but one Bell.

The Veſtry is general.

The Pariſh-Officers *are:*

2 Church-wardens.
1 Overſeer.
1 Conſtable.

2 Headboroughs.
1 Scavenger, and
15 Jurymen.

This Pariſh begins Southward at *Aldgate*, and extends Northward to *Bury*'s, or *Bevis*'s-*Marks*, taking in all the Streets, Courts, &c. in that Compaſs. Number of Houſes 150.

The PARISH-CHURCH *of* *St.CATHARINE CREECHURCH.*

THE Pariſh-Church of St. *Catharine* ſtandeth in the Cœmitery of the ſame diſſolved Priory of the *Holy Trinity*, and is therefore called St. *Catharine Chriſt*'s-*Church*.

The Pariſhioners, as it appeareth by a Leiger-Book of *Chriſt*'s *Church* Priory, did at firſt meet together for Divine Service, at the Altar of St. *Mary Magdalen*, in the South Part of this Conventual Church: But afterwards, an Inconvenience being found therein, *per Diſſonantiam vocum*, when Service was ſaying to the Canons in another Part of the Church, and at the ſame Time to the ſaid Pariſhioners here in this Part of it: Therefore, by the Conſent and Agreement, as well of the Prior and Convent, as of the Pariſhioners aforeſaid, the Chapel of St. *Catharine* was built in the Church-yard of the ſaid Church, at the Motion of the Lord *Richard de Graveſhende*, Biſhop of LONDON [who was Biſhop from the Year 1280 to 1303] In which Chapel Service might be more quietly performed: But there happened upon this much Contention and Diſcord between *Robert Exeter* the Prior, and the Pariſhioners; which continued to the Time of *William Haradon*, Prior, and Lord *Richard Clifford*, Biſhop of LONDON, who in the Time of his ordinary Viſitation, (which happend *Anno* 1414) made an Agreement between them by mutual Conſent, in the Compoſition following:

THAT a Baptiſmal Font in the Church or Chapel ſhould be erected a-new, for Baptizing of Children, and other Things there neceſſary or ſeaſonable to be done. And that other Solemnities and Services ſhould be performed, for perpetual future Times in their ſaid Church or Chapel.

ALSO, that the Pariſhioners repair yearly to the Conventual Church in the Feſtival of the *Holy Trinity*, and alſo in the Feſtival of the Dedication of the ſaid Conventual Church, falling out on the Morrow of St. *Bartholomew* the Apoſtle, every Year; and giving due Reverence to the ſaid Church, in Token of Subjection and Acknowledgment, each at leaſt in the ſame Feſtivals, ſhould offer humbly and devoutly ſingle Pence, Halfpence, or Farthings.

BUT in caſe the ſame Pariſhioners were minded to celebrate the Solemnity of the Dedication of the ſaid Church or Chapel of St. *Catharine*, in the ſame Church or Chapel, we do not hinder the Devotion and Will of the ſaid Pariſhioners; yea, rather with a Paternal Affection yield to it.

THAT there be no Ringing to the Office of the Reſurrection in the Church or Chapel, till ſuch Office in the Conventual Church, on the uſual Time, be done.

THAT Service be ſaid to the Pariſhioners by one of the ſaid Canons in their ſaid Church or Chapel, according to the Will of the Prior and Convent, as was accuſtomed antiently before this Ordinance.

TO have to the ſaid Pariſhioners all the Sacraments and Sacramentals to be performed by him, or by ſome Canon, or Secular Prieſt to be deputed in his Abſence.

THE Prior and Convent not bound to find a-new, or ſupport any Ornaments or Burthens to the ſame Church, on Account of this Ordinance, or having been enjoined by any, may they be forced to it. Given and acted in the Chapter-Houſe of the Priory, in the Year of the Incarnation of our Lord 1414. Witneſs *John Swayn*, Doctor of both Laws, our Chancellor, *Peter Hynewick*, &c.

THIS Compoſition was confirmed by the Pope.

WHEN *Monday* publiſhed his Edition of *Stow*, he ſaith this Church ſeemed to be very old, and that the high Street having been often raiſed by new Pavements, Men were fain to deſcend into the ſaid Church by divers Steps, ſeven in Number; the old Steeple, or Bell Tower was built about the Year 1504, long after the other Part, Sir *John Percival*, Merchant-Taylor, at his Death leaving Money for that Purpoſe.

THE preſent Structure was raiſed in the Year 1630, and the Dial-Poſt and Clock in 1662, the Entrance in *Leadenhall-ſtreet* is now up two or three Steps, by a handſome Door-caſe, adorned with two Pillars, and an open Pediment of the *Ionick* Order; it eſcaped the Fire in 1666, was repaired and beautified *Anno* 1686, at the Charge of the Pariſh, and again, in a very elegant Manner, the laſt Year, as appears by this Inſcription under the Organ Gallery:

This Church was new pewed, paved and beautified at the Charge of the Pariſhioners. Ann. Dom, 1732.

Thomas Wagſtaffe,
Thomas Ellſton, } Church-wardens.

THE Church is of Stone, ſtrong and well built. The Roof is ſquare, ſupported by Pilaſters and large Pillars of the *Compoſite* Order, the laſt two near the Communion Table are painted blue and veined with Gold, in Imitation of *Lapis Lazula.* Over the ſaid Communion-Table is a curious Window of painted Glaſs; and at the Weſt End a very handſome Organ.

THE Church is in Length about 90 Feet, Breadth 51, Altitude 37, that of the Steeple 75, wherein are five Bells to ring in Peal.

The MONUMENTS *are*;

Sir *Thomas Fleming*, Lord of *Rowalls*, alias *Rowles* in *Eſſex*, and *Margaret* his Wife, 1464.

William Creſwick, Citizen, buried in St. *Maries* Chapel in *Creechurh.* By his Will, about 1405, he gave his Manor of *Heſton*, and his Manor of *Halls* in the Town of *Heſton*, &c. and to the Poor of the Church of St. *Auguſtin Pappey*, juxta *Bewes Marks*, LONDON, and to the Rector and Pariſhioners, of the ſame Church for the Time being, a Tenement, Garden, and Shops, with its Appurtenances, *&c.* in the ſame Pariſh to the ſaid Rector and Pariſhioners and their Succeſſors for ever, *in augmentationem ſuſtentationis Rectoris ejuſd. Ecclæſiæ; ad orand. pro anima ſua:* And alſo, to the Rector and Pariſhioners of the Church of St. *Sepulchre*, and their Succeſſors, for ever, 13 *s.* 4 *d.* of yearly Rent, to be received out of his Lands and Tenement, which he hath, at a certain Inn, called the *Caſtle*, near *Barram* [the *Barrs*] of *Weſt Smithfield*, within the Liberty, *pro ſuſtentatione Ornamentorum dictæ Ecclæſiæ.*

Henry Elvedon of LONDON, Eſq; buried in *Chriſt*'s-*Church within Aldgate*, LONDON, by his Will dated *Aug.* 27, 1498, gave to *Joyce* his Wife, the third Part of his Lands and Tenements lying in *Brakking*, *Mochel Hadham*, *Lytel Hadham*, &c. and the Reſidue of his Goods and Chattels, after his Debts paid, requiring her to be a good Mother to *Florence* and *James* his Children.

THIS *Elvedon* was Eſquire of the Body to King *Henry* VII.

Richard Monnes of LONDON, Scrivener, by Will, dated 26 *April*, 5 of *Edward* VI, gives to the Repairs of St. *Catharine Chriſt-Church*, LONDON, and to the Repairs of St. *Edward*'s Chapel in *Rumford*, and to his Wife a Houſe, called the *King's Head within Aldgate.*

Roger Marſhal, Eſq;

Jane Horne, Wife to *Roger Marſhal.*

Will. Multon, alias *Bourdeaux*, Herald of Arms.

John Goad, Eſq; and *Joane* his Wife.

Beatrix, Daughter to *William Browne.*

Thomas Multon, Eſq; Son to *Bourdeaux*, Herald.

John Chitcroft, Eſq;

John Wakefield, Eſq;

William Criſwick.

Anne and *Sewchi*, Daughters to *Ralfe Shirley*, Eſq;

Sir *John Rainsforth*, Knt. of *Eſſex*, whoſe Funerals were celebrated *Sept.* 20, 1559, with two Heralds at Arms, and Standard Penon of Arms, *&c.* honourably performed. The Sermon preached by *Veron.* Afterwards the Heralds took the Mourners, and they went and offered at the Altar the Helmet, and after the Coat. Other Mourners offered the Target, and after that the Sword, then the Standard, all the while the Clerks ſinging the *Te Deum* in *Engliſh*: And immediately ſix of his Men put him into the Grave: And when all was done, all the Mourners went to his late Dwelling-houſe to Dinner, where was Store both of Fleſh and Fiſh: But his Lady was ſhut up all the Dinner-time, till all was done, and the People gone; and then ſhe came forth, and had four Eggs, and a Diſh of Butter only to her Dinner [in Token of her profound Sorrow by this Faſting when others Feaſted.]

George Hatherſal, of LONDON, *obiit* 1610, He bore *Azure, a Lion Rampant, Or, Pelletæ.*

William Gilborn, Draper.

Sir *Nicholas Throckmorton*, chief Butler of *England*, one of the Chamberlains of the *Exchequer*, Ambaſſador, *&c.* 1570, and others, hath a fair Alabaſter Tomb in the South Side of the Chancel. His Figure lieth therein in Armour, with this Inſcription engraven by it.

Here lieth the Body of Sir *Nicholas Throckmorton*, Knt. the fourth Son of Sir *George Throckmorton*, Knt. The which Sir *Nicholas* was chief Butler of *England*, one of the Chamberlains of the *Exchequer*, and Ambaſſador Lieger to the Queen's Majeſty, Queen *Elizabeth*, in *France*: And after his Return into *Englond*, he was ſent Ambaſſador again into *France*, and twice into *Scotland*. He married *Anne Carew*, Daughter to Sir *Nicholas Carew*, Knt. and begat of her ten Sons and three Daughters. He died the 12th Day of *February*, *Anno Dom.* 1570, aged 57 Years.

Here lieth buried the Body of *Frances Croke*, the loving and beloved Wife of *Haulus Ambroſius Croke* of the *Inner Temple*, Eſq; She was one of the Daughters and Heirs of *Frances Wellesborne*, Eſq; of *Hanny* in the County of *Berk*, who deceaſed the 10th Day of *July*, *Anno Dom.* 1605, aged 22 Years.

Wellborne ſhe was,
but better born again;
Her firſt Birth
to the fleſh did make her Debtor,
The latter in the Spirit,
by Chriſt hath ſet her.
Freed from Fleſh's Debts,
Death's firſt and latter Gain:
Wives pay no Debts,
Whoſe Husbands live and reign.

Here lieth the Body of Maſter *John Smith*, Eſq; Citizen and Mercer of LONDON, who had two Wives, the firſt named *Anne*, the Daughter of *Fulke Mullart*, in the County of *Surrey*, Eſq; which brought him one Daughter, named *Mary*. His other Wife was *Mary*, Daughter to Sir *James Hawes*, Knt. and Lord Mayor of LONDON, by whom he had no Iſſue. He deceaſed the 24th Day of *December*, *Anno Domini* 1594, *Ætatis ſuæ* 63.

AGAINST the South Wall, a Monument for *Bartholomew Elmore*, and *Alice* his Wife; of *Richard Cheney*, their Son-in-Law, and *Richard* and *Bartholomew*, his Sons: Which *Bartholomew Elmore* died 1636, aged 77. There is a fair glaſs Window on the North Side of the Church, with his Coat of Arms painted, ſo that he ſeems to have been a Benefactor towards the new Building of the Church.

Richard Spencer, Eſq; *Turkey* Merchant, deceaſed *December* 3, 1667.

Margaret Yate, Wife of *Richard Yate*, died in Childbed; ſhe is repreſented in a Braſs Plate by a Woman ſitting up in her Bed with her Hands together, and underneath, the Year ſpecified when ſhe died, *viz.* *Anno Dom.* 1598.

Elizabeth, Wife of *John Bland*, 1666.

Cæcilia Cornock, Wife of *Samuel Cornock*, 1695, aged 79.

In the Middle Iſle, *Elizabeth*, Wife of *Nowel Baſſano*, 1684.

William, the Eldeſt, and laſt remaining Son of *William* and *Anne Beeſton*, born in *Jamaica*, died *May* 30, 1681.

William Forſter, Diamond-cutter, 1687.

Hanbury Walter, 1690.

Anne, *Mary*, *Catharine*, and *Sarah*, Daughters of *Michael Godfrey*, Merchant, whereof the three former were Twins.

Againſt the NORTH WALL.

John Tovey, of the Clergy, and a learned Man.

Flat Stones inſcribed, and lying upon

John Brooking, Student of the *Middle Temple*, *Anno* 1691.

James Wellington, Citizen and Draper, *March* 27, 1684; *John Lambert* 1686.

AT the North Weſt Angle of the Church, near the Organ is a neat Marble Monument, thus inſcribed:

Sacred to the Memory of Mr. *Samuel Marſhal*, who was a bright Scholar to the excellent Dr. *Blow*, an admired, uſeful and ſedulous Ornament to the Choir of St. *Paul*, above 11 Years, the exquiſite Organiſt of this Church, and Maſter to other good Organiſts.

His very artful, ſolemn, and moving Compoſitions and Performances, for, and in the Service of GOD, *&c.* tho' through his Humility diſregarded by himſelf, have deſervedly raiſed him a great Name and Eſteem among the beſt and moſt impartial Judges of them.

He was very unaffectedly charitable, generous, faithful, ſincere, neat and amiable, but ſuffered much by over Credulity, Exceſs of Modeſty, and good Nature, and by falſe Reports.

Before his laſt languiſhing Illneſs, occaſioned by Grief, he regained that Spirit of Piety, for which he had been early diſtinguiſhed, and ſo ended his Life, as has cauſed Joy in Heaven.

As he was fervently praying for Bleſſings on us all, and juſt had ſaid *Amen*, [the laſt Word he ever ſpoke] he ſweetly and gladly died in the Lord, *March* 11, $17\frac{13}{14}$, Æ. S. 27.

His Body lies interred under this Organ, facing the Middle Iſle, expecting a glorious Reſurrection to endleſs Bliſs.

B. Prat. A. M. *Amicus mœrens.* H. M. P. C.

IN this Church likewiſe is interred *Johanna* Wife of *John Sayer*, Merchant.

Samuel Strype, Apprentice to *James Stanier*, Merchant.

Suſanna, ſome Time Wife of *James Crawforth* of this Pariſh, and eldeſt Daughter of *John Strype*, Clerk.

IT is ſaid, that *Hans Holben*, the inimitable Painter in King *Henry* VIII's Time, was buried in this Church; and that the Earl of *Arundel*, that great Patron of Learning and Arts, would have ſet up a Monument to his Memory here, had he been certain where the Corpſe lay.

OF the Foundation of this Church, Mr. *Strype* gives the following Account:

THE firſt Brick, as alſo the firſt Stone in this Foundation, was laid by Mr. *Martin Bond* of this Pariſh, Alderman's Deputy of the Ward, and one of our City Captains. The Brick was laid the 23d of *June* 1630, and the Stone (a principal Corner Stone) the 28th of *July* following.

Many of the Pariſhioners (following this worthy Leader) laid every Man his Stone, with which they laid ſomething elſe, which the Workmen took up very thankfully.

On the Back-ſide of the North Wall of the old Church, was a Cloiſter, the Breadth of it ſeven Feet and above: Which Cloiſter, by the taking down of that Wall, being taken into the Church, gave it all its Breadth to enlarge it.

In digging under this Wall, there was found the Figure of half the Face of a Man, caſt in Lead; the Mould ſetting likewiſe upon it this Word, *Comes*.

Digging under the South Row of Pillars, they found the Skull of a Man, the Thickneſs of which was three Quarters of an Inch, and better; meaſured by many, and admired by all that have ſeen it.

At the Weſt End of this Church, adjoining to the Steeple, ſtands a Pillar of the old Church, as it ſtood, and was there erected. This Pillar (from the Baſis, or Foot, to the Chapiter, or Head, upon which the old Arch was raiſed) being 18 Feet high, and but three to be ſeen above Ground, ſhews the Meaſure, or Height, to which the Floor of this Church had been raiſed above that of the old, which is, the hidden Part of the Pillar, or the 15 Feet of it buried.

This Structure, not of Brick, but built from the Ground with the choiceſt Free-Stone, was ſupplied, furniſhed, and enriched with whatſoever might add to its greater Grace and Luſtre, and finiſhed in the Year aforeſaid.

In this Year (accounting from *March* to *March*) upon the 16th Day of *January*, it was Conſecrated by the Right Reverend Father in God, *William* Lord Biſhop of LONDON; and upon the ſame Day (as on ſuch it is uſual with us) were the Sacrament of the *Lord's Supper*, and the Sacrament of *Baptiſm*, adminiſtred.

In this Church the Pulpit and Communion-Table are pure Cedar, and both the Gift of Mr. *John Dyke*, a Merchant, living in this Pariſh.

A very handſome Gate built at the Eaſt End of the South Wall, was the Gift of *William Avenen*, Citizen and Goldſmith of LONDON, who died in *December* 1631, as is expreſſed by an Inſcription over it.

Queen Elizabeth's *Monument.*

Spain's Rod, *Rome*'s Ruin,
Netherland's Relief,
Heaven's Jem, Earth's Joy,
World's Wonder, Nature's Chief.
Britain's Bleſſing, *England*'s Splendor,
Religion's Nurſe, the Faith's Defender.

Many Daughters have done virtuouſly, but thou excelleſt them all.

I have fought a good Fight, &c.

If Royal Virtues ever crown'd a Crown;
If ever Mildneſs ſhined in Majeſty;
If ever Honour honoured true Renown;
If ever Courage dwelt with Clemency;
If ever Princeſs put all Princes down,
For Temperance, Prowefs, Prudence, Equity,
This, this was ſhe, that in deſpight of Death,
Lives ſtill admired, adored Elizabeth.

There is no Parſonage-Houſe, or Glebe, belonging to this Pariſh, nor was before the great Fire.

It is a Curacy, and the Impropriation was deviſed by the Lady *Audley*, *Anno* 1544, to the Maſters and Fellows of *Magdalen College* in *Cambridge*, for ever, who have leaſed out the Impropriation to the Pariſhioners for 90 Years paſt; but ſome Diſputes ariſing between the College and the Pariſh, at the Expiration of the laſt Leaſe in 1725, about a Renewal, a Leaſe was granted to *Jerome Knapp*, Haberdaſher of LONDON, and in order to ſettle the Difference, it was agreed, that 150 *l. per Ann.* ſhould be raiſed by the Pariſhioners, in Lieu of Tithe, *&c.* out of which the officiating Curate ſhould be paid 50 *l. per Ann.* for the firſt ten Years, beſides Surplice Fees, *&c.* and after the Expiration of that Term of Years, 70 *l. per Ann.* beſides Surplice Fees, *&c.* And this Agreement was confirmed by Act of Parliament in *May* 1727.

The preſent Curate is the Reverend Dr. *Folkes*, and the Lecturer the Reverend Mr. *Lucy*.

Prayers are *Wedneſdays*, *Fridays*, and Holidays, at 11 o'Clock. Here is a Preparation-Sermon on the *Saturday*, before the Sacrament, which is adminiſtered on the firſt *Sunday* in every Month, endowed with 8 *l. per Ann.* paid by the Church-wardens, which is charged on ſome Houſes in *Petticoat-lane*. A Sermon on *Michaelmas-Day*, purſuant to the Will of Mr. *Lewis*, who left 6 *l.* 10 *s.* for ever, to be diſtributed in the following Manner, *viz.* to the Preacher 20 *s.* to the Clerk 5 *s.* to the Sexton 5 *s.* and the Remainder to the poor Inhabitants. A Sermon on the 16th Day of *November*, the Gift of Sir *John Gage*, Lord Mayor of LONDON in the Year 1646, in Commemoration of his happy Deliverance from a Lion, which he met in a Deſart, as he was travelling in the *Turkiſh* Dominions, which ſuffered him to paſs unmoleſted. The Miniſter has 20 *s.* for preaching the Sermon, the Clerk 2 *s.* 6 *d.* and the Sexton 1 *s.* and the Sum of 8 *l.* 16 *s.* 6 *d.* is on that Day diſtributed among the neceſſitous Inhabitants, purſuant to the Will of Sir *John*. A Sermon the 5th of *November* founded by Mr. *Dunn*, the Miniſter is paid 10 *s.*

The Veſtry is Select, conſiſting of the Church-wardens, and thoſe who have ſerved that Office.

The Pariſh-Officers *are*:

Auditors of Accompts are uncertain.
2 Church-wardens, the Under-one being Collector for the Poor.
4 Overſeers for the Poor.
2 Sideſmen.

Ward-Officers *are*:

6 Common-Council-Men.
6 Conſtables, and
6 Scavengers.

To this Pariſh belongs a Charity School, which ſtands on *King's-gate*, or *Mopp-gate*, in *Duke's-Place*, at the End of *Creechurch-lane*; in which 40 Boys are cloathed and taught to Read and Write, *&c.* by a Maſter: They are ſupported by a Subſcription of the Inhabitants of the Ward.

In the ſaid Pariſh is *Aldgate*, already deſcribed, *Book* I. *Chap.* IV, likewiſe the *Bricklayers-hall* in *Leadenhall-ſtreet*, over-againſt St. *Catharine Creechurch*; the Building is of Brick, and by a Date on the Out-ſide, appears to have been built *Anno* 1627. Bricklayers-hall.

On the ſame Side of the Way, in the ſame Street, is the *Royal African-houſe*; which was once the Houſe of Sir *Nicholas Throgmorton*, but is old, and has nothing very remarkable in it. Royal African-houſe.

The Court of Aſſiſtants *of the* Royal African Company *of* England, *for the preſent Year* 1733, *are*:

The King's Moſt Excellent Majeſty, Governor.

Sir *Bibye Lake*, Baronet, Sub-Governor,

Charles Hayes, Eſq; Deputy Governor.

Solomon Aſhley, Eſq;
Mr. *Peter Aſſelin.*
Thomas Bradſhaw, Eſq;
Joſeph Bradſhaw, Eſq;
John Baker, Eſq;
Mr. *Thomas Bird.*
Thomas Bodicote, Eſq;
John Bodicote, Eſq;
Francis Botelcr, Eſq;
Mr. *John Carr.*
Chriſtian Cole, Eſq;
Robert Cruikſhank, Eſq;
Mr. *John Dale.*
Daniel Finch, Eſq;
John Gaſcoyne, Eſq;
Mr. *John Goddard.*
Mr. *Edward Jaſper.*
John Laroche, Eſq;
Charles Lloyd, Eſq;
Henry Parſons, Eſq;
Benjamin Periam, Eſq;
Thomas Revell, Eſq;
John Thompſon, Eſq;
Philip Wilkinſon, Eſq;

THERE are alſo in this Pariſh two Meeting-Houſes, one in *Poor-jury-lane*, and the other in *Little Bury-ſtreet*; in a Place called *Bury*'s, or *Bevis Marks*, is the *Jews* Synagogue: And a little beyond *Bury-ſtreet* are the *Jews* Alms-Houſes.

THIS Pariſh begins at *Aldgate*, and takes in a Part of *Poor-jury-lane*, on each Side, and from *Aldgate* Weſtward, it extends on the Southerly Side to the *George* Alehouſe in *Fenchurch-ſtreet*, and on the North Side of that Street nine Houſes. On the South Side of *Leadenhall-ſtreet*, from the Pump, it extends Weſtward to the Cook's behind *Billiter-lane*; and on the North Side of the ſame Street, from right againſt *Billiter-lane* End to *Aldgate*. In *Billiter-lane* it takes in 22 Houſes on the Eaſt Side, and on the Weſt Side nine Houſes, beſides Warehouſes; alſo *Cree-lane*, *Bury-ſtreet*, the Weſterly Side of *Heneage-lane*; and all Courts, Alleys, &c. in this Compaſs.

NUMBER of Dwelling-Houſes are about 300, of which about 60 are inhabited by *Jews*.

The PARISH *of* St. ANDREW UNDERSHAFT

AT the North Weſt Corner of this Ward, in the ſaid high Street, ſtands the Pariſh Church of St. *Andrew the Apoſtle*, with an Addition, to be known from other Churches of that Name, of the *Knape*, or *Underſhaft*, and ſo called St. *Andrew Underſhaft*, becauſe that of old Time, every Year (on *May-day* in the Morning) it was uſed, that an high or long Shaft, or Maypole, was ſet up there in the midſt of the Street, before the South Door of the ſaid Church; which Shaft when it was ſet on End, and fixed in the Ground, was higher than the Church Steeple. *Geffrey Chaucer*, writing of a vain Boaſter, hath theſe Words, meaning of the Shaft.

Right well aloft
  And high, ye bear your Head,
The Weather-Cock with flying,
  As ye would kill
When he be ſtuffed
  Bet of Wine than Bread,
Then look ye
  When your Womb doth fill
As ye would bear
  The great SHAFT of *Cornhill.*
Lord, ſo merrily
  Crowdeth then your Croke,
That all the Street
  May hear your Body Cloke.

THIS Shaft was not raiſed at any Time ſince Evil *May-day*, (ſo called from an Inſurrection made by Apprentices, and other young Perſons, againſt Aliens, in the Year 1517) but the ſaid Shaft was laid along over the Doors, and under the Pentiſes of one Row of Houſes, and Alley-gate, called from the Shaft, *Shaft-alley*, (being of the Poſſeſſions of *Rocheſter Bridge*) in the Ward of *Lime-ſtreet.*

IT was there hanged on Iron Hooks many Years, till the third of King *Edward* VI, that one Sir *Stephen*, Curate of St. *Catharine Chriſt*'s *Church*, preaching at *Paul*'s-*Croſs*, ſaid there, That this Shaft was made an Idol, by naming the Church of St. *Andrew*, with the Addition of *Under that Shaft*: He perſwaded them therefore, that the Names of Churches might be altered: Alſo, that the Names of Days in the Week might be changed, the Fiſh Days to be kept any Day, except *Friday* and *Saturday*, and the *Lent* any Time, ſave only betwixt *Shrovetide* and *Eaſter.*

Stow ſaith, That he oftentimes ſaw this Man forſake the Pulpit of his ſaid Pariſh Church, and preach out of an high Elm Tree in the midſt of the Church-yard, and then entering the Church, forſaking the Altar, he would ſing high Maſs in *Engliſh*, upon a Tomb of the Dead towards the North. He alſo heard his Sermon at *Paul*'s-*Croſs*, and ſaw the Effect that followed: For in the Afternoon of the ſaid *Sunday*, the Neighbours, and Tenants to the ſaid Bridge, over whoſe Doors the ſaid Shaft had lain, after they had dined, to make themſelves ſtrong, gathered more Help, and with great Labour raiſing the Shaft from the Hooks, (whereon it had reſted 32 Years) they ſawed it in Pieces, every Man taking for his Share, ſo much as had lain over his Door or Stall, the Length of his Houſe; and they of the Alley, divided amongſt them ſo much as had lain over their Alley-Gate. Thus was this Idol as he, poor Man, termed it, mangled, and after burnt.

The Shaft, or Maypole, ſaw'd in Pieces and burnt.

SOON after there was a Commotion among the common People of *Norfolk*, *Suffolk*, *Eſſex*, and other Shires: On which Account ſtrict Orders were given to ſuppreſs all Rumours, divers Perſons were apprehended and executed by Martial Law; amongſt whom the Bailiff of *Rumford* in *Eſſex* was one, a Man very well beloved: He was early in the Morning of *Mary Magdalen*'s Day, then kept Holiday, brought by the Sheriffs of LONDON, and the Knight Marſhal, to the Well within *Aldgate*, there to be executed upon a Gibbet, ſet up that Morning, where being on the Ladder, he ſpoke to this Effect:

Good People,

“ I am come hither to die, but know not for
“ what Offence, except for Words by me ſpoken
“ Yeſternight to Sir *Stephen*, Curate and
“ Preacher of this Pariſh, which were theſe:
“ He asked me, What News in the Country?
“ I anſwered, Heavy News. Why, quoth he?
“ It is ſaid, quoth I, that many Men be up in
“ *Eſſex*, but Thanks be to GOD all is in good
“ Quiet about us: And this was all, as GOD be
“ my Judge, &c.

UPON theſe Words of the Priſoner, Sir *Stephen*, to avoid the Reproach of the People, left the City, and never heard of among them afterwards. *Stow* heard theſe Words of the Priſoner, for he was executed on the Pavement before his Door.

THUS much by way of Digreſſion; now to return to the Pariſh-Church of St. *Andrew Underſhaft*, for it ſtill retaineth that Name.

THIS Church was new built, and in the Year 1532 finiſhed at the Charge, for the moſt Part, of *William Fitz-Williams*, Eſq; (Sheriff of LONDON) in the Year 1506, and afterward of Council to King *Henry* VIII. It was alſo repaired and beautified in 1627, in *Feb.* 1704, and again in the Year 1723. It was all new wainſcotted, pewed, paved, and then finiſhed at the Pariſh Charge: It had the good Fortune to eſcape the Flames in the Year 1666, as the reſt of the Pariſh did, tho' the Fire came very near it.

THE Church is a *Gothick* Building, the Wainſcot, Pews, and Pulpit are of *Norway* Oak.

THE Pulpit is finely finnier'd, and carved. In the Pannel thereof, which directly fronts the South, there is a Glory, the Rays whereof and I$\overset{\dagger}{\mathrm{H}}$S, (or *Jeſus Holy Saviour*) are particularly curious, and the whole adorned with Cherubims, Flowers, Fruit, Leaves, Books diſplayed, &c. in great Perfection.

THE Altar-piece is alſo new railed round, and paved with Marble, the *Commandments* done in Gold on Black, as the *Creed* and the *Lord's Prayer* are enrich'd with Cherubims; the Portraits of *Moſes* and *Aaron* painted, and upon the Cornice over the Commandments is the *King's-Arms* carved at large, over which are painted on Glaſs at full Length, the Effigies of theſe Royal Perſons, *Edward* VI, Queen *Elizabeth*, King *James* I, King *Charles* I, and King *Charles* II, Promoters of the Reformation of the Church, and there are alſo ſeveral Coats of Arms painted in the Windows round the Church, and the Roof is on the Inſide cieled, ſtrengthen'd and adorned with Timber. The Organ Gallery is alſo new and handſome, elevated on Columns of the *Corinthian* Order.

THE Length of this beautiful Church is about 96 Feet, Breadth 54, and Height 42. The Altitude of the Square Tower is about 73 Foot and a half, wherein are ſix Bells, and to the Top of the Turret it is about 91 Feet.

The MONUMENTS *of the Dead buried in this Church are as follow:*

Philip Malpas, one of the Sheriffs in the Year 1539, buried in the old Church. This Man gave by his Teſtament to the poor Priſoners 125 *l.* to other Poor every Year, for five Years together, 400 Shirts and Smocks, 150 Gowns, and 40 pair of Sheets: To poor Maids Marriages 100 Marks: To Highways 100 Marks; and to 500 poor People in LONDON, every one 6 *s.* 8 *d.* beſides 20 *s.* the Year for 20 Years to the Preachers of the *Spital*, the three *Eaſter-Holidays*. Beſides 20 Marks the Year to a Graduate to preach abroad in the Countries.

Sir *Robert Dennie*, Knt. and after him *Thomas Dennie*, his Son, in the Year 1421.

Thomas Stokes, Gentleman, Grocer, 1496.

IN the new Chuch, *John Michell*, Merchant-Taylor, 1537.

William Draper, Eſq; 1537. *Iſabel* and *Margaret* his Wives.

Nicholas Leviſon, Mercer, one of the Sheriffs, 1534.

John Gerrard, Woolman, Merchant of the *Staple*, 1546.

Henry Man, D.D. Biſhop of *Man*, 1550.

Stephen Kyrton, Merchant-Taylor, Alderman, 1553.

David Woodroffe, Haberdaſher, one of the Sheriffs, 1554.

GIVEN by his Order at his Funeral, 60 Mantle Frize Gowns to Men and Women, and 150 Black Gowns and Coats, and Caſſocks. The poor Men and Women walked before, after came 20 Clerks, bearing their Surplices upon their Arms, next four Aldermen in Black, Mourners, and the Curate; then a Mourner, bearing his Penon of Arms, next a Herald bearing his Coat Armour; next Mr. *Clarencieux*, in his beſt Coat Armour; next the Corpſe covered with a Pall of Black Velvet, and with Arms hanging on it, ſix Mourners bearing the Corpſe; next, two Penons borne, on each Side one. The chief Mourners, Mr. *Woodroffe*, his eldeſt Son; next Mr. *Stonehouſe*, his Son-in-Law, and ſo another Son, and another Son-in-Law, and many other Mourners, and then many Women Mourners. The four Aldermen attending, were Sir *William Garret*, Sir *Thomas Offley*, Sir *William Cheſter*, and Mr. *Chriſtopher Draper*, late Sheriff. The Church was hung; in the midſt of the Church, Rails made, and hung with Black and Arms, and ſo was the Street and Houſe, Mr. *Gowth* preached the Funeral Sermon. After this, they offered his Coat and Penon, and all the Mourners and Craft offered, and then all retired to his Houſe to Dinner.

This Funeral was *March* 31, 1563.

Stephen Woodroffe, his Son, gave 100 *l.* in Money, for which, the Poor of that Pariſh receives 2 *s.* in Bread weekly for ever.

Sir *Thomas Offley*, Merchant-Taylor, Mayor, 1556, bequeathed the one half of his Goods, to charitable Actions, but the Pariſh received little Benefit thereby.

Thomas Starkey, Skinner, one of the Sheriffs, 1578.

Hugh Offley, Leatherſeller, one of the Sheriffs, 1588.

William Hanbury, Baker.

Theſe other MONUMENTS *there are beſide.*

Nicholai de Nale, Raguſini Caro hoc in Tumulo repulvereſcit. Spiritus ad Cœlum reverſus reaſſumptionem carnis expectat. Obiit Die 1 *Januar.* 1566. A nativitate vixit An. 50, Menſ. 7, Dies 29. *Auguſtinus* amantiſſimo fratri mœrens ponere curavit.

Henry Man, Doctor of Divinity in the Univerſity of *Oxford*, and ſome Time Biſhop of *Man*, which *Henry* departed this Life the 19th Day of *October*, An. Dom. 1556, and lieth buried under this Stone.

Memoriæ Sacrum.

Reſurrectionem in Chriſto hic expectat *Johannes Stow*, Civis *Londinenſis*, Qui in antiquis Monumentis eruendis accuratiſſima Diligentia uſus, *Angliæ* Annales & Civitatis *Londini* Synopſim bene de ſua, bene de poſtera Ætate meritus, luculenter ſcripſit, vitæq; ſtadio pie & probe decurſo, obiit Ætatis Anno 80, die 5, *Aprilis* 1605.

Elizabeth, Conjux, ut perpetuum ſui amoris teſtimonium dolens P.

THIS well deſerving Citizen, and moſt elaborate Writer, is repreſented in this Monument by a good Figure, which ſeems to be of Stone; but Mr. *Strype* ſaith, He has been told by an ingenious Perſon in Antiquities, that it is only Clay burnt, and painted; a fine Art known in former Times. He is in this Monument ſitting with a Table before him, on which lieth a Book open, and hath many Books about him, with a reverend Aſpect, bald on his Head, a ſhort white Beard, and ſhort Hair above his Ears.

AS we are greatly indebted to this worthy Author, for the moſt Part of what relates to the Antiquities of LONDON, in this Work, it may not be improper to give ſome Account of him in this Place.

The Life of Stow.

John Stow, the Author of the *Annals of* England, and the *Survey of* LONDON, was born in that City, in the Pariſh of St. *Michael Cornhill*,

Cornhill, about the Year 1525, in the 17th of *Henry* VIII. His Father, altho' he lived in *Cornhill* for the Sake of his Trade, yet was a Man of ſuch Rank and Eſtate, that he had a Garden to retire to for his Pleaſure and Diverſion, ſituated on the Backſide of *Throgmorton-ſtreet*, in *Broad-ſtreet* Ward, near the Place where now the Drapers Hall ſtandeth, which then was the Houſe of Sir *Thomas Cromwell*, King *Henry* VIII's great Miniſter, and Secretary of State.

Stow, *a Taylor by Trade.*

John Stow ſeemed to follow his Father's Trade, whatever it were. In a Letter of *Grindal*, Biſhop of LONDON, to the Privy Council, concerning a Search that was made by his Chaplain in *Stow*'s Houſe, for Papiſtical Books, he called him *Stow* the Taylor, which perhaps might be more than barely relating to the Company of Merchant-Taylors, of which he was free; but might beſpeak him a Taylor by Trade, ſince in former Times, Men of that Occupation lived, and had their Shops in *Cornhill*, and were then of more Reputation and Wealth than of later Times Men of the ſame Trade commonly are.

THESE Shopkeepers, as they ſold Cloth out of the Piece, ſo they uſed to make and fit it for Wearing.

IN the Year 1544, *Stow* was in ſome great Danger, by Reaſon of a falſe Accuſation, given in againſt him by a Prieſt. But the Prieſt's Perjury, was at length diſcovered, and met with a due Deſert; for he was adjudged in the Star-chamber to ſtand upon the Pillory, and have his Cheek marked with *F. A.* for Falſe Accuſation.

HOW ſoon *Stow* removed from *Cornhill*, is uncertain, but in the third of *Edward* VI, he dwelled within *Aldgate*, where the Pump now ſtands, where a Man was hanged before his Houſe, as is before related.

AFTERWARDS *Stow* removed his Dwelling to *Lime-ſtreet* Ward, but in this Pariſh of St. *Andrew Underſhaft*, where he continued till his Death, following his beloved Study of the Hiſtory and Antiquity of *England* more than his Trade, on which Account he reduced himſelf at laſt to ſome Straits.

IT was about the Year 1560, that he began his Searches for compoſing a Chronicle. The greateſt Part of his Time from hence to his Death, he employed in collecting ſuch Matters as he thought worthy to be recommended to Poſterity, which was 40 Years and upwards.

INDEED, after ſome Time, he began to be diſcouraged, and to lay aſide theſe Studies, and follow his Calling more diligently, becauſe of the little Gain that came from his Studies, the great Charge of purchaſing Manuſcripts, and the Neceſſity of looking after a Subſiſtance and Proviſion for his Family: But Archbiſhop *Parker* (who as he was a great Friend to theſe Studies himſelf, ſo was he a Patron to others that addicted themſelves to them) excited him to go on, and was a good Benefactor to him, as he gratefully upon Occaſion acknowledged: And namely, in his Dedication of his Annals to Archbiſhop *Whitgift*, he ſaith, That he was hereunto induced, for that his worthy Predeceſſor, and his eſpecial Benefactor, Archbiſhop *Parker*, animated him in the Courſe of thoſe Studies; which otherwiſe he had long ſince diſcontinued: But that excellent Prelate died, and left him to ſtruggle with his former Diſcouragements. He worſted indeed hereby his Paternal Eſtate, neglected his Buſineſs, and was expoſed alſo to the Cenſures and Backbitings of Criticks, and other evil-diſpoſed Men; which is ſuggeſted by *Edmund Howes*, that ſet out with Enlargements, *Stow*'s *Chronicle*, after his Death; who in his Preface, mentioned ſome, that when he, the ſaid *Howes*, had moved them to go on in a Continuation of *Stow*'s Books, one cried he could not ſee, how in any civil Action, a Man ſhould ſpend his Travel, Time, and Money worſe than in that; acquiring no Regard nor Reward, except Backbiting and Detraction. Another ſwore an Oath, and ſaid, "That he thanked " God he was not yet Mad, to waſte his Time, " ſpend 200 *l.* a Year, trouble himſelf, and all " his Friends, only to gain Aſſurance of endleſs " Reproach, Loſs of Liberty, *&c.*" hinting perhaps hereby what poor *Stow* at laſt was reduced to.

BUT to proceed to further Accidents of this Man's Life. He was looked upon as no great Friend to the Reformation of Religion; but being an Admirer of Antiquity in Religion, as well as in Hiſtory, he came into ſome Trouble in the Year 1568. Report was brought to the Queen's Council, as tho' he were a ſuſpicious Perſon, and had a great many dangerous Books of Superſtition in his Cuſtody: And, therefore, they ſent to *Grindal*, Biſhop of LONDON, (of whoſe Dioceſe *Stow* was) to cauſe his Study to be ſearched. *Watts*, the ſaid Biſhop's Chaplain, and *Bedel*, Clerk to the Eccleſiaſtical Commiſſion, and one *Williams*, another Divine, were accordingly diſpatched to *Stow*'s Houſe, where all his Books and MSS they could find, were duly examined. The Report thereupon they made to the Biſhop was, That he had great Collections of his own for the *Engliſh* Chronicles; wherein, as *Watts* ſignified to the Biſhop, he ſeemed to have beſtowed much Travel. They found alſo a great Sort of old Books Printed; ſome fabulous, as of Sir *Degory Triamour*, &c. and a great Parcel of old MSS Chronicles, both in Parchment and Paper. And that, beſides, he had Miſcellaneous Tracts, touching Phyſick, Surgery, and Herbs, and Medicinal *Recipes*; and alſo fantaſtical old Popiſh Books printed in old Time; alſo others written in old *Engliſh* in Parchment: But another Sort of Books he had more modern, of which the ſaid Searchers thought fit to take an Inventory, as likely moſt to touch him; and they were Books lately ſet forth in the Realm, or beyond Sea, in Defence of Papiſtry. Which Books, as the Chaplain ſaid, declared him a great Fautor of that Religion. Some of theſe Books, the Liſt whereof ſo taken, and ſent to the Biſhop, were,

A Parliament of Chriſt; made by *Thomas Heſkyns*.

The Hatchet of Hereſy; ſet out by *Shacklock*.

Expoſition of the *Creed*, *Ten Commandments*, *Pater Noſter*, *Ave Maria*. By Biſhop *Bonner*.

Certain Sermons, ſet forth in Print by *Edgeworth*, D. D.

The Manner of the Liſt of Saints: An old printed Book.

Five Homilies; made by *Leonard Pollard*, Prebendary of *Worceſter*.

A Proof of certain Articles of Religion, denied by Mr. *Juell*.

A Book made by *Dorman*.

With a great many more of that Kind.

HOW he came off is uncertain; but being looked after with a watchful Eye, his Inclinations in Religion being known, he was not long after, about the Year 1570, dangerouſly accuſed before the Eccleſiaſtical Commiſſioners, by one who had been his Servant, and after he had defrauded him of his Goods, now ſought to deprive him of his Life, by a falſe Accuſation, conſiſting of no leſs than Sevenſcore and odd Articles. A far leſs Number would have ſerved to have diſpatched a Man out of the World, if they could have been proved. The Witneſſes againſt him were ſuch, as ſome whereof had been detected of Perjury, others burnt in the Hand for Felony, and ſuch like. But nevertheleſs none of theſe could ſufficiently prove any one of thoſe numerous Articles againſt him before the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and the other Eccleſiaſtical Commiſſioners, as appeared in their Regiſter. *Stow* would have proſecuted theſe, his falſe Accuſers, but was anſwered by Some, that there was no Remedy againſt them, by means of the Statute made; which, it ſeems, favoured Informers for the Queen.

THESE were dangerous Times to the Queen and State, by reaſon of Malecontents, and diſaffected Perſons to Religion, and the Pope's Creatures; who were ſent over to make Diſturbance in the Government, and had raiſed a dangerous Rebellion in the North. And ſo many innocent Perſons, ſuſpected to be of the *Roman* Religion, were brought into Queſtion.

Stow ſeems to have been accuſed by his own Brother, for in his Chronicle, in Queen *Mary*'s Reign, *Anno* 1556, relating to the Puniſhment of a Man, who was brought from *Weſtminſter*, with his Face to the Horſe's Tail, and with a Paper on his Head, to the Standard in *Cheap*, and there ſet on the Pillory, and then burnt on the Cheek with the Letters *F. A.* for falſe accuſing of one of the Court of *Common-Pleas* of Treaſon. "The like Juſtice, ſaid he, I once wiſhed to the like Accuſer of his Maſter and eldeſt Brother, *&c.*

AND again, in his *Survey* of *Cordwainer-ſtreet Ward*, having mentioned one *William Fitz-oſbert*, a Deceiver, a Murtherer, a filthy Fornicator, and among other Crimes, a falſe Accuſer of his elder Brother, who had in his Youth brought him up to Learning, and done many Things for him; and the ſad End he deſervedly came to at laſt, namely, draw'd by the Heels to the Elms in *Smithfield*, and there hanged: The Author ſeemed hereupon to think of his own Caſe, by his Note in the Margin, *viz. A falſe Accuſer of his elder Brother, in the End was hanged. God amend, or ſhortly ſend ſuch an End to ſuch falſe Brethren.*

HE hath alſo, in his *Survey*, another Fling at this falſe Brother of his; *viz.* where he was mentioning a Fuller, who dwelt at *Shoreditch*, that had impeached wrongfully of Treaſon, many honeſt Gentlemen in King *Henry* VI's Days, but was hanged, drawn, and quartered for his Pains, and his Head ſet on *London-Bridge*: And then ſhewing how juſtly this Puniſhment was inflicted on him, quoted a Place of Scripture for it, *Deut.* xvi. *That if the Judges making Inquiſition, ſhould find a Perſon giving falſe Witneſs againſt his Brother, then they ſhould do unto him, as he had thought to do unto his Brother.* And here in the Margin he writeth, *The Reward of a falſe Brother.*

Stow could not be taken off from his Studies, but earneſtly and indefatigably applied himſelf to make Collections of Hiſtorical Remarks, to enable him to compile an Hiſtory of *England*, under the ſeveral Kings thereof, and a *Survey* of the City of LONDON, his native Place. And to furniſh him with the former, he got into his Poſſeſſion as many of the antient *Engliſh* Writers, both printed and Manuſcript, as he could, by Money or Favour; and ſeemed, at length, to have ſo thoroughly converſed with them, that he was able to give a critical Character of all his Authors. He alſo became acquainted with ſuch as were famous for their Love of Antiquity in his Time; as Archbiſhop *Parker*, *Lambard*, admirably ſkilled in *Saxon* Learning, and Author of the *Perambulation* of *Kent*, *Archion*, *Irenarcha*, and other curious Things; *Bowyer*, Keeper of the Records of the *Tower*, and the firſt Digeſter of them into ſome Method, the learned *Camden*, and many others of leſs Note.

AND for his Knowledge in the Antiquities of the City, he alſo procured to himſelf all the old Books, Parchments, Inſtruments, Muniments, Charters, Regiſters, Journals, relating to LONDON, that he could poſſibly get. And withal got Acceſs into the Archives of the Chamber of LONDON, where he peruſed the Volumes of moſt Fame there, for the City's antient Privileges, Charters, Laws, and Cuſtoms; as the Books *Horne*, *Dunthorne*, *Liber Albus*, and doubtleſs many other Records preſerved in that Chamber.

THE firſt Book he put forth of the Hiſtory of *England*, was his *Summary of the Chronicles of* England, from the Coming in of *Brute* to his own Time. The Occaſion of his firſt ſetting upon this Hiſtorical Work, was by the Motion of the Lord *Robert Dudley*; when in the Year 1562, *Stow* preſented him with an ingenious Book of *Edmund Dudley*, his Grandfather's Compiling, during his Impriſonment in the *Tower*, entitled, *The Tree of the Commonwealth*; which he dedicated to King *Henry* VIII, but it never came to his Hand. The Original of this Piece *Stow*, a Collector of curious Things, obtained: And the Copy, fair written, he took an Occaſion to give to the ſaid Lord; but the Original he reſerved to himſelf. Then, at that great Man's Requeſt, he firſt collected his *Summary*, which he dedicated to him. *In Reward whereof*, ſaith he, *I always received his hearty Thanks, with Commendations, and not otherwiſe.* But the contrary had been maliciouſly reported by his Adverſary *T. S.* (his Brother, 'tis ſuppoſed.)

AFTER his *Summary*, he publiſhed (in the Year 1600, now after near forty Years Study of Hiſtory) his *Flores Hiſtoriarum*, that is, his Annals of this Land from the Time of the antient *Britains*, to his own; theſe were nothing elſe but his *Summary* greatly enlarged, which he dedicated to Archbiſhop *Whitgift*, moved thereunto, as he writ, by reaſon of that Prelate's great Love and entire Affection to all good Letters in general, and to Antiquities in particular, which had been ſo ſingular, that all that liked and loved good Studies, did juſtly eſteem him their Patron. This Epiſtle Dedicatory he dated from LONDON, *Nov.* the 24th, 1600. This Book was ſet forth again in the Year 1605, by *Stow* himſelf, with Enlargements, in the black Letter, in a thick *Quarto*, printed by *George Biſhop*. And even this was but a Contraction of a far larger Compoſition of the Hiſtory of *England*, which he had been forty Years and more a collecting, out of ſome hundreds of antient Authors, Regiſters, Chronicles, Lives, *&c.* and Writings of particular Cities and Towns: But the Printer, for ſome private Views, fearing, very likely, the Expence, choſe rather to be concerned in this leſs Work. In the next Page after his Epiſtle to the Reader, he ſets down the Names of the Authors, and Regiſters, Chronicles, Records, Books of Monaſteries, Charters, *&c.* whence he collected theſe his Annals: And one cannot but obſerve his infinite Pains, by that vaſt Number he had peruſed for his Purpoſe.

Hollingſhead's *Chronicle foreſtalled the Edition of* Stow.

SOME Time before, (*viz. Anno* 1573) came forth the voluminous Chronicle of *Britain*, and the Kings and Queens thereof, printed and reprinted by *Raphael Hollingſhead*; being the laborious Collections of *Reiner Wolfe*, Printer to the Queen, and a grave and learned Citizen, and of others; which foreſtalled *Stow*'s ſaid Hiſtory. But had the good Archbiſhop *Parker* liv'd, (who had ſet him on Work, both by his Requeſt and Command) it would have long before ſeen the Light, by that great Prelate's Furtherance, and (no doubt) Expence too. And it muſt be remembered here, that in the laſt and largeſt Edition of the ſaid Chronicle, (which ended at the Year 1587, and the 29th of the Queen) *Stow* communicated many conſiderable Additions to it, as in ſome Places of his Annals he lets us know, that he had a Hand in thoſe Chronicles ſet forth by *Hollingſhead:* Where, ſpeaking of a Book called, *A Declaration of the favourable Dealing of the Queen's Commiſſioners*, &c. he ſaith, " He had cauſed it to be ſet down in the " Continuation of that Chronicle, firſt collected " by *Reyner Wolfe*, and finiſhed by *Ra. Hollingſhead*". He alſo inſerted into the ſame *Reyner Wolfe*'s Chronicle continued, *A true and plain Declaration of the horrible Treaſons practiſed by* William Parry. Likewiſe, *A true and ſummary Report of ſome Part of the Earl of* Northumberland'*s Treaſons delivered*, &c. " Which, " ſaith *Stow*, are ſet down in my Continuation " of *R. Wolfe*'s Chronicle. And likewiſe, *A* " *Declaration of the Cauſe moving the Queen of* " England *to give Aid to the Defence of the Peo-* " *ple, afflicted and oppreſſed in the* Low Coun- " tries". So that the whole Continuation, which was from the Year 1573, when that Chronicle firſt came out, to 1587, ſeems chiefly to be of *Stow*'s Doing and Pains. *Ralph Hollingſhead* ended his Chronicle *Anno* 1576, with an Epilogue, wherein he acknowledged, that he had made Uſe of the Abridgment of *Richard Grafton*, and the Summaries of *John Stow*.

Survey of LONDON.

BUT now we proceed to another of his excellent Books publiſhed from Antiquities, *viz.* his Topographical Piece, called, *A Survey of* LONDON. The Reaſon that firſt put him upon doing this, was the Sight of a Book of the great Antiquarian, *William Lambard*, *viz.* his *Perambulation* of the County of *Kent*; whom (upon Occaſion of the mention of his Father's Monument in St. *Michael Woodſtreet* Church) he called his *loving Friend*, well known by ſundry learned Books which he publiſhed. As this Gentleman ſomewhere in that Book had deſired and called upon others, to write particular Deſcriptions of other Shires and Counties, where they were born, or dwelt, ſo our Author took his Warning, and attempted the Deſcription of this Place, where he was both born, and had his Habitation: Hoping alſo that he ſhould excite others, by his Example, to write Memorials of other Cities, and eminent Places of *England*, as he of this; and ſo to make up a whole Body of the Chorography of this Iſland among themſelves: And all this, he ſaid, was, that he might give Occaſion and Courage to Mr. *Camden*, to increaſe and beautify his ſingular Work of the *Britannia*.

Stow was alſo backed by ſome of his good Friends to ſet about this, as being a very fit Perſon to undertake it, having ſeen ſundry antient Writings and Muniments touching LONDON, by ſearching Records occaſionally for other Purpoſes; and alſo by many written Helps coming to his Hands, which few other had met with. It was likewiſe a Work very agreeable to his profeſſed Studies, and he accounted it a Duty that he owed to his native Mother and Country, and an Office that of Right he held himſelf bound in Love, to beſtow upon the Body Politick, and Members of the ſame.

AND how diligent *Stow* was, both by his Pains and Application, in gathering Matter for this his Book, appeared, in that he uſually reſorted to the Records, and thoſe who had the keeping of them, though ſome Time he met with no civil Reception from them; which may be gathered from a Paſſage of his in the *Vintry* Ward, where ſetting down divers Antiquities of the Company of *Vintners*, that he had collected, and ſtill enquiring after more, that being one of the antient and chief Corporations; he addreſſed himſelf one Day to the Hall, where was a Court of Aſſiſtants, and there read to them what he had collected concerning that Company for their Honour; thinking, that this would be ſo acceptable to them, the Brothers of that Society, that he ſhould have the Requeſt granted, that he intended to make to them; namely, To have the Leave to make further Search into their Archives, for the Uſe of his intended *Survey:* But what Anſwer ſome of them then gave him, and how he himſelf reſented it, may be ſeen by what he printed afterwards, under that Ward, concerning them; which was in the firſt Edition; but left out by himſelf in the ſecond and after Editions. His Words are theſe:

" HAVING thus much, not without Travel, " and ſome Charges, noted the Antiquity of " theſe Vintners, I repaired to the common " Hall of the ſame Company, and there ſhewed, " and read it in a Court of Aſſiſtants, requiring " them, as being one of the principal Compa- " nies in this City, of whom I meant therefore " to write more at large, if they knew any more " which might ſound to their Worſhip or Com- " mendation; at their Leiſure to ſend it me, " and I would join it to my former Collection. " At which Time I was anſwered by ſome, that " took upon them, That they were none of the " principal, but of the inferior Companies; and " ſo willing me to leave them, I departed, " and never ſince heard from them. Adding, " (which was Pity) that this had ſomewhat " diſcouraged him any farther to travel amongſt " the Companies, to learn ought at their " Hands.

HE lived to publiſh two Editions of his *Survey*, both in *Quarto*. The one, which was the firſt, came out *Anno* 1598; the other *Anno* 1603, within five Years; the firſt went off ſo well. This was printed by *John Windet*, Printer to the City, and dedicated, as the firſt was, to the Lord Mayor, the Commonalty, and Citizens. This Edition hath conſiderable Additions, put in by the Author, out of his old Store *of many rare Notes of Antiquity*, as he ſtiles them; and more he intended, but was prevented by Death.

IN the Year 1618, a third Edition, in *Quarto*, was publiſhed by *A. M.* a Citizen alſo, and dedicated to *George Bolls*, Lord Mayor, Sir *Anthony Ben*, Recorder, and all the Knights and Aldermen of the City; and to Dr. *King*, then Biſhop of LONDON. This Man made ſeveral Additions, (as he pretended) which, or much of which, (as he hinted in his Epiſtle) he had formerly from *Stow* himſelf; who, while he was alive, delivered him ſome of his beſt Collections, and uſed importunate Perſuaſions with him, to correct what he found amiſs, and to proceed in perfecting a Work ſo worthy: And being overcome by Affection to him, and much more by Reſpect to this Royal City, Birth-place to him as well as *Stow*, he undertook to further a Book (as far as his Abilites would extend) of ſuch needful Uſe. And this, he ſaith, he was employed about twelve Years in, and had the Encouragement of the Court of Aldermen in the Council-Chamber, being brought before them by Sir *Henry Montague*, the Recorder, afterwards Lord Chief Juſtice of the *King's Bench*.

BUT the Additions this Editor made, were chiefly ſome Inſcriptions and Epitaphs ſet on the Monuments in the Pariſh Churches; a Continuation of the Names of the Mayors and Sheriffs to the Year of this Edition; and little more, except ſome Tranſcripts out of *Stow*'s *Summary* and *Annals*; and here and there venturing to correct ſome pretended Errors of *Stow*, the Errors, indeed, being rather his own: For *Stow* was too exact and learned, to be corrected by ſuch an one, much inferior to him, both in Learning, and the Skill of Antiquity. Inſomuch, that it is wonderful, having had ſuch conſiderable Materials for the Work from *Stow* himſelf, and having alſo the Countenance of the Court of Aldermen, that ſo little Improvement of the Book was made by him. But in reſpect of his Diligence in converſing among Epitaphs, he is commended in the Epitaph upon his own Monument in *Coleman-ſtreet* Church.

He that hath many a Tomb-ſtone read,
I'th' Labour ſeeming more among the Dead
To Live, than with the Living; that ſurvey'd
Abſtruſe Antiquities, and o're them laid
Such vive and beauteous Colours with his Pen,
That ſpight of Time thoſe old are new agen, &c.

THIS *A. M.* was *Anthony Monday*, ſome Time the Pope's Scholar in the Seminary at *Rome*. Afterwards came home, and renouncing the Pope and Popery, wrote two Books concerning Matters of the *Engliſh* Prieſts and Papiſts abroad. One was called, *The Diſcovery of* Campion *the Jeſuit*, about the Year 1581, which he preſented to *Bromley*, Lord Chancellor; Lord *Burleigh*, Lord Treaſurer; and *Robert* Earl of *Leiceſter*. The other was, *The* Engliſh Roman *Life*, ſet forth *Anno* 1591, diſcovering the Lives of the *Engliſhmen* at *Rome*; and the Orders of the *Engliſh* Seminaries, &c.

THERE was yet a fourth Edition of the *Survey* put forth in the Year 1633, by the ſame *A. M.* together with *H. D. C. J.* and ſome others. This came out in Folio, and was likewiſe dedicated (as all the former Editions) to the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Recorder, and Citizens, by *A. M.* In this Edition was a Continuation of the Names of the Mayors and Sheriffs to that Year, and an Addition of the Coats of Arms of all the Mayors, and of all the Companies of LONDON, Merchants, and others; and ſome ſhort imperfect Account of the ſaid Companies Originals and Date of their Charters; ſome ſcattering Articles of the Statutes, Acts, and Cuſtoms of the City; an Act of Parliament, and an Act of Common Council, concerning the River *Thames*; the Oath of ſome City Officers; the Free Cuſtoms of the two Manors of *Stepney* and *Hackney*; more Cuſtoms and Orders for the City; Remains of other Things to be put in their due Places in the Work; which are concerning *Dulwich* College: The Time of the Reparations of Decays in the Churches, and Inſcriptions upon ſome Monuments and Stones there, or within four Miles Compaſs; with ſome other looſe, diſjointed Matters, to be inſerted in proper Places of the Book; which, it ſeems, were ſent in to ſuch on whom the Care of the Work lay, but came too late. By this Time, the Book abounded with verbal *Errata* and Deviations from the Author's Edition, and Senſe; too tedious to mention many of them: Let one ſuffice.

IN the firſt Edition, in that Place of the Book where the Suburbs came to be handled, *Wapping* is divided into two diſtinct Places, *viz. Wapping in the Woſe*, and *Wapping* itſelf. In the ſecond Edition, (*Stow* being then in a weak Condition, and not able to look to the Sheets, as they came from the Preſs) *Wapping in the Woſe* was changed into *Wapping in the Weſt*, occaſioned, doubtleſs, by the Ignorance of him that had the Care of the Preſs, who knew not that *Woſe* or *Ooſe* meant a *Mariſh Wet* Land; which is perhaps that now called *Wapping-Wall*: But becauſe *Wapping* does not ſtand in the Weſt of LONDON, but contrary, in the Eaſt, therefore in the third Edition, it was printed *Wapping in the Eaſt*, and ſo remained in the fourth, in both which *A. M.* was concerned: By which we may judge of his Abilities to correct *Stow*; and in all the Editions, except the firſt, *Wapping* itſelf, which was the other Part of *Wapping*, was quite left out. So that this was one Error in the After-Editions of the *Survey*, that *Wapping in the Woſe*, and *Wapping* itſelf was turned into *Wapping in the Weſt*, and that turned into the *Eaſt*.

IN the Year 1720, this Book arrived to a fifth Edition, enlarged by ſome Scores of Sheets, ſet forth by the Reverend Mr. *Strype*, alſo a Citizen, born and bred, (as the former Editors were) and the Son of a Freeman of LONDON, and dedicated to the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of LONDON, which Dedication they may claim by long and laudable Cuſtom, and alſo by their favourable Leave to conſult their Records. In this Edition great Numbers of Errors are corrected, and *Stow* reſtored to himſelf, the Remains are inſerted every where in their proper Places, the Hiſtory of the City brought down to that Time, and the Cuſtoms, Laws and Acts of Common Council (wherein the former Book was moſt of all defective) make a conſiderable Part of the Work.

IN both Books, *viz.* his *Chronicle* and *Survey*, *Stow* had the Advantage of making Uſe of *Leland*'s ſix Volumes of Collections, where-ever he had them, which he tranſcribed, as it ſeems, for his own Uſe, and parted with them at length to the learned *Camden*, who is ſaid alſo to make great Uſe of them in writing his *Britannia*; and for theſe Papers of *Leland*, he had, by Agreement, an Annuity of 8*l.* during the ſaid *Stow*'s Life. This we take upon the Credit of *Brooks*, or *Brookſmouth*, *York* Herald, in ſome Writings of his againſt *Camden*, intending thereby to charge him to have been a Plagiary; but to relate this Matter more particularly:

THIS *Ralph Brookſmouth*, as he had wrote a very virulent Book againſt *Camden*, entitled, *A Diſcovery of Errors*, &c. endeavouring therein to charge his *Britannia* with many Errors, eſpecially in Matters of Genealogy and Heraldry, and that ſince Queen *Elizabeth* had made him Clarencieux; ſo *Cambden* modeſtly, but learnedly, anſwered that angry Man, and vindicated what he had writ, and ſet his Anſwer at the End of an Edition of his *Britannia*, *Anno* 1600. This Herald wrote yet another Piece againſt Clarencieux, pretending to a ſecond Diſcovery of Errors in his *Britannia*, and in Juſtification of what he had publiſhed before, and that he had ſtolen from *Leland*: Therein he hath theſe Words:

“HIS new coated *Britannia* made and digeſted of induſtrious Labours of *John Leland*, that great Scholar, and painful Searcher of *England*'s Antiquities, as may appear both by the ſaid *Leland*'s ſix Volumes, written with his own Hand, yet extant in Cuſtody of Mr. *Oſborne*, of the *Exchequer*, as alſo by the ſaid *Leland*'s *New-Year's-Gift*, dedicated to the ſame King, annexed to the End of my late Diſcovery, which ſix Books or Volumes were copied out by *John Stow*, and by him ſold to this learned Man [*Camden*] for an Annuity of 8*l. per Ann.* which he did pay unto the ſaid *Stow* himſelf before his Death confeſſed to divers Perſons of Credit, lamenting the Wrong done to *Leland*, both by that learned Man, and alſo by one *Harriſon* of *Wyndeſore*, who likewiſe had robbed *Leland* of the Iſlands adjacent to this Realm of *England*, ſetting them in *Hollingſhead* as his own Travels and Collection, &c.” Theſe Lines, reflecting unworthily upon *Stow*, as well as *Camden*, are eaſily anſwered, ſince both do freely acknowledge where they made Uſe of *Leland*, by ſetting his Name in their Margins.

AND our Author, as he had a Genius towards our Hiſtory, ſo he had an Advantage over many after him, in writing his *Hiſtory* and *Survey*, and that was by living in thoſe Times when the Monaſteries were diſſolved. In which Places were repoſited moſt of the antient MSS as well relating to thoſe religious Foundations, as containing alſo Hiſtorical Accounts of the Kingdom, and Kings thereof, written by the Monks and learned Perſons, Members of thoſe Fraternities. By which Means he might probably come to the Sight of thoſe Regiſters, Records and Chronicles, which he ſo often cites.

And as Mr. *Stow* thus publiſhed, for the Benefit and Pleaſure of his Countrymen, his own Pains in Hiſtory; ſo likewiſe, as a hearty Promoter of the Antiquities of this Land, he gave all the Encouragement and Aſſiſtance that he could to others that beſtowed Labour that Way. Dr. *David Powel*, a learned *Welchman*, had communicated to him by Sir *Henry Sidney*, ſome Time Preſident of *Wales*, an antient MS of the Hiſtory and Antiquity of *Wales*, being a Collection of the Succeſſions and Acts of the *Britiſh* Princes after *Cadwallador*, unto the Year 1156, done by *Caradoc* of *Lancarvan*. Theſe Collections were kept in an Abbey of *Conwey* in *Wales*, and another Abbey, and were continued and augmented every three Years until the Year 1270. Theſe were copied out, ſo that there were an hundred Copies of them. This Book *Humphrey Lloyd*, Gentleman, tranſlated into *Engliſh*, and partly augmented out of *Matthew Paris* and *Nicholas Trivet*. The Copy of the Tranſlation Sir *Henry Sidney* (whoſe Diſpoſition was to ſeek after Antiquities, and the Weal Publick of the Countries, that he governed, rather than their Lands and Revenues) had lying by him a great while; and deſirous to have it printed, ſent for Dr. *Powel*, requiring him to peruſe and correct it, that it might be committed to the Preſs. For the poliſhing and improving this Work, he took a great deal of Pains, and had no ſmall Aſſiſtance from our *Stow*, who ſupplied him with a conſiderable Number of Manuſcript Hiſtorians, as the ſaid *Powel* acknowledges in his Preface.

He made many Notes and Corrections in the Works of the antient Poet *Chaucer*, of which he gives this Account himſelf, where he mentions his Tomb in the Abbey, That through his own painful Labour he had corrected thoſe Works, and twice increaſed them in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign.

It doth not appear what Honour or Advantage Mr. *Stow* obtained, after all his extraordinary Pains and Study for the publick Good; unleſs that he ſeemed to have been made by the City their *Chronicler*, for ſo he is called in a Cauſe between the City and the Lieutenant of the *Tower*, about their Bounds and Liberties. By which Place it is likely he had the Liberty of Acceſs to the City Records. In this Cauſe he is called the *City's fee'd Chronicler*, but that, it is to be hoped, not becauſe he took Fees of the City to write only ſuch Things as might turn to their Honour and Advantage without a ſtrict Regard to Truth; but becauſe he received a Salary for the great Labour he was at in ſearching its Records and Archives to retrieve the Knowledge of its true Hiſtory, and of its antient Cuſtoms and Privileges.

He was afflicted near his End very much with Pain in his Feet; which, perhaps, was the Gout. In the Year 1602, or 1603, he was fain to keep his Bed four or five Months with it. Where he obſerved how his Affliction lay in that Part that formerly he had made ſo much Uſe of in walking many a Mile to ſearch after Antiquities, and antient Books and Manuſcripts. He was now within a Year or two of Fourſcore.

Together with his Age and his Infirmities, he was in his laſt Years oppreſs'd with Need; having ſpent his Patrimony, and the beſt Part of his Eſtate in theſe Studies, uſeful to this City, and to the *Engliſh* Nation, though not to himſelf. Theſe Afflictions he met with in his Life; but all Reproach his Memory hath out-lived, being now eſteemed one of the beſt and moſt exact of our *Engliſh* Hiſtorians.

In the Year 1604, he obtained a Licence from King *James* I, to collect the charitable Benevolence of well-diſpoſed People for his Subſiſtence, the Copy of which was communicated to Mr. *Strype* from the Rev. Dr. *Tanner*, then Chancellor of *Norwich*, by the Hands of Dr. *Gibſon*, the preſent Biſhop of LONDON, and is as followeth:

A Brief granted to Stow *by King* James I.

“*JAMES*, by the Grace of God, King of *England*, *Scotland*, *France*, and *Ireland*, Defender of the Faith, &c. To all and ſingular Archbiſhops, Biſhops, Archdeacons, Deans, and their Officials, Parſons, Vicars, Curates; and to all Spiritual Perſons: And alſo to all Juſtices of Peace, Mayors, Sheriffs, Bailiffs, Conſtables, Church-wardens, and Headboroughs: And to all Officers of Cities, Boroughs, and Towns Corporate: And to all other our Officers, Miniſters, and Subjects whatſoever, as well within Liberties as without, to whom theſe Preſents ſhall come, Greeting.

“Whereas our true and loyal Subject, *John Stow*, Citizen of LONDON, having, for the Good of the Commonwealth, and Poſterity to come, employed all his Induſtry and Labour to commit to the Hiſtory of Chronicle, all ſuch Things worthy of Remembrance, as from Time to Time happened within this whole Realm, for the Space of Five and Forty Years, until *Chriſtmas* laſt paſt, (as by divers large and brief Chronicles of his writing may appear) beſides his great Pains and Charge in making his Book, called his *Survey of* LONDON; wherein he ſpent eight Years in ſearching out of antient Records, concerning Antiquities both for LONDON and *Southwark*; hath been an humble Suitor unto us, that we would be pleaſed to grant him a Licence under our Great Seal, to gather the Benevolence of well-diſpoſed People within this our Realm of *England*, in Recompence of his ſaid Labour and Travel, and towards his Relief now in his old Age, having left his former Means whereby he lived, only employing himſelf for the Service and Good of his Country. We, tendering the poor Eſtate of ſo loyal and painful a Subject, who hath ſo well deſerved of us, and all our whole Realm and Subjects, and being deſirous that his ſaid Induſtry and Labour ſhould be recompenced in ſome bountiful and good Sort, of our eſpecial Grace and Princely Compaſſion have been pleaſed that Collection ſhould be made for the Recompence and Relief of our ſaid Subject *John Stow*, in this our Realm of *England*.

“Know ye therefore, that we have given and granted, and by theſe our Letters Patents, do give and grant unto our ſaid Subject, *John Stow*, and to his Deputy, the Bearer hereof, full Power, Licence and Authority to aſk, gather, receive and take the Alms and charitable Benevolence of all our loving Subjects whatſoever, inhabiting within our Cities of LONDON and *Weſtminſter*, and the Suburbs thereof; and in our Counties of *Middleſex*, *Surrey*, *Kent*, *Suſſex*, *Eſſex*, *Hertford*, *Cambridge*, with the Univerſity there, *Norfolk*, with the City of *Norwich*; *Suffolk*, *Huntington*, *Bedford*, *Buckingham*, *Berks*, *Oxon*, with the Univerſity there; *Northampton*, *Warwick*, *Leiceſter*, *Derby*, *Nottingham*, *Rutland*, *York*, with the Biſhoprick of *Durham*; *Lincoln*,

“ *Southampton, Wilts, Somerſet, Dorſet, Devon, Glouceſter, Worceſter, Salop, Stafford, Cheſter, Lancaſter, Hereford,* and *Monmouth;* and in all Cities, Towns Corporate, and Privileged Places, Pariſhes, Villages, and in all other Places whatſoever, within any of our ſaid Cities and Counties, and not elſewhere, for and towards the Relief of our ſaid Subject *John Stow,* now in his old Age.

“ Wherefore We Will and Command you, and every of you, that at ſuch Time and Times as the ſaid *John Stow,* or his Deputy, the Bearer hereof, ſhall come and repair to any your Churches, or other Places, to aſk and receive the Gratuities and Charitable Benevolence of our ſaid Subjects, quietly to permit and ſuffer them ſo to do, without any manner your Let or Contradiction. And you the ſaid Parſons, Vicars, and Curates, for the better ſtirring up of a Charitable Devotion, deliberately to publiſh and declare the Tenor of theſe our Letters Patents unto our ſaid Subjects, exhorting and perſuading them to extend their liberal Contributions in ſo good and charitable a Deed, any Statute, Law, Ordinance, or Proviſion, heretofore made to the contrary, in any wiſe notwithſtanding.

“ IN witneſs whereof, we have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patents, for the Space of one whole Year next after the Date hereof to endure. Witneſs Ourſelf at *Weſtminſter* the ſix and twentieth Day of *October* in the ſecond Year of our Reign of *England, France,* and *Ireland;* and of *Scotland* the eight and thirtieth.

STYWARD.

God Save the KING.

Printed by THOMAS BURFOOT.

THERE was another Brief granted to *Stow,* in the firſt Year of the King, as this above was granted the ſecond, that firſt expiring within a Twelvemonth, and ſo, probably, before the Collection was every where finiſhed. This firſt Brief was ſeconded by a Letter from the King, recommending the ſaid *Stow*'s Condition: Which was to this Tenor:

“ *JAMES,* by the Grace of GOD, King of *England, Scotland, France,* and *Ireland,* Defender of the Faith, *&c.* To all our well-beloved Subjects, Greeting. Whereas our Loving Subject *John Stow,* a very aged and worthy Member of our City of LONDON, this five and forty Years hath, to his great Charge, and with Neglect of his ordinary Means of Maintenance, for the general Good, as well of Poſterity as of the preſent Age, compiled and publiſhed divers neceſſary Books and Chronicles. And therefore We, in Recompence of theſe his painful Labours, and for Encouragement to the like, have, in our Royal Inclination, been pleaſed to grant our Letters Patents under our Great Seal of *England,* dated the 8th of *May* 1603; thereby authorizing him the ſaid *John Stow,* and his Deputy, to collect among our Loving Subjects their voluntary Contribution and kind Gratuity, as by the ſaid Letters Patents more at large may appear. NOW, ſeeing that Our ſaid Patents, being but one of themſelves, cannot be ſhewed in divers Places, or Pariſhes, at once, as the Occaſions of the ſpeedy putting them in Execution may require. We have therefore thought expedient, in this unuſual Manner, to recommend his Cauſe unto you, having already in Our own Perſon, and of Our ſpecial Grace, begun the largeſt, for the Example of others. Given at our Palace at *Weſtminſter.*

IT is without Date; this ſeeming to be the firſt Minutes of a Letter intended to be printed, and ſhewn by the Collectors, for the more Speed, where the Original Letters Patents could not ſo ſoon be produced.

ON the Back-ſide of this Letter was ſet down what was collected of the Pariſhioners of St. *Mary Woolnoth, viz.* 7 *s.* 6 *d.* with the Churchwarden's Name ſubſcribed.

HE died *April* the 5th following, that is, within leſs than ſix Months after, of the Stone Cholick: So that it is to be feared, the poor Man made but little Progreſs in this Collection. 'Tis ſtrange that the City of LONDON, to which he had done ſuch Service and Honour, in writing ſuch an elaborate and accurate *Survey* thereof; nor the wealthy Company of Merchant-Taylors, of which he was a worthy and creditable Member; nor laſtly, the State, in grateful Remembrance of his diligent and faithful Pains, in compoſing an excellent Hiſtory of the Kingdom, neither of them had allotted him ſome Honorary Penſion during his Life. He being arrived at the Age of 80 Years, deceaſed, and was buried towards the upper End of the North Iſle of this Church of St. *Andrew Underſhaft,* and hath a handſome Monument ſet up for him, as before-mentioned. He left behind him a Widow and four Daughters.

AS to his Perſon, he was, as deſcribed by *Edmund Howes,* who well knew him, tall of Stature, lean in the Body and Face; his Eyes ſmall and Chryſtalline; of a pleaſant and chearful Countenance; his Sight and Memory very good; and he retained the true Uſe of all his Senſes to the Day of his Death. He was ſober, mild, and courteous. He always proteſted, never to have wrote any thing thro' Envy, Fear, or Favour, nor to ſeek his own particular Gain or Vain-glory; but that his only Pains and Care were to write Truth.

BUT before we finiſh Mr. *Stow*'s Character, we muſt know more particularly what were the Diſpoſition, Inclination, and Endowments of his Mind; and what firſt offereth itſelf to be related in this Conſideration is, that he was an earneſt Student, and Lover of the Antiquity of his own Country; which was ſo great, that it made him, at length, lay aſide the Trade he was bred to, that he might wholly apply himſelf to it. He was an unwearied Reader of all Authors of *Engliſh* Hiſtory, whether printed, or in Manuſcript, and a Searcher into Records, Regiſters, Journals, Original Charters, Inſtruments, *&c.* as may be ſeen by the large Catalogues of them ſet down both in his *Annals* and *Survey,* as conſulted by him, and from whence the Materials and Authority of thoſe his Books were taken; as Teſtimonies of his Truth and Diligence.

His Library.

AND it contented him not to have the reading of Books and Writings of this Kind, but he was greedy of making himſelf Poſſeſſor of them, as of a great Treaſure. By the Year 1568, he had furniſhed himſelf a conſiderable Library of ſuch; as appears from the Report of Mr. *Watts,* Archdeacon of LONDON, the Biſhop of LONDON's Chaplain, who was ſent to ſearch his Library, *viz.* “ That he had a great Collection of old Books and Manuſcripts, of all Sorts; but eſpecially relating to Chronicle and Hiſtory, both in Parchment and Paper; and that there was abundance of Matter collected for Hiſtory, *Fundationes Eccleſiarum, Monaſteriorum,* &c. *Flores Hiſtoriarum,* &c.” And the Rarity of his Study was, that it was not only ſtored with antient Authors, but Original Charters,

ters, Regiſters, and Chronicles of particular Places; ſuch as, the Regiſter of *Bermondſey*; the Regiſter of St. *Edmund's-Bury*; of the new Abby near the *Tower*; of St. *Bartholomew Smithfield*; of the Fryars *Minors* of LONDON, &c. theſe in *Latin*; other Regiſters in *Engliſh*; as, a Regiſter of the Knights of the Garter; a Regiſter of the Mayors of LONDON. He alſo had old Records of LONDON; Records of St. *Aſaph*; Chronicles of St. *Alban's*; *Arnold's* Chronicles; *Annals* of the Monaſtery of *Hyde*, &c. Moſt of which, he had purchaſed, or ſome way or other procured, with conſiderable Charge and Coſt (no Queſtion) out of his own Purſe. And he had the greater Opportunity to furniſh himſelf with theſe Things, living in the Times when they were diſperſed and ſcattered Abroad, and conveyed away into divers Hands, out of the Monaſteries and Religious Houſes, where they had been, for the moſt Part, diligently kept, and preſerved, and moſtly written by the Monks that dwelt and enjoyed their ſtudious Retirements there.

HE was alſo a diligent Tranſcriber of ſuch antient and uſeful Books, and which he could not obtain or purchaſe, being of Eſteem with him, or ſerving to his Purpoſe. Thus he tranſcribed *Leland's* ſix Books of Collections, which turned very ſeaſonably to his Profit, as was ſaid before. Another Tranſcript of his was a Speech of Queen *Elizabeth*, to her Parliament, 27 *Eliz. Anno* 1584; which, with *Stow's* other Papers, coming afterwards into the Hands of Sir *Simmonds d'Ews*, Baronet, he preſented to the World, in his *Journal of Parliaments*; where he tells us, that it was written with *Stow's* own Hand; the Speech not being found in the Original Journal Book of the Upper Houſe, and therefore he ſupplied it out of a Copy which he had by him, written by *John Stow*, the Chronicler, with his own Hand, being *verbatim*, as followed, &c.

AND as he had a good Library, repleniſhed with ſuch Books, ſo he was a very good Judge of them; and was able to diſcourſe critically concerning them. His Abilities this way may appear in Deſcriptions of antient Writers and Writings, being a little Tract (taken Notice of before) prefixed to his *Summary of Chronicles*, Printed *Anno* 1573, which begins with *Aſſerus Menevenſis*, of whom he gives this Deſcription:

“A Man of great Holineſs and Learning, who was ſent for from *Menevia*, or St. *David's* in *Wales*, by King *Alfrede*, and by him made Biſhop of *Sherbourne*, [the See] now called *Salisbury*. It is ſaid, that King *Alfrede* erected the School, or Univerſity of *Oxford*; but this *Aſſerus*, writing purpoſely, diligently, and honourably of all King *Alfrede's* noble Acts, maketh no Mention of. Divers there be, and thoſe antient Writers, which attribute all to the *Engliſh* Church at *Rome*, which the late, without Conſideration, do ſpeak of *Oxford*. *Aſſerus* flouriſhed in the Year after Chriſt's Birth 890. Again,

“*Alfredus Beverlacenſis*, Treaſurer of the College of *Beverly*, a deep Philoſopher, a diligent Hiſtoriographer, and notable Divine, brought up in the moſt antient and famous Univerſity of *Cambridge*; he writ the *Accidents of Time*, from the Beginning of the *Britons*, to the Year of Chriſt 1136, in the which he lived. Again,

“*Adam Merimouth*, a Prebendary of St. *Paul's* in LONDON; he ſeeing the Want of Chronicles, and feeling the Neceſſity of them, laboured earneſtly to commit Things to Memory, and writ from the Year after Chriſt's Birth 1320, unto the Year 1380, in the which he flouriſhed. Further,

“*Additiones Polycronicon* were added by *Thomas Walſingham*, born in *Norfolk*, and after a Monk at St. *Alban's*. The Book called *Polychronicon*, was writ by *Ranulphus Higden*, a Monk of *Cheſter*. *Thomas Walſingham's* chief Delight was in the Collection of *Engliſh* Hiſtories, wherein he hath left, to the perpetual Regiſtering his Name, divers other Monuments of reverend Antiquity. He lived 1443. Again,

“*Galfridus Monumetenſis* his Chronicle of the *Britons* is of ſome ſcornfully rejected, wherein they ſhew their great Unthankfulneſs, not to embrace him, who painfully, for their Behoof, playeth only the Part of an Interpreter. Little Wiſdom, to condemn what they cannot mend; or, if they can, not to conſider the Time wherein he lived. The true Hiſtory may, by a ſkilful Reader, be well diſcerned from the falſe: And many Things in him that ſeem ſtrange, are confirmed by the beſt Writers of all Ages. He lived 1158.

“AGAIN, He thus deſcribeth *Gulielmus Novoburgenſis*, otherwiſe *Gulielmus Petit*, or *Parvus*; who for his true Dealing in Hiſtories is much commended by *Polydore Virgil*: But it was an *Italian* Flouriſh, to put *Galfridus Monumetenſis* out of Conceit, becauſe he reporteth (which the *Italian* cannot abide) friendly and liberally of the *Britons*. His Chronicle is lately printed at *Antwerp*, both unhoneſtly and imperfectly, by the King's Printer, *Will. Silvius*; for, leaving out Doctor *Turner's* Preface, Dean of *Wells*, he inſerted his own, and left out ſeveral Chapters, which were in the Copy that Dr. *Turner* ſent unto him: But it is well ſeen, that *Novoburgenſis* was a good Divine, and diligent Hiſtoriographer, his untimely Preface being excepted. He lived *Anno* 1200.

THIS is a Specimen large enough of *Stow's* Acquaintance with our antient Authors, and of his critical Skill and Judgment of them.

HE delighted in thoſe that were inquiſitive with him in antient Hiſtory, and were truly learned therein. Their Converſation he uſed, and with them he loved to conſort; or if he were not perſonally acquainted with them, he reverenced them, and was well acquainted with their Labours: But as for ſuch as pretended to this Sort of Learning, and preſumed to ſet forth Hiſtories in their own Names, when they were none of their own, but unſkilfully borrowed from others, and withal betraying much Ignorance therein, he was a great Enemy to them.

THIS made him not ſpare *R. G.* [that is, *Richard Grafton*] but laſh him whenſoever he came in his Way, being offended with him, both for ſtealing from him and from others, and by abuſing other Writers, and falſifying them. He gave his Book the ſpecious Title of, *A Chronicle at large of the Affairs of* England, *and the Kings of the ſame, deduced from the Creation of the World*, &c. Where firſt *Stow* noteth him for a great Miſ-quoter of Authors, both in *Latin*, as *Flores Hiſtoriarum*, *Polydore Virgil*, and *Matthew Paris*; and in the Vulgar Tongue, as *Polychronicon*, *William Caxton*, *Fabian*, *Hall*, and *Cooper*; which if looked into, will be found to have no ſuch Matter as he quotes. And as for other Authors which he pretended to cite, as *Robert de Averbury*, *Thomas Walſingham*, *Henry of Leiceſter*, the Regiſter of *Bury*, and many others, he had not ſo much as ſeen them, but took what he ſaid out of his (*Stow's*) *Summary*.

THIS Summary he abridged and publiſhed as his own; which, notwithſtanding it was diſcovered to be *Stow*'s, he had the Confidence in the ſecond Impreſſion, to write a Preface to, in Vindication of himſelf againſt *Stow*.

Edward Hall wrote a Hiſtory of the Union of the two Houſes of *York* and *Lancaſter*, which, *Stow* ſaith, was hitherto held in great Eſteem, doubtleſs hereafter will be in greater. This Book was ſet forth by *Grafton*, as if it was his own, of which *Stow* ſpeaking, ſaith, "That ſome-body without any ingenuous and plain Declaration thereof, hath publiſhed, but not without mangling, Mr. *Hall*'s Book for his own." Thus would not *Stow* ſpare this Plagiary.

Our Author's good Judgment and Skill in Antiquity, joined with an inquiſitive Temper, rendered him uſeful in divers Reſpects. He was not to be put off with Frauds and ſuperſtitious Fables, commonly impoſed upon Men of leſs Accuracy; but was able to detect and diſcover them: And as he was a great Lover of Truth, ſo he was the more inquiſitive to find it out; and his Reading and Learning the better enabled him to do it. He confuted the Story of *Edward Hall* in his Chronicle, following a Fable (ſaith *Stow*) then on foot, concerning one *Bolton*, ſome Time Prior of St. *Bartholomew*: "That there being Prognoſtications, that in the Year 1524, there ſhould be ſuch Eclipſes in Watry Signs, and ſuch Conjunctions, that by Waters and Floods many People ſhould periſh. Whereupon many removed to high Grounds for fear of drowning: And particularly Prior *Bolton* built him an Houſe upon *Harrow on the Hill*, and that thither he went, and made Proviſion of all Things neceſſary within his Houſe, for the Space of two Months, &c." This *Stow* would not let paſs without diligent Enquiry, and by credible Information found it not ſo: And that the Ground of the Story was only this, that this Prior being Parſon of *Harrow*, beſtowed ſome Reparation on the Parſonage-Houſe; and built only a Dove-houſe, to ſerve him when he quitted his Priory. Thus *Stow* ſifted out Matters, and was not to be carried away by Reports.

HE confuted alſo the commonly related and believed Report of *William Walworth* killing *Jack Straw* with his Dagger in the King's Preſence: And that from that Act of the Mayor the Dagger was added to the Arms of the City, which was before a Red Croſs only: Whereas that Dagger was miſtaken for St. *Paul*'s Sword; borne before in the old Arms, as it ſeems. And that it was indeed *Wat Tyler* that was ſtruck by *Walworth*, in arreſting him with a ſound Blow on the Head; and afterwards wounded him with his Baſelard; whereas *Jack Straw* was taken and executed in *Smithfield*. As *Stow* gives a large Account of it, writing of *Crooked-lane* Church, in *Candlewick-ſtreet* Ward.

AND ſo again, he threw away the many fanciful Conjectures, whence the Name of *Aldermanbury*, a Place in LONDON, was pretended to be taken; diſdaining not once to mention them, as being all fabulous; but gives a more judicious Reaſon for that Name of *Aldermanbury*, appropriated to that Place, being antiently the Court where the Aldermen met; partly from his Skill in old *Engliſh* Words, and partly from his own Experience, he himſelf having ſeen there the Ruins of the old Court Hall of the Aldermen, which they uſed before *Guildhall* was built; which Place was then become a Carpenter's Yard. And *Bery*, or *Bury*, he underſtood to ſignify a Court or Hall, and meant no more than we mean by *Guildhall*; ſhewing that there in *Aldermanbury*, lying there on the Weſt of the preſent *Guildhall*, the Courts of the Mayor and Aldermen were continually holden, before *Guildhall* was built.

THE Shank-bone of a Man, or of a ſuppoſed Giant, which hung up by a Chain in the Cloiſter of *Aldermanbury* Church, of 28 Inches and an half long, was commonly reported to be digged up at St. *Paul*'s, when the Bones were carried from the Charnel-Houſe, or the Cloiſter there, into *Moorfields*, in the Time of King *Edward* VI. but *Stow* made a Doubt of it; becauſe *Reyner Wolfe*, Stationer, a grave Antiquarian, and the Man that paid for the Carriage of thoſe Bones, never ſpoke a Word of any ſuch Bone found in either Place, tho' he had diſcourſed with him concerning thoſe Bones which he carried away: Adding, that if ſuch a monſtrous Bone had fallen into his Hands, it would not have eaſily been gotten from him, being one of the greateſt Preſervers of Antiquities in theſe Parts for his Time.

FURTHER, when the aforeſaid *R. G.* would have obtruded upon Peoples Belief, fabulous Reports concerning Relicks found of Giants, our Antiquary, by his Skill and accurate Search, evidently confuted them. The ſaid *R. G.* in a Book entitled, *A Brief Collection of Hiſtory*, wrote a Chapter of Giants, or monſtrous Men: And therein he ſaid, that in the Year 1564, and in ſuch a Day of the Month, he had in his Hand the Tooth of a Man that weighed ten Ounces, *Troy* Weight, and the Skull of the ſame Man was extant to be ſeen, that held five Pecks of Wheat, and the Shin-bones ſix Feet in Length. By which Proportion the Man muſt be 28 Feet long; and underneath in a kind of Glory he thus ſubſcribed: This ſaw *R. G.* And thence *Grafton* went on to mention one *Gerard*, a Giant, and his ſuppoſed Staff, which was then kept at an Inn in *Baſing-lane*, LONDON, called *Gerard*'s *Hall*, which fabulous Tradition ſaid was the Giant's Houſe; and there indeed, to *Stow*'s Time, was preſerved a Pole 40 Feet long, and 15 Inches about. But *Stow* was not ſo credulous, nor would impoſe ſuch incredible Stories upon his Readers, without better Enquiry: And in ſhort, he found that wondrous Tooth (tho' ſome Time he thought it might have belonged to ſome monſtrous Fiſh) to be nothing elſe but a Stone, and ſo he proved it. Nor was there any Shape of a Tooth: And there was no Skull at all to be found.

THIS prodigious Tooth, with a Shank-bone, that was 25 Inches of Aſſize, *Stow* ſpeaks of in *Cheap* Ward, hanging up in St. *Laurence Jewry* Church, and that he himſelf had ſeen them above 70 Years before, that is, before his own ſecond Edition of the *Survey*. Theſe hung in Chains of Iron upon a Pillar of Stone; that imaginary Tooth being about the Bigneſs of a Man's Fiſt, long ſince conveyed thence. The Shank-bone remained, which he conjectured might belong to ſome Elephant: And of this Bone he obſerved, not ſo much the Length (which moſt did) as the Thickneſs, Hardneſs, and Strength thereof. For it had fretted and worn the Stone Pillar by which it hung by often moving, but was not itſelf fretted or worn: And he obſerved further, a Difference between this Bone, and that hanging up in *Aldermanbury*, that as that was longer by three Inches and an half, ſo it was more light, pory, and ſpungy: This in St. *Laurence*'s Church more hard and ſteely. That Bone therefore at *Aldermanbury*, *Stow* was apt to think was of a Man, and ſo he ſaid the Form ſhewed, concluding it to be more than after the Proportion of five Shank-bones of any Man now living among us.

AND as for the Giant *Gerard* and his Houſe and Staff, there he found it to be only a great Houſe, once belonging to a great Man, whoſe Name was *Giſors*, and his Houſe called *Giſor*'s Hall, corrupted into *Gerard*'s Hall.

AND that high Pole which ſtood up in the high roofted Hall, that was ſaid to be his Staff, was nothing elſe (as he ſhewed from an old Cuſtom in LONDON) than a Maypole of Fir Wood that uſed to be ſet up at ſome Time of the Year in Summer, before the chiefeſt Hall or Houſe in the Pariſh, and at other Times to remain, and ſtand in the Hall before the Skreen: And that this could be no Giant's Houſe, he collected from the Doors that he had obſerved here, as not convenient at all for Men of ſuch monſtrous Proportion.

THERE was alſo ſtanding by this Pole a Ladder of the ſame Length, which, together with the ſaid Pole, the Vulgar, apt to invent and believe ſuperſtitious Stories, gave out, as the one to be the Giant's Staff that he uſed to halt withal, ſo the other, that whereby Men climbed up to the Top of it. Whereas the Pole was nothing elſe but a Maypole, as was ſaid before, which was uſed to be decked with Holm and Ivy at *Chriſtmas*, and the Ladder ſerved for Men to go up for the decking of it. This *Giſor*'s Hall was a large ſpacious Houſe, having been the Habitation of the *Giſors*, flouriſhing much in Wealth and Honour in the City for a great while, in the Reign of King *Henry* III. and ſucceſſive Kings. One whereof, *John Giſors*, was Conſtable of the *Tower*, and Lord Mayor, *Ann.* 1245. Another of that Name, a Knight, lived there, *Ann.* 1311, and Mayor that Year and other Years; and ſince, ſeveral others of the ſame Name and Family were Owners of that Houſe.

THERE is no hindering the ignorant Populace from receiving and crediting Fancies, but *Stow* was juſtly offended with ſuch as would be Hiſtorians and Chroniclers, and thought learned, ſo eaſily to take up ſuch Lies, and recommend them in their Writings to Poſterity; as beſides *Grafton*, *Reyner Wolfe*, and others, did this.

ONCE again, whereas *R. Grafton*, in his Chronicle, had related concerning one *Bartholomew Read*, Goldſmith, Mayor *Anno* 1502; that in the *Goldſmiths-Hall*, he entertained, as his Gueſts, more than an hundred Perſons of great Eſtate; Meſſes, and Diſhes of Meat, ſerved in a vaſt Number: Nay, and that there was a Park, paled, in the ſame Hall, furniſhed with fruitful Trees, and Beaſts of Venery, and other like Circumſtances. *Stow* comparing the Dimenſions of that Hall with the Room that all thoſe Gueſts, with their Attendants, and other Magnificence did require, whereunto *Weſtminſter-Hall* (he ſaid) would ſcarcely have ſufficed, concluded it, with good Ground, a Fable, and far incredible, and altogether impoſſible.

HIS Learning in Antiquities made him further uſeful, as in detecting Falſhood, ſo in bringing Truth to Light, which ſometimes tended to decide Differences, and bring Controverſies to an End: As in ſettling and adjuſting Bounds and Limits, he more than once was ſerviceable to the City. He aſcertained the controverted Bounds of *Lime-ſtreet* Ward, towards the Wall, both againſt *Biſhopſgate* Ward, and *Aldgate* Ward, by producing old Records and Charters of St. *Auguſtine*'s *Papey*, a Church and Houſe of Prieſts that ſtood there; tho' this Ward, whether by the Negligence of the Alderman of it, or ſome other Cauſe, had not then Right done it, according to the ſaid Evidence.

IN the latter End of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, was a Controverſy in Law, between the City of LONDON and the Lieutenant of the *Tower*, about the Buttings and Boundings of the City and *Tower* Liberties, which had been long in Conteſt; the City claiming the *Tower-hill*, and *Litte Tower-hill*; and ſo taking in *Eaſt-Smithfield*. Then they made Uſe of *Stow*, as, by his long Experience and Converſe in the City Records, likelieſt to ſtate this Matter clearly: But the Counſel of the Lieutenant, unjuſtly, beſtowed this Term upon him, *Their fee'd Chronicler*, Mr. *Stow*: Wherein ſurely that diligent impartial Hiſtorian was wronged, if the Words were taken in the worſt Senſe.

HE alſo ſet out the Boundaries of the Liberty of *Creechurch within Aldgate*, when it was ſold to the City by the Lord *Thomas Howard*.

BUT to take ſome further Notice of *John Stow*, as an Antiquarian; his Affection for Antiquities made him very inquiſitive after Things of that Kind; and a curious Obſerver, and a greedy Collector of them; of which take a few Inſtances.

IT was a notable Remark he made of King *James* IV, the unfortunate King of *Scotland*, and the ſtrange Neglect and unſeemly Diſregard of his dead Body, which tho' once a King, could not obtain a Monument; no, nor a Place of Burial. He was ſlain in the great Battle againſt the *Engliſh* in *Flodden-field*; and his dead Corpſe was brought away into *England*, and interred in the Monaſtery of *Shene*: Since the Diſſolution whereof, the Duke of *Suffolk* was lodged, and kept Houſe there. But among the Ruins and Violences offered to this Religious Houſe, the Bodies of the Dead could not reſt in Quiet: For here, in an old waſte Room, among old Timber, Lead, and other Rubbiſh, did Mr. *Stow*'s Curioſity lead him to ſee the Body of that King thrown, and wrapt in Lead cloſe to the Head and Body. And what became of the Body afterwards, who can tell? but for the Head, *Stow* traced it further, telling us, that ſome Workmen, for their Pleaſure, ſtruck it off. Afterward, one *Young*, a Glazier to Queen *Elizabeth*, ſmelling a ſweet Savour come from thence, (by reaſon of its being embalmed) and ſeeing the ſame dried from all Moiſture, and yet the Form remaining, with the Hair of the Head, and Beard red, brought it to LONDON, to his Houſe in *Wood-ſtreet*, and kept it for ſome Time; and in the End, cauſed the Sexton to bury it, with other common Bones, taken out of the Charnel.

ONE Obſervation more, made by him, may be here mentioned, which is taken from *Buck*'s Hiſtory of King *Richard* III; which Hiſtorian ſaith of *Stow*, *That he was a Man indifferently inquiſitive after the verbal Relations of the Perſons of Princes, and curious in the Deſcriptions of their Features and Lineaments.* And that in all his Enquiries, he could find no ſuch Note of Deformity in King *Richard* III, as Hiſtorians commonly relate; and that he acknowledged, *viva voce*, that he had ſpoken with ſome antient Men, who from their own Sight and Knowledge affirmed, That he was of bodily Shape, comely enough; only of low Stature.

HE was alſo a curious Obſerver of Manuſcripts, and a diligent Procurer of them to himſelf, whereſoever he could. He was mightily delighted with the Sight of a large Vellum (the faireſt that ever he ſaw) written by one *John Coke*, a Brother of St. *Bartholomew*'s Hoſpital, at the Age of 68 Years. Which Book had belonged to the Library of the ſaid Hoſpital, given to it, among other Books, by Sir *John Wakering*, Prieſt, Maſter of the Houſe *Anno* 1463; and ſince the Spoil of that Library, came into the Cuſtody of Mr. *Walter Cope*, *Stow*'s worſhipful Friend, where he had ſeen it.

HE had in his Poſſeſſion a very valuable Manuſcript, (both for the Writer and Subject of it) wrote by a remarkable Man, *Edmund Dudley*, Eſq; a great Counſellor to King *Henry* VII; but beheaded in the Beginning of K. *Henry* VIII's Reign, *Anno* 1509. It was called *The Tree of Commonwealth*, and treated of Politicks, intended ed for the Uſe and Service of his Royal Maſter King *Henry* VIII; but being a Priſoner at the Writing, never came to his Hand. A Copy of this Book *Stow* preſented to *Robert* the great Earl of *Leiceſter*, ſprung from the ſaid *Dudley*; to whom it could not but be a very acceptable Gift: And he had his Thanks, but nothing elſe; as is obſerved before.

He giveth us ſomewhere an exact Account of the Works and Manuſcripts of *John Gower*, one of our antient Poets; and what were Printed, and what were not; ſome whereof he had in his Poſſeſſion: And of the three Books lying under his Head in his Monument in St. *Saviour's* Church, *viz.* *Speculum Meditantis*, (which he tells us was writ in *French*) *Vox Clamantis*, wrote in *Latin*, and *Confeſſio Amantis*, which laſt only was printed. He ſpoke alſo of *Gower's* *Chronica Tripartita*; which, he ſaith, was never printed.

As for the *Speculum Meditantis*, he never ſaw it, but heard that it was ſomewhere in *Kent*.

This *Tripartite Chronicle* is (or ſome Time was) extant in the *Cotton* Library: It is writ in *Latin* Monks Verſe, or at leaſt ſome Part of it, as in one Place, where the Author compareth King *Richard* II, and his Succeſſor King *Henry* IV together, in which Reigns *Gower* lived, preferring the latter to the former; Beginning

O! quam penſando, mores varioſque notando,
Si bene Scrutetur *R.* ab *H.* diſtare videtur? &c.

He was alſo poſſeſs'd of *Leland's* Commentaries, being a Deſcription of *Britain* (as was obſerved before) the Value of which, and the Author, are ſufficiently known; and of many more *Engliſh* and *Britiſh* Hiſtorians, which he lent to *David Powel*, D. D. in the compoſing of the Hiſtory of *Cambria*, *viz.* in written Hand, ſaith that Author to the Reader, I had *Gildas Sapiens*, alias *Nennius*, *Henry Huntington*, *William Malmesbury*, *Marianus Scotus*, *Ralph Cogſhall*, *John Everſden*, *Nicholas Trivet*, *Florentius Vigornienſis*, *Simon* of *Durham*, *Roger Hoveden*, and others; which, he ſaid, remained in the Cuſtody of *John Stow*, Citizen of LONDON. Adding, how he deſerved Commendation for getting together the antient Writers of the Hiſtories of this Land.

We are alſo beholden in a great Meaſure to him, as is before-mentioned, for ſome of the Editions and Enlargements of another *Engliſh* Poet, *viz.* *Jefferey Chaucer*; whoſe Poems were firſt collected and printed by *William Caxton*, Mercer, he that firſt brought the Art of Printing into *England*, in the Reign of *Henry* VI. They were increaſed again, and publiſhed by *William Thynne*, Eſq; in the Reign of *Henry* VIII; ſince *corrected, and twice increaſed*, (as he writes) *through my own painful Labours, in the Reign of Queen* Elizabeth, *to wit, in the Year* 1561; *and again beautified with Notes, by me collected out of divers Records and Monuments, which I delivered to my loving Friend* Thomas Speight. And he having drawn the ſame into a good Form and Method; as alſo explained the old and obſcure Words, publiſhed them *Anno* 1597.

He affected likewiſe old printed Books, and was a great Collector of them, whether Hiſtory, Divinity, Phyſick, &c. the Names of divers whereof are mentioned before *Anno* 1568; when, by Order of Council, his Study was ſearched for Superſtitious Books.

A few more Words are now to be added, to ſhew that he was ſkilful in ſome Sorts of Learning, neceſſary to qualify him for an able Antiquary, beſides what has been already ſaid of his natural Love of Truth, his diligent Inquiſitiveneſs into common Reports and Relations, his laborious Searches after old Manuſcripts; to which may be ſubjoined his Journies, which he ſometimes took, to be an Eye Witneſs, for his better Satisfaction. He had Knowledge in Heraldry and Genealogy, which he had made good Uſe of ſometimes, for the enlightning and aſſerting ſome Matters of Hiſtory.

Richard Lord *Rich*, ſome Time Lord Chancellor of *England*, made a great Figure in *Stow's* Time, being in high Place and Favour with King *Henry* VIII, and ſome of the ſucceeding Princes. This Man was raiſed from the City, ſome of his Anceſtors having been of the Mercers Company; *Stow* thought fit, for the Honour of the City, to take Notice of it, and ſhew'd us the Pedigree of this Lord in divers Deſcents, as far back as his Great Great Grandfather; he being the Son of *Thomas Rich*; and *Thomas* the Son of *John*; *John* the Son of *Richard*, Sheriff of LONDON *Anno* 1442, and buried in the Church of St. *Lawrence Jury*; and he the Son of *Richard Rich* of LONDON, Eſq;

He was particularly acquainted with *William Smith*, alias *Rouge Dragon*, who communicated ſeveral things to him, relating to Pedigrees and Deſcents; and *Stow* again communicated ſome Remarks of Armoury to him. He got a Sight of a fine Book of Genealogies from *Smith*: It was of all the whole Family of *Savoy*, compiled by one *Philibert Pingonio*, an *Italian*, Baron of *Guzani*; and becauſe ſome denied that *Peter* of *Savoy*, who built *Savoy-Houſe* in the *Strand*, was Earl of *Savoy*, (as he aſſerted) he proved it by this Book, that ſet down *Thomas* Earl of *Savoy's* Pedigree; and thence, he ſaith, he gathered this: That the ſaid *Thomas* had Iſſue, by *Beatrice*, Daughter of *Aimon*, Earl of *Geneva*, nine Sons and three Daughters: That *Amadis* his firſt Son ſucceeded the Earl of *Savoy* in the Year 1253; *Peter* his ſecond Son, (the Perſon he was ſpeaking of) Earl of *Savoy* and *Richmond* in the Year 1268; *Philip* his third Son, Earl of *Savoy* and *Burgundy* 1284; *Thomas* the fourth Earl of *Flanders*, and Prince of *Piemont*, &c. *Boniface* the Eighth, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*; *Beatrice* his Daughter, married to *Regimund Berengarius* of *Aragon*, Earl of *Provence* and *Narbone*, who had Iſſue, and was Mother to five Queens. The firſt, *Margaret*, Wife to *Lewis* King of *France*; the ſecond, *Eleanor*, Wife to *Henry* III, King of *England*, &c. So fortunate an Iſſue from a ſmall Prince, that *Stow* thought it worth the tranſcribing and entering into his *Survey*.

He was alſo acquainted with another learned Herald, *William Segar*, alias *Portcloſe*, an Officer of Arms, with the Earl of *Leiceſter*, Governor of the *Low Countries*, who gave *Stow* a Relation of the Manner of keeping the Feaſt of St. *George* at *Utrecht*; having got from the ſaid *Portcloſe*, a true and faithful Deſcription of it. This Herald gave him alſo an Account of the *French* King's Inveſting with the Order of the Garter. The ſame *Portcloſe* told *Stow*, that *Martin Skinke*, a valiant *Dutch* Captain (who was Knighted by *Leiceſter* at the aforeſaid Feaſt) had promiſed to ſhew him ſeventy Enſigns that he had won in the Field.

His firm Judgment was, that the Arms of the City of LONDON, was ever borne with a Sword in the firſt Quarter, which was the Sword of St. *Paul*, and that it was at firſt only the Red Croſs, till the Dagger was added, upon *Walworth's* valiant killing *Jack Straw*, in honourable Memory thereof to the City, was all Fable, as ſhewed before.

And he was of the ſame Opinion afterwards, when Mr. *Smith*, the aboveſaid Purſuivant, had told him, that in our Lady Church of *Antwerp* he had ſeen in the Windows, the Picture of King *Edward* III, and of his Son; and alſo the Arms of divers Cities of *England*; and among the reſt, a Coat with a red Croſs, and the Letter L in the firſt Quarter; which he therefore thought might be the Bearing of the City of LONDON in thoſe Times; Mr. *Stow* would not be ſo perſuaded, but affirmed it to be always as it was. This Coat ſtood then in the uppermoſt North Window of that Church.

Stow was a true Antiquarian, in that he was not ſatisfied with Reports, or with the Credit of what he found in Print; but had Recourſe to Originals. He knew how much Falſhood is commonly thruſt upon Readers, either by the Careleſsneſs of Authors, or by taking up Things too credulouſly, and upon ſlight Grounds, or upon Hear-ſays, and the Credit of others. But *Stow* made Uſe of his own Legs (for he could never ride) travelling on Foot to many Cathedral Churches, and other Places, where antient Records and Charters were, and with his own Eyes to read them. Wherein he ſeemed to be very expert, as appears by that Multitude of Quotations and Tranſcriptions out of Chartularies, Regiſters, Records, Inſtruments, Muniments belonging to Monaſteries, that ſhew themſelves in his Hiſtory, eſpecially in his *Survey*.

HE ſeemed to have peruſed all the Monuments and their Inſcriptions throughout all the Pariſhes of LONDON. He read Records of 400 Years before his own Time, which were occaſionally once mentioned where he writeth of *Shoreditch*; which Place in his own Editions he always called *Soerſditch*: And ſo he could prove it writ in Records for 400 Years, as he noted in his Margin. Where, by the Way, *A. M.* the Editor of his *Survey* after his Death, hath utterly falſified his Author. For where the true Reading of *Stow*'s Margin was, *Soerſditch, ſo called more than* 400 *Years ſince, as I can prove by Record; the After-Editions read*, Shoreditch, *ſo called more than* 400 *Years ſince*, &c. and ſo ſpoiling *Stow's* Senſe and Meaning: And beſides, every where thoſe Editions read *Shoreſditch*, where the former Editions ſet forth by *Stow* himſelf read *Soerſditch*. Many ſuch Errors crept into the laſt Editions of *Stow*'s *Survey*, to the great Wronging of the accurate Author.

THERE is a Volume of theſe his Notes and Collections, which firſt came into the Poſſeſſion of Sir *Simmonds d'Ews*, Knt. and afterwards was procured by the late Earl of *Oxford* and *Mortimer*, and placed in his fine Library.

AND tho' he were a Citizen, and bred up to a Shop, and Calling there, it is not to be doubted but he underſtood *Latin* well, as many other Citizens have done, and at this Day do, otherwiſe he could not have made Uſe of thoſe many antient Hiſtorians of *Britiſh* and *Engliſh* Affairs, which he often quoted, and made very judicious Uſe of in his Hiſtory: And he tells us expreſly of his reading a *Latin* Inſcription on a Stone-croſs, in the Church-yard, founded by Sir *Walter Manny* for Burial in a great Plague, which was this. *Anno Dom.* 1349, *regnante magna Peſtilentia, conſecratum fuit hoc Cœmiterium, in qua & infra ſepta præſentis Monaſterij, ſepulta fuerunt Mortuorum Corpora pluſquam quinquaginta millia, præter alia multa ab hinc uſq; ad præſens; quorum animabus propitietur Deus.* Amen.

IN fine, his great Diligence is to be commended in Collecting, Retrieving and Publiſhing ſo much of the *Engliſh* Hiſtory to the Honour of his Country, and the Place where he was born; and beſides his own Endeavours, he wiſhed and excited others of Ability in his Days, to do their Part in ſo noble a Study, and at leaſt not to be behind-hand with the Monks and the Monkiſh Times, which he could not but praiſe for their Induſtry in writing their own Hiſtories, or of the Times before them.

AND further, it is to be marked in *Stow*, to ſhew his Zeal for Hiſtorical Collections, the Remembrance he had, and the Record he made not only of Monks in former Times, but of ſuch as in latter Days beſtowed their Labour and Pains this Way. He nameth three ſuch. The firſt is *John Shirley*, who deceaſed in 1456, and lies buried in the Church of St. *Bartholomew the Leſs*, and hath a Monumental Inſcription, were *Stow* cannot forbear to give this Account of him; that among other his Labours, he collected the Works of *Jeffery Chaucer* and *John Lydgate*, and other learned Writers. Which Works were wrote in ſundry Volumes to remain to Poſterity; and added, that he had ſeen them, and partly did profeſs them. (Perhaps it ſhould be read, partly did poſſeſs them,) unleſs this his profeſſing them may mean his owning himſelf a Student in them, and ſuch like antient Writings.

THE ſecond is *Richard Arnold*, who lived *Anno* 1519, a Citizen of LONDON, and inflamed with a Fervency toward good Learning, travelled principally in obſerving Matters worthy to be remembered, &c.

THE third is Sir *John Wriſt* [the ſame Name, ſuppoſed, as *Wryſe* or *Wryſley*] "who gathered by Commandment, at the Suppreſſion of Abbeys, Charters of the Foundations of divers Abbeys, Colleges, &c. This Sir *John*, ſtudious of *Britain*'s Antiquities, left his Heirs, in writing, divers excellent Monuments, who did keep them (ſaith *Stow*) too long from the Sight of the Learned." So that he ſeems to have been in the like Commiſſion with *John Leland*. But theſe two laſt have been mentioned before.

AND finally, he ſomewhere giveth this Commendation of Chronicles and Hiſtories of Things paſt, that they were, *Witneſſes of the Times, Lights of the Truth, Encouragers of Virtue and Honeſty, and Correctors of Vice and Wickedneſs.* So that it ſeems to have been ſome publick Spirit for the Common Good, that actuated him to follow ſo induſtriouſly theſe Studies.

AND yet notwithſtanding all his Skill, Study, Exactneſs, and laborious Collections, he had the Misfortune to have his Pains and Faithfulneſs undervalued by ſome, and that partly, becauſe of his Trade and Calling. Among theſe Detractors was Dr. *Sutcliff*, a Perſon of conſiderable Eminency in the Church, who ſeems too haſtily and paſſionately to write thus of him in his Anſwer to *Parſons*'s *Three Converſions*. When *Parſons* had alledged *Stow*'s Chronicle, concerning *Will. Thomas*'s Attempt to murther Queen *Mary*, for which he was executed, as a Traitor, *Sutcliff*, in Anſwer, makes *Stow* to be very partial in Queen *Mary*'s Matters; and takes Occaſion to ſpeak contemptibly of him; "as in nothing of any Authority, being a ſilly and unlearned Botcher, and abuſed by crafty Suggeſtors." And in another Place, Ironically, "a Worthy Chronicler to ſet forth the noble Acts of Taylors and Botchers, of which Trade he was." But it is a Sign that Reverend Man knew little more of *Stow*, than that he was a Taylor.

NOW, as to Mr. *Stow*'s Religion and moral Qualities, let us add ſomething for a Concluſion. He was, no doubt, at firſt, a Favourer of the *Popiſh* Religion, and adhered rather to that than to the Reformed, as may appear from the Jealouſy the State had of him, which occaſioned the Order to *Grindall*, Biſhop of LONDON, *Anno* 1568, mentioned before, to have his Library ſearched for ſuperſtitious Books, and from the Books that were found there: As a little Book of Homilies, by Biſhop *Bonner*; Sermons by Dr. *Watſon*, Biſhop of *Lincoln*; a great printed Book, containing a Liſt of the Saints [which ſeems to be the *Golden Legend*] A *Buckler of the Catholick Faith* by *Richard Smith*, ſome Time Publick

Profeſſor of Divinity in *Oxford*, a zealous Papiſt; *A Defence of the Sacrifice of the Maſs*; *The Aſſertion and Defence of the Sacrament of the Altar*; *A Confutation* of a Book called, *A Defence of the true and Catholick Doctrine*, &c. againſt the late Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*: All by the ſame Author. *The Diſplaying of Proteſtants*, by *Miles Huggerd*; *A Brief Shew of falſe Wares*, by *Raſtal*; The Copy of a *Challenge*, taken out of the Confutation of Mr. *Juell*'s Sermon; *The Trial of the Supremacy*: Wherein is ſet forth the Unity of Chriſt's Church; and that there ought to be one Head, Biſhop, *&c.* Theſe *Popiſh* Books, with divers more, which have been taken Notice of, beſides a *Maſs-Book*, were found in his Houſe; a Catalogue whereof was taken, and ſent to the Biſhop; and he, according to Order, ſent it to the Council: Whence we may conclude which Way *Stow* ſtood inclined.

AND his Religion was, perhaps, the Grounds of all the Troubles he underwent, either in the *Eccleſiaſtical Commiſſion Court*, or *Star Chamber*, when his own Servant, and Brother, were his chief Accuſers, and laid many dangerous Things to his Charge. It might render him the leſs affected to the Religion in his Time reformed, when he took Notice, how ignorantly; nay, how ridiculouſly ſome ſhewed their Zeal, who profeſſed and preached it: Among which was Sir *Stephen*, the Curate before-mentioned, who preached againſt the Shaft belonging to this Church, and who informed againſt the poor Man hang'd at *Stow*'s Door.

BUT he ſeemed, at length, to have a good Opinion of the Doctrine of the Church of *England*; for in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, he hath ſomewhere this Expreſſion, *That Doctrine is more* pure *now, than it was in the Monkiſh World.*

BUT whatever Reſpect he might ſecretly have for the old Religion, he could not endure Prieſts that were vitious and unchaſte; and was for ſevere Puniſhment to be laid upon them; and that by the Secular Hand, without ſtaying for Juſtice from the Ordinary, or their Spiritual Superior, on Pretence of their Privilege of Exemption from the Temporal Magiſtrate: And he blamed them for their Covetouſneſs and Partiality in pecuniary Commutations. Thus, in a certain Place of his *Survey*, he praiſed the City for their exemplary Puniſhment of Fornication, tho' they took the Office ſometimes out of the Hand of the Biſhops, who claimed the Cognizance thereof to belong to them: Shewing, How they put both lewd Women, and Prieſts too, into the Priſon, called the *Tun* in *Cornhill*, who were Guilty in that Reſpect. And he praiſed a certain Way, antiently uſed in the City for Puniſhment of light Females, by cauſing their Heads to be ſhaven, after the Manner of Thieves, and to be led about the City with Trumpets and Pipes ſounding before them, that their Perſons might be the more known. "Nor did they (addeth he) ſpare an " unclean Prieſt, a whit the more, becauſe of " his Office, but uſed ſuch as hardly; ſaying, " That they abhorred the Negligence of their " Prelates, and deteſted their Avarice; That for " Money, omitted the Puniſhment limited by " Law; and permitted thoſe they found Guilty, " to live favourably by their Fines: Wherefore " they would themſelves, they ſaid, purge the " City from ſuch Filthineſs, leaſt through God's " Vengeance, either Peſtilence, or Sword, might " happen to them; or that the Earth ſhould ſwallow them up.

AND elſewhere he ſpeaketh of the Puniſhment of a Chauntry Prieſt, as his juſt Deſerts, in St. *Michael*'s *Cornhill*, that had twenty Nobles a Year, as the Salary of his Chauntry, who was too familiar with a Shopkeeper's Wife there; a Woman too that ſeemed the holieſt among a Congregation. But the Husband once coming, made him leap out of Window, and afterwards cauſed him to be puniſhed three Market Days, being conveyed through the High Streets and Markets of the City with a Paper on his Head wherein his Treſpaſs was writ, and each Day rung with Baſons, and Proclamation of his Fact, at the Turning of every Street, and alſo before *Atwood*'s Stall (that was the Husband's Name) and the Church Door where he uſed to perform his Divine Service; and laſtly, was deprived of the Benefit of his Chauntry, and baniſhed the City for ever. Thus *Stow* ſpared not to expoſe unclean Prieſts, and to applaud the Puniſhments of Shame executed on them.

AND indeed, on all Occaſions he ſhewed great Diſlike of all Immorality, Injuſtice, Wrongs, Frauds, Unfaithfulneſs, Falſhood and Treachery, which ſhewed that *Stow* had an honeſt and good Mind.

AND this might be the Reaſon, why this good Man had the Miſhap ſometimes to fall under ſcurrilous and calumniating Tongues: One among the reſt (whereof he was forced to make publick Complaint to the Magiſtrate) had intolerably abuſed him, even at his Shop-door, reflecting upon his Chronicles, nay, upon his Trade, as Taylor, and chiefly upon his Integrity and Truth in his Hiſtories and Writings, as tho' they were but Lies; and beſides abuſive Language there was Aſſault and Battery added, together with all the Signs of Rage and Madneſs. All which after much Patience and Forbearance, able no longer to endure, he made his Complaint to the Magiſtrate. Which he drew up in this Manner:

"Pleaſeth it your Worſhip to underſtand, how " your poor Orator, *John Stow*, hath of late " been more than too much abuſed by one " *William Ditcher*, alias *Teiford*, and his Wife, " *&c.*" The Proceſs whereof is too long to write; but briefly to touch Parts thereof. He ſpake much of this Man's railing at him, and of his Apprentice Fighting with *Stow*'s Apprentice, and that he called him Prick-louſe Knave, and beggarly Knave, and Raſcal Knave, and ſaid, that he made a Chronicle of Lies. That he ſaid to the Parſon of the Pariſh, and to the Deputy of the Ward, that there came nothing but Rogues and Raſcals, and the vileſt of the Land to *Stow*'s Houſe, which Raſcals had him from Alehouſe to Alehouſe every Night and Morning. That *Williams*'s Wife, before the Stall of the ſaid *John*, railed againſt him more than a long Hour, but that he, *John Stow*, kept himſelf above Stairs, without any Anſwer making. That one Day the ſaid *William* leap'd in his Face, and that he feared he would have torn out his Eyes, foully ſcratched him, drew Blood of him, and was pulled off by the Neighbours. That the ſaid *William* threw Tileſheards and Stones at *Stow*'s Apprentice, till he had driven him off the Stall from his Work. And then the ſaid *William* came to *John*'s Stall, and ſaid, If he could catch the ſaid Apprentice, he would cart him, and vowed he would accuſe him to have killed the Man on the *Mile's-End* in *Whitſon* Week [that it ſeems was found dead there.] He alſo ſaid, That *Stow*'s Wife had two Children by one Man, before ſhe was married, to the great Slander of the ſaid *John Stow*, and Hindrance of their Children, being four Daughters marriageable, and in Service with Right Worſhipful Perſonages. Further, That he cauſed one *John Sneyling*, being drunk, to come to the Stall of the ſaid *Stow*, and there to call him by ſuch a Name, as himſelf better deſerved; and at another Time called him the falſeſt Man in *England*, and threatned to cart him, if he could get him out of his Door, called him alſo Common Proctor, Common Barator, Common Drunkard, Raſcal, Villain, *&c.*

It is no wonder if this honeſt Man, for his Hatred of vicious and baſe Actions, and expoſing them, might thus be ſerved:

To give then ſome Inſtances hereof.

He often took Occaſion to rebuke ſuch as were falſe to their Truſts, and neglected the Performance of the Wills and charitable Donations repoſed in them; which, by his Experience, were moſt wretchedly abuſed ſometime by Executors putting the Money, Lands, or Houſes, into their own Pockets, or converting them ſome other Ways; among the Gifts given for the finiſhing *Guildhall*, LONDON, he mentioned *Nicholas Alwyn*, Grocer, ſome Time Mayor, who, by his laſt Will, about 1505, gave 73 l. 6 s. 8 d. for a Hanging of Tapeſtry, to ſerve for principal Days in *Guildhall*; but how that Gift was performed, he had not heard: A modeſt Expreſſion, importing that they, the Executors, had not performed it; and then more roundly he ſpeaks it out in general. *For the Executors of our Time, having no Conſcience (I ſpeak of my own Knowledge) prove more Teſtaments than they perform.*

And before him *Simon Eyre*, [or *L'eyre*, as he is written] a Draper, ſometime Mayor, who built the Granary and Chapel in *Leadenhall*, and deceaſed 1459, gave by his laſt Will and Teſtament (which *Stow* ſaid he had read) many moſt notable Charities, and, amongſt the reſt, he gave the Drapers 3000 Marks, on Condition to eſtabliſh in his Chapel a Maſter or Warden, five Secular Prieſts, ſix Clerks, and two Queriſters, to ſing daily Divine Service. Alſo one Maſter with an Uſher for Grammar, one Maſter for Writing, and the third for Song, with Houſing there, newly built for them for ever, with certain Salaries to each. And in Caſe the Drapers performed this not, then the 3000 Marks to go to the Prior and Convent of *Chriſt-Church*, with Condition as aforeſaid, otherwiſe to be diſpoſed by the Executors in Works of Charity. And then *Stow*'s Concluſion bluntly and plainly follows. "Thus " much for his Teſtament not performed by eſta- " bliſhing of Divine Service in his Chapel, or the " Free Schools for Scholars; neither, how the Stock " of 3000 Marks, or rather 5000 Marks, was em- " ployed by his Executor, could I ever learn.

The like Obſervation he makes of *Bernard Randolph*, ſome Time Common Serjeant of the City, who gave 1000 *l.* in Lands or Annuities, for the Relief of the Poor in the Wards of *Queenhith* and *Caſtle Baynard* (where probably his Habitation had been) and in *Tiſehurſt* in *Suſſex*, where he was born; adding in his firſt Edition, (left out afterwards;) *but that Money being left in Holdfaſt Hands, I have not heard how it was beſtowed.* Having, very probably, made Enquiry after ſo large and notable a Legacy of that eminent Officer of the City.

And of later Time, Alderman *Billingſly*, living in the Pariſh of St. *Catharine Coleman*, gave by his Will 200 *l.* to this Pariſh, for the Relief of the Poor; which good Intent of his is obſerved not to be performed, and the Poor wronged: Tho' this indeed, is none of *Stow*'s Obſervation, but of *A. M.* who ſet forth the *Survey* after *Stow's* Death.

And therefore, as he writes in a certain Place in his *Survey*, having known theſe Legacies of Charity left in Truſt with Executors, hardly, or never performed; he wiſhed Men to make their own Hands their Executors, and their Eyes their Overſeers; not forgetting the old Proverb:

Women be forgetful, Children be unkind,
Executors be covetous, and take what they find.
If any Body asks where the Dead's Goods became:
They anſwer,
He died a poor Man, ſo God me help and holy Dame.

Nor did he ſhrink at charging Corporations themſelves, as well as private Perſons for the Abuſe of the Charities of the Deceaſed.

In this [*Aldgate*] Ward, he giveth a Liſt of many charitable Gifts of Sir *John Milbourn*, who was ſometime Mayor, the Founder of the Alms-Houſes in *Crutched-Fryars*; and therein ſpecifies a particular Number of Penny Loaves and Quantity of Coals to be diſtributed to the Pariſhes of St. *Edmund Lombard-ſtreet*, and St. *Michael's Cornhill*, for ever, and that he made the Company of Drapers of LONDON, Truſtees; and ſettled upon them, for Performance, Twenty-three Meſſuages and Tenements, and eighteen Garden Plats in the Pariſh of St. *Olave Hart-ſtreet:* Whereupon *Stow* makes this ſevere Note in the Margin of his firſt and ſecond Edition, but left out in the After-Editions; *That theſe Points were not performed; and that the Drapers unlawfully ſold theſe Tenements and Garden Plats, and the Poor were wronged.* But *Stow*, tho' otherwiſe moſt careful and exact, in this Matter was miſinformed, there being no Mention in the Will of the ſaid *Milbourn*, of ſuch Bread or Coals given, or ſuch Houſes and Gardens aſſured to the Company: Yet hence may appear what a Diſlike he had of thoſe, who by ſuch Practices wronged both the Dead that gave the Charities, and the Living who ought to enjoy them.

Again, another Abuſe he diſcovered in the Pariſh of St. *Michael's Cornhill*, where he was born; and openly blamed the Executors and the Officers of the Pariſh; the former for detaining; the others for being ſo ſlack in recovering. One *John Tolus*, Alderman, in the Year 1548, gave to the ſaid Pariſh and Church-wardens his Tenement, with the Appurtenances in that Pariſh, towards the Reparation of the Church, and Relief of the Poor: But the Pariſh, (as he writes) never had the Gift, nor heard of it by the Space of 40 Years after. Such, ſaith he, was the Conſcience of *G. Barne*, and other Executors, to conceal it to themſelves; and ſuch the Negligence of the Pariſhioners, who being informed thereof, made no Claim thereunto.

That good Diſpoſition that was in him towards Charity, made him preſerve in his *Survey*, the charitable Gifts in many Pariſhes.

This Act alſo of his that follows, *viz.* in taking the poor Priſoners Part, will ſhew his Abhorrence of Oppreſſion, as well as Debauchery. In the Year 1552, he was of a Jury of Inqueſt to make an Enquiry againſt a Seſſions of Jail Delivery: In this Inqueſt he and his Jurymen found the Priſoners in *Bread-ſtreet* Compter, (for then the Compter was there) to be very hardly dealt withal in their Proviſions, and otherwiſe, and that, notwithſtanding many Warnings given the Keeper (whoſe Name was *Husbands*) by the Court of Aldermen, upon Complaint before. And moreover, they found that Thieves and Strumpets were lodged there four ſome Times in a Night; whereby they might be ſafe from Searchers that were abroad a Nights. *Husbands*, was for theſe Crimes indicted at the Seſſions, and made a Shift ſtill to rub it out; they removed the Priſoners away from him unto *Wood-ſtreeet*, where the Compter is ſtill kept.

There was another Sort of Men that this honeſt Heart roſe againſt, that affected and ſtrove to be Jurymen, who oftentimes for Reward were Perverters of Juſtice and Judgment. He called them the Ringleaders of Inqueſts making a gainful Occupation of it. Such as laboured to appear upon *Niſi Prius's* before they were warned, or procured to be warned, to come on by a *Talis*; and ſuch as procured themſelves to be Foremen, when they could, and then took upon them to over-rule the reſt to their Opinion. Such a one ſhould be laboured by Plaintiff and Defendant, not without Promiſe of Reward; and therefore, ſaid he, to be ſuſpected of a bad Conſcience: And he added how he knew one ſuch that was carted and rung with Baſons, and baniſhed out of *Billingſgate* Ward: And yet afterward in *Aldgate* Ward made Conſtable, a Grand Juryman, and Foreman of their Wardmote-Inqueſt; and that he knew the like or worſe of others.

CHEATS, and Impoſtors there were in his Time, who pretended to Skill, which they had not, or ſome Ways or other amuſed the People to draw Money out of their Pockets; of theſe many counterfeited themſelves Phyſicians, who at the ſame Time got poor Peoples Money, and endangered their Lives too. *Stow* was glad when Juſtice took hold of them, and brought them to Shame. Two of theſe he takes Occaſion to ſpeak of, with their Puniſhment; one in the Reign of King *Edward* VI, about the Year 1550, a Poulterer of *Surrey*, named *Grig*, who, by giving out that he would take no Money for his Cures, and by pretending to heal by Words and Prayers, was taken by the People for a Prophet, as well as a Phyſician. He was ſet on a Scaffold in *Croydon*, with a Paper on his Breaſt, on which was written his deceitful and Hypocritical Dealings, and afterwards ſet on the Pillory in *Southwark*, on *Lady-day* Fair; when the Mayor and Aldermen riding through the Fair, he aſked them and all the Citizens Forgiveneſs. The other Cheat of a Doctor was long before, *viz. Ann.* 1382, who, as *Stow* relateth, was ſet upon an Horſe with his Face to the Horſe's Tail, and the Tail held in his Hand as a Bridle; a Collar of Jordans about his Neck, and a Whetſtone on his Breaſt [to denote him a great Liar] and in that Faſhion led through the City, and then baniſhed; and hereupon he telleth that many ſuch Deceivers ſtill were, who being never trained up in Reading or Practice of Phyſick, or Chirurgery, boaſted notwithſtanding to do great Cures, eſpecially upon Women, as in making them ſtrait that before were crooked, in any Part of their Bodies. The Contrary whereunto, ſaith he, is true, and then makes this Concluſion. *That ſome had received Gold when they had better deſerved the Whetſtone.* And laſtly, as a Diſproof of theſe Pretenders he addeth an Apophthegm witty enough, *Not ſo eaſy to turn a crooked Body ſtrait, as to turn a Muſtard Quern. Nor one Leap out of a Docket maketh a Doctor.*

BUT above all, he hated that Inhumanity, Ingratitude, nay Sacrilege, that many, in his Time, ſhewed to the Dead, in breaking down their Monuments, tearing away, defacing, and purloining the Braſs and Inſcriptions, or other Ornaments thereon, alienating their Vaults and Burying Places, and not ſuffering their Bones to reſt in Quiet; though many of them were the Builders, or good Benefactors to the Churches where their Sepulchres were. Againſt theſe baſe Practices, too common in thoſe Times, he often took Occaſion to declaim; and ſpared not them who were guilty herein.

AND as it grieved him to ſee the Monuments in Churches ſo violated, ſo he was much more grieved at the Overthrow of Churches themſelves, and ſo many noble venerable Structures of Religion: And he could not forbear ſometimes to expreſs his Admiration of theſe fine antient Works, the Effects of former Piety and Devotion; and, with as much Modeſty as he could, to reprove ſuch as pulled them down for their own Gain and Covetouſneſs. With ſuch a Touch he wiped the old Marquis of *Wincheſter*, who obtained the *Auguſtin Fryars* in LONDON, or ſome other; to which belonged a moſt curious ſpired Steeple, ſmall, high, and ſtrait, which *Stow* was mightily delighted with, and ſaid, he had not ſeen the like. The ſmall Spire of this Church had been overthrown by a Tempeſt of Wind, *Anno* 1362, but raiſed anew to that Beauty in which he had ſeen it. *And ſo,* ſaid he, *it might have ſtood, had not private Benefit (the only Devourer of Antiquity) pulled it down.* And then relating how the goodly Steeple, and all the Eaſt Part of the Church was taken down, and Houſes for one Man's Commodity raiſed in the Place; LONDON, he ſaid, had loſt a goodly Monument; and Time hereafter might more talk of it.

ANOTHER good Quality of *Stow* was, his Pity and Compaſſion for the Poor, on whoſe Account he uſed to commend the antient Hoſpitality which afforded them Relief, by Food and Harbour. Theſe Charities he obſerved to be much abated upon the Suppreſſion of Religious Houſes; many of thoſe Helps and Succours of the Poor being ſunk and loſt, the Revenues falling into private Hands, and become the Poſſeſſions of ſuch as were of a quite contrary Diſpoſition to the former Owners. And where Houſes were free for the charitable Entertainmet of poor People, even there (the Poor being turned out) Houſes were ſometimes erected for the Oppreſſions of the Poor, by hard Bargains made with the Workmen, and by racking the poor Tenants by advanced Rents. Upon this Occaſion he would not forbear now and then to expreſs his Mind; and particularly in *Shoreditch* Pariſh, where was a Place, called *Rotten-row*, conſiſting of ſmall Houſes with Gardens; which belonged to the Priory of *Haliwel*; who placed there a great many Poor, that dwelt there freely, only paying a Penny as an Acknowledgment to him at *Chriſtmas*, who then feaſted them all at the Priory with good Cheer. Afterwards, when that Priory was diſſolved, theſe Houſes, with the reſt of the Revenues, were ſwallowed up; and came, at length, into the Hands of one *Ruſſel*, who bought them a good Pennyworth, and new built them. And now was the Caſe quite altered; and there, where Charity and Relief was exerciſed, now became a Place of Rigour and Covetouſneſs: For this Man made his Bargains ſo hardly with his Carpenters, Bricklayers, and other Workmen, that they were undone by it; and then ſo rented theſe Buildings, and took ſuch large Fines of the Tenants, that it came to near as much as the Houſes coſt him: And yet the Place was now, from *Rotten-Row*, called *Ruſſel-Row*, in Honour of his Name, as *Stow* ſmartly reproacheth him.

AS he had a mighty Concern for the Reputation of the City, which it had obtained of antient Times, ſo he was uneaſy at ſome Things in his Time that abated it, and made the Citizens degenerate. He obſerved how it bred warlike People, that delighted in manly and healthful Exerciſes and Sports, whereby they were fitted for War, and Defence of their City and Country; namely, Wreſtling, Running at the *Quinten*, Shooting in the Long-Bow, Going to the Watches armed; which began now to be diſuſed: Whereof that of Shooting was much laid by, becauſe the common Grounds about the City began to be much incloſed; and ſo Room was wanted for that Exerciſe: Which Incloſures, for that Reaſon, as well as others, *Stow* diſliked; and ſo inſtead of that, and the other becoming Recreations, the Sports that then took Place, were Creeping, he ſaid, into Bowling-Allies, and Dicing-Houſes, near Home; *where,* ſaid he, *they have Room enough to hazard their Money at unlawful Games: And where I leave them to take their Pleaſures.* And noted likewiſe the Paſtimes in former Days, the younger Sort uſed to betake themſelves to on Holidays after Evening Prayer; the young Men playing at Bucklers, and the Maids, in the Sight of their Maſters and Miſtreſſes, dancing for the Garland, hanging croſs the Streets, (but were now ſuppreſſed) *worſe Practices*, added he ſhortly, *within Doors were to be feared*.

AND thus we leave theſe Memorials of this honeſt good Citizen, to his laſting Praiſe, and for an Example to all the Natives of this moſt noble City, and proceed to the other Monuments in this Pariſh Church of St. *Andrew Underſhaft*.

NEAR *Stow*'s Monument lieth buried the Body of *Simon Burton*, Citizen and Wax-Chandler of LONDON, a good Benefactor to the Poor of this Pariſh; who was three Times Maſter of his Company, and one of the Governors of St. *Thomas*'s Hoſpital, and of the Common-Council of this Ward 29 Years. He had two Wives, *Elizabeth* and *Anne*, and had Iſſue by *Elizabeth*, one Son and four Daughters. He deceaſed the 23d of *May*, *Anno Dom.* 1593, being aged 85 Years. In whoſe Remembrance, his loving Daughter, *Alice Coldocke*, erected this Monument.

NEAR unto this Monument lieth the Body of *Alice Byng*, in a Vault with her Father *Simon Burton*: She had three Husbands, all Batchelors and Stationers. Her firſt was *Richard Waterſon*; by him ſhe had a Son. Next him was *Franeis Coldocke*, by Birth a Gentleman; he bore all the Offices of his Company, and had Iſſue two Daughters, *Joane* and *Anne*, with whom ſhe lived 40 Years. Laſtly, *Iſaac Byng*, Gent. who died Maſter of his Company. She died the 21ſt Day of *May*, *Anno Dom.* 1616, aged 73 Years, five Months, and 25 Days.

NEAR unto this Monument lieth buried the Body of *Dorothy Greſwolde*, the only Daughter of *Roger Greſwolde*, Citizen and Merchant-Taylor of LONDON: Which *Roger* was the third Son of *Richard Greſwolde* of *Solyhull*, in the County of *Warwick*, Eſq; She was firſt married to *John Weld*, Citizen and Haberdaſher of LONDON, who was the ſecond Son of *John Weld* of *Eaton*, in the County of *Cheſter*, Gent. by whom ſhe had four Children, *viz. John*, *Elizabeth*, *Joane*, and *Dorothy*. After his Deceaſe, ſhe married *Hugh Offley*, Citizen and Alderman of LONDON, and by him had only one Daughter, named *Suſannah*. After his Death ſhe lived a Widow 16 Years, and being of the Age of 60 Years, died in the true Faith of CHRIST, and Hope of eternal Happineſs, the 29th of *June*, 1610.

HERE before this Place lieth buried the Body of *Margery*, late the Wife of *Humphrey Turner*, Gent. who deceaſed the 10th Day of *December*, 1607, being of the Age of 56 Years. As alſo the Body of her firſt Husband, Maſter *Iſaac Sutton*, late Citizen and Goldſmith of LONDON; who deceaſed the 2d Day of *May*, 1589, by which Husband ſhe had Iſſue, ſix Sons and ſix Daughters: All deceaſed at the Time of her Death, only *Joane* excepted, Daughter and Heir of the ſaid *Iſaac*, married unto *William Howpill*, Gent.

Tempus & Patientia.

IN this Church alſo lieth Sir *William Craven*, Knight and Alderman; and in the Year 1610, Lord Mayor of this City: Buried with great Pomp and Splendour; and yet without any Monument erected for him, though one of the wealthieſt and moſt eminent Citizens of his Time; and from whom the Lord *Craven* deſcended.

DEATH hath added to the Ornaments of this Place, the bleſſed Memorial of, *Edward Warner*, Eſq; a worthy Citizen and Merchant of LONDON, who departed this mortal Life the 28th Day of *October* 1628. He was the ſecond Son of *Francis Warner*, of *Parham*, in the County of *Suffolk*, Eſq; by *Mary* his ſecond Wife, Daughter and Co-heir of Sir *Edmund Rowſe*, of the ſame County, Knight. Which *Francis Warner* was truly and lineally deſcended from the antient and generous Family of the *Warners*, who poſſeſſed a Place of their own Name at *Warner*'s *Hall*, in *Great Waltham*, in the County of *Eſſex*.

HE died without Iſſue, and made *Francis Warner* of *Parham*, aforeſaid, Eſq; his Nephew, and next Heir in Blood, the Executor of his Will, and principal Heir to his Eſtare; who out of Duty and Affection to the Memory of his dear Uncle, hath dedicated this Monument.

HE had to his firſt Wife, *Mary*, Daughter of Mr. *Aylmer* of *Riſden* in *Hertfordſhire*; and to his ſecond, *Margaret*, Daughter of Mr. *John Cheynie*.

AT the Entrance into the Choir, and before the Pulpit:

HERE lieth buried *Joane Cartwright*, the Wife of *Abraham Cartwright*, Citizen and Draper of LONDON; who had Iſſue by him four Sons and five Daughters: And died the 24th of *November*, *Anno Dom.* 1609.

ON a fair Grave-Stone, lying in the ſame Iſle, is thus written:

I. H. S.

Mors Chriſti, mihi Vita.

THE Memorial of Mrs. *Elizabeth Turner*; whoſe Body reſteth here, in Expectation of her Saviour. She lived the ſorrowful Widow of three Husbands, *Andrew White*, *Cuthbert Burby*, and *Humphry Turner*, Gent. and the moſt dear Mother of ſeven Children, being the Iſſue only of her ſecond. Three of them buried her, *Edward Burby*, *Cuthbert*, and *Joane*; which inherit her Sorrow, to bewail their Loſs. Her Diſſolution happened in her great Climacterical, being on the tenth of the Calends of *Auguſt*, in the Year after her Saviour, 1630.

Reſurgam.

In the Chancel are MONUMENTS *for*,

Humphrey Brook, Dr. of Phyſick, deceaſed ix of the Calends of *December* 1693, aged 76.

John Jeffreys, Eſq; of an antient Family in the County of *Brecknock*, and in the Pariſh of *Llywel*, Merchant of LONDON, deceaſed *Nov.* 5, 1688.

Bridget, the third Daughter of Sir *Chriſtopher Clitherow*, Knt. *April* 12, 1683.

Anthony Abdy, Alderman, and *Abigail*, his Wife.

Sir *Chriſtopher Clitherow*, Knt. ſome Time Lord Mayor of LONDON, deceaſed *Nov.* 2, 1642; and Dame *Mary*, his ſecond Wife, 13 *Dec.* 1645; alſo *Mary*, ſecond Wife to *James Clitherow*, 14 *Sept.* 1662, and her only Daughter lying by her.

Charles Thorold, of the antient Family of the *Thorolds* of *Lincolnſhire*, Eſq; *Nov.* 30, 1691, aged 71.

William Wight, of the Company of Fiſhmongers, 29 *July*, 1672, and four of his Children.

Abraham Sutton, Merchant, lived in the City of *Ghent* 30, and there died. Buried here *May* 24, 1675.

Proctor, the Son of *Edward* and *Elizabeth Bourn*, 1688.

A great Monument in the North Wall for Sir *Hugh Hammerſley*, Knt. Mayor of the City, 1627, a great and general Merchant, died 19 *October*, 1636, aged 71.

John and *William*, Sons of *William Hook*, Eſq; and *Elizabeth* his Wife: Both 1673.

Jane Abraham, the Wiſe of *John Abraham*, Free Maſon of LONDON, and *Elizabeth*. *Jane* deceaſed 1608, and *Elizabeth* 1607.

William Braynwood, Citizen and Pariſh-Clerk, Fellow-Clerk, and Collegiate-Clerk of the City of LONDON; and was Pariſh-Clerk of this Pariſh of St. *Andrew*'s *Underſhaft* 68 Years. Buried 1586, with *Margery*, his Wife.

Upon a Monument fixt to the North Pillar in the Chancel, is an Inſcription for Sir *Jeffrey Jeffreys*, Alderman of this City.

M. S.

Juxta Sepultus jacet dict. *Galfridus Jeffreys*, Eques Auratus, & hujus Civitatis Aldermannus, Patruo ſuo moribus perſimilis. Ob. *Oct.* xxvito. A. D. CIƆIƆCCIX. Æt. LVII.

Upon another Monument fix'd in the ſame Pillar on the South Side.

M. S.

Juxta ſitus eſt *Johannes Jeffreys*, Armiger, de *Sheen* de Agro *Surreyenſi*, *Johannis Jeffreys* prope ſepulti, Nepos haud degener, Pauperibus propter Munificentiam, Amicis propter Beneficia, omnibus propter Hoſpitium, bene notus. Ob. xx. *Octobris*, Anno Dom. CIƆIƆCCXV. Ætat. LVIII.

These two Monuments are placed beneath their Uncles.

A Grave Stone near the South Corner of the Communion Table Rails, covers the Body of *Peter Van Sittart*, Eſq; ſome Time an eminent Merchant and Citizen of LONDON. His diſconſolate Widow cauſed a Monument to be erected for him on the South Pillar of the Chancel, in the Year of our Lord, 1706.

Upon a Monument fix'd to the fourth Pillar at the South Side of the Church is an Inſcription for *Henry Sykes*, Apothecary, with his Wife *Margaret*, two Sons, and as many Grandchildren.

Pharmacopœus æque probus ac peritus, & vere Opifer. Societatis ſuæ Decus, Olim Præfectus, & tandem Pater.

He was born in *Aſhby de la Zouch*, in *Leiceſterſhire*, where he was a good Benefactor, died *April* 22, 1710, aged 83; and *Margaret* his Wife, died *Decemb.* 31, 1694, aged 61. His Son and two Daughters erected this Monument for them.

Against the South Wall, is a Monument for Mrs *Catharine Heames*, Widow, Daughter of Sir *Thomas Chambrelan*, ſome Time Governor of the *Eaſt-India* Company. She died the 13th of *December*, 1716.

God's BLESSINGS *by Chriſtian Benefactors to the Poor of this Pariſh.*

Mr. *Stephen Woodroffe*, Citizen and Haberdaſher of LONDON, by his laſt Will and Teſtament, bearing Date the 20th of *April*, 1576, gave 100*l.* in Money, to the Uſe of the Poor of this Pariſh; with which Sum, and 20*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.* more, laid out by the ſaid Pariſh, they purchaſed a Houſe, called by the Name of the *White Horſe* in *Holywell-ſtreet*, in the Pariſh of St. *Leonard* in *Shoreditch*, in the County of *Middleſex*. Out of which, is and hath been given to the Poor of the ſaid Pariſh, every Sabbath ſince his Death, 2*s.* in Bread, and ſo ſhall continue for ever, 5*l.* 4*s.* *per Annum*.

Mr. *Simon Burton*, Citizen and Merchant-Taylor of LONDON, by his Deed indented, dated the 14th of *January* 1579, hath appointed 32*s.* to be given yearly for ever to eight poor Widows, or poor Houſholders of the ſaid Pariſh; to be iſſuing out of all that Meſſuage or Tenement, ſituate, and being in the ſaid Pariſh, late in the Tenure or Occupation of *Peter Hewes*, and *Edward Hyde*; to be paid to the Church-wardens of the ſaid Pariſh, for the Uſe of the Poor aforeſaid, every Quarter 8*s.* or within 40 Days after every Quarter for ever, quarterly, to every of the ſaid Perſons, 12*d.* a-piece.

Also he gave unto St. *Thomas*'s Hoſpital two Cloſes of Land or Meadow-Ground, lying in the Pariſh of *Shoreditch*; upon Condition, that the Governors of the ſaid Hoſpital, or their Aſſigns, ſhall give unto 30 poor Perſons of the ſaid Pariſh (whereof the Miniſter, Clerk, and Sexton to be three of them) on the 21ſt, 22d, and 23d Days of *December*, yearly, for ever, the Sum of 26*s.* whereof 20*s.* to be paid amongſt the 30 Poor, by 8*d.* a-piece, and the other 6*s.* for a Sermon yearly to be made for ever in *Lent*.

Mr. *Hugh Offley*, Citizen and Alderman of LONDON, by his Laſt Will and Teſtament, dated the 2d Day of *October* 1594, and by an Indenture of the ſame Date explaining his Mind, gave to the Parſon and Church-wardens of the ſaid Pariſh, and their Succeſſors for ever, an Annuity or Rent Charge of 4*l.* to be iſſuing out of his Meſſuages, or Tenements in *Lime-ſtreet*, LONDON, and within the ſaid Pariſh, then or lately in the ſeveral Tenures of *Thomas Offley* his Son, *John Norman*, *James Boomer*, *Suſanna Garret*, Widow, *Thomas Blomefield*, and Widow *Alliſon*, or their Aſſigns; to be paid yearly, at the Feaſt of the Birth of our Lord God, and the Nativity of St. *John Baptiſt*, or within fourteen Days next enſuing either of the ſaid Feaſts, by even Portions, with a Diſtreſs for Non-Payment thereof; to the End and Intent, that on the firſt *Sunday* in every Month, monthly, for ever, there ſhall be given to twelve of the pooreſt Perſons inhabiting in the ſaid Pariſh, to be named and appointed by the Parſon and Church-wardens, for the Time being, receiving the Communion in the ſaid Church, if any be there celebrated, each of them 3*d.* in Money, and a Penny Loaf, being the Advantage of the 12*d.*

Also he gave 5*s.* a Year for ever, yearly, to be paid to ſuch Parſon or Curate, as ſhall monthly miniſter the Communion to the ſaid poor People; and to a learned Preacher for four ſeveral Sermons, to be made in the ſaid Pariſh-Church at four ſeveral Days yearly for ever, 5*s.* for every Sermon.

Mr. *William Hanbury*, Citizen, and White Baker of LONDON, by a Surrender, bearing Date, *Auguſt* 11, 1595, did give unto his Daughter, Mrs. *Elizabeth Spearing*, Wife of Mr. *George Spearing*, Merchant, certain Copyhold Land, lying and being in *Stebunheath* and *Ratcliffe*, in the County of *Middleſex*, upon Condition that ſhe, her Heirs or Aſſigns ſhall pay to the Parſon and Church-wardens of the ſaid Pariſh, for the Uſe of the poor People there, 52*s.* yearly, for ever, at the Birth of our Lord God, and the Purification of our Lady the Virgin, which (by Conſent of the Pariſh) is beſtowed among the Poor abroad on *Wedneſday*, weekly, 12*d.*

Mrs. *Alice Hanbury*, Widow, by her Laſt Will and Teſtament, dated *December* 3, 1595, did give unto the ſaid Mr. *George Spearing*, one Tenement in the ſaid Pariſh, wherein *William Bridges*, Taylor, then dwelt; upon Condition, that the ſaid *George*, his Heirs or Aſſigns, ſhall pay to the Church-wardens of the ſaid Pariſh and their Succeſſors, to the Uſe of the poor and impotent People there, 13 *s.* 4 *d.* yearly, for ever, at the Feaſts of the Annunciation of our Lady, and St. *Michael* the Archangel, by even Portions, or elſe to aſſure to the ſaid Pariſh the like Value in ſome other Place. Which Sum by Conſent of the Pariſh is given in Coals amongſt the Poor, yearly, at *Chriſtmas*.

Mr. *Ralph Carter*, Citizen and Salter of LONDON, by his Deed indented, dated the 22d of *October* 1576, hath given to divers Feoffees, between the Pariſhes of *Alhallows* in *Lombard-ſtreet*, and St. *Andrew Underſhaft*, after the Deceaſe of *Alice*, his Wife, one Meſſuage with a Garden, called the *Half-Moon* in *Eaſt-ſmithfield*, in the Pariſh of St. *Botolph*'s *without Aldgate*, to the end, that there ſhould be diſtributed to the Poor in either Pariſh, in Bread, every *Sunday*, weekly, for ever, 1 *s.* and 30 *s.* in Coals to either Pariſh, between *Midſummer* and *Chriſtmas* for ever.

Mrs. *Margaret Moore*, Widow, late Wife of *William Moore*, Citizen and Merchant-Taylor of LONDON, by her Deed indented, dated the 10th Day of *May*, 1583, hath given to divers Feoffees of the ſaid Pariſh, one Meſſuage, which ſhe had by the Gift of her ſaid Husband, and ſituate in the Pariſh, now in the Occupation of *Thomas Fitall*, to the End that there ſhould be diſtributed to the Poor there, yearly, for ever, 20 *s.* at the Diſcretion of the Parſon and Church-wardens; and to a Preacher to make four Sermons, quarterly, every Year for ever, 20 *s.*

DAME *Mary Ramſey*, late Wife to Sir *Thomas Ramſey*, Knt. Alderman, and Lord Mayor of LONDON, by her Teſtament and Laſt Will, dated the 19th of *January*, 1596, gave to the Lord Mayor, Commonalty and Citizens of LONDON, one Meſſuage or Tenement, ſituate in the Pariſh of St. *Peter the Poor* in *Broad-ſtreet* Ward, LONDON, then or late in the Occupation of *Richard Hull*, Citizen and Draper; to the end, that they ſhould yearly (after her Deceaſe) pay to the Parſon and Church-wardens of this Pariſh 40 *s.* to be diſtributed among the Poor of the ſaid Pariſh, at the Diſcretion of the Parſon and the Church-wardens then being, and by Direction and Allowance of two of the chief Pariſhioners; and to the like Uſe for ever, 20 *s.* more, yearly, for ever, after Deceaſe of one *Elizabeth Worley* in the County of *Northampton*, to be paid and diſtributed in like Manner.

Mr. *John Hide*, Citizen and Merchant-Taylor of LONDON, by his Laſt Will and Teſtament, dated the 8th Day of *September*, 1604, did give unto the Parſon and Church-wardens of the ſaid Pariſh and their Succeſſors, a yearly Rent of Coals, to be iſſuing out of all and every his Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments in the Precinct of the *Minories without Aldgate*, LONDON, to be paid yearly at the Feaſt of the Nativity of St. *John Baptiſt* for ever, or within 30 Days next enſuing, with Diſtreſs for Non-payment thereof; to the Intent that there ſhould be beſtowed, yearly, in old Cleft Charcoals, 30 *s.* thereof, and one other, 12 *d.* yearly, given to ſome truſty Body to ſee the due Meaſuring thereof; and the ſame Coals to be delivered to the Poor of the ſame Pariſh always two Days before St. *Michael* the Archangel, yearly, by Advice of the Parſon and Church-wardens for the Time being, and three or four Antients of the ſaid Pariſh.

Mr. *Edmond Hull*, Citizen, and Draper of LONDON, by his Teſtament and Laſt Will, dated the 5th Day of *Auguſt*, 1609, did give and bequeath to the Church-wardens and Pariſhioners of this Pariſh, the Sum of 52 *l.* to be employed by the Pariſhioners, as a Stock for ever, and the Benefit thereby ariſing, to be given Weekly to the Poor in Bread.

Mr. *Lawrenee Overton*, Citizen and Mercer of LONDON, by his Teſtament and Laſt Will, dated the third Day of *September* 1612, did give and bequeath to the Poor of the ſaid Pariſh, the Sum of 20 *l.* to be diſtributed at the Diſcretion of the Church-wardens for the Time being, and his Executors.

THE charitable Donations belonging to this Pariſh of St. *Andrew Underſhaft*, as they ſtand at preſent, may appear by this following Account of them, and ſome other Things relating to the Miniſter and Pariſh, as it was given in at the Parochial Viſitation in the Year 1693.

GIFTS to the Poor, in Bread, Coals, and Money, and to the Miniſter and Clerk, by yearly Revenue, as followeth:

	Annuities.		
Donors.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Mr. *Woodroffe*	05	05	04
Mr. *Burton*	02	18	00
Mr. *Offley*	04	00	00
Mr. *Handbury*, and Mrs. *Handbury*	02	12	00
Mr. *Carter*	04	02	00
Mrs. *Moor*	04	10	00
Lady *Ramſey*	03	00	00
Mr. *Hyde*	02	00	00
Robert Buck, and *Clare* his Wife	12	00	00
Sir *Henry Lee*	03	18	00
The Pariſhioners	05	05	04
Mr. *Coventrie*	10	00	00
Mr. *Parker*	10	00	00
Sir *William Craven*	02	11	00
Mr. *Thomas Rich*	09	00	00
Sir *Chriſtopher Clitherow*	04	00	00

THESE ſeveral Gifts, are ſome out of Houſes, ſome out of Rent Charges, and ſettled, according to the Will and Intent of the Donors, either in the Parſon and Church-wardens, or in certain Feoffees nominated according to the Donor's Directions.

THERE hath alſo been given to the Church and Pariſh-Stock, by yearly Revenue, as followeth:

St. *Mary-Axe* Glebe, being 15 *l.* which us'd to be paid by Mr. *Speed*, Schoolmaſter of St. *Mary-Axe*.

Paid by Mr. *Sykes* 10 *l.*

Paid by Sir *Jeffrey Jeffreys* 8 *l.*

Given, and purchaſed by the Pariſhioners, and paid by Mr. *Colman*, 14 *l.* 14 *s.* 8 *d.*

Paid by Mr. *Skinner* 9 *l.* 14 *s.* 8 *d.*

THE Miniſter receives for Sermons to be preached on ſeveral Occaſions, 10 *l.* 1 *s.*

AND there is a Memorial, or Regiſter, kept in the Church, of the Names of the Benefactors, and a Particular of the Sums by them given; and a Table of the ſame made *Anno* 1676.

FURTHER Particulars of the Benefactors to this Pariſh of St. Andrew's Underſhaft, *as communicated to Mr.* Strype, *by the Reverend Dr.* Brabant, *at that Time Incumbent, and Mr.* Waylet, *a worthy Inhabitant of the ſaid Pariſh, and Deputy of the Ward.*

QUEEN *Elizabeth* united the Pariſh of St. *Mary at Axe* to this Pariſh, and confirmed the ſame

Church, and one Houſe of St. *Mary at Axe*, with other Appurtenances, towards the Repair of the Church, by her Letters Patents, dated *April* 12, in the fourth of her Reign.

Mr. *Buckford* gave 8 *l.* for the Poor, to be diſtributed at *Chriſtmas* yearly.

Edmond Hill, Mr. *Overton*, *Cuthbert Martin*, Mr. *Tarbox*, and Mr. *Clitherow*, gave ſeveral Sums of Money for ſeveral charitable Uſes. Theſe Sums, together with other Gifts of Mr. *Pierſe*, Mr. *Balthaſar*, Mr. *Spering*, and two Perſons unknown, and the Poor's Stock, *viz.* 17 *l.* 1 *s.* 8 *d.* (in all 100 *l.*) were given for the Corner Houſe over the Church Porch: The Rent whereof is diſpoſed as followeth:

For Mr. *Hill*'s Gift every *Friday* in Bread, 12 *d.*

Every *Good Friday* to the Poor, by Order of Veſtry, 2 *l.* 3 *s.* 4 *d.* which is to anſwer the Gifts aforeſaid.

Robert Gayer gave 50 *l.* to the Church-wardens, as an Increaſe of Stock, upon Truſt to deliver to the Poor of this Pariſh 50 *s.* or ſo much as the ſaid 50 *l.* ſhall yearly produce, or Sea Coals at St. *Thomas*'s Day, yearly, for ever, by Will, dated *January* 15, 1648.

Peter Cully gave to the Poor 5 *l.* and to the Pariſh 15 *l.* to buy a large and handſome Candle-Branch, to hang in the Body of the Church, by Will, dated *May* 21, 1666.

Sir *Thomas Rich* gave 400 *l.* to purchaſe Lands, to maintain an Orthodox Miniſter, and provide Neceſſaries for Prayers and Service of the Church of *England*, every Week Day in the Morning, at ſix in the Summer, and ſeven in the Winter; whereof 20 Marks to be paid to the Miniſter, by a Codicil, dated *Oct.* 14, 1667, annexed to his Will, dated *May* 16, 1666.

Heſter Acton, Widow of *Richard Acton*, gave 10 *l. per Ann.* for one to be appointed by the Rector to read Prayers in the Church every Night at ſix o'Clock, according to the Service of the Church of *England*; and ſettled the ſame by a Deed under her Hand and Seal, bearing Date the 12th of *April* 1706.

The Widow of Mr. *Van Sittart*, in the Year 1706, gave to the Pariſh 200 *l.* the Intereſt whereof to be employed to put two Pariſh-Children yearly Apprentices. She gave alſo a Branch Candleſtick for the Church upon its Repair the ſaid Year: For which the Pariſh gratified her with a Pew for herſelf and Family.

1706, Mr. *Joſeph Chamberlain*, Merchant, gave 121 *l.* 1 *s.*

1709, *William Van Sittart*, Gent. gave 50 *l.*

Some of the GIFT-SERMONS *appointed to be preached in this Pariſh.*

A Sermon on ſome *Sunday* in *Lent*, 6 *s.* the Donor, *Simon Burton*, 1593.

Four Sermons on *Sunday* Mornings, when the Poor ſhall receive the Communion, 20 *s.* And to adminiſter the Communion the firſt *Sunday* in *January*, 5 *s.* The Donor, Mr. *Offley*, 1594.

A Sermon the next *Sunday* before *Chriſtmas-day*, 10 *s.* given by Sir *Henry Lee*, 1619.

On the 5th of *November*; and on ſome *Sunday* between the 20th of *July* and 8th of *Auguſt*, for Thankſgiving for Deliverance from the *Spaniſh* Invaſion, 10 *s.* each Sermon, given by Mr. *Buck*.

On *New-year's-day*, and on the third *Tueſday* in *September*, in thankful Remembrance of God's Mercy in ſaving the Donor's Tenement in the dreadful Fire, 20 *s.* for each Sermon; given by Mr. *Thomas Rich*, 1672.

Eight Sermons, 4 *l.* given by Mr. *Parker*.

There was once an eminent School kept in St. *Mary Axe*, with this Inſcription over the Door, *Seminarium Eccleſiæ & Reipublicæ*; but it is now put to other Uſes.

This Pariſh is a Rectory in the Gift of the Right Reverend the Lord Biſhop of LONDON, worth about 250 *l. per Annum*, and rated in the King's Books at 25 *l.* 11 *s.* 3 *d.* and St. *Mary Axe* at 5 *l.*

The Rector is the Reverend Dr. *Berriman*, who has lately erected a very handſome Parſonage-Houſe, adjoining to the Church, at his own Expence.

The Lecturer is the Reverend Mr. *John Withers*.

Here are Prayers at ſix o'Clock every Morning from *Lady-day* to *Michaelmas*, and at ſeven from *Michaelmas* to *Lady-day*.

The Veſtry is general.

The Pariſh-Officers are,	*The Ward-Officers are,*
2 Church-wardens, 4 Overſeers of the Poor.	2 Common Council-Men.

The whole Pariſh contains about 210 Houſes.

The Places of the Pariſh of St. *Andrew's Underſhaft*, which belong to this Ward are; Part of *Leadenhall-ſtreet*, St. *Mary Axe*, *Jeffrey's-ſquare*, *Greyhound-alley*, *Bury-court*; Part of *Lime-ſtreet*, *Riche's-court*, *Lime-ſtreet-ſquare*, and *Billiter-ſquare*.

In St. *Mary Axe* are ſeveral very handſome Houſes for Merchants, likewiſe the Fletchers Hall, which has nothing remarkable in it to be deſcribed.

In this Street ſtood the Pariſh-Church of St. *Mary*, before-mentioned, commonly called St. *Mary at Axe*. Then come you to the *Papey*, a Houſe wherein was ſome Time kept a Fraternity, or Brotherhood, of St. *Charity* and St. *John Evangeliſt*, called the *Papey* for poor impotent Prieſts, (for in ſome Languages Prieſts are called *Papes*) founded in the Year 1430, by *William Oliver*, *William Barnabie*, and *John Stafford*, Chaplains, or Chauntry Prieſts in LONDON, for a Maſter, two Wardens, &c. Chaplains, Chauntry Prieſts, Conducts, and other Brethren and Siſters, that ſhould be admitted into the Church of St. *Auguſtine Papey* in the Wall. The Brethren of this Houſe becoming lame, or otherwiſe into great Poverty, were here relieved, as to have Chambers, with certain Allowance of Bread, Drink, and Coals, and one old Man and his Wife to ſee them ſerved, and to keep the Houſe clean.

These poor Prieſts of the *Papey* (as alſo the Brotherhood of the threeſcore Prieſts, and the Company of Clerks that were ſkilled in ſinging *Diriges*, and Church Offices) commonly attended at ſolemn Funerals. Dame *Jane Milbourn*, Widow of Sir *John Milbourn*, in her Laſt Will, *Anno* 1543, willed to be buried in St. *Edmund Lombard-ſtreet*, and bequeathed to the Brotherhood of *Papey* to come to her Burial, and to pray for her Soul, 10 *s.* and likewiſe to the Brotherhood of Threeſcore Prieſts in LONDON, to come to her Burial, and to pray for her Soul, 10 *s.* and to the Brotherhood of Clerks, to come to her Burial, and pray for her Soul, 10 *s.* and likewiſe to *Bartholomew Lynſted*, ſome Time Prior of St. *Mary Overies*, to come, &c. 6 *l.* 13 *s.* 6 *d.*

They that pleaſe may read more of this Church and Brotherhood in *Lime-ſtreet* Ward, and alſo in a MS in the *Cotton* Library, where an Account is given of the Foundation and Statutes of the Fraternity, in Honour of *Holy Charity*, and St. *John Evangeliſt*, for the Aid and Maintenance of poor Prieſts in the Church or Chapel of St. *Auguſtine de Papey*, within *Biſhopſgate*,

gate, made at various Times, with the Charter of the Donation of the *Papey* Church, and other Things belonging to that Fraternity; alſo the Names of the Maſters and Wardens, from the Year 1442, *Anno* 20, *Henry* VI, to *Anno* 1548, *Anno* 2, *Edward* VI, when it was diſſolved.

THIS Brotherhood (amongſt others) was ſuppreſſed, in the Reign of *Edward* VI. Since which Time in this Houſe hath been lodged Mr. *Morris*, of *Eſſex*, Sir *Francis Walſingham*, Principal Secretary of State to Queen *Elizabeth*, Mr. *Barret*, of *Eſſex*, *&c.*

NEXT to this was one great Houſe, with handſome Courts and Garden Plats, ſome Time pertaining to the *Baſſets*, ſince that to the Abbots of *Bury* in *Suffolk*, and therefore called *Buries Mark*, corruptly *Bevis Marks*. And ſince the Diſſolution of the Abbey of *Bury*, to *Thomas Heneage*, the Father, and Sir *Thomas Heneage* the Son.

Jews Synagogue.

THIS Houſe and Ground is now increaſed into many Tenements, and, amongſt the reſt, the *Jews* of LONDON have built themſelves a large Synagogue here, wainſcotted round. It ſtands Eaſt and Weſt, like one of our Churches. The great Door is on the Weſt; near to which Weſt End is a long Deſk upon an Aſcent ſomewhat raiſed from the reſt of the Floor, where the Law is read. The Eaſt Wall is in Part railed in, and before the Wall is a Door, which is to open with a Key, where their Law ſeems to be laid up. Aloft on this Wall are the *Ten Commandments*, or ſome Part of them, inſcribed in Golden *Hebrew* Letters without Points. There are ſeven great Branched Candleſticks of Braſs, hanging down from the Top; and many other Places for Candles and Lamps. The Seats are Benches, with Backs to them that run along from Weſt to Eaſt, and the Galleries above, for the Women to ſit in, have Lettices before them.

NEXT to this, coming up again towards *Aldgate*, was the diſſolved Priory of the *Holy Trinity*, before ſpoken of.

THE ſecond Way from *Aldgate*, more towards the South, from the Pump, lieth *Fenchurch-ſtreet*, on the Right Hand whereof, near the End of *Billiter-lane*, is Ironmongers Hall, an old Building not worth deſcribing; but of the Company we ſhall ſpeak hereafter. On the Left Hand, or South Side of *Fenchurch-ſtreet*, runneth a Lane down towards *Tower-hill*, called *Woodroffe-lane*, and out of this Lane, toward the Weſt, a Street called *Hart-ſtreet*.

The Houſe of the Croſſed *or* Crutched-Fryars.

IN this Street, at the South Eaſt Corner thereof, ſome Time ſtood a Houſe of *Crouched* (or *Croſſed*) *Fryars*, founded by *Ralph Hoſier*, and *William Sabernes*, about the Year 1298. *Stephen*, the tenth Prior of the *Holy Trinity* in LONDON, granted three Tenements for 13 *s*. 8 *d*. by the Year, unto the ſaid *Ralph Hoſier* and *William Sabernes*, who afterwards became Fryars of St. *Croſſe*: *Adam* was the firſt Prior of that Houſe. Theſe Friars founded their Houſe in the Place of certain Tenements, purchaſed of *Richard Wimbuſh*, the twelfth Prior of the *Holy Trinity*, in the Year 1319, which was confirmed by *Edward* III, the 17th of his Reign, valued at 52 *l*. 13 *s*. 4 *d*. ſurrendered the 12th of *November*, 30 *Henry* VIII.

ONE *Andrew de Bures* gave to this Houſe, 5 *Edward* III, one Meſſuage and 28 Acres of Land, and one Acre of Meadow in *Aketon*; and one Meſſuage and 60 Acres of Land in *Waldingfield* in the County of *Suffolk*.

THERE was a Licence granted, 23 *Edward* III, to the Prior of the *Holy Croſs*, to get Lands in *Oxon*: And likewiſe the Prior obtained a Grant for a Tenement in *Synedene-lane*, the ſame with that now called *Seething-lane*.

THE very Ruins of this Religious Houſe are not now to be ſeen, and nothing of it remains, only it gives Name to the Street, being more commonly called *Crutched-Fryars* than *Hart-ſtreet*; but in the Place thereof now ſtands the *Navy-Office*, a noble Structure; and within the Compaſs of it many other fine Buildings.

AT a Common-Council, not long before the Beginning of *Henry* VIII's Reign, an Act paſſed for granting unto the Prior and Convent of the *Croſſed Fryars*, beſide the Tower of LONDON, (to the Intent that they ſhould pray for the good Eſtate of the City) ſome common Ground of the ſaid City, for the Enlargement of their Church, *viz.* in Breadth from the Eaſt End of their Church, from the main Wall thereof on the North Part, into the High Street there, five Feet of Aſſize; and at the Weſt End of their Church, in Breadth four Feet and a half, ſtretching in Length from the Eaſt toward the Weſt Part, ſeven Score and eight Feet and an half.

AFTERWARDS, at a Common-Council, holden on *Tueſday*, *September* 25, *Anno* 12, *Henry* VIII, the ſaid Prior and Convent petitioned for Succour, towards the edifying and Maintenance of their new Church; and to take upon them, and the whole City, to be their ſecond Founders. Whereupon it was agreed, that ſeveral Exhortations ſhould be made in Writing, to every Fellowſhip in LONDON, to ſee what they would do for their Devotions towards the ſame; and ſuch Sums to be certified to the Mayor and Aldermen, to the Intent it may be known to what it will amount.

A Prior of this Houſe in *Henry* VIII's Time, was not ſo obſervant as he ſhould be of the Rules of his Order; who on a *Friday* (a Day of ſomewhat more Mortification and Devotion than others) was found at 11 o'Clock, in Bed with a Whore, and taken by *Barthelot*, and others, appointed Viſitors by Order of *Cromwell*, the Vicar General. For the concealing of this Incontinency, the ſurprized Prior diſtributed 30 *l*. preſently among them, and promiſed 30 *l*. more. All which was certined to *Cromwell*, in a Letter wrote by the ſaid *Barthelot*. Theſe ſcandalous Crimes haſtened the Diſſolution of theſe Monaſteries.

IN this Houſe was buried Mr. *John Tirres*.

Nicholas, the Son of *William Kyriell*, Eſq;

Sir *Thomas de Mollinton*, Baron of *Wemeſe*; who bequeathed by Will, dated 1408, his Body to be buried in the Chapel of St. *Mary*, within the College of the Fryars of St. *Crucis*, LONDON; and Dame *Elizabeth*, his Wife, Daughter of *William Botelar*, Baron of *Wome*, according to her Laſt Will, *Anno* 1410.

Rob. Mollinton, Eſq; and *Elizabeth* his Wife, Daughter to *Ferrers* of *Ouſley*.

Henry Lovell, Son to *William* Lord *Lovell*.

Dame *Iſabel*, Wife to *William Edwards*, Mayor of LONDON, 1471.

William Narborough, and Dame *Elizabeth* his Wife.

William Narborough, and Dame *Beatrix* his Wife.

William Brosked, Eſq;

William Bowes.

Lionel Mollinton, Eſq; Son of *Rob. Mollinton*.

Nicholas Couderow, and *Elizabeth* his Wife.

Sir *John Stratford*, Knight.

Sir *Thomas Aſſeldey*, Knight, Clerk of the Crown, Sub-Marſhal of *England*, and Juſtice of the Shire of *Middleſex*.

John Reſt, Grocer, Mayor of LONDON 1516.

Sir *John Skevington*, Knight, Merchant-Taylor, Sheriff 1520.

Sir *John Milbourn*, Draper, Mayor in the Year 1521, was buried there; but removed ſince to St. *Edmond's* in *Lombard-ſtreet*.

Sir *Rice Griffith*, beheaded on the *Tower-hill* 1531.

Sir *John Milbourn* aforeſaid, was a Benefactor to this Houſe of the *Crutched-fryars:* He ſet up his Tomb in their Church in his Life-time, and appointed a ſolemn *Obit* to be kept there, during the Life of himſelf, and his Wife Dame *Johan*; and, after his Deceaſe, to be alſo kept in the ſaid Church by the ſaid Fryars, for their Souls.

AND his thirteen Bedeſmen, dwelling in his Alms-Houſe hard by, were to come daily unto this Church, where they ſhould, in ſome convenient Place, near unto the ſaid Tomb, abide and continue while the Service of GOD, or, at the leaſt, until ſuch Time as the whole Maſs, which daily ſhould be begun in the ſaid Church by the Hour of eight o'Clock in the Morning, or thereabouts, ſhould be ſung, or ſaid, for evermore, at the Altar called *Our Lady*'s *Altar*, in the Middle-Iſle of the ſaid Church, founded by the ſaid Sir *John Milbourn:* To the Intent that the ſaid thirteen poor Bedeſmen, afore the Beginning of the ſaid Maſs, one of them ſtanding right over-againſt the other, about, and encompaſſing the ſame Tomb, or Burial-place, of Sir *John Milbourn*, ſhall ſeverally, two and two of them together, ſay, the Pſalm of *de Profundis*, and a *Pater-Noſter*, *Ave*, and *Creed*, with the Collect thereunto belonging: And ſuch of them as could not ſay the Pſalm of *de Profundis*, were to ſay a *Pater-Noſter*, *Ave*, and *Creed.* Which Prayers, as the Will directs, they ſhould eſpecially ſay for the good and proſperous Eſtate of the ſaid Sir *John*, and Dame *Johan*, their Children, and Friends now living; and after their Deceaſe, for the Souls of the ſaid Sir *John*, and Dame *Johan*, and *Margaret* his firſt Wife, their Fathers and Mothers, Children, and Friends Souls, and all Chriſtian Souls.

Two FRATERNITIES *of* Dutchmen, *which Nation ſeem'd chiefly to inhabit hereabouts, were founded in the Church of theſe Fryars. The* FOUNDATIONS *and* ORDINANCES *whereof follow:*

IN the Name of GOD that is Almighti, and of our Lady Seynt *Mary* his Moder, and for the bliſſed Blode of hir Sone *Ihu Cryſt*, which is by all Criſten People wourſhipped *ad Wilſuak* in *Saxon*, and opynly called, *The Holy Blode of* Wilſuak, and of all the Seynts of Heveyn the xiiij Day of *April*, the Yere of our Lord GOD M. CCCCC. lix, and the Yere of Kyng *Henry* the Sixt xxxvij, a *Fraternite* in the ſpecial Honour of the ſeid Holy Blode of *Wilſuak*, and of all the Holy Seynts of Heveyn, is ordeyned, founded, and deviſed in the Chirche of the *Croſſed Freres* of LONDON, for to noriſh, encreaſe, and engender Love and Peas amonge gode Criſten People, in the Fourme ſewying, that is to weten:

Firſt, Hit is ordeyned, That no maner of Perſon ſhall come in the ſame Fraternite, but with good Will of all the Brethren, as well of the moſt as of the leſt, and ſhall pay at his Entre xx *d.* to the Uſe of the ſame Fraternite; and he ſhall be of good Conditions and Converſations.

ALSO if any Brother, or Suſter, of the ſame Fraternite, have any Action ageyn any Brother and Suſter of the foreſeid Fraternite, the Pleyntiff ſhall complayne hym to the Maſters of the ſame Fraternite, beyng for the Time, and they ſhall make an Ende, Reſte, and Peas, between them, as good Fay and Conſcience asken; and who that will nought ſtonde to the Accorde and Warde of the ſame Mayſters, ſhall pay a Pound of Wex, for to be awarded of him by the ſame Mayſters, to the Uſe of the ſame Fraternite. And who that will nought do ſo, ſhall be put oute of the ſame Bretherhede, and never have no manner Good longyng ther to.

ALSO what Maner Brother, or Suſter, diſklaundreth, or defameth other of the ſame Bretherhede in Wourdis of Malice, or otherwiſe, in unhoneſt Manner, that hit be proved and verified on him, with good and trew Men, withoute Fraude, or Maleengyne, ſhall pay ij *l.* Wex, to be awarded of him to the Uſe of the ſame Bretherhede, withing xv Days ſewyng, without any longer Reſpite; and he that will not pay ſo, if he be funde gilte in the Maner aforeſeyd, ſhall be put oute of the Bretherhede for evermore.

ALSO yf any Brother or Suſter of the ſame Bretherhede, Deſeſe, Greve, or Diſklaunder other on the Day of the Bretherhede, holden of the ſeid holy Blode of *Wilſuak*, which ſhall be yerely on *Holyrode-day*, which is the iijd Day of *May*, by any grevouſe Wurds, what they be founde in Defaute, ſhall make amendes hey and lowe, after the Awarde and Jugement of the Meſtriſs, beyng that Tyme upon the Payne of ij *l.* Wex, or elſe to be pute oute, as it is aforeſeyd.

ALSO, yf any of the ſame Bretherhede greve, or deceſſe with grevouſe and evil Words the Maſtris, when they go about to gadyr Money and Dewttis, longyng to the Bretherhede, what may be founde in Default, ſhall pay a *l.* Wex within xv Days ſewyng,

ALSO by oon Aſſent of all the Brethern of the ſame Bretherhede, every Yere, ſhall be choſyn ij or iij ſufficiaunt and honeſt Men of the ſame Bretherhede, for to be Maſtris for the Yere ſewyng, for to rule and governe all Manner of Conſtitutions and Ordainments to the ſame Bretherhede belonging, and for to yelde and geve at the Yere's Ende, good and trewe Rekenyng, and Acomptes of all Manner of Receytes and Paymentes by them ydo during theyr Yere; and all the Bretherne ſhall be at the ſame Rekenyng; and who that will not come thereto, and be weanid, ſhall pay at every Time at his Abſence a *l.* Wex, but if he maye reaſonablie excuſe him.

ALSO when any Brother or Suſter of the ſame Bretherhede, is dede, he or ſhe ſhall have iiij Torchys of Wex of the Bretherhede, to bryng the Body in Erthe: And every Brother and Suſter ſhall come to his Maſſe of *Requiem* and offer 1 *d.* and abide ſtill in to the Tyme the Body be buryed, upon Paine of a *l.* Wex, yf he or ſhe be within the Cite, but yf he or ſhe can reſonablie excuſe them.

ALSO yf any Brother or Suſter of the ſame Fraternite, by Fortune, ſhall (fall) yn Natural Sekeneſs by Viſitation of God, ſo that he, nor ſhe, nought Laboure and Travel to helpe themſelſe, the ſame, ſeke by warnyng to the Maſtris fro the Tyme beyng the ſame Day of the Sekeneſs comyng, or on the Morow at fortheſt, ſhall have xx *d.* every Wike ſewyng unto, the ſame ſeke be recovered of the Sekeneſs, and that trewly be paid at every Wikes Ende without any longer Delay.

ALSO every Brother and Suſter of the ſame Fraternite ſhall have every Yere a Hode of Lyverey, the which ſhall be kept ij Yere ſewyng: And every Brother and Suſter, when any of the ſame Bretherhede be dede, ſhall be there in his Hode of Lyverey to bring him in Erthe, as it is aforſeyd: And every Brother and Suſter ſhall kepe his Hode the firſt Yere after it be ordeyned for Holy Days; and who that wurketh in his Hode the Worke-Dayes, or worke, having on the ſame of the ſame Yere, ſhall pay ij *l.* Wex: And what Brother or Suſter of the ſame Fraternite, that is behind unpayd of the Quarterage by iiij *d. ob.* ſhall not optyne the Right of Guylde, without Amends making bithe Diſcretions of the Maſtris for Tyme being.

ALSO, ther ſhall no Brother ne Suſter go oute of the Bretherhede withoute ſpecial Licence of all the Fraternite, and to pay iij *s.* iiij *d.* for the Licence to be hadde.

Also every Brother and Suſter of the ſame Bretherhede ſhall be ſwourn to be goode and trewe, and to perfourme and to fulfill to his Power all Manner of good Conditions and Ordinaunces longyng, to encreſe and profit of the ſame Bretherhede: And thereupon an Inſtrumente ſhall be made, and every Brother's Name entered in Record of a Notari, for to fulfill the Conditions aforeſeyd: And that every Brother and Suſter ſhall be of good Converſation and good Conditions.

There was alſo another Guild of *Dutchmen* in this Church, who had the following Eſtabliſhment:

The Fraternity of St. Catharine *in* Crutched-Fryars.

IN the Name of God, *Amen.* We *Richard Blodywell*, Doctor of Lawe, and Commiſſary of LONDON. To all Criſtene Peopill to whom this preſente Wryting ſhall come, or ſhall hereof know, ſend greting in our Lord: And whereas it is ſo, that of late the Rulers and Wardens of the Bretherhede of the Fraternite of St. *Catharyn*, founded and ordenyd by *Duychmenne*, fourſcore Years paſſid in the *Croſſe Fryars*, in the Cite of LONDON: And the Brothers of the ſame Fraternite, that is to ſay, *Rolland Johnſon* and *Henry Percy*, nowe being Rewlers and Wardens of the ſaid Fraternite *Gerard Wygarſon*, *Jamys Edward*, *Cornelys Walter*, *Cornelys Jamys*, *John Cornelys*, *John Johnſon*, *Peter Andrew*, *Petyr Johnſon*, *Thomas Herryes*, *Henry Wyſſyll*, *Peter Arnoldſon*, *John Harryſon*, *Gilbard Arnoldſon*, *Reynolde Frederykſon*, *William Williamſon*, *Jamys Lambert*, *Poles Huſman*, *John Baton*, *Peter Bell*, *Leonard Herrys*, *John Tomſon*, *John Vanſanton*, *Cornelys Knysvard*, *John Godfrey*, *Leonard Higbarſon*, *Matthew Johnſon*, *John Johnſon*, *Deryck Bruer*, *Rayntyn Egbarſon*, *Barnard Egbarſon*, *John Cleve*, *John Arnoldſon*, *Gyles Clayſon*, *Matthew Godfrey*, and *John Kyrchinſon*: Being all, or the more Parte Doble of the Fraternite aforeſaid; Have with good Mynd, and thentent of good Rule to be had and kept in the ſaid Fraternite in Tyme comyng with grete Inſtancis had in this Party preſented unto us, all ſuche the Rules, Ordenaunces and Statutis within written; mekely beſechinand deſiring us the Commiſſary aforeſaide to ratify, ſtabeliſhe, auctoriſe and conferme the ſaid Rules, Ordenaunces and Statutis: We therfor *Richard Blodywell*, Commiſſary aforeſaide conſidering that the ſaid beſeeching and deſire, being reſonable and conſonant to good Lawe and Conſciens with the Conſent of the ſaid Rulers, Wardens and Bretherne, ratify, ſtabeliſhe, auctorize and conferme, as fer as is in us, all and ſinguler Rules, Ordenaunces and Statutis within written: Effectually charging the ſaid Rulers, Maſters and Bretherne, all and eche of theme, that they and eche of theme doo dewly and truly obbey, obſerve and kepe all the ſaide Rules, Ordenaunces and Statutis, as it to theme and eyther of theme concernyth, and to theme perteyneth, under payne of the Grete Curſe and other Paynes expreſſid in the ſame Statutis, Ordenaunces and Rewlis: And for the more Feyth and Credence to be gevyn to this preſente Wrytyng, we the ſaid Commiſſary have put to this Wryting, Rules, Ordenaunces and Statutis, our Seale of Office the xxvth Day of the Monyth of *Octob.* the Yere of our Lord God M,CCCC,lxxxxv.

Anno 1495.

The Rules and Orders of this Fraternity.

Firſt, that no manner of Perſone nor Perſones fro hensforth be admitted or recyvid unto the ſaid Fraternite, but with the good Will of all the Bretherne of the ſame Fraternite, or of the Senior or Sainor Parte of theme, and that he or they ſoo admitted and receyvid, pay at the Entre ij *l.* of Wex to the encreſſe of the Light of the ſaide Fraternite; and opinly to be ſworen to kepe and obſerve the Ordenaunces, Statutis, Determinationis hereafter folowing.

Also, that no Brother nor Siſtur of the ſaid Fraternite from hensforth fray not, unſſay, ne Pyke bare, nor quarrel one with another, nor have any ſlaunderous or rebukfull Wordis or Diſſamation one ageynſt another; uppon payne that he or ſhe that is proud in the Defaute, and will not abyde the Rules, Sayings and Awarde in that Behalf of the Governors for the Tyme being, forfett as often x *l.* of Wex, or ellis give for every Pound vi *d.* of Money, to be leved and applyed half thereof to the Uſe and Behoof of the Werks of *Paules*, and that other half to the Uſe of the ſaide Fraternite.

Also, that every Broder of the ſaid Fraternite from hensforth faythfully and trewly pay theyr Quartages and Dewtis longing to the ſaid Fraternite; as of olde Tyme accuſtumed it hath benne uſed, and he that is behynde by iiij *d.* and will not pay it within the Space of vij Days after that, he is therto lawfully required, forfett as often ij *l.* of Wex, to be leved and applyed to the Uſes, Manner and Form abouеſaid.

Also, that every Perſon and Perſons of the ſaid Fraternite for the Tyme being, from hensforth honeſtly, as well in theyr Wordis, as in theyr Dedis, demeane and behave themſylff amonſt the Rulers and Governours of the ſaid Fraternite for the Tyme being, whanne they go about to gadder Quartagis, Fyns and other Dewtis longing to the ſaid Bretherhede; uppon Payne that he or they that doo the contrary forfett as often v *l.* of Wex, to be levid and applyed to the Uſes aforeſaid.

Also, whereas often tymes at the Aſſembles and Drinking togidders of the ſaid Bretherne, and ſpecyally uppon Saint *Katheryns* Day certeyne miſavyſed and evill diſpond Brethrene of the ſaid Fraternite brall and chyde togidders, with gret revylis and rebukefull Wordis; and ſum whylle the ſame miſavyſed Perſones rebuke the Rulers for the Tyme being, and other ſadd and well avyſed Perſonnes of the ſaid Bretherhede; whereby grete Wrath, Ire and Devyſion have benne often provoked among the ſaide Bretherne to the great Grudge and Trowbill of all the good Folks of the ſaid Fraternite. Therefor to kepe a good Order and Rule among theme, by Way of Penaltys for Reformation and Scilence of all ſuych froward and ſeducious Peopill; it is ordeynde, that what Perſon or Perſons of the ſaid Fraternite, that from hensforwardis at eny ſuych Aſſembles or Drinkyns, or uppon St. *Katheryn* Day, that ſo ungoodly demeane and behave themeſylff, and at the Commaundments and Biddings of the Rulers and Governours of the ſaid Fraternite, for the Tyme being, woll not keep Silence, nor be in Peas, forfet for the firſt Tyme v *l.* of Wex, for the ij Tyme x *l.* of Wex, for the iij Time xv *l.* of Wex, and for the iiij Time xx *l.* of Wex: And ſo as often as the ſaid Rebellis of their mallicious Frawardneſs diſobbay the ſaid Commandments and Biddings of the ſaid Rebellis to be leved withoute Redemption and applied to the Uſes aforeſaid.

Also that no Perſone or Perſones being y Bretherne of the ſaid Fraternite from hensforwardis mayte nor ſupport ne bere out in Worde or Dede, eny of the ſaide Rebellis or Trangreſſours in theyr ungoodly Demenours ayenſte the ſaid Rulers and Governours for the Tyme being, or ayenſte eny good Brother of the ſaid Fraternite, being of good and honeſt Demeanours, uppon Paine that he or they that ſoo doone forfet as often x *l.* of Wex to be leved and applyed to th Uſes aforeſaid.

Also, that the Rulers and Governours of the ſaid Fraternite for the Tyme being ſhall every Year from henceforth xiiij Days afore the Feſte of St. *Katherine*, the Virgin and Martyr, call unto theme the iij old Bretherne of the ſaide Fraternite, that were Rulers and Governours in the Yere next before paſſid; and they all vi togidders with one Will and Conſent within the ſaid xiiij Days ſhall choſe betwix theme ſelff of the Feloſhip of the ſaide Fraternite, iij new Rulers Bretherne, to governe the ſame Feolaſhipp for the Yere following. The which iij new Rulers Bretherne, ſoo choſen nppon the Day of Saint *Katheryn*, ſhall be opinly preſented and ſhewed unto all the Bretherne ther and thenne being, they ſhall be ſworene, diſcretly to rule the ſaid Bretherhede in good Love, Peas, and Condition to theyr Powers, and to make Levey of the Fyns, Quartagis and Dewtis growing and longing to the ſame Bretherhede for the yere following: And in Caſe be that iiij or v of the ſaid vi Perſones in choſing of the ſaid new Rulers agre to gidder; and other ij or i of theme of his or theyr Obſtinacy and Frowardneſs, woll not conſent to the ſame Agrement, that thenne thoſe ij Perſones, or that one Perſone that ſoo of his or theyr Wilſulneſs diſagre, ſhall eyther of theme, or that one, forfet and pay v *l.* of Wex, to be levyd and applyd to Uſe aforeſaid: And yet thoſe iij Bretherne which the ſaid iiij or v choſyn in new Rulers and Governours, ſhall ſtand in forſe and Strength for ſaid Yere: And over that, in caſe be, that the ſaid iij old Rulers and Governours that were in the Yere paſſid as afore is ſayde, or eny of theme, refuſe and will not come to the ſaid Election whanne they there to benne required and called in forme aboveſaid, that thenne they or ſuych of theme as ſo refuſith and will not come, ſhall pay and forfett every of theme, as often v *l.* of Wex, to be levid and appyd to the Uſes aboveſaid, without a lawful Impediment, or Cauſes provid.

ALSO, that the olde Rulers and Governours of the ſaid Fraternite, which for the Yere paſſid, all way have benne within xxi Dayes after the Preſentation, and ſhewing of newe Rulers and Governours, in Forme aboveſaid, to be elected and preſented, ſhall gyve unto the ſame newe Rulers and Governours, a lawful Rekenyng and Accompt for theyr Time; that is to ſay, what they have receyvid and taken upp, and what they have paid or gevyn out: And in all things what remayneth to the Uſe of the ſaid Fraternite, as trew and feythful Governours ought to do, without conceylyng or hyding eny Point thereof, uppon Payne that every of the ſaid olde Rulers and Governours forfeit xx *l.* of Wex, to be leved and applyd to the Uſes aforeſaid.

ALSO, that all other Ordenaunces, Actis, Conſtitutions, and Rules made among the ſaide Bretherhede by theyr own free Willis and Conſencions, ſpecyfyed and declared in *Duych* Tong, whereof a Copy in a Sedule indented to theſe Preſentis is annexed by the ſaid Rulers and Governours, and theyr Succeſſors for the Tyme being, and by all the Bretherne and Suſterne of the ſaide Fraternite, that now benne, and all thoſe that hereafter ſhall be, and everych of theme, from this Tyme forwardis, be faythfully holden, kepte, performed, and inviolably obſerved, uppon the Paynes therein compriſed and written, to be leved and applyd halff thereof to the Uſe of the ſaid Werkis of *Paules*, and that other halff to the Uſe of the Fraternite.

ALSO, that the Rulers and Governours of the ſaid Fraternite for the Tyme being, from hensforth trewly preſente, without Favour or Excuſe, unto the Judge Ordinary of my Lord Biſhop of LONDON, for the Tyme being, the Names of all Manner of Perſones, Trangreſſours, and Rebellis, being Bretherne of the ſaid Fraternite, that offend in eny Point or Article of the Premiſſes, and woll not be reformed by the Rulers and Governours within the Space of xv Dayes after theyr Offencis and Treſpaſſes committed, und no Manne ſpare contrary to Truth. And yf the ſaid Rulers and Governours, or any of theme, for eny Mede, Favour, or Love, lete ſpare, or woll not truly preſente ſuyche Tranſgreſſours and Rebellis, and ſay trough in that Behalf, forfett, he, and every of theme, as often as he, or they, be founden in Faute, x *l.* of Wex, to be leved and apply'd to the Uſes aforeſaid.

PROVIDED always, that yf eny of the ſaid Tranſgreſſours, being Bretherne of the ſaid Fraternite, fortune to be of ſuyche Poverty and Inſufficientneſs, that he is not able to pay the ſaide hoole Fyns and Forfetures, or ellis yff eny other Conſideration, or Remorſe of Conſciens, or Pitty, canne be thought in ſuyche Loſſes and Forffeturs, that Conſciens and Pitty wolde not that they ſhulde not be hoole leved, That thenne by the Advyſe of the ſaid Ordinary Judge, and of the ſaide Rulers and Governourners of the ſaide Fraternite, for the Tyme being, the ſaid Fyns and Forfettures, by Grace, ſhall be mittigated and leſſid, as the Caſe ſhall require, after theyr Diſchrecioums.

IN *Stow*'s Time, the Place where this Church ſtood was made a Carpenter's Yard, and a Tennis-Court, and the Fryars-Hall a Glaſs-Houſe; which Houſe, in the Year 1575, on the 4th of *September*, burſt out in a terrible Fire, and having in it about 40,000 Billets of Wood, was conſumed to the Stone Walls, which were ſo thick, that they prevented the Fire ſpreading any farther.

The Fryars Hall made a Glaſs-Houſe.

ADJOINING to this Fryars Church, by the Eaſt End thereof, in *Woodroffe-lane*, towards *Tower-hill*, are certain Alms-Houſes, fourteen in Number, built of Brick and Timber, founded by Sir *John Milbourn*, Draper, ſome Time Mayor, 1521.

AND over the Gate towards the Street, the old Inſcription, on a four ſquare Stone, is ſtill remaining, with the Figure of the Aſſumption of our Bleſſed Lady, ſupported by ſix Angels, in a Cloud of Glory. The Inſcription is, *Ad laudem Dei & glorioſe Virginis* MARIE, *hoc Opus erexit Dominus* JOHANNES MILBOURN, *Miles & Alderman. hujus Civitatis*, A. D. 1535. This Inſcription, formerly obſcure or defaced, is lately refreſhed, for the better remembering the Founder of this Alms-Houſe.

WHEREIN are placed thirteen aged poor Men, and their Wives, if they have Wives: Theſe have their Dwellings, Rent free, and 2 *s.* 4 *d.* a-piece, the firſt Day of every Month, for ever.

Sir *Richard Champion*, Draper, Mayor, about the eighth of Queen *Elizabeth*, gave 19 *l.* 14 *s.* *per Annum*, to thirteen poor Alms-Men at *Tower-hill*: On whom Sir *John Milbourn*, Draper, and Founder, had ſettled the like Maintenance of 19 *l.* 14 *s.* before.

CONCERNING this Gift of Sir *John Milbourn*, it appears by *Dolphin*'s Will, That he built 13 Alms-Houſes in his Life-time on a Plat of Ground in the Pariſh of St. *Olave*'s, near the *Tower*, in *Aldgate* Ward, next adjoining on the South Part of the Choir, or Chancel of the Conventual Church of the Priory of *Croſſed Fryars* of *London*, and the Convent of the ſaid Place, within the Precinct ſome Time of their Houſe. Which Plat, or Parcel of Ground, contained in the Eaſt Part thereof from North to South, that is to ſay, from the South Eaſt Corner of the ſaid Church along by the Highway there, unto the new Houſe of one *John Martin*, 115 Feet and one Inch of Aſſize: And in Breadth from Eaſt to Weſt, that is to ſay, from the aforeſaid Way to the Convent Garden, 16 Feet and ſix Inches of Aſſize, *&c.* and ſo it goes, on ſetting out the Dimenſions. The ſaid 13 Tenements, or Cottages, contained about the eighth Part of an Acre, with the Appurtenances. This Sir *John Milbourn* had of *Edmund Stretham*, Prior of the *Croſſed Fryars*, and the Convent; recovered 26 *Henry* VIII. as in the Huſtens of LONDON appeareth of Record.

Of theſe ſaid 13 Tenements, or Cottages, the ſaid *Milbourn*, and Dame *Johan*, his Wife, made a Gift in Truſt unto one *William Dolphin*, Citizen and Draper; as alſo of 11 other Meſſuages in ſeveral Pariſhes in LONDON: which were bought with the Money and Goods of the ſaid Sir *John Milbourn* and Dame *Johan*.

The Houſes were theſe: Five Meſſuages in *Thames-ſtreet*, in the Pariſh of St. *Laurence Pountney*: Two Meſſuages with their Appurtenances in the Pariſh of St. *Nicholas* near *Newgate*: Two Meſſuages with their Appurtenances in St. *Martin's the Great*, ſome Time belonging to the Reverend Father in Chriſt, *John*, Archbiſhop of *Thebes*, and Commendatory perpetual of *Carliſle*: Two Meſſuages or Tenements and Gardens, ſome Time *John Cheſter*'s, afterwards Dame *Johan*, his late Wife, married to Sir *John Milbourn*, lying in the Pariſh of our Bleſſed Lady of *Aldermary*: Eleven in all.

All theſe 11 Meſſuages, with the ſaid 13 Cottages, the ſaid *William Dolphin*, by his Laſt Will, bearing Date the 8th Day of *December*, 36 *Henry* VIII. deviſed and bequeathed to the Maſter and Wardens, Brethren and Siſters of the Guild or Fraternity of our Bleſſed Lady of Drapers; to have and to hold to them and their Succeſſors for ever, for theſe Uſes, *viz.* with Part of the Rents and Iſſues, to diſpoſe and diſtribute 32 *s.* 10 *d. Sterling*, at 12 Times of the Year, to 13 poor People, Houſholders, either wedded Perſons or unmarried, Brethren or Siſters, of the ſame Fraternity of Drapers, as ſhould be admitted to the 13 Rooms: That is, 7 *d.* a Week a-piece, on every firſt Day of the Month, beginning the firſt Day of *May* in the Year 1536.

And in caſe there ſhould not be found within the Company of Drapers ſo many poor Houſeholders as would receive the ſame Alms, then there ſhould be named, to ſupply the ſame Number of Alms-men, other Houſeholders of the Pariſh of St. *Edmund*'s in *Lombard-ſtreet*, and St. *Bartholomew the Little*, to receive the ſaid Alms.

These poor People were to be thus qualified, *viz.* to be of honeſt Converſation, and not detected of any open Crime; and after their Admiſſion, ſhould be reſtant and abiding upon the ſame; and not to keep any common Selling of Ale, Beer, or Wine, or any other Thing concerning Tippling, or any petty Oſtrey.

They were to be nominated, and put in, by Sir *John Milbourn*, and Dame *Johan* his Wife, during their Mortal Lives; and after their Deceaſes, by their Executors: And then by the Maſter and Wardens and Aſſiſtants of the Drapers for ever: And the ſaid Bedeſmen, or Alms-Men, were daily to come unto the Church of the *Croſſed Fryars*, in ſome Place near to the Tomb of the ſaid *Milbourn*, and Dame *Johan*; and there to abide and continue while the Service of God was ſaid.

This Allowance to the Poor of this Alms-Houſe, the Worſhipful Company of Drapers do faithfully pay; and have doubled it, and increaſed the Number of the poor Folks, from 13 to 15.

Next to the Alms-Houſes was the Houſe of the Lord *Lumley*, built in the Time of *Hen.* VIII. by Sir *Thomas Wiat*, the Father, upon a Piece of Ground that belonged to the *Croſſed Fryars*, which is the fartheſt Part of *Aldgate* Ward.

On the South Side of *Fenchurch-ſtreet*, overagainſt the Pump, among other large and handſome Houſes, was one, ſome Time belonging to the Prior of *Monte Jovis*, or *Monaſtrie Cornute* (*Hornchurch*) in *Eſſex*. It was the Prior's Inn, when he came to LONDON.

Then there is a Lane which leadeth down to *Northumberland-place*, in the Pariſh of St. *Catharine Coleman*: Here was formerly a Houſe, which belonged to *Henry Percy*, Earl of *Northumberland*, in the 33d of *Henry* VI. but being left by the Earls, the Gardens thereof were turned into Bowling-alleys and Dicing-houſes; but is now all built upon.

At the Weſt End of this Lane, in the Way from *Aldgate* to *Crutched-Fryars*, of old Time, were certain Tenements called the *Poor-Jury*, from *Jews* inhabiting there.

The PARISH *of*
St. CATHARINE COLEMAN.

NEXT to this *Northumberland-place*, is the Pariſh-Church of St. *Catharine*, called *Coleman*; which Addition of *Coleman* was taken from a great Haw-yard, or Garden, of old Time, called *Coleman-Haw*, in the Pariſh of the *Trinity*.

This Church was repaired and beautified in the Year of our Lord 1620. In the Year 1624, their Veſtry was built, and a Gallery new made for the Poor of the Pariſh to ſit in; and having eſcaped the Flames in 1666, was again repaired in 1703. As to its Foundation, tho' the exact Time of its firſt Building cannot be juſtly aſcertained, yet it is very probable 'twas built in, or before, the Year 1182, which was the Reign of *Richard* I. becauſe that Date is carved on a Pew in the Church near the Chancel.

The Building is partly *Gothick*, and partly of the *Tuſcan* Order: And as to Ornaments, there is at the Weſt End of the Church, a ſmall Gallery, in the Front of which are ſeveral Figures of Cherubs, *&c.* done in *Baſſo Relievo*, and towards the South End hereof theſe Words:

Let thine Eye be upon this Houſe Day and Night.

At the North End of this Front, theſe Words:

This is the Houſe of GOD, and the Gate of Heaven.

And in the Middle, theſe Words:

Be Swift to Hear, be Slow to Speak.

The Pews and Pulpit are plain, but neat; and, as a farther Ornament, here is the Portraiture of King *Carles* I. at his Devotion; in his Left Hand holding a Scrole, on which are theſe Words, *Chriſto Tracto*; under his Feet,

Carolus ΩΝ ΟΥΚ ΗΝ ΑΞΙΟΣ Ο ΚΟΣΜΟΣ.
Heb. xi. 38.

Ecce Spectaculum dignum ad quod reſpiciat Deus operi ſuo intentus.
Vir fortis cum malâ fortunâ compoſitus.
Sen. de Provid. Cap. 2.

The Altar-piece conſiſts of the *Commandments*, done in Gold on Black, and the *Lord*'s *Prayer* and *Creed* in Black Letters upon Gold; over the *Lord*'s *Prayer*, are theſe Words, *When ye pray ſay:* And over the Creed theſe Words, *Hold faſt the Form of ſound Words.* All which are in a ſtrong Quadrangular Frame, adorned with a Seraphim and two Cherubims painted, as are theſe Words in large Characters, *The Law was given by* Moses, *but Grace and Truth came by* Jesus Christ.

Here is alſo in Memory of Queen *Elizabeth*, the Arms of *England* and *France* Quarterly, with this Motto, *Semper Eadem*. Under which are theſe Words, *Elizabeth*, late Queen of *Eng-*

land, *France*, &c. came to the Crown *November* 1558; reigned 44 Years, ſlept in the Lord, *March* 24, 1602.

Many Daughters have done virtuouſly, but thou ſurmounteſt them all. MEMORIA IMMORTALIS.

MONUMENTS *and* INSCRIPTIONS, *in Memory of Perſons here buried.*

ON the North Side of the Chancel, a Marble Monument, with this Inſcription:

Here lieth the Body buried of *Elizabeth*, late Wife of *Henry Billingſley*, one of the Queen's Majeſty's Cuſtomers in the Port of LONDON, who died the 22d of *July*, 1577. With ſeveral *Latin* Verſes, ſetting forth her Piety, &c. too long here to inſert.

ON a painted Table, by the North Eaſt Corner of the Church, are theſe Words:

Georgij Chriſtopheri Georgij Sebaſtiani ab Oſterhauſeuf Equitis Thuringij ex antiqua & Nobiliſſima Oſterhauorum Familia Oriundi, &c.
Obiit 11 Kal. Decemb. Anno Sal. 1638.
Arms: Gules, a Bend Argent.

ON the North Side of the Chancel, a Monument, adorned with her Effigies, and two Babes weeping, &c. carved in Marble, is this Inſcription:

D. O. M.

In an aſſured Hope to awake in the Reſurrection of the Juſt at the laſt Day, to be Partaker with her Soul, of Life and Glory everlaſting: Near unto this Place reſteth the Body of Dame *Mary*, late the godly, virtuous, and loving Wife of Sir *Richard Heigham*, of *Eaſt-Ham* in the County of *Eſſex*, Knight, one of the Gentlemen Penſioners in Ordinary Attendants to our Sovereign Lord King *Charles*, and Daughter of *John Colt* of *Rickmanſworth*, in the County of *Hertford*, Eſq; She had Iſſue by her ſaid Huſband one Son named *Francis*, and three Daughters, namely, *Mary*, *Suſannah*, and *Anne*; and having lived graciouſly and godly the Term of 33 Years and two Months, ſhe yielded up her Soul into the Hands of GOD that gave it, the 27th of *October*, in the Year of the Incarnation of our Saviour JESUS CHRIT, 1634. To whoſe Memory the above-named Sir *Richard Heigham*, her ſorrowful Huſband, hath conſecrated this ſmall Monument.

Here theſe Arms appear, tho' ſomewhat obſcurely: Two Coats impaled, one Sable, a Feſs Chequy Or and Argent, between three Horſe-heads, eraſed of the third.

Two Ermin, a Feſs between 3 Colts Saliant, Sable.

OVER the South End of the Altar-piece, on a Table, this Inſcription:

Near unto this Place lieth interred *Robert Thacker*, Citizen and Freeman of LONDON. He was a Man very expert in Military Diſcipline, which he gain'd in the *Low Countries*, and *Iriſh* Wars, wherein he ſpent ſeven Years Service; and afterwards, coming into *England*, was ſworn Servant to three Princes, King *James* of Bleſſed Memory, Prince *Henry*, and our Royal King *Charles*, when he was Prince, and ſince he came to the Crown, in the Office of the Armoury.

He took to Wiſe *Elizabeth*, the Daughter of *Stephen Clopton* of *Wyhoren*, in the County of *Bedfordſhire*, Gent. by whom he had five Sons and two Daughters. They lived together very lovingly 39 Years, in the Conjugal Tye of Wedlock; 38 Years whereof in this Pariſh, wherein he did bear all Offices; and being of the Age of 62 Years, he aſſigned his Soul into the Hands of his Redeemer, the 17th of *June*, 1642.

To whoſe Memory, his dutiful and obedient Son, *John Thacker*, hath erected this Monument.

Here are theſe Arms: Gules, on a Feſs between 3 Lozenges Ermin, a Trefoil entre two Eagle's Heads eraſed, of the firſt.

2*d*. Azure, a Bend Ermin, between two Cottiſes Dauncette Or.

Sir *Henry Billingſly* was alſo here buried.

ON a large painted Table, at the South Eaſt Corner of the Church, this Inſcription:

Hic ſitus eſt *Jonas a Weely*, *Amſterdamenſis* Natus *Anno* 1606, Denatus *Anno* (*Auguſt*) 1630.

Dulcis amor rapuit me Anglorum viſere terram,
Proq; Anglo Angelicam gratis mihi viſere turbam,
E Cœlo Omnipotens, donat Cæliq; Colonos
Vix navi egreſſus, vix terram ingreſſus, & ecce
Pallida me arripuit mors, vix mea morbida membra.
Attraho deficiunt vires & ſpiritus artus
Deſerit interea Chriſtus mihi Patria tutus
Portus, vita Salus, Statio Placidiſſima, lucrum.
Chriſte viæ & Greſſus mihi Dux qui huc uſq; fuiſti
Auſpiciis Meritiſque tuis das ſcandere Cœlum.

In Debitæ obſervantiæ ſignum Fratres & propinqui mœſti poſuere.

Here are theſe Arms: 4 Coats Quarterly.
1. Argent on a Chevron Gules, 3 Eſcallop Shells Or.
2. Azure a Feſs between two Roſes in Chief Gules, and a Falcon pearched in Bace proper.
3. Argent 6 Flowers-de-lis, 3, 2, and 1 Gules.
4. Or 2 Hammers, Chevron-wiſe, Sable.

ON the North Side of the Church, near the Pulpit, is a ſpacious Marble Monument, adorned with ſeveral Heads, Cartouches, &c. carved, and this Inſcription in large Characters.

PIETATI SACRUM.

Lucas Lucius inſignis Mercator. Dum vixit tam Cœli quam Terræ, non procul ab hoc Marmore ſepultus Jacet:

Feſſus hic negotiando,
Ad Emporium Cœleſte trajecit

Octobris 14, Anno Chriſti 1663, Ætatis vero ſuæ 52.

CHRISTUS LUCRUM.

Jacobus Frater, Hræes ſed tamen mœſtus poſuit, huic ſimul ac Matri chariſſimæ *Annæ Johannis* (qui & ipſe Mercator) Relictæ, qui ſex Maſculos duaſq; Feminas Enixa.

Obiit *Junij* 10, Anno 1653, Ætat. 65. Abi, Chriſtiane Lector, & pro teipſo Lacrymas & Preces funde.

HERE are theſe Arms, *Sable a Creſſent Argent.*

ON the North Side of the Church, as you go up into the Pulpit, is this Inſcription, upon a Monument, by Way of Epitaph, on the Death of the Noble Virtuous and Charitable Gentlewoman Mrs. *Barnes*.

In antient Times, the Friends ſurviving gave,
Some rich Memorial to the dead Friend's Grave;

Gold, Pearls, or Gems, which Cuſtom did intend,
Our Riches ought to wait upon our Friend,
In Life and Death. O bleſſed Ages! when
Men parted Fortunes, and not Fortunes Men!
But now perverted are our preſent Ends,
That, for Wealth, ſell the Fame of living Friends.
The Dead we live by, now can Scant afford
The Rites and Sacrifice of one good Word:
Of which, leſt I be one, though I can bring,
For worthy Obſequie, no precious Thing;
My Gratitude preſents unto her Hearſe,
My Tears for Balme; for Offering my ſad Verſe.
Give leave, then, Grief, let my drown'd Muſe declare
What ſhe that's dead was, unto them that are,
The Rule and Index to find all the Good
That ever Heaven dealt upon Womanhood:
For if we but anatomize her Life,
We find both a good Woman, and good Wife:
Firſt ſhe lov'd God, not like the Phariſee,
In Oſtentation and Hypocriſie;
But even with all her Heart and all her Soul,
She ſecretly did raging Sin controul:
For ſhe, for Goodneſs ſake, was innocent,
And not for Glory, or Fear of Puniſhment.
Next, to her Neighbour, did her Love extend,
Ready to help at Need, and to be a Friend.
The Poor, and thoſe that never could repay,
But with their Prayers at the latter Day:
The Remnant of her Love ſhe did beſtow
Upon her Husband not in outward Show,
Or elſe in feign'd adulterate Flattery;
But in ſound Truth, and deep Sincerity.
Thus did ſhe live, divided in her Love
From this unworthy World and Nature then,
Which had but lent her, took her back agen.
Here let us live in Peace, and let us try,
To live like her, that we like her may die.
Come hither, Women, leave your Vanities,
Your Luſt, your Scorns, your Pride, your Fooleries:
For hither you muſt all. The Duſt and Grave
All your adored Braveries muſt have:
And all thoſe Beauties, that are now afraid
Of Air, of Sun, muſt in the Ground be laid.
Then deck your Souls, unto whoſe Quinteſſence,
Nor Time, nor Death, nor Grave can bring Offence.
For ſo you may for ever beautifie
Your ſelves as Angels, in Eternity.

On a Tomb, in the Southerly Part of this Church-yard is this Inſcription.

This Vault was purchaſed, *Anno Dom.* 1674, for Mrs. *Mary Weſenham*, Daughter to *Robert Weſenham* of *Totenhill*, in the County of *Norfolk*, Gent. and for her Mother and Father, and for their Relations.

Lodg'd and retir'd, here does lye
A Virgin who had learnt to dye;
Betimes her virtuous Race begun,
And to our Grief too ſoon 'twas done;
Nothing below could court her Love,
Eſpous'd ſhe is in Heaven above:
A joyful Feſtival to keep,
While with this Marble we muſt weep.
We'll in our Hearts engrave her ſpotleſs Name,
Which ſhall eternize *Mary Weſenham.*

Arms; here are a *Feſs Dauncette*, between three *Mullets*. The Colours not expreſſed.

At the South Door of the Church is a Grave-Stone, whereon is a Braſs Plate with this Inſcription, in an old Church Text Character.

I humbly do require all which paſs this Way,
For *Henry Webb*, Eſq; his Soul devoutly pray;
Which Gentleman Uſher was to King *Henry* VIII.
And now lieth here buried with *Barbara* his Wiſe,
Which the 5th of *Feb.* 1552, departed this Life,
And the laſt Day of *March*, in like Sort did he,
The 1000 Year of our Lord God Five hundred Fifty three.
On whoſe Soul, &c.

Their Effigies are both in Braſs.

Concerning CHARITY *to the Poor of this Pariſh.*

A. D.	Donors.	Annuities. *l.*	*s.*	*d.*
1569	Dame *Margaret Dean*	5	00	0
1590	*Thomazin Evans*, Widow	4	00	0
1605	*Laurence Ripley* to the Miniſter and Church-wardens	1	00	0

Sir *Henry Billingsley*, Knt. and Alderman, about the Year 1586, having taken to Farm part of the Church-yard, of the Miniſter and Pariſhioners, at the yearly Rent of 4 *s.* to the Miniſter, and 4 *s.* to the Church-wardens; on the 6th of *Auguſt* 1606, made his Will, and gave to the Poor of the Pariſh the yearly Profits of 200 *l.* when laid out, for ever, upon Condition that his Heirs and Aſſigns ſhould peaceably hold and enjoy the ſaid Part of the Church-yard, whereon then he had erected a Coach-Houſe, and part of his Dwelling-houſe.

This the Pariſh thought fit to enter in their Table of Benefactors in this Manner, as on Record, *viz.*

A. D.	Donors.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
1603 1606	Dame *Elizabeth*, Sir *Henry* *Billingsley*, did will to the Poor 1 *s. per* Week for ever, and 200 *l.* which their Heirs, &c. have not paid.			
1607	Sir *James Dean*, Knt. which was 2 *s.* weekly in Bread, for ever, to be diſtributed every *Friday*	5	04	0
1620	*Richard Iſaacſon*	2	12	0
1630	*Bernard Hyde*, Eſq; every tenth Year	4	10	0
	Alderman *Stiles*, and Mr. *Lambert*, every 14th Year	1	00	0
1664	*John Delabar*, Merchant	11	10	0
1688	*Jacob Lucy* gave for a Pariſh Stock, 100 *l.* beſides 5 *l.* to the Poor for preſent Relief			
1696	*Henry Dixon*	2	00	0
1701	*Thomas Papillon*, Eſq; gave 5 *l.* to the Poor of the Pariſh, and 6 *l.* for preſent Relief			
1730	*Will. Cole*, Eſq; gave an Houſe, and 100 *l.* to the Pariſh to ſet the Poor to work			

The Miniſter hath an Houſe for his Reſidence, ſtanding upon his Glebe, and a Ground Rent of 7 *l. per Annum* for another Houſe adjoining, let by Leaſe for about 16 *l. per Annum*; there belongs alſo to him another ſmall Tenement, for which he receives 6 *l. per Ann.* as it was given in by the Church-wardens in a Parochial Viſitation, *Anno* 1693.

It is a Rectory in the Gift of the Biſhop of LONDON; the Value about 100 *l. per Ann.* and rated in the King's Books at 5 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.*

The Rector is the Reverend Dr. *Charmhurſt*, and the Lecturer, the Reverend Mr. *Herringham.*

Prayers are on *Wedneſdays*, *Fridays*, and Holydays, at 11 o'Clock. There is no Organ, but four Bells.

The Veſtry is Select, and conſiſts of thoſe who have ſerved the Office of Church-wardens.

The Pariſh Officers are:	*The Ward Officers are:*
2 Church-wardens; and they are Collectors for the Poor.	2 Common Council Men, 2 Conſtables. 2 Inqueſts. 2 Scavengers.

Here is a Pariſh Workhouſe.

This Pariſh begins on the Eaſt Side of *Billiter-lane*, againſt *Smith*'s Buildings, and extends Southward to *Fenchurch-ſtreet*, and from thence on the North Side of that Street Eaſtward to *Angel-alley*, and *Sugar-loaf-alley*, and takes in Part of *Angel-alley*. On the South Side of *Fenchurch-ſtreet* it extends from the *George* Weſtward, to within about ſeven Houſes of *Mark-lane*, and in that Compaſs takes in *Northumberland-place*, *Magpye-alley*, and *French-ordinary-court*, except one Houſe; and in *Poor-jury-lane*, it extends on the Weſt Side from the Sign of the *Horſeſhoe* Southward, to within four Doors of the Pump in *Crutched-fryars*, and takes in *Cock-alley*, *Three-crown-court*, and *Ball-court*.

The Number of Houſe, 180.

In this Pariſh was the Manor of *Blanch-apleton*, now corruptly called *Blind-chapel-court*: It belonged to Sir *Thomas Roos* of *Hamelake*, Knt. the 7th of *Richard* II. ſtanding at the North Eaſt Corner of *Mark-lane*. In the 3d of *Edward* IV. all Baſket-makers, Wire-drawers, and other Foreigners, were permitted to have Shops in the Manor of *Blanch-apleton*, and no where elſe, within the City or Suburbs.

As to the preſent State of the whole Ward it ſtands thus:

It firſt begins with *Aldgate-ſtreet*, which is broad, but ſhort, and very well inhabited by Tradeſmen, and, by giving Paſſage through the Gate, to and from the adjacent Parts, is a very great Thorough-fare. This Street begins at the Gate, and runs Weſtward to the Pump, where it divides itſelf into two Streets; one falling into *Leadenhall-ſtreet*, and the other into *Fenchurch-ſtreet*. Next the Gate is the chief, but narrow Entrance into *Duke's-place*, which is large, and for the moſt Part inhabited by Jews.

In this Place are ſeveral Courts, ſome of which are very large; as, where the Church of St. *James Duke's Place* ſtands. This Church did pretend to a Privilege above others, eſpecially in Marrying without Licenſes, which was, not many Years ago, taken away, by Act of Parliament, as well as from the *Minories*, and others, by laying very heavy Pecuniary Mulcts upon all Perſons whatſoever who marry without Banns, or Licenſe. Out of this Court, where the Church ſtands, is a Paſſage under an Arch into another large one, called *Duke's Place Court*; and to theſe two Courts, there are two Out-lets into that Part of *Duke's Place* which fronteth *London-Wall*, along which is a narrow Lane, called commonly *Duke's Place*, which turning South leads to *Aldgate*, and North Weſt to *Bevis Marks*, a Place generally taken up by Shoemaker's Shops. Here is a ſmall Place, called *Vine Court*, which is but ordinary. Likewiſe out of *Duke's-place-court* is a Street which leadeth to another, and both called *Duke's Place*. In this Place, in a large upper Room, was the old *Jews Synagogue*: From this Part is *Henage-lane*, which is but ordinary, and falls into *Bevis Marks*, which comes out of *Duke's Place* by *London-wall*, and falls into *Camomile-ſtreet*, which runs along by the Wall as far as St. *Mary-axe*: But neither this nor *Bevis Marks* are Places of great Account. On the South Side here is *Plough-yard*, which is pretty large, but chiefly taken up for Stabling and Coach-houſes, but towards the upper End hath one handſome Houſe, with a Garden before it; and near this Yard is *Berry-ſtreet*, which is very handſome and cleanly kept, with good uniform Buildings on both Sides, which are well inhabited by Merchants, and Perſons of Repute, who dwell privately, without Shops: This Street falls into one Part of *Duke's-place*, where there is a narrow Paſſage into St. *Mary-axe*, called *Greyhound-alley*, which is but ordinary.

St. *Mary-axe*, a Street that comes out of *Bevis Marks* by *London-wall*, and runneth up South to *Leadenhall-ſtreet* againſt *Lime-ſtreet*. And this Street, eſpecially the Eaſt Side, (which is only in this Ward) is generally taken up by Merchants, there being divers large and handſome Buildings ſeated backwards, with good Entrances to them ſhut up by Gates; and many of them have Gardens behind them.

At the North End of St. *Mary-axe*, is Fletchers Hall, and at the South Corner the Pariſh Church of St. *Andrew Underſhaft*.

Leadenhall-ſtreet, a Place of great Trade, well inhabited, and a great Thorough-fare. In this Street are theſe Places; *Pewter-pot-Inn*; *Allen*'s-*court* hath one large Houſe that fronts the Street, being ſome Time the Seat of Sir *Thomas Allen*, and therefore ſo called; *Wheat-ſheaf-alley*, hath a dark Entrance, and is but ordinary; *Axe-alley*, hath ſeveral Turnings, and leads into *Bucker*'s-*gardens*, and ſo into *Duke*'s-*place*, by the *Jews Synagogue*; the *Crown Tavern*, large and of a good Trade; the *Royal African Houſe*, a large Houſe, being the Place for the Management of the Affairs of that Company; *Sugar-loaf-court*, a pretty handſome Place, with a Free-Stone Pavement, well built and inhabited; *Black-raven-alley*, ſmall and ordinary; *Little Duke*'s-*place*, alſo mean and ſmall.

Lime-ſtreet, on the South Side of *Leadenhall-ſtreet*, leads into *Fenchurch-ſtreet*, and is for the generality taken up by Merchants, and Perſons of Repute. The Weſt Side of this Street lieth in *Lime-ſtreet* Ward; ſome Part in *Langborn* Ward; there being in this Ward but the Eaſt Side, from *Leadenhall-ſtreet* Corner unto a late built Street, called *Cullum-ſtreet*, from the Builder: And in this Part is *Axe-yard*, which is but indifferent; *Lime-ſtreet-alley*, by ſome called *Billiter-alley*, as leading into *Billiter-ſquare*, and through that Square Eaſt into *Billiter-lane*; betwixt this Alley an *Axe-yard* is a new Court built out of ſome Houſes pulled down.

East of *Lime-ſtreet* is *Billiter-lane*, which goes out of *Leadenhall-ſtreet*, and falls into *Fenchurch-ſtreet* againſt the End of *Mark-lane*. This Lane is of very little Account, the Buildings being very old Timber Houſes, which much want pulling down and new building, and the Inhabitants being as inconſiderable; as ſmall Brokers, Chandlers, and ſuch like: And 'tis great Pity that a Place ſo well ſeated ſhould be ſo mean: But the chief Ornament of this Place is *Billiter-ſquare*, on the Weſt Side; which is a very handſome, open, and airy Place, graced with good new Brick Buildings, well inhabited; and out of this Square is a handſome Free-Stone Paſſage, called *Smith*'s Rents, which leadeth to

Fenchurch-ſtreet; in this Street or Lane is *Billet-court*, which is both ſmall and ordinary.

Mark-lane, or *Mart-lane*, entering into which, on the Left Hand, there is a large, open, ſquare Place, with a Paſſage to it for Carts, called *Blanch-apleton-court*: It hath a turning Paſſage on the South Side, by an Alley, which encompaſſeth ſome of the Houſes. More South is *Pick-axe-alley*, very ſmall and ordinary, with a dark Entrance into it. This Lane is very long, falling into *Tower-ſtreet*; but the Part in this Ward is but ſmall, *viz.* the Eaſt Side from the Corner of *Fenchurch-ſtreet*, to *Pick-axe-alley*, the greateſt Part being in *Tower-ſtreet* Ward, with ſome Part in *Langborn* Ward.

Fenchurch-ſtreet is long, reaching from the Pump within *Aldgate* to *Gracechurch-ſtreet*, and, for the generality, well inhabited, and amongſt the Inhabitants divers Merchants: But of this Street, there is in this Ward no more than from *Billiter-lane* to *Aldgate-ſtreet*, on the North Side, and a little beyond *Mark-lane* to *Aldgate-ſtreet*, on the South Side; the reſt being in *Langborn* Ward. Between *Mark-lane* and St. *Catharine Coleman Church*, is a new Street lately built, with very handſome Houſes in it, called *London-ſtreet*, at the Corner of which, in *Fenchurch-ſtreet*, is a large Houſe, called the *London-Tavern*, which for elegant Entertainment is ſcarcely exceeded by any Tavern in the City, not even *Pontack*'s, or the *Rummer* in *Queen-ſtreet*. Overagainſt St. *Catharine Coleman Church* is a magnificent Houſe now Building for two *Jews*, Brothers, whoſe Names are *Franco*. Adjoining to this Church, Weſtward, is *Magpye-alley*, which hath a narrow Paſſage into *French-Ordinary-court*, and ſo into *Crutched-fryars*. *Sugarloaf-alley* hath a Paſſage, with Free-ſtone Pavement, into *Leadenhall-ſtreet*. *Northumberland-alley*, which is where *Northumberland-houſe* once ſtood, but now converted into other Buildings, is very long, which, with ſeveral turning Paſſages, falls into *Crutched-fryars*; and for the generality is but an ordinary Place, as well for Houſes as Inhabitants, yet not without ſome few that are good.

Crutched, *Crouched*, or *Croſſed-fryars*, begins in the Weſt at *Hart-ſtreet*, and runs Eaſtward, taking in Part of the *Navy-Office*, and then turning Northwards falls into *Aldgate*; but that Part that runs Northward is called *Poor-jury-lane*, which is but ordinary. This *Crutched-fryars-ſtreet* hath ſeveral good Buildings and Places of Name, *viz.* on the North Side, *French-Ordinary-court*, already mentioned, being a large open Place, with good Buildings, eſpecially on the Eaſt Side; having Palliſado Pales, with Trees before the Court-Yards of the Houſes, and a Free-ſtone Pavement between the Houſes. Out of this Court is a Paſſage down Steps into *Fenchurch-ſtreet*.

The *Navy-Office*, on the South Side of the Street, hath ſome Part in this Ward, *viz.* almoſt all the firſt Court, with the Side Buildings, and ſome ſmall Part of the Office itſelf; the other Part, *viz.* the back Part being in *Tower-ſtreet* Ward, where it is before ſpoken of.

Bunt's-*Yard* ſeated not far from the *Navy-Office* Eaſtward, a pretty large Place, but only for Stabling. *Allam-yard*, taken up for Warehouſes. *River-ſtreet*, a good large open Place, with Brick Buildings, well inhabited, leads to *Great Tower-hill*. Out of this Street, on the Eaſt Side, is *Colcheſter-ſtreet*; it hath good Brick Buildings, and falls into *Woodroffe-lane*, which begins at *Crutched-fryars*, and ſo leads to *Tower-hill*, in which Lane is a Mixture of Brick and Timber Houſes pretty well built and inhabited. In this Lane is *Chain-alley*, which hath one good Houſe and Garden to it. At the upper End of this Lane, and fronting *Crutched-fryars*, are good Brick Buildings, called *Gold-ſquare*, well inhabited. *Gunpowder-alley*, hath at the Upper-End ten Alms-Houſes for Men and their Wives, being the Gift of the Lord *Banning*, and now called *Oxford*'s *Alms-Houſes*, the Earl marrying an Heireſs of the *Bannings*; theſe have but ſmall Allowances. *Northumberland-alley* comes out here into *Poor-jury-lane*, where is a large Brewhouſe. *Black-horſe-yard*, for Stabling, with ſome Dwelling-Houſes in it. *Flower-de-lis-court*, but ſmall. *Three-crown-court*, a handſome open Place, with a Free-ſtone Pavement. *Holſey*'s *Rents*, very ſmall and ordinary. *Carpenter*'s-*yard*, a good handſome Court, very well inhabited. *George-alley*, long and narrow, with a Paſſage to *Aldgate*.

This Ward hath an Alderman, his Deputy, ſix Common-Council-Men, ſix Conſtables, nine Scavengers, eighteen Wardmote-Men for Inqueſt, and a Beadle. It is taxed to the Fifteen in LONDON, at 5 *l.*

There are to watch at the ſeveral Stands in this Ward, every Night, beſides the Conſtable and Beadle, 34 Watchmen; and for the Liberty of *Duke*'s-*place* 10; in all 44.

The Jurymen returned by the Wardmote Inqueſt, are to ſerve as Jurors in the ſeveral Courts in *Guildhall*, in the Month of *January*.

The Alderman of this Ward is *Micajah Perry*, Eſq;

CHAP. IV.

LIME-STREET WARD.

THE next is *Lime-ſtreet* Ward, which Street it is ſuppoſed had firſt its Name from making or ſelling *Lime* there. The Eaſt Side of this *Lime-ſtreet*, from the North Corner thereof, to the midſt, is of *Aldgate* Ward, as is ſaid before: The Weſt Side, for the moſt Part from the North Corner Southward, is of this *Lime-ſtreet* Ward: The South End on both Sides is of *Langborn* Ward.

Monuments, or Places of Note in this Ward are theſe: In *Lime-ſtreet* are ſeveral handſome Houſes for Merchants and others: There was ſome Time a Manſion Houſe of the King's, called *The King's Artirce*, whereof there was a Record in the 14th of *Edward* I. but now grown out of Knowledge. There was another great Houſe on the Weſt Side of *Lime-ſtreet*, having a Chapel on the South, and a Garden on the Weſt, then belonging to the Lord *Nevill*, which Garden was afterwards called the *Green-yard* of the *Leadenhall*.

At the North Weſt Corner of *Lime-ſtreet*, was, of old Time, a great Meſſuage, called *Benbridge*'s Inn: *Raphe Holland*, Draper, about the Year 1542, gave it to *John Gill*, Maſter, and to the Wardens and Fraternity of Taylors, and Linnen Armorers of St. *John Baptiſt* in LONDON, and to their Succeſſors for ever. They ſet up in the Place of it a large Frame of Timber, containing in the High Street one great Houſe, and before it, to the Corner of *Lime-ſtreet*, three other Tenements, the Corner Houſe being the largeſt: And then down *Lime-ſtreet* ſeveral Tenements, all which the Merchant-Taylors, in the Reign of *Edward* VI, ſold to *Stephen Kyrton*, Merchant-Taylor and Alderman. He gave with his Daughter *Griſild*, to *Nicholas Woodroffe*, the ſaid great Houſe, with two Tenements before it, in lieu of an hundred Pounds: Next to this in the High-ſtreet was the Lord *Zouch*'s Meſſuage, or Tenement, and others. In the Place of which, *Richard Wethel*, Merchant-Taylor, built a handſome Houſe, with a high Tower, the ſecond in Number, and firſt of Timber, that had ever been built, to overlook Neighbours in the City.

NEXT to this, was another handſome Houſe, built by *Stephen Kyrton*, Alderman; afterwards rebuilt by Alderman *Lee*; but, when *Monday*'s Edition of *Stow* came out, in the Poſſeſſion of Sir *William Craven*.

THEN was there a good Houſe, of old Time, called the *Green-gate*, with a Tenement and nine Shops, which *Richard* II, in the 15th Year of his Reign, gave to *Roger Crophull*, and *Thomas Bromeſlet*, Eſqrs; by the Name of the *Green-gate*, in the Pariſh of St. *Andrew* upon *Cornhill*, in *Lime-ſtreet* Ward: Since which Time, *Philip Malpas*, ſome Time Alderman, and one of the Sheriffs, dwelled therein, and was there robbed of his Goods, to a great Value, by *Jack Cade*, and other Rebels, in the Year 1449.

AFTERWARDS, in the Reign of *Henry* VII, it was ſeized into the King's Hands; and then granted firſt unto *John Alſton*, after that, unto *William de la Rivers*, and ſince by *Henry* VIII, to *John Mutas*, a *Pickard*, or *Frenchman*, who dwelled there, and harboured in his Houſe many *Frenchmen*, that calendred Worſted, and did other Things, contrary to the Franchiſes of the Citizens. Wherefore on *Evil May-day*, which was in the Year 1517, the Apprentices and others ſpoiled his Houſe, and if they could have found *Mutas*, they would have ſtruck off his Head. Sir *Peter Mutas*, Son to the ſaid *John Mutas*, ſold this Houſe to *David Woodroffe*, Alderman, whoſe Son Sir *Nicholas Woodroffe*, Alderman, ſold to *John Moore*, Alderman, that next poſſeſſed it.

NEXT was a Houſe, called the *Leaden-porch*, divided into two Tenements, whereof one was a Tavern, the other Houſe for a Merchant, likewiſe called the *Leaden-porch*.

NEAR this was a handſome Houſe, wherein divers Mayoralties had been kept, whereof two in the Remembrance of *Stow*, to wit, Sir *William Bowyer*, and Sir *Henry Huberthorne*.

THE next was the *Leadenhall*, which in the Year 1309, belonged to Sir *Hugh Nevill*, Knt. and the Lady *Alice*, his Widow, made a Feoffment thereof, by the Name of *Leadenhall*, with the Advowſons of the Church of St. *Peter* on *Cornhill*, and other Churches, to *Richard* Earl of *Arundel* and *Surrey*, 1362.

MORE, in the Year 1380, *Alice Nevill*, Widow to Sir *John Nevill*, Knt. of *Eſſex*, conformed to *Thomas Cogſhall*, and others, the ſaid Manor of *Leadenhall*, and the Advowſons, &c.

IN the Year 1384, *Humphrey de Bohun*, Earl of *Hereford*, had the ſaid Manor. And in the Year 1408, *Robert Rikeden* of *Eſſex*, and *Margaret* his Wife, confirmed to *Richard Whittington*, and other Citizens of *London*, the ſaid Manor of *Leadenhall*, with the Appurtenances, the Advowſon of St. *Peter*'s Church, St. *Margaret Pattens*, &c.

AND in the Year 1411, the ſaid *Whittington* and others confirmed the ſame to the Mayor and Commonalty of *London*, whereby it came to the Poſſeſſion of the City.

THEN in the Year 1443, the 21ſt of *Henry* VI, *John Hatherly*, Mayor, purchaſed Licence of the ſaid King to take up 200 Fodder of Lead, for the building of Water Conduits, a common Granary, and the Croſs in *Weſt Cheap*, more richly for the Honour of the City.

IN the Year next following, the Parſon and Pariſh of St. *Dunſtan in the Eaſt* of *London*, ſeeing the famous and mighty Man (for the Words be in the Grant, *Cum nobilis & potens vir*,) *Simon Eyre*, Citizen of *London*, among other his Works of Piety, effectually determined to erect and build a certain Granary, upon the Soil of the ſame City at *Leadenhall*, at his own Charges, for the common Utility of the ſaid City; to the amplifying and enlarging of the ſaid Granary, granted to *Henry Frowicke*, then Mayor, the Aldermen and Commonalty and their Succeſſors, for ever, all their Tenements, with the Appurtenances, ſometime called the *Horſe Mill* in *Graſs-Street*, for the annual Rent of four Pounds, &c.

ALSO, certain Evidences (of an Alley and Tenements pertaining to the *Horſe Mill*, adjoining to the ſaid *Leadenhall* in *Graſs-ſtreet*, given by *William Kingſtone*, Fiſhmonger, unto the Pariſh Church of St. *Peter* upon *Cornhill*) do ſpecify the ſaid Granary, to be built by the ſaid honourable and famous Merchant, *Simon Eyre*, ſometime an Upholſter, and then a Draper, in the Year 1419. He built it of ſquared Stone in the Form as now it ſheweth, with a large Chapel in the Eaſt Side of the Quadrant, over the Porch of which he cauſed to be written, *Dextra Domini exaltavit me*, The Lord's Right Hand exalted me.

WITHIN the ſaid Chapel on the North Wall was written, *Honorandus famoſus Mercator*. Simon Eyre, *hujus Operis*, &c. The honourable and famous Merchant, *Simon Eyre*, Founder of this Work, (once Mayor of this City,) Citizen and Draper of the ſame, departed out of this Life the 18th Day of *September*, the Year from the Incarnation of Chriſt 1459, and the 38th Year of the Reign of *Henry* VI. He was buried in his Pariſh Church of St. *Mary Woolnoth* in *Lombard-ſtreet*: He gave by his Teſtament ſomewhat to be diſtributed to all Priſons in LONDON, or within a Mile of that City to relieve them.

MORE, he gave 2000 Marks upon a Condition, which not performed, was then to be diſtributed to Maids Marriages, and other Deeds of Charity: He alſo gave 3000 Marks to the Company of Drapers, upon Condition, that they ſhould, within one Year after his Deceaſe, eſtabliſh perpetually a Maſter or Warden, five Secular Prieſts, ſix Clerks, and two Choriſters, to ſing daily Divine Service by Note, for ever, in his Chapel of the *Leadenhall*: Alſo three School-Maſters, with an Uſher, to wit, one Maſter with an Uſher for Grammar, one Maſter for Writing, and the third for Singing, with Houſing there newly built for them, for ever: The Maſter to have a Salary of 10 *l.* and every other Prieſt 8 *l.* every other Clerk 5 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* and every other Choriſter, five Marks; and if the Drapers refuſed this to do, within one Year after his deceaſe, then the three thouſand Marks to remain to the Prior and Convent of *Chriſt*'s Church in LONDON, with Condition to eſtabliſh as is aforeſaid, within two Years after his Deceaſe: And if they refuſed, then the 3000 Marks to be diſpoſed by his Executors, as they beſt could deviſe in Works of Charity.

THUS much for his Teſtament, not performed, by eſtabliſhing of Divine Service in his Chapel, or Free-Schools for Scholars; neither how the Stock of 3000 Marks, or rather 5000 Marks, were employed by his Executors, was ever known. He left Iſſue, *Thomas*, who had Iſſue, *Thomas*, &c. True it is, that in the Year 1464, the 3d of *Edward* IV, it was agreed by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of LONDON, that notwithſtanding the King's Letters Patent, lately before granted to them, touching the Tronage,

nage, or Weighing of Wares, to be held at the *Leadenhall*; yet Suit ſhould be made to the King for new Letters Patent, to be granted to the Mayor, of the Staple, for the Tronage of Wools to be held there, and Order to be taken at the Diſcretion of *Thomas Cooke*, then Mayor, the Counſel of the City, *Jeffrey Fielding*, then Mayor of the Staple at *Weſtminſter*, and of the King's Council, what ſhould be paid to the Mayor and Aldermen of the City, for Laying and Houſing of the Wool there, that ſo they might be brought forth and weighed, *&c.*

As to the Chapel there, in the Year 1466, by Licence obtained of King *Edward* IV, in the 6th of his Reign, a Fraternity of the *Trinity* of ſixty Prieſts, beſides other Brethren and Siſters, in the ſame Chapel, was founded by *William Rouſe*, *John Riſby*, and *Thomas Aſhby*, Prieſts.

Some of the which ſixty Prieſts, every Market Day in the Forenoon, did celebrate Divine Service there, to ſuch Market-People that repaired to Prayer: And once, every Year, they met all together, and had ſolemn Service, with Proceſſion of all the Brethren and Siſters. This Foundation was in the Year 1512, by a Common-Council, confirmed to the ſixty *Trinity* Prieſts, and to their Succeſſors, at the Will of the Mayor and Commonalty.

In the Year 1484, a great Fire happened upon the *Leadenhall*; many Houſes were there deſtroyed, with all the Stocks for Guns, and other Proviſion belonging to the City, which was a great Loſs, and no leſs Charge to be repaired by them.

In the Year 1503, the 18th of *Henry* VII, a Requeſt was made by the Commons of the City, concerning the Uſage of the ſaid *Leadenhall*, in Form as followeth:

Pleaſe it the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-Council, to enact,

“THAT all *Frenchmen*, bringing Canvas, Linnen Cloth, and other Wares to be ſold, and all Foreigns bringing Wolſtens, Says, Stamins, Riverings, Nails, Iron-work, or any other Wares, and alſo all Manner of Foreigns, bringing Lead to the City to be ſold, ſhall bring all ſuch their Wares aforeſaid, to the open Market of the *Leadenhall* there, and no where elſe, to be ſhewed, ſold, and uttered, like as of old Time it hath been uſed, upon Pain of Forfeiture of all the ſaid Wares, ſhewed, or ſold, in any other Place than aforeſaid. The Shew of the ſaid Wares to be made three Days in a Week; that is to ſay, *Monday*, *Tueſday*, and *Wedneſday*. It is alſo thought reaſonable that the Common Beam be kept, from henceforth in the *Leadenhall*; and the Farmer to pay therefore, reaſonable Rent to the Chamber: For better it is, that the Chamber have Advantage than a Foreign Perſon. And alſo the ſaid *Leadenhall*, which is more chargeable now by half than profitable, ſhall better bear out the Charges thereof. Alſo the Common Beam for Wool, at *Leadenhall*, may pay yearly a Rent to the Chamber of LONDON, toward the Supportation and Charges of the ſame Place; for Reaſon it is, that a common Office occupied upon a common Ground, bear a Charge to the Uſe of the Commonalty. Alſo that Foreigns bringing Wools, or any other Merchandizes, or Wares, to *Leadenhall*, to be kept there for the Sale and Market, may pay more largely for keeping of their Goods than Freemen.

Thus much for the Requeſt of the Commons at this Time.

Now to ſet down ſome Proofs that the ſame hath been employed and uſed as a Granary for Corn and Grain, (as the ſame was firſt appointed) leaving all former Examples, this one may ſuffice; *Roger Achley*, Mayor of LONDON in the Year 1512, the 3d of *Henry* VIII, when the ſaid Mayor entered his Mayoralty, there was not found one hundred Quarters of Wheat in all the Garners of this City, either within the Liberties, or near adjoining: Through which Scarcity, when the Carts of *Stratford* came laden with Bread to the City (as they had been accuſtomed) there was ſuch Preſs about them, that one Man was ready to deſtroy another, in ſtriving to be ſerved for their Money: But this Scarcity laſted not long; for the Mayor (in ſhort Time) made ſuch Proviſion of Wheat, that the Bakers both of LONDON and *Stratford* were weary of taking it up, and were forced to take much more than they would: And for the reſt, the Mayor laid out the Money, and ſtowed it up in *Leadenhall*, and other Garners of the City. This Mayor alſo kept the Market ſo well, that he would be at the *Leadenhall* by four o'Clock in the Summer Mornings, and from thence he went to other Markets, to the great Comfort of the Citizens.

Moreover, in the Year 1528, the 20th of *Henry* VIII, Surveyors were appointed to view the Garners of the City; namely, the *Bridgehouſe*, and *Leadenhall*, how they were ſtored with Grain, for the Service of the City.

The Bread Carts, before mentioned, were certain long Carts, which the Bakers of *Stratford* were allowed to bring daily, except on the *Sabbath*, and principal Holidays, laden with Bread, two Ounces in the Penny Wheat Loaf, heavier than the Penny Wheat Loaf baked in the City; the ſame to be ſold in the *Cheap*, three, or four, Carts ſtanding there, between *Gutheran's-lane* and *Fauſter's-lane* End; one Cart on *Cornhill*, by the Conduit, and one other in *Graſs-ſtreet*. In the fourth Year of *Edward* II, *Richard Reſſeham* being Mayor, a Baker, named *John* of *Stratford*, for making Bread leſs than the Aſſize, was, with a Fool's Hood on his Head, and Loaves of Bread about his Neck, drawn on a Hurdle through the Streets of the City.

Moreover, in the 44th Year of *Edw.* III, *John Chicheſter* being Mayor of LONDON, “There was a faithful Commune, (as *Stow* quotes it, from a Book called, *The Viſions of* Pierce Plowman) when no Cart came to Town with baked Bread from *Stratford*; tho' gan Beggers weepe, and Workemen were agaſt, a little this will be thought long in the Date of our Dirte, in a dry Averell, a thouſand and three hundred, twice thirty and ten, *&c.*

In the twentieth of *Henry* VIII, Sir *James Spencer* being Mayor, ſix Bakers of *Stratford* were merced in the *Guildhall* of LONDON, for baking under the Aſſize appointed.

In the firſt Edition of *Stow*'s *Survey*, which was in the Year 1598, the Ceaſing of theſe *Stratford* Bread-Carts was ſaid to be thirty Years before, which muſt then be about the Year 1568.

In the Year 1519, the 10th of *Henry* VIII, a Petition was exhibited by the Commons to the Common-Council, and was then allowed, concerning the *Leadenhall*, how they would have it uſed; which Petition was in the Form following:

To the Right Honourable the MAYOR, *and his Worſhipful Brethren the* ALDERMEN, *and to the diſcreet* COMMONERS, *in this Common-Council aſſembled:*

“MEEKLY beſeeching, ſheweth unto your good Lordſhip, and Maſterſhips, divers and many Citizens of this City, which with your Favours (under Correction) think, that the great Place called the *Leadenhall*, ſhould, nor ought not to be letten to Farm, to any Perſon or Perſons, and in eſpecial, to any Fellowſhip or Company incorporate, to "have and hold the ſame Hall for Term of Years, for ſuch Inconveniences as thereby may enſue, and come to the Hurt of the common Weal of the ſaid City in Time to come, as ſomewhat more largely may appear in the Articles hereafter following:

"*Firſt*, If any Aſſembly, or haſty Gathering of the Commons of the ſaid City, for Oppreſſing or Subduing of miſ-ruled People within the ſaid City, hereafter ſhall happen to be called or commanded by the Mayor, Aldermen, and other Governors and Counſellors of the ſaid City for the Time being; there is none ſo convenient, meet, and neceſſary a Place to aſſemble them in, within the ſaid City, as the ſaid *Leadenhall*, both for Largeneſs of Room, and for their ſure Defence in Time of their counſelling together about the Premiſes. Alſo, in that Place hath been uſed the Artillery Guns, and other common Armours of the ſaid City, to be ſafely kept in Readineſs, for the Safeguard, Wealth and Defence of the ſaid City, to be had and occupied at Times, when Need required. As alſo the Store of Timber, for the neceſſary Reparations of the Tenements belonging to the Chamber of the ſaid City, there commonly hath been kept.

"*Item*, If any Triumph or Nobleſſe were to be done, or ſhewed by the Commonalty of the ſaid City, for the Honour of our Sovereign Lord the King, and Realm, and for the Worſhip of the City, the ſaid *Leadenhall* is the moſt meet and convenient Place, to prepare and order the ſaid Triumph therein, and from thence to iſſue forth to the Places therefore appointed.

"*Item*, At any Largeſs or Dole of any Money, made unto the poor People of this City; by or after the Death of any worſhipful Perſon within the ſaid City, it hath been uſed, to be done and given in the ſaid *Leadenhall*, for that the ſaid Place is moſt meet therefore.

"*Item*, The honourable Father, that was Maker of the ſaid Hall, had a ſpecial Will, Intent and Mind, (as it is commonly ſaid) that the Market Men and Women, that came to the City with Victuals and other Things, ſhould have their free Standing within the ſaid *Leadenhall*, in wet Weather, to keep themſelves and their Wares dry; and thereby to encourage them, and all others, to have the better Will and Deſire, the more plenteouſly to reſort to the ſaid City, to victual the ſame: And if the ſaid Hall ſhould be let to Farm, the Will of the ſaid Honourable Father ſhould never be fulfilled, nor take Effect.

"*Item*, If the ſaid Place, which is the chief Fortreſs and moſt neceſſary Place within all the City, for the Tuition and Safeguard of the ſame, ſhould be let to Farm, out of the Hands of the chief Heads of the ſame City, and eſpecially to any other Body Politick, it might at length (by Likelihood) be Occaſion of Diſcord and Debate between the ſaid Bodies Politick. *Which God defend.*

"FOR theſe and many other great and reaſonable Cauſes, which hereafter ſhall be ſhewed to this Honourable Court, your ſaid Beſeechers think it much neceſſary, that the ſaid Hall be ſtill in the Hands of this City, and to be ſurely kept by ſad and diſcreet Officers in ſuch wiſe, that it may always be ready to be uſed and occupied, for the Common Weal of the ſaid City when Need ſhall require, and in no Wiſe to be let to any Body Politick." Thus much for the Petition.

ABOUT the Year 1534, great Endeavours were uſed to have the ſaid *Leadenhall* made a Burſe, for the Aſſembly of Merchants, as they had been accuſtomed in *Lombard-ſtreet*. Many Common Councils were called to that End; but in the Year 1535, *John Champneis* being Mayor, it was fully concluded, that the Burſe ſhould remain in *Lombard-ſtreet*, as before, and no Mention to be made of *Leadenhall*, on this Account.

IN the Year 1546, when King *Henry*'s Corpſe lay in State in his Chapel at *Weſtminſter*, in the Month of *February*, about 12 Days, here at *Leadenhall*, *Heath* Biſhop of *Worceſter*, the King's Almoner, and other his Miniſters and Aſſiſtants, did daily diſtribute to poor People of the City great Plenty of Money, as well as at *Weſtminſter*, and divers other Places in the ſeveral Wards, both in open Doles and by Way of Proclamation.

THE Uſe made of *Leadenhall*, *Stow* ſays, in his Youth, was thus: In a Part of the North Quadrant, on the Eaſt Side of the North Gate, were the common Beams for Weighing of Wool and other Wares, as had been accuſtomed: On the Weſt Side of the Gate, were the Scales to weigh Meal: The other three Sides were reſerved (for the moſt Part) to the Making and Reſting of the Pageants ſhewed at *Midſummer*, in the Watch: The Remnant of the Sides and Quadrants were employed for the Stowage of Woolſacks, but not cloſed up: The Lofts above, were partly uſed by the Painters, in working for the Decking of Pageants and other Devices, for beautifying of the Watch and Watchmen; the Reſidue of the Lofts were let out to Merchants, the Woolwinders and Packers therein, to wind and pack their Wools. Part of this Hall is employed as Warehouſes for *Colcheſter*, *Bocking* and *Braintree* Bays, which are open every *Thurſday* and *Friday*, from nine to eleven in the Morning, and from two to four in the Afternoon, when there is a great Market for that Commodity, and alſo for Sheeps Wool and Leather; and the reſt of it as Warehouſes for the *Eaſt-India* Company. *Tueſdays* and *Fridays* are Market-days for vaſt Quantities of green Hides, and *Mondays*, *Wedneſdays*, *Fridays* and *Saturdays* for Fleſh and other Food: And thus much for *Leadenhall*.

NOW, on the North of *Lime-ſtreet* Ward, are many handſome Houſes for Merchants, and proper Tenements for Artificers, with an Alley, called *Shaft-alley*, from the Shaft or May-pole, ſome Time lying over the Gate of it, as mentioned in the laſt Chapter, treating of *Aldgate* Ward.

IN the Year 1576, partly at the Charges of the Pariſh of St. *Andrew*, and partly at the Charges of the Chamber of *London*, a Water Pump was raiſed in this high Street of *Lime-ſtreet* Ward, near unto *Lime-ſtreet* Corner. For the placing of which Pump, having broken up the Ground, they were forced to dig more than two Fathoms deep, before they came to any main Ground; where they found an Hearth made of *Britiſh*, or *Roman* Tile, every Tile half a Yard ſquare, and about two Inches thick: They found Coal lying there alſo (for that lying whole will never conſume.) Then digging one Fathom into the Main, they found Water ſufficient, made their Prall, and ſet up the Pump.

The firſt Setting up the Pump at the End of Lime-ſtreet.

IN St. *Mary's-ſtreet* there was, of old Time, a Pariſh Church of St. *Mary* the Virgin, St. *Urſula*, and the 11000 Virgins; which Church was commonly called St. *Mary at the Axe*, from the Sign of an Axe, over-againſt the Eaſt End thereof, or St. *Mary Pellipar*, of a Plat of Ground lying on the North Side thereof, pertaining to the Skinners in *London*. This Pariſh, about the Year 1565, was united to the Pariſh-Church of St. *Andrew Underſhaft*. And ſo was St. *Mary at the Axe* ſuppreſſed, and let out to be a Warehouſe for Merchants. Here was afterwards a Free-School kept. Againſt the Eaſt End of this Church was ſome Time a Wall, now turned to a Pump.

Also againſt the North End of this St. *Mary's-ſtreet*, was ſome Time another Pariſh Church of St. *Auguſtine*, called St. *Auguſtine in the Wall*, becauſe it ſtood adjoining to the Wall of the City, and otherwiſe called St. *Auguſtine's Papey*, or the *Poor*.

In this Pariſh an Earl of *Oxford* had a Houſe, and the laſt Will of *Agnes* Lady *Bardolph*, *Anno* 1403, was dated from hence in theſe Words, *Hoſpitio*, &c. from the Inn of the Habitation of the Lord, the Earl of *Oxenford*, in the Pariſh of St. *Auguſtine de Papey*, LONDON.

About the Year 1430, in the Reign of *Henry* VI, the ſame Church was allowed to the Brethren of the *Papey*, the Houſe of poor Prieſts, ſpoken of before in *Aldgate* Ward.

The Copy of the Donation of this Pariſh Church, about 1430, *with the Church-yard, a Meſſuage, and Garden thereunto belonging, is now in the incomparable Library of the Right Honourable* Edward *Earl of* Oxford, *and ſeems to have ſome Time belonged to* John Stow; *it is as followeth:*

“Be it known unto all Men by theſe Preſents, That I *Richard Wodehouſe*, Parſon of *All-Saints Church* in the Wall of LONDON, in *Broad-ſtreet* Ward, by Aſſent and Licenſe of *William*, Prior of the *Trinity-Houſe within Aldgate*, and the Convent of the ſame, being Patrons of *All-Saints* Church, and of the Chapel, late the Pariſh Church, called *Papey Church*, late in the Pariſh of *All-Saints* aforeſaid, in *Aldgate* Ward, ſituate at *Beauſmarkes*, next *London-wall*: Alſo, by Conſent, Aſſent, and Licence of the Reverend Father in Chriſt *William*, by God's Grace, Biſhop of LONDON, Ordinary of the ſame, have confirmed to *R.* the aforeſaid Chapel, late the Pariſh Church, called *Papey Church*, with the Church-yard, together with a certain Tenement, or Meſſuage, and Garden adjoining to the ſaid Chapel, with all things elſe that ought of Right to to pertain to the ſaid Chapel: Which Chapel, Church-yard, Meſſuage, and Garden, are jointly ſituate in the aforeſaid Pariſh of *All-Saints*; and containeth in Length, in the South Side, by the King's Highway, from the Garden which pertaineth to the Chamber in *Guildhall* of LONDON, and is now in the Tenure of *Richard Wymarke*, toward the Weſt, unto the King's Way toward the Eaſt, 57 Roods and one Foot of Aſſize; in Length, in the North Part next LONDON, from the aforeſaid Garden toward the Weſt unto the King's ſaid Highway toward the Eaſt, 60 Roods of Aſſize: And in Breadth in the Weſt End toward the ſaid Garden unto the King's Highway, eight Roods of Aſſize. *William Eaſtfield*, then Mayor of LONDON, *William Ruſh*, *Ralph Holand*, Sheriffs, and *Stephen Brown*, then Alderman of *Aldgate* Ward.

On the other Side is an Inſtrument, ſhewing the Foundation of this Hoſpital, the Founder thereof, and the Cauſe; to wit, out of Compaſſion to poor decayed Prieſts, and for their Relief and Subſiſtance. The Inſtrument is as follows:

“To all the Sons of our Holy Mother the Church, to whom and to whoſe Knowledge theſe Letters, or the Contents of them ſhall come, and thoſe whom the Writing underneath do touch, or ſhall hereafter touch. *Thomas Symineſſon*, Parſon of the Pariſh-Church of *All Saints* at the Wall of the City of LONDON, together with the Church of St. *Auguſtines Papey* of the ſame City, by ordinary Authority, and for true, lawful, and honeſt Cauſes, joined, annexed, and incorporated to the ſame Church of *All Saints*, and *William Cleve*, Chaplain of the Chantry, founded at the Altar of St. *John Baptiſt*, in the Church of the Bleſſed *Mary* of *Aldermary* Church of LONDON, and *William Barnaby*, one of the Chantry of the Cathedral Church of St. *Paul* in LONDON, and *John Stafford*, Chaplain of the City of LONDON, ſend Greeting in our Lord everlaſting.

“Know ye all, by theſe Preſents, that the moſt excellent Prince in Chriſt, and our Lord and Maſter, the famous *Henry* VI, King of *England* and *France*, and Lord of *Ireland*, of his eſpecial Grace, ſure Knowledge, and mere Motion, by Advice and Aſſent of his great Council, by his Letters Patents, the Tenor of which are underwritten. To us and to others, hath graciouſly granted and given Licence for him and his Heirs, as much as in him is. That we three, or any two of us, begin, make, found, ordain, unite, and eſtabliſh, in the Honour of St. *Charity* and St. *John Evangeliſt*, a certain perpetual Fraternity, or Brotherhood, as of ourſelves and other Chaplains of Chantries, and Hirelings, as of other honeſt Men whoſoever, in ſome Place convenient, and honeſt of the ſame City, which we ſhall provide for that Purpoſe, for the Relief and Suſtenance of ſuch poor Prieſts, decayed through Poverty and detained by Diſeaſes, as have nothing to live on, but (as well to the great Diſhonour of God, as the Reproach of the Clergy and Shame to the Holy Church) do miſerably beg; to pray devoutly, as well for the good State and Proſperity of the aforeſaid King and Kingdom of *England*, and the Nobility and Peers thereof, as for the Brethren and Siſters of the ſaid Fraternity, and Brotherhood, as now plainly and fully appeareth in the aforeſaid Letters Patents, here inſerted, unto which we refer you.

“Whereupon we, *William Cleve*, *William Barnaby*, and *John Stafford*, the Chaplains aforeſaid, conſidering that the Premiſes are good, godly, and meritorious, and minding effectually and ſurely to eſtabliſh the ſaid Fraternity in the Name of the Holy and Undivided Trinity, *the Father*, *the Son*, *and the Holy Ghoſt*, the glorious Virgin *Mary*, St. *Charity*, and St. *John Evangeliſt*, in whoſe Honour the aforeſaid Fraternity, by the King's Licence given, and granted, as is ſaid, is founded, and adjoined, we begin and proceed after this Order, &c.” And then follows the Inſtrument of the Donation of the *Papey* Church, as before.

The Pariſhioners of this Church were appointed to the Pariſh-Church of *Alhallows* in the Wall, which is in *Broad-ſtreet* Ward. This Brotherhood, called *Papey*, being ſuppreſſed, the Church of *Auguſtine* was pulled down, and in the Place thereof one *Grey* an Apothecary, built a Stable and Hayloft. The two Pariſh-Churches, lying in *Lime-ſtreet* Ward, being both ſuppreſſed, there is not any one Place of Divine Service in this Ward, but the Inhabitants repair to Churches out of their Ward, namely to St. *Peter*'s in *Cornhill*, in *Cornhill* Ward, St. *Andrew*'s, in *Aldgate* Ward, *Alhallows in the Wall*, in *Broad-ſtreet* Ward, and ſome to St. *Dennis*'s in *Langborn* Ward.

There having been ſome Diſpute, about what Ward this Church or Chapel of St. *Auguſtine Papey* ſhould of right belong, for the ſame was challenged by *Aldgate* Ward, and without Reaſon taken into *Biſhopſgate* Ward, Mr. *Stow* endeavoured to vindicate the Right of his own [*Lime-ſtreet*] Ward.

About 30 Years ſince, ſaith he, the Chamber of LONDON granted a Leaſe of Ground (in theſe Words) *Lying near* London-wall, *in the*

Ward of Lime-ſtreet, *from the Weſt of the ſaid Church or Chapel of St.* Auguſtine Papey, *towards* Biſhopſgate, *&c.* On which Plat of Ground, the Leſſee built three Tenements, and placed Tenants there; theſe were charged to bear Scot and Lot, and ſome of them to bear Office in *Lime-ſtreet* Ward; all which they did willingly without grudging: And when any ſuſpected or diſordered Perſons were by the Landlord placed there, the Officers of *Lime-ſtreet* Ward fetched them out of their Houſes, committed them to ward, procured their due Puniſhments, and baniſhed them from thence. Whereby in ſhort Time that Place was reformed, and brought into good Order; which Thing being noted by them of *Aldgate* Ward, they moved their Alderman, Sir *Thomas Offley*, to call in thoſe Houſes to be of his Ward. But I, myſelf, ſhewing a fair Ledger Book, ſome Time pertaining to the late diſſolved Priory of the *Holy Trinity* within *Aldgate*, wherein were ſet down the juſt Bounds of *Aldgate* Ward, before Sir *Thomas Offley*, Sir *Rowland Hayward*, the Common Council, and Wardmote Inqueſt of the ſaid *Lime-ſtreet* Ward; Sir *Thomas Offley* gave over his Challenge, and ſo the Matter reſted in good Quiet, until the Year 1579, that Sir *Richard Pype* (being Mayor and Alderman of *Biſhopſgate* Ward) challenged thoſe Houſes to be of his Ward, whereunto (without Reaſon ſhewed) Sir *Rowland Hayward* yielded; and thus is that Side of the Street, from the North Corner of St. *Mary*'s-*ſtreet*, almoſt to *Biſhopſgate*, (wherein is one Plat of Ground, letten by the Chamberlain of LONDON to the Pariſh of St. *Martin Oteſwich*, to be a Church-yard or Burying-place for the Dead of that Pariſh, *&c.*) unjuſtly drawn from the Ward of *Lime-ſtreet*.

SEVERAL other Proofs might have been ſet down, but this one following may ſuffice. The Mayor and Aldermen of LONDON made a Grant to the Fraternity of the *Papey*, in theſe Words:

“BE it remembered, that where now of late the Maſter and Wardens of the Fraternity of the *Papey* have made a Brick Wall, cloſing in the Chapel of St. *Auguſtine*, called *Papey* Chapel, ſituate in the Pariſh of *All Saints in the Wall*, in the Ward of *Lime-ſtreet*, of the City of LONDON, from the South Eaſt Corner of the which Brick Wall, is a Scutcheon of 21 Foot of Aſſize from the ſaid Corner Eaſtward: And from the ſame Scutcheon there to a Meſſuage of 55 Foot and an half Weſtward: The ſaid Scutcheon breaketh out of Lineright Southward, betwixt the Meaſures aforeſaid, three Foot and five Inches of Aſſize, upon the common Ground of the City aforeſaid: *Ralph Verney*, Mayor, and the Aldermen of the ſame City, the 22d Day of *October*, the 6th Year of *Edward* IV, granted to *John Hod*, Prieſt, Mr. *John Bolt*, and *Tho. Pachet*, Prieſts, Wardens of the Fraternity of *Papey* aforeſaid, and to their Succeſſors for ever, *&c.* yielding 4*d.* Sterling, yearly at *Michaelmas*:” And this is inrolled in the *Guildhall* of LONDON; which is a ſufficient Proof, that the ſame Plat of Ground is of *Lime-ſtreet* Ward.

ON the South Side of this Street, ſtretching Weſt from St. *Mary*'s-*ſtreet*, towards *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet*, there was (of old Time) one large Meſſuage built of Stone and Timber in the Pariſh of St. *Auguſtine in the Wall*, now in the Pariſh of *Alhallows* in the ſame Wall, belonging to the Earl of *Oxford*, (for *Richard de Vere*, Earl of *Oxford*, poſſeſſed it in the 4th of *Henry* V.) but in Proceſs of Time, the Lands of the Earl fell to Females; amongſt which, one being married to *Wingfield* of *Suffolk*, this Houſe with the Appurtenances fell to his Lot, and was by his Heir, Sir *Robert Wingfield*, ſold to Mr. *Edward Coke*, at that Time the Queen's Attorney-General.

IT was ordered by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, at a Court holden on *Thurſday* the 24th of *April*, in the 4th Year of *Edward* VI, that the Chamberlain of LONDON ſhould yearly pay unto the Scavenger of *Lime-ſtreet* Ward, 20 *s.* by even Portions, out of the Profit coming by the Butchers Stalls in *Leadenhall*, toward the Cleanſing and ſweet Keeping of the ſame Ward.

ONE Note more of this Ward; in the Year 1371, the 45th of *Edward* III, a great Subſidy of 100,000 *l.* was granted towards the King's Wars in *France*. Whereof the Clergy paid 50,000 *l.* and the Laiety 50,000 *l.* to be levied in 39 Shires of *England*, containing Pariſhes 8600. Of every Pariſh, 5 *l.* 16 *s.* the Greater to help the Leſs. This City (as one of the Shires) then containing 24 Wards, and in them 110 Pariſhes, was therefore aſſeſſed to 635 *l.* 12 *s.* whereof *Lime-ſtreet* Ward did bear 34 *s.* and no more; ſo ſmall a Ward it was, and ſo accounted, as having no one whole Pariſh therein, but ſmall Portions only of two Pariſhes in that Ward.

NOW to deſcribe the modern State of this Ward, we muſt begin with *Leadenhall-ſtreet*, which is ſpacious, populous, and well inhabited; but the Houſes eſcaping the great Fire *Anno* 1666, are not ſo ſightly and uniform. In this Street are theſe Places; *Sharp*'s-*alley*, ſeated againſt the *Eaſt India Houſe*, indifferent good. *Token-houſe-yard*, but ſmall, hath a Paſſage into *Leadenhall*. The *King*'s-*Arms-Inn*, on the North of the Street, near to St. *Mary-Axe*, of a good Trade for Stage Coaches and Waggons out of *Eſſex*. The *Eaſt India Houſe*, on the South Side of the Street, ſtands where Sir *William Craven*'s Houſe formerly was; this Houſe was rebuilt in the Year 1726, the Front next the Street is very magnificent, being a ſtrong Stone Building, with Pilaſters and Entablature of the *Dorick* Order, the reſt of it is very ſpacious, having large Rooms for the Directors, and Offices for the Clerks. It hath a large Hall and Courtyard, for the Reception of People who have Buſineſs here, to attend on the Company on their Court Days, which are every *Wedneſday*. There belongs to it alſo a Garden, with Warehouſes in the back Part towards *Lime-ſtreet*, into which there is a back Gate for the Entrance of Carts, to bring in their Goods. Theſe Warehouſes were rebuilt in a very handſome Manner, in the Year 1725; the Company have likewiſe Warehouſes in *Seething-lane*, the *Steel-yard*, and the *Royal-Exchange*, under the laſt of which they have Cellars entirely for Pepper.

WHILE this new Houſe was building, the Company tranſacted their Buſineſs in the old *Cuſtom-houſe* in *Fenchurch-ſtreet*.

THE firſt *Eaſt-India* Company was eſtabliſhed by Charter, in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, and ſince confirmed ſeveral Times, called, *The Governor and Company of Merchants Trading into the* Eaſt-Indies.

HERE was firſt ſubſcribed 739,782 *l.* 10 *s.* and a Year, or more, afterwards, by the additional Subſcription of 834,826 *l.* the Stock was made up 1,574,608 *l.* 10 *s.*

IN 1698, another Company was eſtabliſhed by Act of Parliament, called, *The* Engliſh *Company of Merchants Trading to the* Eaſt-Indies, who, upon their Settlement, advanced to the Government 2,000,000 *l.* Sterling; for which they had Intereſt given them at 8 *per Cent. per Annum*; of theſe two Millions the Members of the old Company ſubſcribed 315,000 *l.* which with 40 *per Cent.* more advanced, made up their Share of 2,000,000 *l.* upon the Union. Subſcribers of 500 *l.* and upwards, have a Vote for chooſing

Directors, but none have more than one; none of which Directors are to have leſs than 2000 *l.* in the Capital Stock of the Company.

All Goods imported by the Company, are to be ſold openly by Inch of Candle, on pain of Forfeiture, one half to the King, and the other to the Proſecutor.

The Stock to be eſteemed, in Law, Perſonal Eſtate, and the Shares exempt from Taxes.

No Member ſhall in reſpect of his Stock only, be judged a Bankrupt.

In the Year 1702, *July* the 22d, for the mutual Advantage and Satisfaction of both Companies, an Expedient was found out for the uniting of them, and a Charter of Union was granted them. The new Company joined 15 *l. per Cent.* with as much of the old Company, which, with ſeveral Sums paid in afterwards, the Stock of the united Companies amounted to 170 *l. per* Share; and upon the Return of the Effects of both Companies, the united Stock was to augment until they became one entire Company, which was to be in ſeven Years after the Union.

The following is a LIST *of the* DIRECTORS *of the United Company of Merchants of* England, *Trading to the* Eaſt-Indies, *Elected for the Year* 1733.

Abraham Addams, *Eſq;*
Mr. Miles Barne.
Dodding Braddyll, *Eſq;*
Mr. Richard Blount.
Capt. Richard Boulton.
Sir Francis Child, Knt. and Alderman.
John Cooke, *Eſq;*
Dr. Caleb Coteſworth.
John Drummond, *Eſq;*
Mr. John Eccleſton.
Samuel Feake, *Eſq;*
William Goſſelin, *Eſq;*
Capt. Harry Gough.
John Gould, *Eſq;*
John Gould, Jun. *Eſq;*
Capt. Robert Hudſon.
Benjamin Lethieuller, *Eſq:*
Sir John Lock.
Baltzar Lyell, *Eſq;*
Matthew Martin, *Eſq;*
Mr. William Rous.
John Savage, *Eſq;*
Joſias Wordſworth, *Eſq;*
Joſias Wordſworth, Jun. *Eſq;*

Leadenhall is a very large Building of Free-Stone, containing within it three large Courts, or Yards, all encompaſſed with Buildings, wherein is kept a Market, one of the greateſt, the beſt, and the moſt general, for all Proviſions, in the City of LONDON, nay, of the Kingdom, and it may be, of all *Europe*. The Building hath flat Battlements leaded at the Top. And for the Conveniency of Peoples coming to this great Market (which is kept every Day of the Week, except *Sundays*, for one thing or other) beſides the principal Entrance out of *Leadenhall-ſtreet*, there are ſeveral others, out of *Lime-ſtreet*, and *Gracechurch-ſtreet*.

Of the three Courts, or Yards, that it conſiſts of, the firſt is that at the North Eaſt Corner of *Gracechurch-ſtreet*, and opens into *Leadenhall-ſtreet*. This Court, or Yard, contains in Length, from North to South, 164 Feet, and in Breadth, from Eaſt to Weſt, 80 Feet: Within this Court, or Yard, round about the ſame, are about 100 Standing-ſtalls for Butchers, for the ſelling only of Beef, and therefore this Court is called the *Beef Market*, many of which Stalls are 8, 10, or 12 Feet long, and 4, 5, or 6 Feet broad, with Racks, Hooks, Blocks, and all other Conveniences for the Sale of their Meat: All which Stalls are either under Warehouſes above-head, or ſheltered from the Weather by Roofs over them. This Yard is on *Tueſdays* a Market for Leather, to which Tanners do reſort. On *Thurſdays* the Waggons from *Colcheſter*, and other Parts, come with Bays, *&c.* and alſo the Felmongers with their Wool; and on *Fridays*, it is a Market for Raw-Hides, beſides *Saturdays* for Beef, as alſo other Proviſions.

The ſecond Market Yard is called the *Green-yard*, having been once a green Plat of Ground; afterwards it was the Cities Store-yard for Materials for Building, and the like, but now a Market only for Veal, Mutton, Lamb, *&c.* This Yard is 170 Feet in Length, from Eaſt to Weſt, and 90 Feet Broad from North to South. It hath in it above 140 Stalls for the Butchers, covered over, and of the Bigneſs of thoſe in the *Beaf-Market*. In the Middle of this *Green-yard* Market, North to South, is a Row of Shops, with Rooms over them for Fiſhmongers; and alſo on the South Side and Weſt End, are Houſes and Shops for Fiſhmongers. Towards the Eaſt End of this Yard is erected a handſome Market-Houſe, ſtanding upon Columns, with Vaults underneath, and Rooms above, with a Bell Tower, and a Clock, and under it are Butchers Stalls. The Tenements round about this Yard, are, for the moſt Part inhabited by Cooks, Victuallers, and ſuch like; and in the Paſſage leading out of the Streets into this Market, are Fiſhmongers, Poulterers, Cheeſemongers, and ſuch like Traders for Proviſion.

The third Market belonging to *Leadenhall*, was called the *Herb Market*, becauſe Herbs, Roots, Fruit, *&c.* were only ſold there; but being rebuilt in the Year 1730, is now called the *New Market* or *Naſhe*'s Rents; and hath Shops in it chiefly for Butchers, and a new Paſſage into *Lime-ſtreet*. This Part of it is about 140 Feet Square; the Weſt, Eaſt, and North Sides, have Walks round them, cover'd over for Shelter, and ſtanding upon Columns; in which Walks there are Stalls for Gardiners, with Cellars under them. There is alſo in this Yard, one Range of Stalls, covered over, for ſuch as ſell Tripe, Neat-Feet, Sheeps-Trotters, *&c.* And on the South Side the Tenements, are taken; up by Victuallers, Poulterers, Cheſemongers, Butchers, and ſuch like. Beyond this are likewiſe ſome new Shops, built in the Year 1730, in that Part called the old *Bacon Market*, which are chiefly occupied by Poulterers and ſuch as deal in Bacon: And for the regular ordering of this Market, and thoſe Number of People that Reſort thither with their Goods, ſee the Chapter of Civil Government.

The general Conflagration of this City in *1666*, terminated in that Part of the City near adjoining to this Hall, all the Houſes about it, and within the Yards belonging to it, being deſtroyed, there did (of this Fabrick) only remain the Stone-work, ſince which, the Courts and Yards belonging to this Building, and ſome other adjacent Grounds, purchaſed by the City, are wholly converted into a Market for the City's Uſe; the Place for the Reception of Country Butchers, and others, who brought Proviſions before to the City, being then only in *Leadenhall-ſtreet*, between *Gracechurch-ſtreet* and *Lime-ſtreet*, which was very incommodious, to the Market-People, as well as to the Paſſengers.

Lime-ſtreet, a Place well inhabited by Merchants, and others of Repute: At the End towards *Fenchurch-ſtreet* is *Pewterers* Hall, a handſome Building with a large Hall, Parlour, and Court Room adorned with Fret Work, Wainſcot and Hangings, alſo the Picture of Mr. *William Smallwood*, Maſter in the 2d of King *Henry* VII, *who gave to the Maſter, Wardens, and Commonalty of the Company of Pewterers*, LONDON, *and*

and their Succeſſors for ever, their Common Hall with a Garden and ſix Tenements thereto adjacent, by Will dated Auguſt 23, 1487. Near this Hall is a Paſſage into *Leadenhall* Market; a little more South is a good Houſe, formerly the Seat of Sir *Robert Jeffreys*, Knt. and Alderman, over-againſt which is *Cullum-ſtreet*, made a Street ſince the Fire, which with a turning Paſſage falls into *Fenchurch-ſtreet*, which Street being the greateſt Part in *Langborn* Ward is there treated of. About the Middle of the Street is a Place called *Queen*'s-*Square*, or *Queen*'s-*Square Paſſage*, leading into *Leadenhall* Market, a well built Place with a Free Stone Pavement; on the Ground on which this Place is built, was a large Houſe, the Habitation of a Merchant, and antiently ſuppoſed to belong to the Kings and Queens of *England*.

St. *Mary Axe* goes out of *Leadenhall-ſtreet*, and runs Northwards to *Camomile-ſtreet* by *London-wall*. It is a Street graced with good Buildings, and much inhabited by eminent Merchants. Out of this Street, and almoſt over-againſt St. *Andrew*'s *Underſhaft* Church, is a Paſſage into Great St. *Helen*'s; and toward the End is *Soper*'s-*yard*, a mean Place, oppoſite to which is *Fletchers* Hall.

Camomile-ſtreet, hath but a ſmall Part in this Ward, not above 200 Feet from St. *Mary-axe*; the reſt is in *Aldgate* Ward.

To this Ward belongeth an Alderman and his Deputy, four Common-Council Men, four Conſtables, two Scavengers, 16 for the Wardmote Inqueſt, and a Beadle. It is taxed to the Fifteen, at 1 *l.* 19 *s.* 2 *d. ob. q.*

There are to watch at the ſeveral Stands in this Ward, every Night a Conſtable, the Beadle, and 11 Watchmen.

The Jurymen returned by the Wardmote Inqueſt for this Ward are to ſerve as Jurors in the ſeveral Courts in *Guildhall* in the Month of *November*.

The Alderman of this Ward is Sir *Richard Hopkins*, Knt.

CHAP. V.

BISHOPSGATE WARD.

THE next is *Biſhopſgate* Ward, whereof a Part is without the Gate; and of the Suburbs, from the Bars by St. *Mary Spital* to *Biſhopſgate*, and a Part of *Houndſditch*, almoſt half thereof, alſo without the Wall, is of the ſame Ward.

Then within the Gate is *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet*, ſo called from the Gate, to a Pump, where was in old Time, a Well with two Buckets, by the Eaſt End of the Pariſh-Church of St. *Martin Outwich*, and then winding by the Weſt Corner of *Leadenhall*, down *Gracechurch-ſtreet*, to the Corner over-againſt St. *Bennet*'s *Gracechurch*; and theſe are the Bounds of this Ward.

Among the Buildings, *&c.* moſt to be noted in this Ward, is the Pariſh-Church of St. *Botolph without Biſhopſgate*.

The PARISH *of*

St. BOTOLPH BISHOPSGATE.

THIS Church ſtands in a handſome Church-yard, which of old Time adjoined to the Town Ditch, upon the very Bank thereof, and was incloſed with a Brick Wall, repaired by Sir *William Allen*, (Lord Mayor in 1571) becauſe he was born in this Pariſh, where alſo he was buried.

The North Wall of the old Church with the Roof thereof, and the middle Roof likewiſe were new built, and the Church begun to be repaired in the Year of our Lord 1617, Mr. *Stephen Goſſon*, then being Parſon.

The Repair of it in Pewing the Church throughout, painting, altering, adding and ordering to its greater Convenience and Beauty continued to the Year 1620, in which it was fully finiſhed.

The Charge of it amounting to 600 *l.* and upwards.

This was wholly taken down in the Year 1726, when it was began to be rebuilt, and was finiſhed in the Year 1729, at the Charge of the Pariſhioners. It is a very ſtrong and beautiful Piece of Architecture: The firſt Storey, fronting the Street, is adorned with Pilaſters, Entablature and Pediment of the *Dorick* Order; over the Pediment is a handſome Clock Dial-plate, againſt the Steeple; the 2d Storey of which is ſquare and adorned with Pilaſters of the *Ionick* Order, and at every Corner has an Urn with a gilt Flame coming out of it. The third Storey is round, having a Balluſtrade about it, and is adorned with ſmall Pillars of the *Corinthian* Order, and four Balls gilt with Gold; and at the Top of all the Steeple is an Urn with a gilt Flame iſſuing from it.

The antient Monuments *in the Church of* St. Botolph Biſhopſgate, *were:*

Johannes Threll, Armig. nobili familia *Suſſexiæ* ortus, hic jacet. Vixit uſque ad annum ſexageſimum tertium: Mortuus eſt ſexto die *Octobris*, *Anno Domini* 1609.

Sub hoc Marmore jacet corpus *Johannis Reydman*, quondam hujus Eccleſiæ Rectoris bene meriti: qui ab hac luce migravit tertio die *Julii*, *Anno Domini* 1523.

Hic jacet *Johannes Picking*, Magiſter Artium, nuper Rector iſtius Eccleſiæ, qui obiit 6 die *Septem. Anno Dom.* 1490.

At the Entrance into the Choir of the Middle Iſle.

Hereunder lieth the Body of *Joan Wood*, Wife of *Robert Wood*, Citizen and Brewer of LONDON; who had Iſſue, two Sons, and three Daughters; *viz. John*, *Richard*, *Joan*, *Anne*, and *Frances*. She deceaſed the 25th Day of *November*, *Anno Domini* 1600. She gave large Gifts and Legacies to this Pariſh, as hereunder is expreſſed.

A Monument on the South Side of the Middle Iſle.

Hugo Wickſteed, Filius *Hugonis Wickſteed*, nuper Civis Mercatoris Sciſſoris LONDON, & *Aliciæ* Uxoris ejus: Hoc Monumentum, & Lapidem inferius poſitum, Parentibus ſuis, & ſibi ipſi dicatum ultimo Teſtamento ſuo curavit fieri : Fuit Juvenis egregiæ indolis, mira ſuavitate morum præditus, erga Deum & Parentes ſumme pius, Flore Juventutis ſuæ arreptus, magnum dolorem amicis reliquit.

Quis non, qui novit Juvenem,
  Sua funera deflet ?
Terra tegit Corpus,
  Spiritus aſtra tenet.

Obiit viceſimo ſeptimo die *Auguſti*, *An. Dom.* 1625, & Ætatis ſuæ, viceſimo primo.

Gualterus Stonus, hanc Inſcriptionem amici ſui dilectiſſimi Memoriæ conſecravit.

North Side of the Communion-Table, a Monument for Sir *Paul Pindar*, his Majeſty's Ambaſſador to the *Turkiſh* Emperor, *An. Dom.* 1611, and nine Years Reſident there. A Benefactor to this Pariſh. Deceaſed *Aug.* 22, 1650, aged 84.

Thomas Worrall, D. D. ſome Time Prebendary of St. *Paul*'s, and Incumbent of this Pariſh, *Novemb.* 22, 1639.

Mary Rogers, Daughter of ----- *Rogers*, Rector of this Church, 1642.

John Tutchin, Merchant, Son of *William Tutchin*, Deputy of this Ward, *Auguſt* 25, 1658.

Mary Daſhwood, late Wife of *Francis Daſhwood*, *February* 6, 1693-4: And two Sons by her, *Francis* and *Lewis*.

A Child of Sir *Samuel Daſhwood*.

Upon a Pillar in the lower Part of the Church, is a Memorial for *Andrew Willaw*, Eſq; *June* 10, 1700. By his Will he deviſed, and gave to the Church-wardens, and Overſeers of the Poor, and their Succeſſors for ever, all his Meſſuages, Tenements, and Ground in *Garland-alley*, in this Pariſh, to Cloath 12 poor Men, and 12 poor Women of the ſame Pariſh, on the firſt of *January*, yearly, for ever. The Overplus of the Rents to be divided among ſuch poor People.

Alſo *Elizabeth* his firſt Wife; and *Anne* his ſecond.

In the Chancel, *George Daſhwood*, Eſq; *March* 8, 1682; aged 65.

Francis Daſhwood, Eſq; *April* 23, 1683; aged 79.

Anne and *Mary*, Daughters of *Thomas Pittis*, D. D. Rector of this Pariſh, *Annis* 1681-2, and 1682.

Thomas Iſham 1692; *Elizabeth Iſham* 1693; Children of *Zach. Iſham*, D. D. Rector of this Pariſh.

South-Isle, Lady *Anne Gibbs*, Daughter of Sir *Ralph Gibbs* of *Huntington*, in the County of *Warwick*, Knt. late Wife of Sir *Henry Gibbs*, late of *Faulkland*, in the Kingdom of *Scotland*, Bart. deceaſed. She died *May* 30, 1658.

On a Grave Stone in the Church-yard, overagainſt the Alms-Houſes, an Inſcription for *Miriam Taylor*, Daughter of *Richard Taylor*, and *Agnes* his Wife. Departed *June* 30, 1705, aged 17; and for *John Taylor*, who was unfortunately killed by a Blow with a Stick on *Holy-Thurſday*, *Anno* 1710, in the 15th Year of his Age.

All you that Chance this Tomb of mine to ſee,
Pray ſtop and read, and Warning take by me;
With Care obſerve your Parents ſound Advice,
Your Safety in your juſt Obedience lies.
If you their wiſe Commands once diſobey,
Like me, to ſudden Death you'll fall a Prey.

Now for the Chriſtian Charities and Gifts beſtowed on this Place.

The aforeſaid *Joan Wood* gave as followeth :

At her Burial ſhe appointed to be given 10 *l.* to the Poor.

She gave 10 *s.* yearly, for a Sermon on *Midſummer-Day*.

For a Friendly Meeting among the Neighbours, 40 *s.*

In Bread, Weekly, to the Poor, for ever, 2 *s.*

Also four Loads of Charcoal, yearly, to the Poor, for ever.

To the Parſon of the Pariſh, yearly, for ever, 10 *s.*

To the two Church-wardens, 10 *s.* to each, in like manner.

To the Clerk, 6 *s.* 8 *d.* and to the Sexton 5 *s.* yearly, for ever.

For a Friendly Meeting of the Parſon and Pariſhioners, accompanying him, yearly, in walking the Rounds of the Pariſh 30 *s.*

To the Poor of the Pariſh, in Money, yearly, for ever, to be diſtributed 7 *l.*

And the Remainder of the yearly Rents for the *Half-Moon*, and *Half-moon-alley*, to remain in the Church Stock, toward the Repairing of the Church.

Over and beſide the memorable Charity of this worthy Widow Mrs. *Wood*, God hath raiſed divers other good Benefactors to the Poor in the ſame Pariſh, as appeareth by this ſmall Recordation.

John Styward, Citizen, and Alderman of LONDON, had his Laſt Will and Teſtament enrolled in the Court of *Huſtings*, in the *Guildhall* of LONDON, on *Monday* next before the Feaſt of St. *Cuthbert* the Biſhop, in the 13th Year of *Edward* IV, after the Conqueſt.

Wherein he gave to the poor People of this Pariſh, 25 Quarters of Charcoal, Yearly, to be delivered by the Company of Tallow-chandlers, betwixt the Feaſt of *All Saints*, and the Nativity of our bleſſed Saviour, with a Penalty of the Forfeiture of 20 *s.* for the firſt Quarter, if they be not delivered as aforeſaid; and 40 *s.* for the ſecond Quarter, 4 *l.* for the third Quarter, and 8 *l.* for the whole Year, if they be not delivered, and ſo double ſtill from Quarter to Quarter, if Defect of Payment herein be made.

John Bricket, Citizen and Tooth-drawer of LONDON (by his Laſt Will and Teſtament, dated the eleventh Day of *February* 1554) gave, for ever, at the Feaſt of *Eaſter*, 12 Sacks of Charcoal to the Poor of this Pariſh, out of two Tenements joining together at the South Side of *Bell-alley* Gate in this Pariſh.

The Pariſh receive by the Gift of Mrs. *Mary Wilkinſon*, deceaſed, out of two Houſes in St. *Mary Spital*, four Load of Coals out of each Houſe, 30 Quarters being two Load. The firſt 30 Quarters to be given to the Poor of this Pariſh in the Month of *November*, for ever : The next 30 Quarters to be likewiſe given to the Poor of this Pariſh, in *December*, for ever. Provided, That out of each Load, the Overſeers of the Precinct of *Norton Falgate*, ſhall have 10 Sacks to be by them given to the Poor of that Precinct.

Likewise is paid, Yearly, by the Company of Ironmongers, the Sum of 30 *s per Ann.*

of the Gift of Sir *William Allen*, to be diſtributed among the Poor in Bread.

Also of the Company of Vintners, the Sum of 20*s*. yearly, for ever, of the Gift of Sir *Stephen Scudamore*, Knt. and Alderman of LONDON.

Also of Mrs. *Wood*, the Relict of Mr. *Thomas Wood*, late of St. *Botolph without Aldgate*, the Sum of 10 *s*. yearly, for ever, to be received on St. *Thomas*'s Day, iſſuing out of certain Tenements in *Catharine-wheel-alley* in this Pariſh, of the Gift of *Mary Webſter*, Widow.

Mrs. *Price*, in the Time of her Widowhood, did at her own Charge new build the Pulpit, in the Year of our Lord, *1614*; and ſhortly after did likewiſe ſend (to furniſh the ſame) fair and rich Ornaments for the ſaid Pulpit, as alſo for the Communion Table. For the Pulpit a coſtly Cloth of Crimſon Velvet, edg'd at the Bottom with a deep Gold Fringe, and laced about with a handſome Gold Lace.

Likewise a Cuſhion ſuitable to the ſame, with a very fine Border to adorn the upper Part of the Pulpit, edged likewiſe with a deep Gold Fringe.

And for the Communion Table a large Carpet of Crimſon Velvet, edged with a deep Gold Fringe, alſo a Table-Cloth of fine Cambrick, to be uſed upon the Communion Days, with a Cambrick Cloth laced, to cover the Bread upon the Table: Alſo a fair Surplice of Cambricks for the Parſon's Uſe: All which were, with a new Hair Bruſh kept in a Sarcenet Caſe, to be locked up in a new Wainſcot Cheſt, by her bought for the ſame Purpoſe, and ſo carefully kept for their ſeveral Uſes. To the which Cheſt was ſet two Locks, with two ſeveral Keys, whereof the one to be kept by the Parſon of the Pariſh, the other by the Church-warden of the ſame Pariſh, for the ſafe keeping thereof.

As for the King's-Arms embroidered upon the ſaid Pulpit Cloth, it was made, ſet on, and freely given by *Humphrey Swan*, of this Pariſh, Embroiderer, in Remembrance of God's great Mercy extended towards him, in the Year of the great Viſitation, *1625*. For in that Year he had buried his Wife, with divers of his Family, himſelf alſo lying a long while under the Lord's heavy Hand, without all Hope of Recovery. By God's gracious Providence, he was at laſt reſtored to his former Health: In regard whereof, and to expreſs his further Thankfulneſs to Almighty God, he adorned the ſaid Pulpit Cloth, as now it is.

Moreover, in the ſame Pariſh Church of St. *Botolph*, among other Benevolences given thereto, muſt not be omitted the bountiful Gift of Mr. *William Hobby*, Citizen and Ale-Brewer of LONDON, *viz.* the Tenor Bell in the Steeple, bearing his own Name, and called *Hobby*, which he cauſed to be founded at his own Coſt and Charges, and afterwards to be re-caſt two ſeveral Times, only to make it tuneable with the other Bells in the Steeple, which was performed accordingly; and they are now as perfect and pleaſing a Ring of Bells, as can be wiſhed.

When he gave this Bell to the Pariſh, he enjoined this Condition, that at what Time ſoever any Man deceaſed, that had borne any Place of Eminence and Office in this Pariſh, and afterward happened (by any Croſs or Miſadventure) to fall into Decay, that yet he ſhould have the Benefit of the Bell's Service freely beſtowed on him at his Burial, not paying any Coſts or Duties therefore to the Church. No doubt but this Man had an honeſt Meaning and moſt charitable Mind, both in the Promiſe (which was in Merriment, and when he expected not Place of Degree or Office to fall on him) and likewiſe in the Performance, wherein he ſhewed himſelf no way ſlack, but as forward as any Man could be. Let his worthy Example incite others to the like good Inclination (one Way or other) towards the Church.

Mr. *Ralph Pindar*, Citizen and Draper of LONDON, Alderman's Deputy of this Ward, who was buried the 28th of *May*, *1622*, gave to the Poor of this Pariſh in Money, 60*l*. for which is given to 13 poor People every *Sunday* in the Year, for ever, 2*d*. a-piece in good Wheaten Bread.

In the Year *1626*, *Nicholas Reive*, Scrivener in *Cornhill* (whoſe Father was Clerk of this Pariſh) gave by his Laſt Will and Teſtament the Sum of 406*l*. 5 *s*. to the ſaid Pariſh, to buy ſo much Land as the ſaid Monies will extend to, and the Rents and Profits thereof to be given and diſtributed to the Comfort of ſuch poor People within this Pariſh. With which Monies was purchaſed certain Lands lying at *Stratford Bow*, the Rent of which Lands is 25*l*. *per Annum*.

In the Year *1628*, the 20th of *June*, *William* Earl of *Devonſhire*, died at *Devonſhire* Houſe, *without Biſhopſgate*, and gave 100*l*. for ever, to the Uſe of the Poor of this Pariſh. For which the Church-wardens do give every *Sunday* in the Year to 15 poor People of this Pariſh 2*d*. a-piece in good Wheaten Bread.

“Whereas the 6th Day of *November* laſt paſt, *T. C.* Citizen and Armourer of LONDON, humbly petitioned unto the Court that they would be pleaſed to receive into the Chamber of LONDON, the Sum of 100*l*. preſently to be paid in, allowing, and paying therefore, Yearly, from the Birth of our Lord God *1629*, for ever, to the Relief and Comfort of five aged poor Widows of the Pariſh of St. *Botolph without Biſhopſgate*, LONDON, the Sum of 5*l*. to be given and equally diſtributed to and amongſt them, 18 Days before *Chriſtmas*, Yearly, as of the free Gift and Benevolence of him the ſaid *T. C.* at the Overſight and Diſcretion of the Parſon and Church-wardens for the Time being of that Pariſh. Whereupon, in Furtherance of that pious and charitable Work, this Court was pleaſed to accept of the ſaid 100*l*. and to grant Performance of that his Petition, as by an Order in that Behalf made, it may and doth appear. Which ſaid 100*l*. was the 13th Day of the ſaid Month of *November* laſt, accordingly paid and delivered by the ſaid *T. C.* into the Chamber of LONDON, to and for the Intent and Purpoſe aforeſaid. Now the ſaid *T. C.* in further Declaration of his Mind and Intent, concerning the Diſtribution of the ſaid 5*l*. Yearly, and for ever, as aforeſaid, he hath expreſſed and declared, that the ſame ſhall be done and performed in this Manner, *viz.* that of and with the ſame 5*l*. Yearly, and for ever there ſhould be bought and provided by the ſaid *T. C.* during his Life, and after his Deceaſe, by the Parſon and Church-wardens, of the ſaid Pariſh of St. *Botolph without Biſhopſgate* aforeſaid, for the Time being, and their Succeſſor, five Waiſtcoats and five Kirtles, ready made up of good Kerſey or Cloth, the Kerſey or Cloth of every Waiſtcoat and Kirtle to be worth 15*s*. at the leaſt, and five Pair of Stockings, and five Pair of Shoes, every Pair of the ſame Stockings to be worth 18*d*. at the leaſt, and every Pair of the ſaid Shoes to be worth 2*s*. at the leaſt; which Waiſtcoats, Kirtles, Stockings, and Shoes ſhall be, Yearly, and for ever, delivered on the Feaſt Day of St. *Thomas* the Apoſtle, as the free Gift of the ſaid *T. C.* After in the Pariſh Church of St. *Botolp without Biſhopſgate* aforeſaid, unto five aged poor Widows within the ſame Pariſh, being known or reputed to be of honeſt Life and Converſation, and paſt their Labour.

“ That is to ſay, to every of the ſame five poor Widows, a Waiſtcoat and Kirtle, a Pair of Stockings and a Pair of Shoes: And that the ſame five poor Widows ſhall be, Yearly, nominated and appointed by the ſaid *T. C.* during his Life; and after his Deceaſe, the ſame five poor Widows ſhall be at the Nomination and Appointment of the Parſon and Church-wardens of the ſaid Pariſh of St. *Botolph without Biſhopſgate*, aforeſaid, for the Time being, and their Succeſſors, Yearly, and for ever, Wherein the Meaning and Deſire of the ſaid *T. C.* is, that thoſe five poor Widows, or ſo many of them, which ſhall be living at the Time of his Deceaſe, that ſhall be nominated by him in his Life-time, for to have and receive the Gifts and Benevolences aforeſaid, ſhall and may every one of them, Yearly, during their Lives reſpectively, have and receive one Waiſtcoat and Kirtle, a Pair of Stockings, and a Pair of Shoes, of the Gift aforeſaid. Provided that they and either of them be of good Life and Converſation.

Since the Church has been new built, there are four Tables of the Benefactors Names placed in different Parts of it; the firſt is on the Right Hand of the Communion-Table, and is thus inſcribed:

BENEFACTORS to the Poor *of this Pariſh.*

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Sir *William Allen*, Knt. and Alderman, *Anno* 1568, gave in Bread to the Poor, 6 *l. per Ann.* for ever.			
Mr. *Robert Ripley*, Citizen and Brewer, gave *Anno* 1568, 3 *l. per Ann.* for ever.			
Mrs. *Mary Wilkinſon* gave *Anno* 1582, 20 Quarters of Charcoal *per Ann.* for ever.			
Mr. *Vincent Goddard* gave *Anno* 1582, 20 Quarters of Charcoal, for ever.			
Mrs. *Jane Wood* gave *Anno* 1600, payable out of Sir *Paul Pindar*'s Houſe, and ſeveral other Tenements *per Annum.*	31	10	8
Morgan Thomas, Citizen and Merchant-Taylor, gave *Anno* 1603, in Bread *per Annum*, for ever	5	00	0
Edward Allen, Eſq; gave towards, *An.* 1626, the Maintenance of 2 poor Men, one Woman, and 3 Boys, in his College at *Dulwich*, and in his four Alms-Houſes, that he built in this Pariſh, allowed for 10 Members *per Annum*, for ever	13	00	0
And for the ſaid Members for Gowns every ſecond Year	10	00	0
He gave more to be diſpoſed of every firſt *Sunday* in *September*	2	00	0
Mr. *Thomas Curſon*, Citizen and Armourer, gave *Anno* 1628, for Cloathing the Poor, *per Ann.* for ever.	12	00	0
Mr. *Richard Reeve*, Citizen and Scrivener, gave *Anno* 1628, toward purchaſing Lands for the Uſe of the Poor	406	05	0
Mr. *Bernard Hide*, Citizen and Salter, gave *Anno* 1631, every 10th Year, for 18 Maids or Widows, for ever	4	00	0
Sir *Paul Pindar*, Knt. gave *Anno* 1633, in Plate for the Communion Service, worth	113	14	0
He gave more to purchaſe Lands for the Uſe of the Poor	300	00	0
Mrs. *Suſan Ibel* gave *Anno* 1633, *per Annum*, for ever	5	00	0
Mr. *John Stewart* gave *Anno* 1633, *per Annum*, for ever	2	00	0
Mrs. *Dean*, Widow, gave *An.* 1634, *per Annum*, for ever	00	08	0
Mr. *Peter Collet* gave *Anno* 1634, *per Annum*, for ever	2	05	0
Mr. *Anthony Bayley* gave 1642, *per Annum*, for ever	4	00	0

The ſecond Table is at the North Weſt Corner of the Church under the Gallery, and thus inſcribed:

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Mrs. *Jane Ford* gave, *Anno* 1644, certain Tenements for the Uſe of the Poor, *per Annum*, for ever	21	14	0
Mrs. *Mary Paradine* gave *Ann.* 1649	100	00	0
Mr. *John Quince*, Citizen and Barber-Surgeon, gave *Anno* 1654, 60 *l.* the Intereſt whereof to be diſpoſed of on the 5th of *November*, yearly			
Mr. *Andrew Partridge* gave *An.* 1655, *per Annum*, for ever	00	08	0
Mrs. *Webſter*, Widow, gave *An.* 1634, *per Annum*, for ever	00	10	0
Sir *John Fenner*, Knt. gave *An.* 1655, the tenth Part of Lands in *Suffolk*, let at 84 *l. per Ann.* to buy Bibles, Yearly, and the Overplus to the Poor			
He gave more in Money	40	00	0
Mr. *Edward Underwood*, Citizen and Apothecary, *Anno* 1655, built eight Alms-Houſes in the Church-yard near his Tomb for poor People			
The ſaid Mr. *Underwood* and *Jane*, his Widow, *Anno* 1663, purchaſed the Lands near the *Peſthouſe*, let at 18 *l. per Ann.* for the ſaid poor People, which Purchaſe coſt	212	10	0
Mr. *John Marſhall*, Citizen and Merchant-Taylor, gave *Anno* 1658, 50 *l.* the Intereſt thereof for Bread for the poor People, *per Annum*, for ever.			
Mr. Deputy *Tutchin* gave *Anno* 1659, *per Annum*, for ever	5	00	0
Mr. *Alexander Jones*, Merchant, gave *Anno* 1660, 100 *l.* the Intereſt to be diſpoſed of to the Poor for ever.			
Mr. *Griffith Owen*, Citizen and Brewer, gave *Anno* 1670, to purchaſe Lands for the Uſe of the Poor.	1300	00	0
Mr. *Andrew Dandy*, Citizen and Merchant-Taylor, gave *Anno* 1673, to ſix poor Men or Women, 5 *s. per* Quarter, payable by the Merchant-Taylors Company *per Ann.* for ever.			

The third Table is at the South Weſt Corner of the Church under the Gallery, and thus inſcribed:

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
The Lady *Lumley*, gave *Anno* 1673, for three Widows, to each 4 *l. per Annum*, for ever.	12	00	0
Mr. *Joſhua Booth*, Citizen and Soapmaker, gave, *Anno* 1678, 100 *l.* the Intereſt thereof for Bread for the Poor, *per Annum*, for ever			
Mr. *Richard Murnford*, late Sexton of this Pariſh, *Anno* 1678, the Treble Bell and Frame, *&c.* with the Ringing Floor. He alſo left, *Anno* 1683, in the Weavers Company, 100 *l.* the Intereſt thereof to cloath four poor Men *per Annum*, for ever			
Mr. *John Freeman*, Citizen and Diſtiller, late Deputy of this Pariſh gave *Anno* 1697, a large Velvet Pall, and by his Will a leſſer Pall, the Profits thereof to be given in Bread to the Poor			
Andrew Willaw, Eſq; gave *Anno* 1700, certain improving Grounds to cloath 12 poor Men and 12 poor Women, yearly, on *New-year's-day*, and to make up the Gift at preſent	33	12	0
Major *Greenhill* gave *Anno* 1646, to cloath poor Men on *Michaelmas* Day *per Annum*, for ever	6	00	0
John Drigue, Eſq; gave 1707, 100 *l.* the Intereſt thereof to cloath four poor Men *per Annum*, for ever			
He left more in the Weavers Company, 50 *l.* the Intereſt thereof to cloath two poor Weavers of this Pariſh *per Annum*, for ever			
And likewiſe a Leaſe of ſeveral Tenements in *Cock-yard*, for the Habitation of the Poor			

Mr. *Thomas Bowes*, and Mr. *John Woodhouſe*, Church-wardens.

THE fourth Table, which has yet but one Article in it, hangs on the Left Hand of the Communion-Table, as the firſt does on the Right; and is thus inſcribed:

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Arthur Batt, Eſq; in the Year 1731, gave to the Poor of *Biſhopſgate* Pariſh, one Hundred Pounds, to be put out to Intereſt, to be divided amongſt the Poor, yearly			

THE Inſide of this Church is as beautiful as the Out; the Roof is arched, and ſupported by large Pillars of the *Corinthian* Order, and the Ceiling curiouſly fretted. The Pews, Gallery, Pulpit, and Altar, are of fine Oak, and neatly finiſhed.

WITHOUT the Church-yard Wall, was antiently a Cauſeway, leading to a Quadrant called *Petty-France*, from a great Number of *Frenchmen* living there. This Cauſeway was given by the City to the Pariſh of St. *Botolph Biſhopſgate*, which being made good level Ground, and walled in, was made a Burial-Place for their Dead. And becauſe the Pariſhioners would not ſhew themſelves unthankful to the City for ſo great a Benefit, their Acknowledgment of it ſtands over the Gate, at the Entrance into the ſaid Church-yard.

IN *Petty-France*, out of Chriſtian Burial, was buried *Hodges Shaughſware*, a *Perſian* Merchant, who, with his Son, came over with the *Perſian* Ambaſſador, and was buried by his own Son, who ſet up a Tomb of Stone, with certain *Perſian* Characters thereon; the Expoſition thus, “This Grave is made for *Hodges Shaughſware*, the chiefeſt Servant to the King of *Perſia*, for the Space of twenty Years, who came from the King of *Perſia*, and died in his Service. If any *Perſian* cometh out of that Country, let him read this, and a Prayer for him; the Lord receive his Soul, for here lieth *Maghmote Shaughſware*, who was born in the Town of *Novoy* in *Perſia*.

THIS Monument ſtands in *Petty-France*, at the Weſt End of the lower Church-yard of St. *Botolph*'s *Biſhopſgate*, (not within, but without the Walls, out of the Bounds of the conſecrated Ground.) He was aged 44, and buried the 10th of *Auguſt* 1626. The Ambaſſador himſelf, young *Shaughſware*, his Son, and many other *Perſians* (with many Expreſſions of their infinite Love and Sorrow) following him to the Ground, between eight and nine o'Clock in the Morning. The Rites and Ceremonies that (with them) are due to the Dead, were chiefly performed by his Son, who ſitting croſs-legg'd, at the North End of the Grave, (for his Tomb ſtands North and South) did one while Read, and another while Sing, his Reading and Singing intermixed with Sighing and Weeping. And this, with other Things that were done in the Grave in private, continued about Half an Hour.

BUT this was but this Day's Buſineſs, for, as tho' this had not been enough to perform to their Friend departed to this Place, and to this End (that is Prayer, and other Funeral Devotions) ſome of them came every Morning and Evening at ſix and ſix, for the Space of a Month together; and had come (as it was then imagined) the whole Time of their Abode here in *England*, had not the Rudeneſs of our People diſturbed and prevented their Purpoſe.

THIS Living is a Rectory, in the Gift of the Biſhop of LONDON, the Value about 300 *l. per Annum*, rated in the King's Books at 20 *l.*

THE Rector is the Reverend Dr. *Crowe*; and the Lecturer the Reverend Dr. *Watſon*.

PRAYERS are at 11 in the Morning in the Summer, and at 6 in the Evening, except Holidays; *Saturdays* Prayers are at three during the Winter Half Year, and at four during the Summer Half Year. Here is no Organ, but ſix Bells.

THE Veſtry was uſed to be Select, conſiſting of 27, with the Rector and two Church-wardens for the Time being; but it is now general.

The Pariſh-Officers are:	*The Ward-Officers are:*
	4 Common-Council-Men.
2 Church-wardens.	3 Inqueſts.
4 Overſeers.	2 Conſtables.
	4 Scavengers.

HERE is one Charity School for 25 Boys, and 25 Girls, at preſent, who are taught, and put out Apprentices by Subſcription and Legacies. There are Alms-houſes in *Lamb's-court*, for the Poor of the Pariſh, maintained by *Dulwich College*; the *London-Workhouſe* is in this Pariſh, and there is another Workhouſe lately built for the Poor of the Pariſh.

THE Bounds of St. *Botolph*'s Pariſh *without Biſhopſgate*, beginning at the Gate, extends to the Bars Northward on the Weſt Side, and in that Compaſs takes in *Petty-France*, not long ſince a deſolate and ruinated Place, but now made a ſpacious Street, called *New Broad-ſtreet*, with many large uniform Houſes, and a handſome Meeting-houſe in it. Then next to St. *Botolph*'s Church was the antient Hoſpital of St. *Mary* of *Bethlem*, founded by *Simon Fitz Mary*, one of the Sheriffs of LONDON, in the Year 1246; he founded it to have been a Priory of Canons, with Brethren and Siſters: And King *Edward* III, granted a Protection for the Brethren, *Militiæ beatæ Mariæ de Bethlem*, within the City of LONDON, the 14th Year of his Reign. It was an Hoſpital afterwards for diſtracted People.

BUT the Deſign of the Foundation will more largely appear by this original Deed following:

The COPY *of an antient Deed of Gift, given to* Bethlem, *or* Bedlem, *by* Simon *the Son of* Mary.

“TO all the Children of our Mother Holy Church, to whom this preſent Writing ſhall come; *Simon* the Son of *Mary* ſendeth greeting in our Lord. Where among other Things, and before other Lands, the high Altitude of the heavenly Councils, marvellouſly wrought by ſome readier Devotion, ought to be more worſhipped, of which Things the mortal Sickneſs (after the Fall of our firſt Father *Adam*) hath taken the Beginning of this new Repairing: Therefore, forſooth, it beſeemeth worthy, that the Place, in which the Sonne of God is become Man, and hath proceeded from the Virgin's Womb, which is Increaſer and Beginner of Man's Redemption, namely, ought to be with Reverence worſhipped, and with beneficial Portions to be Increaſed. Therefore it is, that the ſaid *Simon*, Sonne of *Mary*, having ſpecial and ſingular Devotion to the Church of the glorious Virgin at *Bethlem*, where the ſame Virgin of her brought forth our Saviour incarnate, and lying in the Cratch, and with her own Milk nouriſhed, and where the ſame Child to us there born, the Chivalry of the heavenly Company ſang the new Hymne, *Gloria in excelſis Deo*. The ſame Time, the Increaſer of our Health (as a King, and his Mother a Queene) willed to be worſhipped of Kings. A new Starre going before them at the Honour and Reverence of the ſame Child, and his meek Mother: And to the Exaltation of my noble Lord, *Henry*, King of *England*, whoſe Wife and Child the aforeſaid Mother of God, and her only Son, have in their Keeping and Protection, and to the manifold Increaſe of this City of LONDON, in which I was born, and alſo for the Health of my Soul, and the Souls of my Predeceſſors and Succeſſors, my Father, Mother, and my Friends: And eſpecially for the Souls of *Guy* of *Marlowe*, *John Durant*, *Ralph Aſhwye*, *Maud*, *Margaret*, and *Dennis*, Women: Have given, granted, and by this my preſent Charter, here have confirmed to God, and to the Church of St. *Mary* of *Bethlem*, all my Lands which I have in the Pariſh of St. *Botolph without Biſhopſgate* of LONDON, that is to ſay, whatſoever I there now have or had, or in Time to come may have in Houſes, Gardens, Pools, Ponds, Ditches and Pits, and all their Appurtenances, as they be cloſed in by their Bounds, which now extends in Length from the King's high Street, Eaſt, to the great Ditch in the Weſt, which is called *Deep Ditch*, and, in Breadth to the Lands of *Ralph Downing*, in the North, and to the Land of the Church of St. *Botolph*, in the South, to have and to hold the aforeſaid Church of *Bethlem*, in free and perpetual Alms; and alſo to make there a Priory, and to ordain a Prior and Canons, Brothers, and alſo Siſters; when *Jeſus Chriſt* ſhall enlarge his Grace upon it: And in the ſame Place, the Rule and Order of the ſaid Church of *Bethlem*, ſolemnly profeſſing which ſhall bear the Token of a Star, openly in their Copes and Mantles of Profeſſion, and for to ſay divine Service; therefore the Souls aforeſaid, and all Chriſtian Souls, and eſpecially to receive there the Biſhop of *Bethlem*, Canons, Brothers, and Meſſengers of the Church of *Bethlem*, for evermore, as often as they ſhall come thither: And that a Church or Oratory there ſhall be built, as ſoon as our Lord ſhall enlarge his Grace, under ſuch Form, that the Order, Inſtitution of Priors, Canons, Brothers, Siſters, of the Viſitation, Correction, and Reformation of the ſaid Place, to the Biſhop of *Bethlem*, and his Succeſſors, and to the Charter of his Church, and of his Meſſengers, as often as they ſhall come hither, as ſhall ſeem to them expedient, no Man's Contradiction, notwithſtanding, ſhall pertain evermore, ſaving always the Services of the chief Lords, as much as pertaineth to the ſaid Lands. And to the more Surety of this Thing, I have put myſelf out of this Land, and all mine; and Lord *Godfry*, then choſen of the Nobles of the City of *Rome*, Biſhop of *Bethlem*, and of the Pope, confirmed then by his Name in *England*, in his Name, and of his Succeſſors, and of the Chapter of his Church of *Bethlem*, into bodily Poſſeſſion. I have indented and given to his Poſſeſſion all the aforeſaid Lands, which Poſſeſſion he hath received and entered in Form abovesaid. And in Token of Subjection and Reverence, the ſaid Place in LONDON, without *Biſhopſgate*, ſhall pay Yearly, in the ſaid City a Mark Sterling, at *Eaſter*, to the Biſhop of *Bethlem*, his Succeſſors, or his Meſſengers, in the Name of a Penſion. And if the Faculties, or Goods of the ſaid Place, (our Lord granting) happen to grow more, the ſaid Place ſhall pay more in the Name of Penſion at the ſaid Term to the Mother Church of *Bethlem*. This (forſooth) Gift and Confirmation of my Deed, and the putting to of my Seal for me and mine Heirs, I have ſtedfaſtly made ſtrong, the Year of our Lord God A thouſand two hundred forty-ſeven, the *Wedneſday* after the Feaſt of St. *Luke* the *Evangeliſt*: Theſe being Witneſſes, *Peter*, the Son of *Allen*, then Mayor of LONDON, *Nicholas Bet*, then Sheriff of the ſaid City, and Alderman of the ſaid Ward; *Raph Sparling*, Alderman; *Godfrey* of *Campes*, *Simon Comicent*, *Simon Bonner*, *Robert* of *Woodford*, *Thomas* of *Woodford*, *Walter Pointell*, *Walter* of *Woodford*, &c.

Stephen Gennings, Merchant-Taylor, gave 44*l.* towards the Purchaſe of the Patronage of this Hoſpital, by his Teſtament, *Anno* 1523.

AND in the Year 1546, the Mayor and Commonalty purchaſed the Patronage thereof, with all the Lands and Tenements thereunto belonging. The ſame Year King *Henry* VIII gave this Hoſpital unto the City.

IN the Year 1551, a Protection was granted by Letters Patents, from King *Edward* VI, dated *March* 7, to *John Whitehead*, Proctor for this Hoſpital of *Bethlem*, to beg within the Counties of *Lincoln* and *Cambridge*, the City of LONDON, and the Iſle of *Ely*, to endure for an whole Year, which was a Sign the Revenues of it were now become but ſmall, and not able to maintain the Charge.

The Church and Chapel of this Hoſpital were taken down in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, and Houſes built there by the Governors of *Chriſt*'s-*Hoſpital* in LONDON.

At a Court of Aldermen, held on *Tueſday* the 20th of *January*, *Anno* 4, *Edward* VI, a Carr-room was freely given to the Inhabitants of *Biſhopſgate* Ward, to the Intent, that they ſhould cauſe the utter Parts of the ſaid Ward, without the Gate, to be kept clean.

Also at a Court of Aldermen, held on *Tueſday* the 7th, of *April*, *Anno* 5, *Edward* VI, it was ordered, that the Inhabitants within the Precinct of *Bethlem*, ſhould be (from thenceforth) united to the Pariſh-Church of St. *Botolph without Biſhopſgate*, and ſo by the Parſon and Pariſhioners, of the ſame Pariſh accepted and taken, and to be allotted and charged with them to all Offices and Charges (Tythes and Clerks Wages excepted) in Conſideration whereof, the Parſon of the Pariſh was to receive yearly out of the Chamber of LONDON, 20 *s.* the Pariſh-Clerk 6 *s.* 8 *d.*

In the Year 1569, Sir *Thomas Roe*, Merchant-Taylor, Mayor, cauſed to be incloſed with a Wall of Brick about one Acre of Ground being Part of the ſaid Hoſpital of *Bethlem*, to wit, on the Weſt, on the Bank of *Deep Ditch*, ſo called, parting the ſaid Wall of *Bethlem* from the *Moorfield*. This he did for Burial Eaſe to ſuch Pariſhes in LONDON, as wanted convenient Ground within their Pariſhes. The Lady his Wife was there buried (by whoſe Perſwaſion he incloſed it) but himſelf, born in LONDON, was buried in the Pariſh-Church of *Hackney*.

This was called *New Church-yard*, near *Bethlem*; where, upon *Whitſunday*, the Lord Mayor, and his Brethren the Aldermen, uſed to reſort to hear a Sermon: And this was practiſed *Anno* 1584, " when (according to a Letter " from Recorder *Fleetwood* to the Lord Treaſurer) " a very good Sermon was preached at this New " Church-yard before the Lord Mayor, Sir *Edward Osborn* and his Brethren: And by reaſon " no Plays were the ſame Day [*i. e. Whitſunday* " as there uſed to be] all the City was quiet.

On the South Side of this Church-yard, over a Folding Gate, this Inſcription was engraven in great Letters.

Thomas Roe, Miles, cum Prætor eſſet *Londinenſis*, hunc Locum Reipublicæ, in Uſum Publicæ Sepulturæ communem, ſuo ſumptu dedicavit, *Anno Dom.* 1569.

Which Inſcription, even in the latter End of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign began to decay, and ſome Letters were utterly defaced. Which was the Cauſe that *A. F.* one of the Compilers of *Hollingſhed*'s Chronicle, inſerted it in the ſaid Book; that ſo the Memory of the worthy Benefactor might not vaniſh, and be loſt with the fading Inſcription.

On the other Side *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet*, was a large Houſe built by the Lord *John Powlet*; and near that a larger and more beautiful Houſe built by *Jaſper Fiſher*, free of the Goldſmiths Company, one of the Six Clerks in *Chancery*, and a Juſtice of Peace. It was afterwards the Earl of *Oxford*'s Houſe, and then the Earl of *Devonſhire*'s. This Houſe being ſo large and ſumptuouſly built, by a Man of no great Birth, or Fortune, (for he was much in Debt) was mockingly called *Fiſher's Folly*. From hence, to the Weſt of *Berward*'s-*lane* ſo called formerly, but now *Hog-lane*, was a large Cloſe, called *Taſell-Cloſe*, becauſe there were ſome Time *Taſels* planted there for the uſe of Clothworkers: Afterwards let to the Croſs-bow Makers, wherein they uſed to ſhoot for Games at the Popingey. Then the ſame being incloſed with a Brick Wall, ſerved as an *Artillery-garden*, to which the Gunners of the *Tower* repaired Weekly, namely, every *Thurſday*, and there levelled certain Braſs Pieces of great Artillery againſt a Butt of Earth, made for that Purpoſe.

William the laſt Prior of St. *Mary Spital*, with his Convent, granted over this *Artillery-garden* for thrice 99 Years, for the Uſe and Practice of great and ſmall Artillery.

There was a Charter granted to the Fraternity of Artillery in great and ſmall Ordnance by the famous Prince King *Henry* VIII. And the Piece of Ground, called the *Artillery-garden*, mentioned before, by his Means was appointed for the Exerciſe of the ſame Fraternity; as by the Leaſe thereof appeared, granted to the ſame Fraternity. Which Leaſe was put into the Hands of Sir *William Pelham*, Lieutenant of the Ordnance: And the ſame Charter ſince was delivered to the Lord *Burleigh*, Lord Treaſurer under Queen *Elizabeth*.

Now, for the further Improvement of this Fraternity, and to make it uſeful to the Kingdom, one *William Thomas*, Maſter Gunner of the Queen's Ship the *Victory*, in the Year 1584, moved the Lords of her Council, that the ſame Charter might be confirmed, and new eſtabliſhed, with other needful Additions thereto: And chiefly, for the increaſing of good Gunners for the Queen's Navy and Forts, *viz.* That ſome of their Honours, with the Earl of *Warwick* (who was Maſter of the Ordnance) ſhould be the Chief Maſters or Governors of the ſaid Fraternity. That there might, by the Chief Maſters or Governors, be choſen four of the Chief of her Majeſty's Gunners to be Under-Maſters; who, with the Maſter Gunner of *England*, might have the Teaching of all the Scholars, and the Proving of all ſuch Men, as ſhould take upon them the Charge of a Gunner in any of her Majeſty's Ships, Forts or Caſtles, or ſhould have any Gunners Fee: and to make Report to the Chief Maſters of their Knowledge, before they ſhould be admitted to any Service. That no Ship or Veſſel, having Ordnance in her, ſhould croſs the Seas, without the ſame had in her ſuch Number of Gunners, as followeth, *viz.* That every Ship of the Burthen of 60 Ton, have three Gunners; whereof the Chief or Maſter Gunner to be ſuch an one, as ſhould be tried, allowed and licenſed by ſuch as ſhould be for that Purpoſe appointed. And every Ship of 80 Tons, four Gunners, to be tried, as aforeſaid. And ſo for every 20 Tons, one Gunner more. That the Chief Officers in the Havens, Towns, Ports and Places, where Shipping is uſed, ſhould take the Names of all Perſons in the ſame Towns, Ports and Places, which took Charge or ſerved as Gunners in any Ship or Veſſel; and the ſame to regiſter in a Book for that Purpoſe: And in every *Eaſter* Term to ſend up the ſame Names, and their Dwelling-places to the Maſter Gunner, and his four Aſſociates; by which it might be known, where to have ſkilful Gunners, to ſerve her Majeſty, when Opportunity required. That all ſuch Ships as ſhould be freighted within the River *Thames*, with Merchandizes or Goods, ſhould for the Safeguard thereof, have, for every two Pieces, one ſuch Sea-faring Man as ſhould be a Scholar, to be taught and inſtructed in the Science of Shooting in great and ſmall Ordnance, according to the Intent of her Majeſty's Allowance for the ſame Purpoſe. That there might be, by the chief Maſters, ſuch ſtrict Commandment given to the four Under-Maſters and the Maſter Gunner, that the Powder and other her Majeſty's Allowances for Teaching and Inſtructing Scholars in the Science or Myſtery of Shooting in great and ſmall Ordnance, be by them juſtly and truly expended about the ſame Purpoſe that it was allowed for, and not otherwiſe, upon ſome Pain and Penalty. That the four Aſſociates or Under Maſters, with the Maſter Gunner, for the better Service of her Majeſty, might have the Proof of all ſuch Salt-petre, Coal, Sulphur, Powder, Match, Ordnance, Carriages, Wheels, Stocks, and Iron Work, as ſhould be for her Majeſty's Service and Store; and that none ſhould be received, but that which they ſhould find to be good and fit for Service; and that upon a Penalty to be appointed by their Honours. *Laſtly*, That there might be ſet down ſuch a perfect Government in every of her Majeſty's Ships by their Honours, both for their own Safe-guards, and for a Terror to the Enemy, as heretofore was never put in Practice by any.

AND all this, this *Thomas* the rather offered at this Time, ſince the Queen had now gotten a puiſſant Navy of Ships for Defence, and the Nobility, at their own great Charges, had furniſhed it with great and terrible Ordnance, for the Terror of her Enemies; but there was a great Want of skilful Men to ſupply the Room of Gunners: So, that if Proof were made, he aſſerted, there would not be found skilful Gunners ſufficient for four of her Men of War: But this Motion came to nothing.

THERE was alſo afterwards, for the laying up and preſerving of the Arms, an Armoury built. The Foundation of this Armoury, that remarkable Nurſery of Military Diſcipline, called *The Artillery-garden*, LONDON, was begun to be erected the firſt Day of *May*, *Anno Dom.* 1622, and was finiſhed the laſt of *November* then next following; Colonel *Hugh Hamerſley* being then Preſident; *Edward Pierſe*, Treaſurer; *Henry Petowe*, Marſhal; and *John Bingham*, Captain, and one of the Council of War for this Kingdom.

The Hoſpital of St. Mary, *called the* Spital.

NEXT to this was the diſſolved Priory and Hoſpital of our bleſſed Lady, commonly called St. *Mary Spital*, founded by *Walter Brune*, and *Roſia* his Wife, for Canons Regular; *Walter*, Archdeacon of LONDON, laid the firſt Stone in the Year 1197; *William* of St. *Mary* Church, then Biſhop of LONDON, dedicated it to the Honour of JESUS CHRIST, and his Mother the perpetual Virgin *Mary*, by the Name of *Domus Dei*, and *Beatæ Mariæ extra Biſhopſgate*, in the Pariſh of St. *Botolph*. The Bounds whereof, as appeareth by Compoſition betwixt the Parſon and Prior of the ſaid Hoſpital, concerning Tithes, begin at *Berward*'s-*lane*, toward the South, and extend in Breadth to the Pariſh of St. *Leonard Shoreſditch* towards the North, and in Length from the *King*'s-*ſtreet* on the Weſt, to the Biſhop of LONDON's Field, called *Lolleſworth*, on the Eaſt. The Prior of this St. *Mary Spital*, for the Emortiſing and Propriation of the Priory of *Bikenacar* in *Eſſex*, to this ſaid Houſe of St. *Mary Spital*, gave to *Henry* VII, 400 *l.* in the 22d of his Reign.

THIS Hoſpital, ſurrendered to *Henry* VIII, was reckoned to diſpend 478 *l.* wherein, beſides Ornaments of the Church, and other Goods pertaining to the Hoſpital, there were found ſtanding 180 Beds well furniſhed, for Receipt of the Poor of Charity; for it was an Hoſpital of great Relief. Sir *Henry Pleſington*, Knight, was buried there 1452.

IN Place of this Hoſpital, and near adjoining, are now built many handſome Houſes for Merchants and others.

HERE was the Houſe of a famous *Italian* Merchant, and Ambaſſador, much employed by Queen *Elizabeth*, namely, Sir *Horatio Pallavicini*. And in this ſame Houſe, in the firſt Year of King *James* I, the Ambaſſador from the Archduke of *Auſtria* lodged, with his Company.

QUEEN *Elizabeth*, in the Month of *April* 1559, came in great State from St. *Mary Spital*, attended with a thouſand Men in Harneſs, with Shirts of Mail, and Croſlets, and Morris-Pikes, and ten great Pieces carried through LONDON unto the Court, with Drums, Flutes, and Trumpets ſounding, and two Morris-Dancers; and in a Cart two white Bears.

A Part of the large Church-yard pertaining to this Hoſpital, and ſevered from the reſt with a Brick Wall, was for a long Time remaining, with a Pulpit Croſs therein, ſomewhat like to that in St. *Paul*'s Church-yard: And againſt the ſaid Pulpit, on the South Side, before the Charnel and Chapel of St. *Edmund* the Biſhop, and St. *Mary Magdalen*, (which Chapel was founded about the Year 1391, by *W. Eveſham*, Citizen and Pepperer of LONDON, who was there buried) there was a handſome Houſe of two Stories high, for the Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and other Perſons of Diſtinction, to ſit in to hear the Sermons preached in the *Eaſter* Holidays. In the Part over them ſtood the Biſhop of LONDON, and other Prelates; afterwards the Aldermens Ladies uſed to ſtand, or ſit, at a Window there.

Sermons in the Eaſter *Holidays at the* Spital.

IT was for a long Time a Cuſtom, on *Good-Friday* in the Afternoon, for ſome learned Man, by Appointment of the Prelates, to preach a Sermon at *Paul*'s-*Croſs*, treating of CHRIST's Paſſion; and upon the three next *Eaſter* Holidays, *Monday*, *Tueſday*, and *Wedneſday*, other learned Men, by the like Appointment, uſed to preach in the Forenoon at the ſaid *Spital*, to perſuade the Articles of CHRIST's Reſurrection: And then on *Low-Sunday*, before Noon, another learned Man, at *Paul*'s-*Croſs*, was to make Rehearſal of thoſe four former Sermons, either commending, or reproving them, as to him (by Judgment of the learned Divines) was thought convenient: And that done, he was to make a Sermon of himſelf, which in all were five Sermons in one. At theſe Sermons, ſo ſeverally preached, the Mayor, with his Brethren the Aldermen, were accuſtomed to be preſent in their Violets, at St. *Paul*'s on *Good-Friday*, and in their Scarlets, both they and their Wives, at the *Spital* in the Holidays, except *Wedneſday*, in Violet; and the Mayor, with his Brethren, on *Low-Sunday*, in Scarlet, at *Paul*'s-*Croſs*.

TOUCHING the Antiquity of this Cuſtom: In the Year 1398, King *Richard* having procured from *Rome*, Confirmation of ſuch Statutes and Ordinances as were made in the Parliament begun at *Weſtminſter* and ended at *Shrewsbury*, he cauſed the ſame Confirmation to be read and pronounced at *Paul*'s-*Croſs*, and at St. *Mary Spital*, in the Sermons before all the People. *Philip Malpas*, one of the Sheriffs in the Year 1439, the 18th of *Henry* VII, gave 20 *s.* by the Year, to the three Preachers at the *Spital*. *Stephen Forſter*, Mayor in the Year 1454, gave 40 *s.* to the Preachers of *Paul*'s-*Croſs* and *Spital*. The aforeſaid Houſe, wherein the Mayor and Aldermen ſat at the *Spital*, was built (for that Purpoſe) out of the Goods, and by the Executors of *Richard Rawſon*, Alderman, and *Iſabel* his Wife, in the Year 1488. In the Year 1594, this Pulpit, being old, was taken down, and a new one ſet up, the Preacher's Face turned towards the South, which was before towards the Weſt. Alſo a large Houſe (on the Eaſt Side of the ſaid Pulpit) was then built for the Governors and Children of *Chriſt*'s Hoſpital to ſit in, and this was done out of the Goods of *William Elkins*, Alderman: But within the firſt Year, the ſame Houſe decaying, and like to have fallen, was again (with great Coſt) repaired at the City's Charge.

AMONG theſe and other memorable Things concerning theſe *Spital* Sermons, it deſerves to be recorded, That in the Year 1632, three worthy

thy Brethren, Dr. *Samuel Wincope*, Mr. *Thomas Wincope*, and Mr. *John Wincope*, learned and reverend Divines, preached at St. *Mary Spital* upon *Monday*, *Tueſday*, and *Wedneſday* in *Eaſter* Week. They were called to preach from the divers Places of their Habitations, diſtant many Miles from one another; and as they happily met here to preach, ſo did the Matter upon which they preached not leſs happily concur: For tho' their Texts were ſeveral, yet their Diſcourſes were upon the ſame Subject, with an apt Dependance upon one another, like the Links of a Golden Chain, the ſecond beginning where the firſt ended, and the third where the ſecond ended, and making a ſuitable and excellent Concluſion of the two former Sermons with his own.

Old Monuments of the Romans *found here.*

ON the Eaſt Side of this Church-yard lieth a large Field, of old Time called *Loleſworth*, now *Spittlefield*, which about the Year 1576, was broken up for Clay to make Brick; in the digging whereof many Earthen Pots called *Urnæ*, were found full of Aſhes, and burnt Bones of Men, to wit, of the *Romans*, who inhabited here: For it was the Cuſtom of the *Romans* to burn their Dead, to put their Aſhes in an Urn, and then to bury the ſame, with certain Ceremonies, in ſome Field, appointed for that Purpoſe, near unto their City.

EVERY of theſe Pots had in them (with the Aſhes of the Dead) one Piece of Copper Money, with the Inſcription of the Emperor then reigning: Some of them were of *Claudius*, ſome of *Veſpaſian*, ſome of *Nero*, of *Antoninus Pius*, of *Trajanus*, and others. Beſides thoſe Urns many other Pots were found in the ſame Place, made of a white Earth, with long Necks, and Handles, like to our Stone Jugs: Theſe were empty, but ſeemed to be buried full of ſome liquid Matter, long ſince conſumed and ſoked through. For there were found divers Vials, and other faſhioned Glaſſes, ſome moſt curiouſly wrought, and ſome of Chryſtal, all which had Water in them, nothing differing in Clearneſs, Taſte, or Savour from common Spring-water, whatſoever it was at the firſt. Some of theſe Glaſſes had Oil in them very thick, and earthy in Savour. Some were ſuppoſed to have Balm in them, but had loſt the Virtue: Many of theſe Pots and Glaſſes were broken in cutting of the Clay, ſo that few were taken up whole.

THERE were alſo found divers Diſhes and Cups, of a fine red colour'd Earth, which ſhewed outwardly ſuch a ſhining Smoothneſs, as if they had been of Coral: Theſe had (in the Bottoms) Roman Letters printed. There were alſo Lamps of white Earth, and red, artificially wrought with divers Antiques about them, and three or four Images, made of white Earth, about a Span long each of them: One was of *Pallas*. Amongſt divers of thoſe Antiquities there was found one *Urna* with the Aſhes and Bones, and one Pot of white Earth very ſmall, not exceeding the Quantity of a Quarter of a Wine-Pint, made in the Shape of a Hare ſquatted upon her Legs, and between her Ears is the Mouth of the Pot.

THERE hath alſo been found in the ſame Field, divers Coffins of Stone, containing the Bones of Men, ſuppoſed to be Burials of ſome ſpecial Perſons in Time of the *Britons*, or *Saxons*, after that the *Romans* had left to govern here. Moreover, there were alſo found the Skull and Bones of Men, without Coffins, or rather whoſe Coffins, being of great Timber, were conſumed. Divers great Nails of Iron were there found, ſuch as are uſed in the Wheels of Shod Carts, being each of them as big as a Man's Finger, and a Quarter of a Yard long, the Heads two Inches over. Thoſe Nails were more wondered at than the reſt of the Things there found, and many Opinions of Men were uttered of them, namely, that the Men there buried, were murthered, by driving thoſe Nails into their Heads, a Thing unlikely. For a ſmaller Nail would more aptly ſerve to ſo bad a Purpoſe, and a more ſecret Place would likely be employed for their Burial.

Dr. *Meric Caſaubon* (ſince thoſe Times wherein the Things before-mentioned were obſerved) came into theſe Fields, and ſaw one of theſe Graves, newly opened, where was a Skull-bone broken by him that digged the Ground, and the Pieces ſcattered, and ſome carried away. But being obſerved to be beyond the ordinary Size, the King was acquainted with it, who appointed that the Pieces ſhould be retrieved as many as might be, and ſet together, which was done, and then being drawn out according to Art, the Proportion equalled a Buſhel in the Compaſs of it. There were Coins alſo found in that Grave; ſome whereof the ſaid *Caſaubon* had, and as for the Skull he conjectured it was once a Giant's, though ſome thought it might be an Elephant's. Such another Grave he ſpeaks of found in *Dauphine* in *France*, with old Coins about it: The Bones and Skeleton about 25 Feet and an half in Length; which he ſuppoſed might be a certain antient Giant, named *Teutelochus*, of which they had Traditions.

AND thus much for this Part of *Biſhopſgate* Ward, without the Gate. The old Gate has been already mentioned, and the new one being not yet finiſhed, we refer our Readers to the *Appendix*, in which ſhall be given ſome Account, with the Draught of it.

ONLY, for the Mention of certain Places hereabouts in the Biſhop of LONDON's Regiſter of Teſtaments, let this be inſerted.

Walter Caketon by his Will, *Aug.* 18, 1430, gave to the Dean and College of the Royal Free Chapel, of St. *Stephen*'s *Weſtminſter*, 45 *s.* 4 *d.* Rent, which he had of the Gift and Grant of *John Preſton*, Clerk, going yearly out of the Tenement Brewhouſe, called *Le Scot on the Hoop*, ſituate in *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet*, between the Tenement of the Prior of the Hoſpital of St. *Mary without Biſhopſgate*, on the North, and the Lane [*Venellam*] of St. *Helen*'s on the South, and the Garden of the Parſon of the Church of St. *Mary Somerſet* on the Weſt, to have to the ſaid Dean and College for ever, under Condition, that they keep the Anniverſary of *Robert Fewlmer*, late Canon of the Chapel aforeſaid, and of the ſaid *John Preſton*, Canon of the ſaid Chapel.

Clerks Hall and their Alms-Houſes in Biſhopſgate ſtreet.

AND firſt, to begin on the Left Hand of *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet*, from the Gate are certain Tenements of old Time, pertaining to a Brotherhood of St. *Nicholas*, granted to the Pariſh-Clerks of LONDON, for two Chaplains to be kept in the Chapel of St. *Mary Magdalen*, near unto the *Guildhall* of LONDON, in the 27th of *Henry* VI. The firſt of the Houſes towards the North, and againſt the Wall of the City, was ſome Time a large Inn or Court, called the *Wreſtlers*, from ſuch a Sign, and the laſt in the high Street towards the South was ſome Time alſo an Inn, called the *Angel*, from ſuch a Sign. Amongſt theſe ſaid Tenements was (on the ſame Street Side) an Entry or Court to the common Hall of the ſaid Pariſh-Clerks, with Alms-Houſes, ſeven in Number, adjoining, for Pariſh-Clerks, and their Wives, their Widows, ſuch as were advanced in Years, and not able for Labour. One of theſe by the ſaid Brotherhood of Pariſh-Clerks, was allowed 16 *d.* the Week, the other ſix had each of them 9 *d.* the Week, according to the Patent thereof granted. This Brotherhood (amongſt other) being ſuppreſſed: In the Reign of *Edw.* VI. the ſaid Hall with the other Building there, was given to Sir *Robert Cheſter*, a Knight of *Cambridgeſhire*; againſt whom the Pariſh-Clerks commenced a Suit, in the Reign of Queen *Mary*, and being likely to have prevailed, the ſaid Sir *Robert Cheſter* pulled down the Hall, ſold the Timber, Stone, and Lead, and thereupon the Suit was ended. The Alms-houſes remained in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Hands, and People were there placed, ſuch as could make the beſt Friends. Some of them taking the Penſion appointed, let out their Houſes for great Rent, giving Occaſion to the Parſon of the Pariſh to challenge Tithes of the Poor, *&c.*

In this Pariſh are about 1800 Houſes.

The PARISH *of* St. ETHELBURGA.

St. Ethelburga's.

Next to this is the ſmall Pariſh Church of St. *Ethelburga*. The Saint, to whom this Church is dedicated, was a *Saxon* Queen, Wife to holy *Edwyn*, the firſt Chriſtian King of *Northumberland*, and Daughter to King *Ethelbert*, of *Kent*, which *Ethelburga*, after the Martyrdom of her Lord and Husband, fled out of *Northumberland* into *Kent*, her Native Country, with *Paulinus*, Archbiſhop of York, taking with her, *Eanſled* her Daughter, and *Vuſofrean* her Son, together with *Iſſi*, the Son of *Oſfrid*, who was the Son of the ſaid King *Edwyn*, and ſlain in the ſame Battle with his Father, where they were honourably received by *Honorus*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and her Brother *Eadbaldus*, King of *Kent*; and having ſent the two Youths into *France*, where they ſoon died, ſhe determined to exclude out of her Mind all temporal Things, and to employ in a religious Solitude all her Thoughts and Deſires upon Heaven, and God alone; which Intentions of her's being known to her Brother, King *Ealbald*, he beſtowed upon her a Village called *Liming*, where ſhe built a Monaſtery, and for ought appears, was the firſt Widow, (ſaith *Creſſey*) among the *Saxons*, which with a religious Veil (received from St. *Paulinus*) conſecrated herſelf to ſerve our Lord.

There ſhe continued in that Godly Vocation for many Years, full of Virtue and Sanctity of Life, and died about the Year 647. Her Memory is celebrated on the 10th of *September* in our *Martyrology*.

This Pariſh-Church *Stow* calls the Church of St. *Ethelburgh*, Virgin, but it ſeems to be a Miſtake (ſhe being, as appears above, a Widow.) It is a ſmall Church, and ſtands on the Eaſt Side of *Biſhopſgate*, in *Biſhopſgate* Ward within: It is ſubject to the Archdeacon, but the Advowſon having been granted to the Biſhop of LONDON, and his Succeſſors, ſince the Diſſolution, thoſe Biſhops have ſince collated and inducted to this Church.

The Patronage of this Church, was of old, in the Prioreſs and Convent of St. *Helen* (which ſtood next unto it) till the Suppreſſion of that Houſe, after which, it was granted by the Crown to the Biſhop of LONDON, and his Succeſſors, in whom it hath continued ever ſince.

Here was a Chantry founded for the Souls of *Gilbert Maryon*, and *Chriſtine* his Wife, as appears by the Admiſſion of a Chaplain to it in *December* 1436, at the Preſentation of the Rector, Church-wardens, and Pariſhioners of this Pariſh, as the true Patrons thereof.

It is uncertain when this Church was firſt erected; but it was repaired and beautified in the Year 1612, and the Steeple in the Year 1620; and having eſcaped the deplorable Fire in the Year 1666, the Steeple was again beautified and repaired in 1694, as the Church was in 1701, as appears on the Weſt Gallery with a Cypher of *W. R.* The South Gallery has this Inſcription at the Eaſt End of it.

This Gallery was given by Mr. *Owen Saintpeer*, (being Church-warden) in the Year 1629, only for the Daughters and Maid Servants of this Pariſh to ſit in.

By which Words are theſe Arms; *Sable* a *Bend Argent*, with a *Lambeau* of three Points for a Difference, quartered with *Argent*, a *Croſs. Sable*, and for the Creſt, on the Point of a Spear, *Or*, a *Dolphin Proper.*

And the Veſtry, at the Eaſt End, was built in 1702, at the Charge of the Pariſh.

This Church is a *Gothick* Building, with a ſmall Spire, and hath a Clock projecting into the Street.

As to the Ornament and Finiſhing, beſides the two Galleries before-mentioned, it is well pewed, and wainſcotted with Oak, near ſeven Feet high.

The Altar-piece was built in the Year 1705, of right Oak; it conſiſts of Pilaſters and Entablature of the *Corinthian* Order, with Enrichments, alſo Attick Pilaſters, a Compaſs or Circular Pediment, and Acroters, whereon are placed Lamps; and under the Pediment is a Glory. Here are alſo the *Commandments*, *Lord*'s-*Prayer*, and *Creed*, done in Gold on Black; which, as alſo the Branch, was given by Mr. *Clark* of this Pariſh.

In this Church are a few Monuments and Grave-ſtones; as, for one *Williams*, who had attended on 42 Mayors, deceaſed the 19th of *July* 1583. He is covered with a flat Stone in the Body of the Chancel, on which there is the Repreſentation of a Man in Braſs, wearing a Gown, and one behind him kneeling, with his two Wives.

On the Stone theſe Verſes:

Unuſquiſq; diu gaudet, bene vivere nemo.
Quiſq; piè debet vivere [*nemo*] *diu.*

Againſt the North Wall, near the Chancel, on a black Marble Monument, adorned with Pediments, and two Babes weeping, is this Inſcription, *viz.*

Here lieth interred the Body of *John Cornelius Linckebank*, of LONDON, Merchant, who exchanged this Life in his grand Climacterical Year 63, the 30th of *September* 1655, leaving behind him, by his firſt Wife *Mary*, three Sons, *Henry*, *Jacob*, and *Peter*, and one beloved Daughter *Mary*.

Corporis Arca mei variis jactata procellis
Expectans portum Paradiſi hac valle quies
Hæredes. *Reſurgam.*

There is alſo a Monument for *John Lamb*, Son of *William Lamb*, Gent. and *Catharine* his Wife, *November* 3, 1681.

A TABLE *of* Benefactors *to the Church and Poor of the Pariſh of* St. Ethelburga.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Mr. *John Steward* gave *per Ann.*	01	14	00
Mr. *Robert Kitching* gave *per Ann.* for Repair of the Steeple	00	15	00
Mr. *Robert Kitching* gave *per Ann.* for Bread	02	12	00
Mr. *Thomas Jennings* gave *per Ann.* for ever	03	05	04
Mr. *Gibbs* gave *per Ann.* for ever	02	12	00
The Lady *Dean* gave *per Ann.* for ever	00	04	10
Mr. *Thomas Jennings* gave *per Ann.* for ever	00	13	04

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Mr. *Thomas Dawſon* gave *per Ann.* for ever, for the Poor of ten Priſons	05	00	00
Mr. *Richard Glover* gave	20	00	00
Mr. *John Cornelius Linkebeck* gave	10	00	00
Mrs. *Suſanna Linkebeck* gave	20	00	00
Mr. *Nicholas Whiſton* gave	20	00	00
Mr. *Thomas Bates* gave in Plate	12	14	00
Mr. *Francis Grant* gave	05	00	00
Mr. *Hamlet Clark* gave the Branch in the Church.			
He gave alſo the Altar-piece and the Ornaments, Lion and Unicorn.			
He gave alſo to the Poor	20	00	00
Mr. *Clement Auſtin* gave to the Poor	05	00	00
And alſo gave *per Ann.* for ever, to buy Coals for the Uſe of the Poor	05	00	00

THIS Living is a Rectory, in the Gift of the Biſhop of LONDON, as ſaid before, Value 70 *l. per Annum*, rated in the King's Books at 11 *l.* 12 *s.* 6 *d.*

THE Rector is the Reverend Mr. *Price*; and the Lecturer is the Reverend Mr. *William Batty*.

PRAYERS are every *Wedneſday*, *Friday*, and Holidays, at 11 o'Clock. No Organ; two Bells.

THE Gift Sermons are, one on the 5th of *November*, paid by the Sadlers Company. Evening Lecture every *Sunday* at ſix at Night.

The PARISH-OFFICERS *are* :	*The* WARD-OFFICERS *are* :
2 Church-wardens and Collectors.	2 Common-Council-Men.
	1 Conſtable.
	2 Inqueſts.
2 Sideſmen.	1 Scavenger.

THIS Pariſh extends on the Weſt Side of *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet*, from the *Bull-Inn* to *Biſhopſgate*, and takes in *Sutton*'s-*court*, and *Helmet-court*; and in *Wormwood-ſtreet*, from the Corner in *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet*, to *Helmet-court*. It extends on the Eaſt Side of *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet*, from *Cammomile-ſtreet* to the Church, and takes in *Angel-court*, and *South-Sea-clerks-alley*. It extends alſo in *Cammomile-ſtreet* on the South Side thereof, from the Corner in *Biſhopſgate* Eaſtward to *South-Sea-clerks-alley*.

THE Number of Houſes in this Pariſh are 120.

NEAR to St. *Ethelburga*'s is a large Court, the Entrance into which is at this Time new building, called *Little St. Helen*'s, becauſe it once appertained to the Nuns of St. *Helen*, and was their Houſe: There are ſeven Alms-Rooms or Houſes for the Poor, belonging to the Company of Leatherſellers. Then ſomewhat more Weſt is another Court with a winding Lane coming out againſt the Weſt End of St. *Andrew Underſhaft*'s Church.

The PARISH *of* St. HELEN.

St. Helen's IN this Court ſtands the Church of St. *Helen*, ſome Time a Priory of Black Nuns: St. *Helen*, to whom this Priory was dedicated, by *Conſtantius Chlorus*, Governor of *Britain* under the *Romans*, was Mother of *Conſtantine* the Great, the firſt Chriſtian Emperor of *Rome*. She was the Daughter of *Coel*, Prince of the *Britons*, and born at *Colcheſter* in *Eſſex*, according to the *Britiſh* Chronicles. But ſome *Greek* Writers (among whom *Nicephorus*) relate, That ſhe was born at *Drepanum* in *Bithynia* in *Aſia*, being the Daughter of an Hoſt in that City, who brought her to *Conſtantius*, then happening to be there in his Paſſage as Ambaſſador in *Perſia*, who being enamoured of her great Beauty and Comlineſs, had the Uſe of her Body, and got her with Child, which Child being afterwards born, ſhe named *Conſtantine*. But Cardinal *Baronius*, in his Annals, *Anno Chriſti* 306, by ſome Arguments confutes this Relation, averring, that ſhe was by Birth a *Briton*, and no Concubine to *Conſtantius Chlorus*, but his lawful Wife.

THIS is that *Helena*, which in antient Writings is named *Piiſſima & Venerabilis Auguſta*. She went to *Jeruſalem*, and there found out *Chriſt*'s Croſs, and ordained *Quirinus*, Biſhop of *Jeruſalem*. She afterwards returned to *Rome*, where ſhe died, and was interred about the Year of our Lord 326, aged 80 Years. From *Rome* ſhe was afterwards tranſlated by her Son *Conſtantine* to *Conſtantinople*, and from thence; as *Peter de Natalibus* writes, to *Venice*, where, ſays he, her Body lies buried in a Monaſtery dedicated to her Name. But others ſay, her Body was tranſlated to *Rhemes*, where her Tranſlation is celebrated, yearly, *Feb.* 7, and at *Rome* her Feſtivity is kept, *Auguſt* 18.

BEFORE ſhe came from *Jeruſalem*, ſhe repaired that City, adorning the ſame with many goodly Churches and Monuments. In many other Places ſhe erected divers Churches dedicated to her Name. In her native Country of *Great Britain* (for ſo the moſt authentick Writers affirm) ſhe left ſome Memorials of herſelf; for ſhe built (as it is ſaid) the Walls of LONDON and *Colcheſter*, and erected alſo a goodly Church at *Bedford*, which being turned into a Monaſtery, was afterwards deſtroyed by the *Danes*, about the Year 868. Who ſo deſires to read more of St. *Helen*, may ſatisfy himſelf out of *Euſebius in Vita Conſtantini*, *Ruffinus*, *Sozomen*, *Peter de Natalibus*, *Nicephorus*, and divers others.

THE ſaid Priory long ſince was founded before the Reign of *Henry* III. *William Baſing*, Dean of St. *Paul*'s, was the firſt Founder, and was there buried, and *William Baſing*, one of the Sheriffs of LONDON, in the ſecond Year of *Edward* II. was held alſo to be a Founder, or rather an Helper thereto. This Priory being valued at 314 *l.* 2 *s.* 6 *d.* was ſurrender'd the 25th of *November*, the 30th of *Henry* VIII. The whole Church, the Partition betwixt the Nuns Church and the Pariſh-Church being taken down, remaineth now to the Pariſh, and is a fair Pariſh-Church, but wanteth ſuch a Steeple as Sir *Thomas Greſham* promiſed to have built, in Recompence of Ground in their Church filled up with his Monument.

THE Nuns Hall, and other Houſing thereto pertaining, was ſince purchaſed by the Company of Leatherſellers, and is their common Hall.

The Parſonage of St. *Helen*'s was in the Crown in the Days of Queen *Elizabeth*. A Leaſe whereof ſhe granted about the Year 1588 to one Captain *Nicholas Oſeley* for his good Service againſt the *Spaniards*. A Perſon, who being in *Spain* in theſe dangerous Times, had ſent very good Intelligence thence; and likewiſe in the Fight againſt the *Spaniſh* Fleet in 1588. Whereupon *Howard*, Lord Admiral, ſent a Letter in his Behalf to the Lord Treaſurer, that for the Cauſes abovementioned, it was the Queen's Pleaſure, that no Leaſe of the ſaid Parſonage ſhould, in the mean time, be granted out of the *Exchequer*, which might prevent the Reward of one that had ſo well deſerved, in adventuring his Life ſo many Ways in her Majeſty's Service.

But before this, in the 10th of *Elizabeth*, *May* 27, the Queen granted to *Cæſar Adelmare*, and *Thomas Colſil*, the Rectory, Pariſh-Church, Meſſuages, Tithes, *&c.* for 21 Years; reſerving unto her Majeſty and her Heirs, the Advowſon of the Vicarage.

The Rectory came afterwards to *Michael Stanhope*, Eſq; and *Edward Stanhope*, LL.D. and one of the Maſters of the Court of *Chancery*, 20 *l.* to be iſſuing from the ſaid Rectory every Year *pro ſtipendio*, i. e. for a Salary to a ſufficient Preacher of God's Word, to be allowed by the Biſhop of LONDON. The Pariſh have a Copy of the Queen's Sale, granting to them the whole Rectory and Church of St. *Helen*'s, with their Rights, Members, and Appurtenances, late belonging to the Priory of St. *Helen's*, and all the Meſſuages, Houſes, Edifices, Gardens, and Tithes, Oblations, Rents, Fruits, Profits, Advantages, Commodities, &c. This bore Date, at *Weſtminſter*, *Sept.* 13, in the 41ſt of her Reign.

This Church was beautifully repaired, at the Charge of the Pariſhioners, having 1300 *l.* laid out upon it, in the Year 1633; and, eſcaping the dreadful Fire in 1666, was again repaired, and the ſmall Tower built in the Year 1699. It is a modern *Gothick* Building, and plainly appears to have been two Churches, there being only a North and South Iſle, and where the Middle Iſle is in other Churches, here is a Range of Pillars and Arches. The Pulpit is placed in the South Iſle, fronting Northward, and the Walls of this Building are moſtly of Brick and Stone, covered with a Finiſhing, having Battlements, and ſtrengthened with Buttereſſes.

It has a handſome ſtrong Timber Roof. There are three Wainſcot Door-caſes, one at the Weſt-End is very ornamental, with Columns and Entablature of the *Compoſite* Order; alſo two Lions, and a Shield between two Cherubs, each ſuſtaining a Feſtoon, and in the Middle of the Pediment theſe Words carved:

This is none other but the Houſe of God, *this is the Gate of Heaven.*

It is alſo pewed with Oak, and there are Seats on the North Side of the Church for the Children, and others of the Work-houſe in *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet*, tho' the ſaid Workhouſe, as ſaid before, is in the Pariſh of St. *Botolph*: And the Altar-Piece is painted Deal of the *Compoſite* Order. The Inter-columns are the *Commandments*, between the *Lord's Prayer* and *Creed*, done in Gold Letters on Black. Over the *Commandments* is a Glory, and theſe Words:

If ye love me, keep my Commandments. St. John, *Chap.* xiv.

And above the Cornice, the King's Arms, ſupported by two Angels; alſo in the Eaſt-Window, there are the Arms of LONDON, the Grocers, and two others, and in the other Windows, the Leatherſellers, and ſome few more.

The Length of the Church is 111 Feet, Breadth 50, and Altitude 31; alſo that of the Steeple, which conſiſts of a ſmall Tower, a Kind of Cupola, and Turret, is 68 Feet, wherein are only two Bells.

In the Church of St. Helen *are theſe* Monuments.

Thomas Langton, Chaplain, buried in the Choir, 1350.

Adam Francis, Mayor, 1354.

Elizabeth Venner, Wife to *William Venner*, Alderman, one of the Sherriffs, 1401.

Dame *Elizabeth Greyſtock*, Widow, late Wife of Sir *John Vavaſor*, Knt. which Lady by Will, dated *May* 14, 1509, bequeathed her Body to be buried in the Monaſtery of St. *Helen*, within *Biſhopſgate*, LONDON, in the Chapel of our Lady in the North Side of the Chapel, and gave to the Prioreſs and Convent of the ſame a Baſon and Ewer of Silver.

Robert Knollys, Eſq; Gentleman Uſher of the Privy Chamber of the King. He bequeathed *Anno* 1420, to the Prioreſs and Convent of this Monaſtery, a Suit of Copes, and 20 *l.*

In this Church there was a Figure of the *Trinity*, and a high Altar of St. *Helen*; to which much Devotion was paid. In the Year 1488, *Rafe Machin*, Eſq; of this Pariſh, made his Will, to be buried before the *Trinity* in St. *Helen*'s Pariſh in *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet*, *&c.* "*Item*, I bequeath to the Church a black Velvet Gown, "and a black Velvet Cloak. *Item*, I bequeath "to the high Aultare of St. *Ellen*'s a fyne Diaper "Tabull Cloath.

Joan, Daughter to *Henry Seamer*, Wife to *Richard*, Son and Heir to *Robert* Lord *Poynings*, dyed a Virgin, 1420.

John Swinfleet, 1420.

Nicholas Marſhall, Ironmonger, Alderman, 1474.

Sir *John Croſby*, Alderman, 1475. And *Anne* his Wife; both their Effigies, finely carved in white Marble, lye at full Length upon the Monument.

Thomas Williams, Gentleman, 1495.

Mary Orrell, Wife to Sir *Lewis Orrell*, Knt.

Henry Sommer, and *Catharine* his Wife.

Walter Huntington, Eſq;

John Langthorpe, Eſq; 1510.

John Gower, Steward of St. *Helen*'s, 1512.

Robert Rocheſter, Eſq; Serjeant of the Pantry to *Henry* VIII.

Sir *William Sanctlo*, and Sir *William Sanctlo*, Father and Son.

Eleanor, Daughter to Sir *Thomas Butler*, Lord *Sudley*.

John Southworth.

Nicholas Starpsfield, Eſq;

Thomas Saunderford, or *Somerford*, Alderman.

Alexander Cheyney.

Walter Dawbeny.

George Faſtolph, Son to *Hugh Faſtolph.*

Robert Lyade.

Thomas Benolt, alias *Clarencieux* King at Arms, 1534.

William Hollis, Mayor, 1540.

John Fauconbridge, Eſq, 1545.

——— *Hackett*, Gentleman of the King's Chapel.

Sir *Andrew Jud*, Mayor, 1551.

William Skegges, Serjeant Poulter.

Richard Greſham, Son to Sir *Thomas Greſham*, 1564.

There is a very ſtately Monument, having the Effigies of Sir *William Pickering*, in white Marble, in full Proportion lying upon it, with this Inſcription:

Quieſcit hic *Gulielmus Pickeringus*, Pater Equeſtris Ordinis Vir, Miles Mariſcallus. Qui obiit 19 Die *Maij*, Anno Salutis a Chriſto 1542.

Jacit hic etiam *Gulielmus Pickeringus*, Filius, Miles, Corporis Animiq; bonis inſigniter ornatus; Literis excultis, & Religione ſincerus, Linguas exacte percalluit. Quatuor Principibus ſumma cum laude inſervivit: *Henrico* ſcilicet octavo, militari virtute; *Edwardo* ſexto, Legatione *Gallica*: Reginæ *Mariæ* Negotiatione *Germanica*: *Elizabethæ*, Principi omnium illuſtriſſimæ, ſummis Officiis devotiſſimus. Obiit *Londini*, in Ædibus *Pickeringiis*, Ætate 51, *Anno Gratiæ* 1573, *January* Quarto.

Cujus Memoriæ, *Thomas Henneagius*, Miles, Cameræ Regiæ Theſaurarius; *Johannes Aſteley*, Armiger, Jocalium Magiſter; *Druro Drurecus*, & *Thomas Wotton*, Armig. Teſtamenti ſui Executores, Monumentum hoc poſuere.]

THERE is a handſome Monument on the North Wall of the Choir, with this Inſcription:

Here lieth the Body of *William Bond*, Alderman, and ſome Time Sheriff of LONDON; a Merchant Adventurer, and moſt famous (in his Age) for his great Adventures both by Sea and Land. *Obiit* 32 *die Maij*, 1576.

ANOTHER in the South Iſle of the Choir, as in a Chapel by itſelf, hath this Inſcription:

Hic ſitus eſt *Johannes Spencer*, Eques Auratus, Cives & Senator *Londinenſis*, ejuſdem Civitatis Prætor An. 1594. Qui ex *Alicia Bromſieldia* Uxore unicam reliquit Filiam *Elizabeth*, *Gulielmo*, Baroni *Compton* enuptam. Obiit 30 die Martij, Anno Salutis M. DC. IX.

Socero bene merito *Gulielmus* Baro *Compton* gener poſuit.

IN the Weſt Side of the ſame Chapel, is an extraordinary beautiful and ſpacious Marble Monument white, white veined with blue, and red veined with white, adorned with Entablature, and 2 Cupids, one holding a gilded Taper, the other weeping. On the Cornice, three Urns, with a large Feſtoon, and below are four Cherubims, with other Enrichments of Mantling, Palm-branches, three Chaplets, &c. and this Inſcription:

M. S.

Charles Chamberlan, Eſq; Alderman of this City, in Teſtimony of his true Affection and Sorrow for their Deaths, hath conſecrated this Monument to the Memory of his dearly beloved Wife *Rachael*, the Daughter of Sir *John Lawrence*, Knight, Lord Mayor of LONDON, 1665; who died *Auguſt* 21, 1687, ſoon after her Delivery of her 10th Child; and of his 4th Daughter *Heſter*, who died the 9th of *June* 1687, at the Age of ſix Years, eight Months; both whoſe Bodies are here depoſited in a Vault near this Place, belonging to his Anceſtors, in Expectation of a joyful Reſurrection at the laſt Day.

UNDER the laſt mentioned Monument, is another, with the following Inſcription:

M. S.

In the ſame Vault with his dear Wife and Daughter, and with like Hopes of a joyful Reſurrection together, lyeth the Body of *Charles Chamberlan*, Eſq; Alderman of this City; who departed this Life, *Jan.* 29, 1704, aged ſixty five Years; having no where left behind him either a Merchant better accompliſhed, or a Gentleman more copmleatly adorned with all Sorts of uſeful Knowledge. In Memory of her moſt affectionate and intirely beloved Father, *Abigail*, his ſorrowful Daughter and ſole Executrix, the Wife of *Lemyng Rebow*, Eſq; cauſed this Monument to be enlarged.

IN the South Iſle of this Church, is a large Window, with this Inſcription:

This Window was glazed at the Charge of *Joyce Featly*, Daughter to *William Kerwyn*, Eſq; and Wife to *Daniel Featly*, D. D. *Anno Domini* 1632.

THIS Window is beautified with three rich Coats, her Father's, her firſt, and her ſecond Husbands.

OVER againſt it, towards the Middle Iſle, is a Monument erected to the Memory of her worthy Father, and aforenamed *William Kerwyn*, Eſq; dated 1594, the Time of his Death and Burial.

ALSO of Mrs. *Magdalen Kerwyn*, her Mother, buried in the Year of our Lord 1692.

OF *Benjamin Kerwyn*, her Brother, buried the 27th of *July*, *Anno* 1621, and here (with them all that are before named) interred.

THIS Monument, in this Paſſage after 39 Years, ſomewhat defaced and withered, was raiſed, repaired, beautified, and encompaſſed with Iron Bars, in a fair and graceful Manner, at the Charge of this loving Daughter, the aforenamed Mrs. *Joyce Featly*, 1632.

THERE is a fair Grave-ſtone, engraven on a plain Stone, being there laid in Memorial of Mr. *Abraham Orelius*, a learned Preacher of the *French* Church. It lieth near to Sir *John Spencer*'s Tomb in the South Iſle of the Chancel.

BESIDES the Monuments above-mentioned, there are theſe later ones.

John Standiſh, D. D. Chaplain to King *Charles* II, and King *James* II, deceaſed the 2d of the Calends of *January* 1686.

AGAINST the South Wall of the Church is a Monument for *Henry White*, late of *Bilboa*, Merchant, who died *January* 1, 1702-3.

ANOTHER for Dame *Abigail Lawrence*, late Wife of Sir *John Lawrence*, Knight and Alderman. She was the Mother of ten Children; the nine firſt, being all Daughters, ſhe ſuckled at her own Breaſts: Her laſt, a Son, died an Infant. She died the 16th of *June*, 1682.

AGAINST the ſame Wall, a little above two Years ſince, was ſet up a neat Marble Table, with this Inſcription:

H. S. E.

Richardus Backwell, Armiger,
(*Edwardi Backwell*, hujus olim
Civitatis Aldermanni Filius)
Heu Maxime Deſlendus
Patriæ admodum & Amicis
(Haud Æqui ſibi)
Utilis vixit.
Obiit Aprilis die 26, A. D. 1731. Ætat. 67.
Patris Dilectiſſimi
Memoriæ
Hoc Marmor Dicavit
Richardus Backwell
Filius.

BENEATH the Body of the Church in the North Wall, and near the Weſt End of the Church, is a very ſpacious Marble Monument, with Columns and Entablature of the *Corinthian* Order; alſo two Arches, under the Weſtward of which are the Figures of him and nine Children, and under the Eaſtward thoſe of his Wife and ſeven Daughters, all in a Kneeling Poſture, and under is the Inſcription following.

Within this Monument lieth the earthly Parts of *John Robinſon*, Merchant of the *Staple* in LONDON, free of the Merchant-Taylors, and ſome Time Alderman of LONDON, and *Chriſtian* his Wife, eldeſt Daughter of *Thomas Anderſon*, Grocer. They ſpent together in holy Wedlock 36 Years, and were happy, (beſides other Bleſſings) in nine Sons and ſeven Daughters: She changed her mortal Habitation for a Heavenly, on the 24th of *April* 1592. Her Huſband following her on the 19th of *Feb.* 1599. Both much beloved in their Lives, and more lamented at their Deaths, eſpecially by the Poor, to whom their good Deeds (being alive) begot many Prayers; now being dead many Tears. The Glaſs of his Life held 70 Years, and then run out. To live long and happy is an Honour, but to die happy a greater Glory; both theſe aſpired to both. Heaven do doubt hath their Souls, and this Houſe of Stone their Bodies, where they ſleep in Peace 'till the Summons of a glorious Reſurrection awakens them.

NOT far from this is the remarkable Monument of Mr. *Bancroft*, who was there buried in the Year 1728; it is a large, and indeed but clumſy, Piece of Stone Building, having four Urns, with gilt Flames at the Top, a Pair of Wainſcot Doors glazed to go into it, which he often did himſelf in his Life-time; the Key of theſe Doors is kept by the Drapers Company, to whom he left a great Eſtate; it is encompaſſed by a Rail of Iron, and hath this Inſcription upon it:

The Ground whereon this Tomb ſtands, was purchaſed of this Pariſh in 1723, by *Francis Bancroft*, Eſq; for the Interment of himſelf and Friends only, and was confirmed to him by a Faculty from the Dean and Chapter of St. *Paul's*, LONDON, the ſame Year; and in his Life-time he erected this Tomb, *Anno* 1726. and ſettled Part of his Eſtate in LONDON and *Middleſex*, for beautifying and keeping the ſame in Repair for ever.

OVER the Inſcription are his Arms, *viz.*

Or, Three Wheat-Sheaves of the ſame, on a Bend, Azure, between ſix croſs Croſslets of the laſt.

CREST, *A Wheat-Sheaf, Or, between two Wings.*

AGAINST the North Wall, and on the North Side of the Church, are Monuments for,

William Finch, Merchant, and *Eſther* his Wife.

William Drax, Eſq; *Dec.* 17, 1669.

Henry Draper, Eſq; Citizen and Grocer of LONDON, 17 *Jan.* 1674. and four of his Grandchildren,

George Briggs, Eſq; 1663.

James Stanier, Merchant of this City, *Dec.* 16, 1663. And *Thomaſin*, his Wife, *Nov.* 19, 1676.

A Stone with *Armenian* Letters. It is laid upon *John Wartanis*, *Armenian* Merchant: Born in *Perſia*. Deceaſed 7 *April*, 1662.

Walter Briggin, Citizen and Merchant-Taylor, 15 *Sept.* 1625.

Thomas Chamberlain, Purveyor, for the King, *May* 3, 1684. And *Mary* his Wife, *Sept.* 21, 1686.

George Kellum, Eſq; *April* 30, 1672. and ſeveral of his Children; and his Wife, *Katharine Kellum*, 14 *Oct.* 1703.

Sir *Martin Lumley*, Knt. Alderman of LONDON, 16—4.

Charles Senior, Son of *Richard Senior*, *Anno* 1664.

South Chapel. *Regina Wolfe*, late Daughter of *John Wolfe* of LONDON, Merchant, and *Regina*, his Wife, *Feb.* 1, 1690. Alſo *Lucy Wolfe*, their other Daughter, *January* 24, and *Regina Wolfe*, the Mother of theſe, *Jan.* 28, 1691;

Sir *Julius Adelmare*, alias *Cæſar*, Knt. Doctor of both Laws, Judge of the Court of *Admiralty*, *April* 18, 1636, aged 75; the Lady *Anne Cæſar* ſet up the Monument, and reſts with him.

Chriſtopher Chamberlain, of LONDON, Merchant, *Dec.* 15, 1640, aged 72.

Martin Bond, Eſq; hath a Monument againſt the North Wall, Son of *William Bond*, Sheriff and Alderman of LONDON, he was Captain in the Year 1588, in the Camp at *Tilbury*: Lived to the Age of 85, and died in *May*, 1643.

Edward Berkley, Eſq; *May* 8, 1669.

Near the Veſtry Door, a little Monument againſt the Wall, for *Gervaſe Reresby*, ſprung from an antient Family in *Yorkſhire*; who lived thirty Years in *Spain* in great Reputation, died in *England*, *Anno* 1704. This Monument was erected by his only Son.

THERE is a printed Memorial hanging up in a Table, at the Entrance into this Church, of a young new born Child, that was taken up between the great Warehouſe and Sir *John Spencer's* back Gate, being (by a moſt unnatural Mother) there buried in a great Dunghil of Sea-Coal Aſhes, with the Face upward, yet found alive by *Richard Atkinſon*, who uſed to make clean this Paſſage there of the Soil, carrying it thence with his Wheelbarrow. The Child had not any Rag or Cloth about it, but was all bloodied, by reaſon that the Navel-String was untied, and the Body merely cruſted over with the Sea-Coal Duſt. Yet being made clean by the poor Man's Wife, it was found to be a moſt goodly Man-Child, ſtrong and well featured, without any Blemiſh, or Harm upon it. But ſtrangled inwardly, by ſucking in the noiſome Filth and Aſhes.

IT was chriſtened and named, *Job Cinere extractus*, *Job taken out of the Aſhes*. It lived three Days, and dying, lies buried in the Church-yard, the 5th of *September*, 1612, *Richard Ball*, Miniſter, *William Robinſon* and *Richard Weſtney*, Church-wardens; *Thomas Edwards* and *Abraham Gramer*, Side-Men; and *John Harvey*, Clerk.

THE Charities in this Pariſh given to the Poor are 2 *s.* every *Sunday* (for ever) in Bread, allowed by the Gift of the afore-remembered Mr. *Robinſon*, and 1 *s.* alſo in Bread every *Sunday*, given by Mrs. *Sciol.*

Sir *Andrew Jud* alſo founded ſix Alms-Houſes for certain poor People, and gave Lands to the Skinners, out of which they are to give 4 *s.* every Week to ſix poor Alms-Men, 8 *d.* a-piece, and 25 *s.* 4 *d.* a Year in Coals among them for ever. Theſe Houſes have been lately rebuilt, having this Inſcription over the Door.

Theſe Alms-Houſes were founded by Sir *Andrew Jud*, Knt. Citizen and Skinner, and Lord Mayor of LONDON, *Anno Dom.* 1551, for ſix poor Men of the ſaid Company. Rebuilt by the ſaid Company, *Anno Dom.* 1729.

HERE follows an exact Table of the Grants, Donations and Bequeſts conferred and ſettled upon this Pariſh, and the ſeveral Truſts and Uſes thereof collected by *R. Bromley*, Church-warden, *March* 20, 1703.

DONORS.

IN 1599, Queen *Elizabeth*, by Letters Patents, did give and grant the Rectory and Church of St. *Helen's*, with the Rights and Appurtenances, to the late Priory of St. *Helen's* ſome Time belonging, and all the Meſſuages, Houſes, &c. to the Uſe of *Michael Stanhope*, Eſq; one of the Grooms of the Privy Chamber, and *Edward Stanhope*, Doctor of Laws, their Heirs and Aſſigns for ever. In which Grant is reſerved, to be paid by them 20 *l. per Ann.* by Quarterly Payments, to be going out of the ſaid Rectory, for a Stipend or Salary, to a ſufficient Preacher of the Word of God, from Time to Time in the ſaid Church, to be allowed by the Biſhop of LONDON.

July 12, 1599, *John Robinſon*, Senior, Merchant of the Staple, by his Will, gave unto his Son *Arthur* a Meſſuage, or Tenement, with the Appurtenances, in the Pariſh of St. *Olave*, near the Tower of LONDON, to hold to him, and his Heirs Males of his Body, with ſeveral Remainders to his other Sons, and their Heirs Males, *&c.* And his Will is, That for ever ſhall be paid out of the ſaid Capital Houſe, to the Parſon and Church-wardens of this Pariſh, and their Succeſſors, yearly, by Quarterly Payments, 5 *l.* 4 *s.* which they ſhall diſtribute weekly, by 2 *s.* every *Sunday* Morning, in Bread to the Poor of this Pariſh, with a Clauſe for Diſtreſs. This was paid by the Wardens of the Carpenters Company.

September 29, 1603, *Edward Fenner*, of this Pariſh, Citizen and Carpenter, by his Will, did order and diſpoſe of his Meſſuage, or Tenement, with the Appurtenances, wherein he dwelt, to ſeveral Perſons, for their reſpective Lives, and after their Deceaſe, the Reverſion and Remainder thereof to the Miniſter and Church-wardens of this Pariſh, for the Time being, and their Succeſſors, for ever. And to the Maſter and Wardens of the Company of Carpenters LONDON, and their Succeſſors for ever; to the End that they, within four Years next after that they ſhould be poſſeſſed thereof, pay his next Heir then living, 20 *l.* And after that, all ſuch Rents then after made, be deviſed in two equal Parts: Whereof one Part to be diſtributed, yearly, for ever, to the Poor of this Pariſh.

THIS Houſe was then in Leaſe, by Indenture Tripartite, dated *September* 12, 1671, for 34 Years, at the Rent, for one Moiety thereof of 5 *l. per Annum*, to the Church-wardens of this Pariſh: But it is to be noted, That this Houſe was let by the Leſſees to *William Poole*, Sadler, at 32 *l. per Annum* by Leaſe; but Care was afterwards taken by the Officers of the Pariſh, to be better Husbands for their Poor; for upon the Expiration of this Leaſe, it was let out at the full Value, for the Uſe of the Poor.

March 11, 1607, *William Prior*, Citizen, and Pewterer of LONDON, by his Teſtament willed, after the Deceaſe of his Wife, the yearly Rent of his Meſſuage, or Tenement, in this Pariſh, to be paid to the Church-wardens, and to be by them laid out for ever, *viz.* 8 *l.* of the ſaid Rent to be beſtowed in Sea-Coals, and given to the Poor of this Pariſh. And alſo for two Sermons, to be preached yearly, for ever, *viz.* on the firſt *Sunday* in clean *Lents* one Sermon; and the other on the Day of his Burial, (which was *March* 27, 1608) for which Sermons he gave 13 *s.* 4 *d.* out of the ſaid Rent. And to the Church-wardens, for the Time being, for a Drinking, 2 *l.* yearly, to be ſpent on the Day the ſaid firſt Sermon ſhall be preached. And the reſt of the ſaid yearly Rent, to be to the Uſe of the Poor of the ſaid Pariſh.

THIS Houſe was then let by Leaſe, by Indenture dated *June* 4, 1697, for 21 Years, from *Lady-Day* 1699, at 30 *l. per Annum.*

September 1, 1631, Sir *Martin Lumley*, Knt. and Alderman of LONDON, by his Will, gave to the Church-wardens, and their Succeſſors, for ever, one Annuity, or Rent Charge, of 20 *l.* to be iſſuing out of his Meſſuage, or Tenement, in the Pariſh of St. *John Evangeliſt*, LONDON, called *The Black Boy*, at two Payments, *Chriſtmas* and *Lady-Day*; upon Truſt for the eſtabliſhing a Lecture, or Sermon, for ever, to be preached in this Pariſh-Church on *Thurſdays* Evening weekly, from *Michaelmas* to *Lady-Day*; the Church-wardens to pay the ſame to a godly Divine, for his Pains in preaching the ſaid Lecture. And to the ſaid Church-wardens likewiſe one other Annuity, or Rent Charge, of 4 *l. per Annum*, iſſuing out of the ſaid Meſſuage, or Tenement, by two Payments, at *Chriſtmas* and *Lady-Day*, for the Uſe of the Poor of this Pariſh.

THIS Houſe is now known by the Sign of *The Bear and ragged Staff*, in *Watling-ſtreet*, near St. *Paul*'s Church.

Item, There is a Payment unto the Vicar of this Pariſh, of 3 *l. per Annum*, iſſuing out of a Meſſuage, ſome Time in the Occupation of *Charles Perkins*. This is ſaid to have been antiently the Vicarage Houſe, and of late was claimed by the Skinners Company.

October 14, 1633, *William Robinſon*, late of this Pariſh, Citizen and Mercer, by his Deed enrolled in *Chancery*, charged a Meſſuage, or Tenement, and two Yard Lands, and a Quarter of a Yard Land, in *Haverton upon the Hill* in *Northamptonſhire*, and all his Lands, with one Annuity of 2 *l.* 12 *s.* after his Deceaſe, for ever, to be paid to the Church-wardens and Overſeers of the Poor of this Pariſh at *Lady-Day*, to be diſtributed among the poor Penſioners of this Pariſh, by 12 *d. per* Week, in Wheaten Bread, every *Sabbath* Day, after Morning Service.

February 8, 1635, *Thomas Fenner*, Citizen of LONDON, did, by his Will, give all that his Meſſuage and Tenement in this Pariſh, after the Deceaſe of his Wife and Brother, unto the Parſon and Church-wardens of this Pariſh, upon Truſt that they ſhall, out of the Rent and Profit thereof, yearly diſtribute among ſeven poor Women of this Pariſh, in moſt Want, 7 *l.* and ſhall cauſe one Sermon, yearly, to be preached in this Church, on the Day he ſhall be buried, by ſome godly Preacher; and ſhall give to him for his Pains, for every Sermon 10 *s.* and that the Church-wardens may take the other 10 *s.* and all the reſt of the Rents and Profits of the ſaid Meſſuage, or Tenement, ſhall be to the Uſe of the Poor of the ſaid Pariſh.

Note, This Houſe was leaſed out to *Thomas Kirkes*, by Indenture dated *November* 21, 1689, for fifty Years, at 8 *l. per Annum*; he having rebuilt the ſame at his own Charge.

April 20, 1636, *Joyce Featly*, by her Will, or Writing, indented Tripartite, did appoint, That after the Death of Dr. *Daniel Featly*, her Husband, and herſelf, yearly to be paid by her Heirs, out of the Rents and Profits of a Meſſuage in the Pariſh of *Lambeth* in *Surrey*, (being Copyhold of the Manor of *Kennington*) for ever, 4 *l. per Ann.* to be paid to the Vicar and Church-wardens of this Pariſh, by Quarterly Payments, upon Truſt, to diſtribute 12 *d.* thereof weekly, every *Sunday*, in Bread; and 20 *s.* thereof, yearly, to the Preacher, to preach on the Day of her Burial, (and that happened on the 3d of *October* 1637) and in Default of ſuch Sermon, that ſaid 20 *s.* to go to the Poor of the Pariſh: And 6 *s.* yearly, to be beſtowed in repairing her Father's Tomb. And the other 2 *s.* yearly, to the Sexton, for keeping clean the ſame Tomb.

Note, That this Annuity did accrue due and payable in the Year 1645, upon the Death of the ſaid Dr. *Featly*, (who died *April* 21, that ſaid Year) but the Heirs of the ſaid *Joyce* refuſing to pay the ſame, the Vicar and Church-wardens ſued out an Inquiſition upon the Statute for *Charitable Uſes*; and in *December* 1648, obtained a Decree for the Payment thereof: But the Manor of *Kennington* being veſted in the Crown, and by reaſon of the Change of Government, and Confuſion in thoſe Times, the ſaid Decree was never put in Execution, or revived, until the Year 1702, when the Vicar and Church-wardens ſued out a Writ of *Scire Facias*, to revive the ſame Decree.

To which one *Nicholas Lampen*, and others, in Poſſeſſion of the Premiſes, put in Exceptions: And Matter coming to be heard before the Right Honourable the Lord Keeper, *November* 13, 1703, his Lordſhip diſmiſs'd the ſaid Exceptions, and ordered the Payment of the ſaid Annuities from *Michaelmas* 1703; but (for ſome Reaſons) with a Remittance of all Arrears. Which Order is made a final Decree of the Court of *Chancery*; and ſo enrolled in the *Petty-bag* Office, *March* 1703.

May 23, 1682, *Diana Aſtrey*, of this Pariſh, Widow, did, by her Will, give 10 *s.* yearly, for ever, to the Miniſter of this Pariſh, for better Encouragement to Preach, and to the Clerk, 2 *s.* 6 *d.* for ever.

May 16, 1684, by an Indenture (concluding an Agreement between Sir *John Lawrence*, Knt. and the Pariſhioners of this Pariſh) he obliged himſelf and his Heirs, Executors, *&c.* to pay a Legacy of 100 *l.* given to this Pariſh by *Adam Lawrence*, Merchant, by his Will, dated *March* 23, 1656, and to pay 150 *l.* due for Intereſt of the ſame at that Time, and to pay 100 *l.* more for Leave to make a Vault in the Pariſh Church, for the Uſe of himſelf and his Family: The ſaid Sir *John Lawrence* did, by the ſame Indenture, therefore grant to ſeveral Perſons and their Heirs for ever, in Truſt of the Pariſh, one Annuity or Rent Charge of 20 *l. per Annum*, to be iſſuing out of a Meſſuage or Tenement in this Pariſh, not long ſince in the Occupation of *John Seagre*, with a Clauſe for Diſtreſs: Redeemable upon Payment of 350 *l.* and the Annuity thereupon to ceaſe.

Note, This 20 *l. per Annum*, is to be applied towards the Encouragement of the Miniſter and for the Uſe of the Poor, at the Direction of the Pariſhioners in Veſtry aſſembled.

THERE is to be received, yearly, at *Chriſtmas*, by the Alderman of *Biſhopſgate* Ward, or his Beadle, 2 *s.* being the Gift of *Margaret Dunn*, payable from the Ironmongers Company, for the Uſe of the Poor of this Pariſh.

THIS Church of St. *Helen*'s and Rectory was once in the Pariſh, if they could but have kept it, being held of the Crown by Leaſe: And there is, in a Pariſh-Book belonging to this Pariſh, the Copy of a Leaſe, from Queen *Elizabeth* to *Cæſar Aldermarie* (as it is writ for *Adelmare*) Eſq; and *Thomas Colcel*, (or *Colſhill*) Pariſhioners and Inhabitants of St. *Helen*'s Pariſh in the City of LONDON, for, and in the Name of all the Pariſhioners and Inhabitants there, upon their Deſire, to be to them granted, of the Rectory of the ſaid Pariſh, for that Intent and Purpoſe, that the Rents, Iſſues, and Profits of the ſame ſhall from Time to Time riſe, grow, and increaſe, to the Uſe, Profit and Commodity of the Pariſhioners there. Therefore, in Conſideration of 17 *l.* 12 *s.* 2 *d.* paid by the ſaid *Cæſar Aldermarie* and *Tho. Colcel* at the Receipt of the *Exchequer*, ſhe (the ſaid Queen *Elizabeth*) granted, and to Farm deviſed to them, all that Rectory and Parſonage and Church of St. *Helen*'s in the ſaid City, except and reſerved to her Majeſty, and her Heirs, the Advowſon of the Vicarage there: To have and to hold the ſaid Rectory, Pariſh, and Church, Meſſuages, Houſes, Tithes, Oblations, and other Profits, to the ſaid *Cæſar* and *Thomas*, their Executors and Aſſigns, from the Feaſt of St. *Michael* the Archangel, unto the Term of 21 Years: Yielding and paying, therefore, yearly, to her, her Heirs and Succeſſors, 8 *l.* 16 *s.* 1 *d.* The ſaid *Cæſar* and *Thomas* to pay as well the Prieſts Wages, there doing Divine Service, and all other Sums of Money for Bread and Wine, and other Neceſſaries in the Church, to be expended and paid.

THEN there was a Clauſe, that the ſaid Farmers ſhall repair the Chancel and Houſing to the ſaid Rectory belonging: And likewiſe a Clauſe, that after ſuch reaſonable Sums of Money received, paid and deducted, as they laid out, as well for the Fine of this Leaſe, or otherwiſe about the Sum, and obtaining the ſame, or of theſe Letters Patents; and from thenceforth, all ſuch Iſſues and Profits coming and iſſuing of the ſame Parſonage, all Charges of the ſaid Parſonage being deducted, they ſhall convert and diſpoſe to the Uſe and Commodity of the Pariſhioners, or cauſe to be converted or diſpoſed, during the ſaid Term. This was dated *May* the 27th, in the 10th Year of that Queen's Reign.

THE Pariſh ſeems to have had this Rectory in Leaſe before. For it is ſaid that *March* 21, 1564, the Pariſh paid Mr. *Colcel*, for the Charge of the Leaſe of the ſaid Parſonage, 20 *l.* according to an Order taken in the Veſtry.

ONE of theſe Farmers of the Rectory, *viz.* Mr. *Cæſar*, died ſoon after the aforeſaid Leaſe, namely, *Anno* 1569, and ſeems to have been the Father of Sir *Julius Cæſar*, a Civilian, and great Man under Queen *Elizabeth* and King *James* I, being Judge of the Admiralty, and a Privy-Counſellor, who lies buried in St. *Helen*'s Church under a fair Monument, where, in a *Latin* Inſcription, his Character and Quality are told.

THIS Rectory came afterwards into the Poſſeſſion of the *Stanhopes*, *viz.* in the 41ſt of Queen *Elizabeth*, as hath been before-mentioned. The Pariſh have a Copy of her Sale thereof for the Sum of 610 *l.* 18 *s.* 7 *d. ob. q.* paid by *Michael Stanhope*, Eſq; one of the Grooms of the Privy-Chamber, and *Edward Stanhope*, Doctor of Law, and one of the Maſters of the Court of *Chancery*: "Granting to them the whole Rectory and Church of St. *Helen*, with their Rights, Members and Appurtenances, late belonging to the Priory of St. *Helen*, and all the Meſſuages, Houſes, Edifices, Gardens, Tithes, Oblations, Rents, Fruits, Profits, Commodities, Advantages, *&c.* belonging to the ſaid Rectory and Church: And the annual Rent of 8 *l.* 16 *s.* 1 *d.* formerly belonging to the ſaid Priory, and Parcel of the Poſſeſſions. Which Priory, Rectory and Church, is extended to the clear yearly Value of 8 *l.* 16 *s.* 1 *d. per Annum*, to hold by Fealty in free and common Soccage, and not *in Capite*, nor by Military Service: And, moreover, ſhe gave and granted all the Rents, Iſſues, Revenues, Profits, *&c.* of all and ſingular the Premiſes from the Feaſt of the Annunciation of our Bleſſed Lady, laſt paſt, by her Gift, *abſq; compoto*, 20 *l.* to be iſſuing from the ſaid Rectory, *pro ſtipendio ſive Salario*, i.e. for a Stipend or Salary for a ſufficient Preacher of God's Word within the ſaid Church, to preach from Time to Time, to be allowed by the Biſhop of LONDON, for the Time being, to be paid him Quarterly by equal Portions, and from the ſaid Payments, to free and indemnify her and her Succeſſors." This bore Date at *Weſtminſter* the 13th of *September*, 41 *Regni*.

THIS Living is now an Impropriation; the Impropriator is Mr. *Freeman*, the Tithes, 64 *l.* 12 *s.* 7 *d. per Annum*, rated in the King's Books.

THE Vicar is the Reverend Mr. *Haywood*, and the Lecturer, the Reverend Mr. *Wilſon*.

PRAYERS are *Wedneſdays*, *Fridays*, and Holidays, at 11 o'Clock.

The Pariſh Officers are:	*The Ward Officers are:*
2 Church-wardens.	2 Common Council Men.
4 Overſeers of the Poor.	1 Conſtable.
2 Sideſmen.	2 Inqueſts.
	1 Scavenger.

THIS Pariſh takes in Part of *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet*, *Great* St. *Helen*'s, *Little* St. *Helen*'s, *Crosby-ſquare*, and *Sun-yard*.

THE Number of Houſes 138.

THE moſt remarkable Places are, 1. Leather-ſellers-Hall, ſituated at the Eaſt End of *Little St. Helen's*. The Room called the Hall has Joiners and Plaiſterers Work, exceeding fine, conſidering the Antiquity of it: The Screen is magnificent, adorned with ſix Columns of the *Ionick* Order, and the Ceiling with Fretwork. 2. *Crosby-Square*, built with handſome Houſes, where was antiently one great Houſe, called *Crosby-Place*, being built by Sir *John Crosby*, Grocer and Woolman, in Place of certain Tenements, with their Appurtenances, let to him by *Alice Aſhfield*, Prioreſs of St. *Helen's*, and the Convent, at *99* Years, from the Year *1646*, to the Year 1565, for the annual Rent of 11 *l.* 6 *s.* 8*d.* This Houſe he built of Stone and Timber, very large and beautiful, and the higheſt at that Time in LONDON. He was one of the Sheriffs, and an Alderman in the Year 1470, Knighted by *Edward* IV, in the Year 1471, and died 1475; ſo ſhort a Time enjoyed he this ſtately Building.

WHAT the Contents and Particulars of the Demiſes granted to *Crosby*, by the Prioreſs, were, may be underſtood, by the Grant of *Crosby-Place*, and the Appurtenances made by King *Henry* VIII, to *Anthony Bonvixi*, the *Italian* Merchant, *Rex omnibus*, &c. *cum* Alicia Aſhfield, *&c.* wherein are mentioned, firſt, the great Meſſuage, or Tenement, commonly called *Crosby-Place*, with a certain Venell, *i. e.* Lane, or Paſſage, that extended in Length from the Eaſt Part of the ſaid Tenement, to the Corner, or South End, of a certain little Lane North, bending unto the Priory Cloſe: Alſo nine Meſſuages, ſituate and lying in the ſaid Pariſh of St. *Helen*; whereof ſix were ſituate and lying between the Front of the ſaid Tenement, and the Front of the Ball-Houſe, or Steeple, aforeſaid, and the ſix Meſſuages mentioned before, together with a certain void Place of Land, ſituate in the ſaid Pariſh, extending, in Length, toward the Eaſt by the ſaid Meſſuage, which *Catharine Catesby* formerly held, from the outward Part of the Plat, or Poſt, of the Bell-Houſe, abutting upon the North Part of the ſaid ſix Meſſuages, and the *King's-ſtreet*, unto the Church-yard there, five Feet and a half Aſſize, and thence extending in Breadth toward the South, directly to a certain Tenement there, formerly in the Tenure of *Robert Smith*; and two Meſſuages more of the ſaid nine Meſſuages jointly, ſituate within the Cloſe of the Priory: Of which one heretofore in the Tenure of the ſaid *Robert Smith*. And theſe were the Tenements and Appurtenances held of the Priory of St. *Helen*, by Sir *John Crosby*.

HE gave towards the reforming St. *Helen's* Church, five hundred Marks, which were laid out to the beſt Advantage; his Arms are both in the Stone-work, Roof of Timber, and Glaſing.

IT is thought a Fable, That he was named *Crosby*, from being found by a Croſs, for there were many of the Name of *Crosby* before him; namely, in the Year 1406, the 7th of *Henry* IV, the ſaid King gave to his Servant *John Crosby*, the Wardſhip of *Joan*, Daughter and ſole Heir to *John Jordaine*, Fiſhmonger.

AND before him, in the Reign of King *Edward* III, was another *John Crosby*, a Knight and Alderman of LONDON; who had a Son and Heir called *John*. Of this Sir *John* is this Record; *Edwardus Princeps Walliæ, Dux Cornubiæ conceſſit*, &c. *Edward*, Prince of *Wales*, Duke of *Cornwal*, hath granted to *Thomas Ribby*, &c. "The Cuſtody of the Manor of *Haneworth*. and the Advowſon of the Church of "*Haneworth*, which lately was *John Crosby's*, "Knight, late Alderman of LONDON; "which he held of the ſame Prince *Edward*, "the Day wherein he died, to have, and to "hold, until the lawful Age of *John*, his Son "and Heir, called *John Crosby*". It was confirmed by the King. This *Haneworth* is placed on the River *Thames*, not far from *Hampton-Court*; and in the Time of King *Henry* VIII, was in the Crown; and was ſo pleaſantly ſituated, that that King delighted in it, ſaith *Camden*, above any other of his Houſes.

Richard Duke of Gloceſter, lodged at Croſby-houſe.

Richard, Duke of *Gloceſter*, and Lord Protector, afterwards King of *England*, by the Name of *Richard* III, was lodged in this Houſe.

WHILE his Nephew *Edward* V. reigned, he here contrived his Plots, and here the Citizens came to him with the Profeſſions of their Love, and deſiring him to accept the Crown.

SINCE which Time, among other, *Anthonio Bonvice*, a rich Merchant of *Italy*, dwelled there, on whom it ſeems King *Henry* VIII. beſtowed it, *Ann.* 1542, with all belonging to it, as appears by the Copy of the Grant, running thus, *Sciatis, &c.* "Know ye, that we of our ſpecial "Grace, certain Knowledge and mere Motion, "give and grant unto the ſaid *Anthony Bonvice*, "the Reverſion and Reverſions of the ſaid Meſſuage and Tenement, with the Appurtenances, "commonly called *Crosby-Place*, and of all the "ſaid Houſes, Solars, Cellars, Gardens, Lanes, "Meſſuages, Tenements, void Places of Land, "and all other and ſingular Premiſes with the "Appurtenances, lying and ſituate in St. *Helen's*, and Parcel of the ſaid late Priory, *&c.* *Teſte Rege apud Weſtmonaſt. 9 die Sept. Ann. Regni Reg. Henrici Octavi* 34.

AFTER him *German Cioll* dwelt here.

THEN *William Bond*, Alderman, increaſed this Houſe in Heigth, with building a Turret on the Top thereof: He deceaſed in the Year 1576, and was buried in St. *Helen's* Church. Divers Ambaſſadors have been lodged there; namely, in the Year 1586, *Henry Ramelius*, Chancellor of *Denmark*, Ambaſſador unto the Queen's Majeſty of *England* from *Frederick* II. King of *Denmark*, an Ambaſſador of *France*, *&c.* Sir *John Spencer*, Alderman, purchaſed this Houſe, made great Reparations, kept his Mayoralty there, and afterwards built a very large Warehouſe near thereunto.

IN the firſt of King *James* I, when divers Ambaſſadors came into *England*, Monſieur *de Roſney*, Great Treaſurer of *France*, with his Retinue (which was very ſplendid) was there harboured, the Houſe then belonging to Sir *John Spencer*.

WITHIN *Biſhopſgate* alſo, and very likely in this Houſe, were lodged the youngeſt Son of *William* Prince of *Orange*, Monſieur *Fulke*, and the learned Monſieur *Barnevelt*; who came from the States of *Holland* and *Zealand*.

FROM *Crosby-ſquare* to *Leadenhall* Corner and ſo down *Gracechurch-ſtreet*, are ſeveral handſome Houſes for Traders, Merchants and others, particularly a very fine one belonging to Sir *Roger Hudſon*.

NOW, for the other Side of this Pariſh, namely, the Right Hand, hard by, within the Gate, was antiently a handſome Water Conduit, which *Tho. Kneſworth*, Mayor, in the Year 1505, founded. He gave 60 *l.* the reſt was furniſhed at the common Charges of the City. This Conduit was afterwards taken down and new built, when *David Woodroffe*, Alderman, gave 20 *l.* towards the Conveyance of more Water to it; and afterwards quite taken away.

FROM hence are many large Inns and Houſes, among others, that of Sir *Thomas Greſham*, Knt. who died in the Year 1579, and was buried in St. *Helen's* Church, under a Monument, by him prepared in his own Life; he appointed, by his Teſtament, that this Houſe ſhould be made a

College, as has been already mentioned in *Book* I. *Chap.* XI.

Somewhat Weſt from this Houſe, was one other large Houſe, wherein Sir *William Hollis* kept his Mayoralty, and was buried in the Pariſh-Church of St. *Helen*. Sir *Andrew Jud* alſo kept his Mayoralty there, and was buried at St. *Helen*'s.

Alice Smith's Addition to Jud's Alms-Houſes.

Alice Smith of LONDON, Widow, Wife of *Thomas Smith*, of the ſame City, Eſq; and Cuſtomer of the Port of LONDON, in her laſt Will and Teſtament, bequeathed Lands to the Value of 15 *l.* by the Year, for ever, to the Company of *Skinners*, for the augmenting of the Penſions of certain Poor, inhabiting in eight Alms-Houſes, erected by Sir *Andrew Jud*, Knt. her Father, in the Pariſh of *Great St. Helen*'s in *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet*, LONDON. She hath alſo given in her laſt Will and Teſtament, to other charitable Uſes, as to the Hoſpitals, and to the Poor of other Pariſhes, and good Preachers, the Sum of 300 *l.* As alſo to the poor Scholars in the two Univerſities of *Oxford* and *Cambridge*, the Sum of 200 *l.* of which her laſt Will and Teſtament ſhe made her Son *Thomas Smith*, late Sheriff of LONDON, and *Richard* and *Robert Smith*, her Executors; who have performed the ſame according to her godly and charitable Mind.

The preſent State of Biſhopſgate Ward.

Now to deſcribe the Streets and Places of this Ward in general, as they ſtand at preſent.

This Ward, within the Wall, did not ſuffer much by the Fire of LONDON, *Anno* 1666, and the Parts without the Gate not at all.

Of theſe two general Parts, firſt to begin with that within the Wall, wherein are theſe Streets, Lanes, and Alleys, in whole, or in Part, *viz.*

Gracechurch-ſtreet, on both Sides the Way, from *Cornhill* to *Lombard-ſtreet*, and *Fenchurch-ſtreet*.

Biſhopſgate-ſtreet in the whole.

St. *Helen*'s, both the Great and Small, in the whole.

Crosby-ſquare, in the whole.

Camomile-ſtreet, in the whole.

Wormwood-ſtreet, but a ſmall Part. And in theſe Streets are divers Courts and Alleys.

Grace, or *Graſs-church-ſtreet*, a large and ſpacious Street, with well built and lofty Houſes, inhabited by good Tradeſmen; the whole Street begins at *Eaſtcheap*, and falls into *Leadenhall-ſtreet* at the four croſs Streets: But the Part in this Ward begins at *Lombard-ſtreet* End, as before noted.

In this Street, on the Weſt Side, are theſe Courts and Places of Name, *viz. Croſs-Keys-Inn*, a Place of great Reſort, large, and well built, hath a Paſſage into *George-yard*. *Bell-yard*, a good, large, and well built Place, having a Paſſage into St. *Peter*'s Church-yard, which Church, although, in Part, ſtanding in this Street, yet being in *Cornhill* Ward, is there treated of. *Corbet*'s-*court*, a large, open, well built, and inhabited Place: Near this Court is *Tobacco-roll-court*, which has but one good Houſe in it: *Church-alley*, adjoining to St. *Peter*'s Church: This Alley, with a turning Paſſage, falls into *Cornhill*.

Then on the Eaſt Side of this Street, within the Limits of this Ward. which begins at *Fenchurch-ſtreet*, is *Boar*'s-*head-court*, an open Place, taken up with Warehouſes for Wholeſale Dealers.

Leadenhall-herb-market, large, and not inferior to any in LONDON, is in this Ward; but the other Parts of *Leadenhall*, *viz.* the Fleſh Market, and the Fiſh Market, &c. are in *Lime-ſtreet* Ward. From this Street, the Ward, with ſomewhat a narrow Paſſage betwixt *Cornhill* and *Leadenhall-ſtreet*, falleth into *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet*.

Biſhopſgate-ſtreet is large, long, and ſpacious, and generally well inhabited: But the Fire of LONDON, 1666, not coming into theſe Parts, the Houſes, for the moſt Part, are old Timber Buildings, and nothing uniform. The like are the Parts without the Gate, but not ſo good, except in ſome Places, as *Devonſhire-ſquare*, &c.

In this Street are theſe Courts, Alleys, and Places of Name, beginning on the Southern Part, and ſo towards the Gate, North. *Sun-yard*, a large Place, with a Paſſage into *Broad-ſtreet*, taken up for Stablings and Coach-Houſes, a Coachmaker, and ſome private Houſes.

Greſham College, a large, but old Building, which encompaſſeth a large ſquare Court, this being antiently the Seat of Sir *Thomas Greſham*, Knight, and now called *Greſham College*.

A little beyond this College are divers great Inns, *viz.* the *Bull Inn*, the *Green Dragon*, and the *Four Swans*, all three large, and of a conſiderable Trade and Reſort for Waggons and Stage-Coaches, that go Northwards. Here is the *Queen*'s-*Head* Tavern, which hath a Paſſage into *Queen*'s-*Head-alley*, leading into *Broad-ſtreet*. *Sutton-court*, but narrow, with a Free-ſtone Pavement, being a new built Court, with neat Brick Houſes; *Peahen-alley*, but ordinary. The *Vine Inn*, but indifferent, ſeated near *Biſhopſgate*.

Some Part of *Wormwood-ſtreet* is in this Ward; but the greateſt Part is in *Broad-ſtreet* Ward.

The Places Eaſt of *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet*, beginning at the Gate within, are as followeth:

Camomile-ſtreet, which runneth beyond St. *Mary Axe*, but the Part in this Ward goeth but a little beyond *Cook*'s-*court*. This is a Street but of ſmall Account, either as to its Buildings, or Inhabitants. *Clarke*'s-*alley*, but ordinary, eſpecially that Part which leadeth to *Camomile-ſtreet*. *Angel-court*, both ſmall and ordinary.

Little St. Helen's, a good large Place, having one or two Courts within it, with good old Timber Houſes, well inhabited, ſome by Merchants, at the lower End of which is ſeated Leatherſellers Hall, as ſaid before; and in another Part a Diſſenting Meeting-Houſe.

Great St. Helen's, a handſome, open, and large Court, with Rows of good Houſes, well inhabited; on the Eaſt Side of the Church and Church-yard, which is gracefully ſeated in the midſt of the Court, with Rows of Trees round about the Church-yard, very pleaſant in the Summer Seaſon; the Church is large and comely, and adorned with many ſtately Monuments, but wants a Steeple, the Bells hanging in a poor wooden Frame, not at all anſwerable to the reſt of the Church. Over the Church Door, on the South, is this Inſcription:

> *Sanctitas Decet*
> *Sanctam Helenam.* 1633.

Passing this Court, the Paſſenger is led to two others, both of the ſame Name, and well inhabited; which, with a winding Paſſage, lead into St. *Mary Axe*, over-againſt St. *Andrew Underſhaft* Church; and in this Part of St. *Helen*'s, on the South Side, is a Paſſage to *Crosby-ſquare*, which is the next Place of Remark on the Eaſt Side of *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet*, antiently a great Meſſuage. This large Building hath been of late Years converted into a curious open Square, with fair Brick Houſes, well inhabited by Gentry and Merchants; the Houſes having Paliſado Pales before, and Gardens behind them: And here is another large Meeting-Houſe. Out of this Square is a Paſſage through a back Gate-way, paſſing by a large Warehouſe, belonging to the *Eaſt India* Company, and ſo into *Great St. He-*

len's. This *Crosby* Houſe, before its Re-building, was the Habitation of Sir *James Langham*, that eminent Citizen.

Biſhopſgate-Street without.

HAVING viewed the Ward within the Gate, we now paſs to that Part that ſtands without it.

THIS is alſo a very broad and ſpacious Street, but not ſo well built and inhabited as that within the Wall. It runs Northward a great Length, but no farther in the Freedom than to the Bars. In the Account of this Street, we begin next the Gate, at St. *Botolph Biſhopſgate* Church, already deſcribed, ſo take in all Places to the Bars on that Side; and then come back from the Bars on the other Side to *Biſhopſgate* again.

ADJOINING to St. *Botolph Biſhopſgate* Church-yard is the Rector's Houſe, and here an open Paſſage leads to a very magnificent Houſe, with a fine Garden, and a Court-Yard before it, graced with Trees, and a Stone Statue ſtanding on a Pedeſtal, in the Middle. This Houſe did formerly belong to the Family of the *Daſhwoods*, and is now in the Occupation of Sir *Joſeph Fyles*.

White-hart-court, a large open Place with handſome Buildings, eſpecially the Houſe that fronts the Court, which takes up the Breadth thereof.

THEN come you to *Old Bethlem*, or *Bedlam*, as it is vulgarly called; a Lane wherein ſtood an antient charitable Houſe for Keeping and Curing Lunaticks. But being old and much decayed in its Buildings, and likewiſe its Situation being very cloſe, and pent up with Houſes, the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, to whoſe Care it belonged, thought fit to erect another more commodious, which was finiſhed ſoon after the dreadful Fire of LONDON, in *Moorfields*, contiguous to *London-wall*; upon which this old Houſe was diſuſed, and now converted into other Buildings. The Place that generally goes by the Name of *Old Bethlem*, is very large, containing ſeveral Courts and Alleys; the principal Street comes out of *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet*, and runs into *Moorfields*, being a great Thorough-fare, and of ſome Note for its Inhabitants, who are Flax and Hemp-Dreſſers, Shoemakers, Yarn and Worſted Sellers, and Turners. In this Place are divers Courts and Alleys, as aforeſaid, which ſo run into one another that it is ſomething intricate to give a true Deſcription or Account of their Situation; the Names of them are, *Bethlem-court*, an open Place where the Hoſpital ſtood, at the upper End of which is a Paſſage out of the principal Street of *Bethlem*; *Crown-court*, large, with indifferent Buildings; *Loom-alley*, narrow, and ordinary; *Houſewives-alley*, narrow, which with a turning Paſſage runs a great Length; *Halfmoon-alley*, long, but narrow and ordinary, and falls into *Round-court*, ſomething open, but ordinary; and out of this Court is a Paſſage into *Petty-france*; *Bullock-court*, hath a Paſſage by *Bethlem* Church-yard into *Cole*'s Rents, where are ſeveral Alleys and Courts within it; ſome without, and ſome with Names, as *Roſe* and *Crown-court*, a large and open Place, but ordinary, leading to *Moorfields*, and alſo into *Halfmoon-alley*, which leadeth into *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet*; near to this Alley is *Baker*'s-*court*, which hath a Paſſage into *Halfmoon-alley*, as alſo into *Vine-court*, and *Chequer-court*; *Bell-court*, but ſmall, and oppoſite to *Bethlem* Church-yard; as is *Three-leg-alley*, which is narrow and ordinary, with a turning-Paſſage; likewiſe *Dyer*'s-*court*, but ordinary, ſo called, as having a Dyer's Houſe at the upper End.

Petty-france, the greateſt Part of this is new built, and called *New Broad-ſtreet*; it is a moſt regular Building; the Houſes are after the Manner of thoſe by *Hanover-ſquare* and *Burlington-gardens*, and are the moſt elegant Buildings in the City; into this Place is a Paſſage from *Bethlem-ſtreet*, through *Round-court*, the Weſt End comes into *Moorfields* by the Poſtern-gate, and the Eaſt End runneth up to St. *Botolph*'s Church-yard.

NORTHWARDS of *Bethlem* in *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet* is *Still-alley*, which is but ſmall; *Garland-alley*, an open Place, at the upper End of which is an Inn, as alſo a large Yard for Stabling and Coaches, and but ordinarily inhabited; *Bottle-alley*, hath a narrow Entrance, but openeth into a Free Stone Court, with well built Houſes, which ſaid Alley leadeth into another down Steps, bearing the ſame Name; and out of this is a Paſſage into *Garland-alley*; *Swan-yard* Inn, at the lower End hath Stables and Coach-houſes; *Crown-yard*, indifferent good, with an Entrance for Carts; *Halfmoon-alley*, ordinary, and ill inhabited; almoſt at the Entrance it divides itſelf, one Part falling into *Halfmoon-court*, which is a large Place, and the other Part in a ſtrait Line runs Weſtward into *Moorfields*; on the South Side of this Place is *Stone-cutters-yard*, an open but ordinary Place, and on the North Side is a ſmall Alley that leads to *Dunning*'s-*alley*; *Three Tun-alley*, but indifferent; *White Hind-court*, an open Place with a narrow Paſſage into it, and indifferent as to its Houſes and Inhabitants; *Sweetapple-court*, ſo called from Sir *John Sweetapple*, Goldſmith, the Owner thereof, a handſome new built Place with an open Paſſage for Carts; this Place before its new Building was two, *viz.* *Soper*'s-*alley*, and *Horſhoe-yard*; the upper End of this Court, or rather Lane, is taken up for Stables for Livery-Horſes, with Coach-houſes; *Dunning*'s-*alley*, very large, and ordinary, the Weſt End divides itſelf, and falls into *Halfmoon-alley*, which leads into *Moorfields*; in this Alley are theſe Courts; *Tripe-yard*, very ſmall and ordinary; *Adams-court*, but ſmall, with a Paſſage into *Sweetapple-court*; *Pump-court*, but mean; *Weſtminſter-hall-court*, indifferent, with a Free Stone Pavement; *Cripple-court*, very ſmall and mean, with about two Houſes; *Harrow-yard*, alſo ſmall and ordinary; *Bell-yard*, inconſiderable; *Lamb-alley*, very narrow and ordinary, which, running a great Length, divides itſelf, one Part falling into *Sugar-loaf-court*, and the other into *Long-alley*; in this Alley are theſe Courts, *Paved-court*, *Lamb-yard*, and *White-hart-yard*, all three very mean; *Angel-court*, likewiſe very ordinary; *Angel-alley*, long and mean, at the upper End of which is a *Timber-yard*, and on the Weſt Side is a ſmall Court, and paſſing further leads into *Angel-court*, which is very inconſiderable. In this Alley are theſe Courts, *Brown*'s-*Court*, but ſmall; *Balam*'s-*court*; *Sugar-loaf-yard*; *Pheaſant-cock-yard*; *Three-colts-alley*, all four but ſmall and ordinary; *Jews-harp-court*, a handſome new built Place with a Free Stone Pavement; *Brown*'s-*yard*, but ordinary; *Cock-yard*, very mean, at the upper End of which is *Thacker*'s-*court*, but mean; *Acorn-court*, very narrow and ordinary; at the upper End it opens into a little Court, and out of this is a Paſſage into *Skinner*'s-*ſtreet*; *George-yard*, inconſiderable; *Skinner*'s-*ſtreet*, a handſome open Place with well built Houſes; *Ship-yard*, hath indifferent good Buildings, with a Free Stone Pavement; *Primroſe-alley*, long, narrow, and ordinary, hath a Paſſage into *Long-alley*; *Gun-yard*, indifferent long, at the upper End it opens itſelf into two Parts.

HAVING thus enumerated the various Places on the Weſt Side of *Biſhopſgate*, we come next to thoſe on the Eaſt Side, beginning next the Bars.

Biſhopſgate-ſtreet without, the Eaſt Side.

Mountague-court, a handſome open Place with a Free Stone Pavement, and good Buildings;

Catharine-Wheel and *George-yard*, long, hath a Paſſage into *Mountague-court*, and another into the *Artillery-ground*; *Red-lyon-brewhouſe*, near which is the *Red-lyon-Inn*.

Artillery-lane, an open Place, with good Houſes, which, paſſing by *Petticoat-lane*, hath the South Weſt Side in this Ward, and runs behind *Gun-ſtreet*.

Wide [or *White*] *Gate-ſtreet*, a Place of ſome Account, falls into *Petticoat-lane*: In this Street is *King's-head-court*, as alſo *Savage-court*, both but indifferent Places; *Roſe-alley*, with a turning Paſſage falls into *Petticoat-lane*, an Alley of no great Account; *Swedeland-alley*, very ordinary; *Sutton*'s-*alley*, both narrow and mean; *Catharine-wheel-alley*, narrow, and without Houſes, having only back Yards; it hath one Paſſage into *Hand-alley*, and another into *Petticoat-lane*: Nigh to this Alley, is *Catharine-wheel* Inn; *Roſe-alley*, long and narrow, falling into *Hand-alley*; *Vine-court*, a handſome Place, with good Houſes on the North Side, the South lying open to *New-ſtreet*, formerly called *Hand-alley*, having a Paſſage for Cart or Coach, its Buildings are good and well inhabited; *King's-head-court*, but ſmall with Free Stone Pavement; *Three Slippers-court*, alſo ſmall, with Free Stone Pavement; *Hand-court*, but ſmall, and falls into *Roſe-alley*; *Walnut-tree-court*, both ſmall and mean; *Still-court*, or *Alley*, indifferent good, falls into *Houndſditch*.

Devonſhire-ſquare, made out of an Houſe called *Fiſher*'s *Folly*, an airy and creditable Place, and where the Counteſs of *Devonſhire*, in the Memory of Mr. *Strype*, who is now living, dwelt in great Repute for her Hoſpitality; it conſiſts of good Buildings, and they well inhabited by Merchants, and Perſons of Wealth. In this Square lived, about four Years ſince, no leſs than four Aldermen, at one Time, *viz.* Sir *Edward Bellamy*, Sir *Richard Hopkins*, Sir *Edward Becher*, and Sir *Thomas Lomb*. In the Middle of the Square, upon a Pedeſtal carved with Figures on each Side, and aſcended by three Steps, and encloſed with Iron Bars, ſtands a gilt *Mercury*: Hence is a Paſſage called *Cavendiſh-court*, which hath good Buildings, with a Free Stone Pavement, leading to *Houndſditch*.

More towards *Biſhopſgate*, is *Magpye-alley*, which is narrow; near unto this Alley is the *Dolphin*, an old Inn, large, and of good Account: And adjoining to *Biſhopſgate* is the *Flying-horſe* Inn.

Houndſditch, over-againſt St. *Botolph*'s Church, a long Street, running from *Biſhopſgate* to *Aldgate*: But the Part in this Ward goeth but to the *Blue Anchor*, the reſt is in *Aldgate* Ward. This Street is a Place of great Trade, and of Note for Salesmen and Brokers, whoſe Dealings are in Apparel, Linnen and Upholſterers Goods. In this Street are a great many Alleys and Courts, of which ſome are without Name, and for the moſt Part are but ordinary, *viz. Flying-horſe-yard*, hath a turning Paſſage into *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet*, a Place of ſmall Account, only for Livery-ſtables; and *Cavendiſh-court* falls into *Devonſhire ſtreet*, already mentioned; *Buckle-court*, ſmall and ordinary.

There are to watch at *Biſhopſgate*, and the ſeveral Stands in this Ward, every Night, a Conſtable, the Beadle, and 80 Watchmen, both within and without.

The Jury-men returned by the Inqueſts, are to ſerve for Jurors in the ſeveral Courts in *Guildhall* in the Month of *December*.

Thus much for this *Biſhopſgate* Ward, which hath an Alderman, two Deputies, one without the Gate, another within, ſix Common Council-Men, ſeven Conſtables, ſeven Scavengers, 13 for the Wardmote Inqueſt, and a Beadle; it is taxed to the Fifteen at 13 *l.*

The Alderman of this Ward is *Robert Godſchall*, Eſq;

CHAP. VI.

BROAD-STREET WARD.

Broad-ſtreet Ward.

The next is *Broad-ſtreet* Ward, which bebeginneth within *Biſhopſgate*, from where the Water-Conduit once ſtood, Weſtward on both Sides of the Street, by *Alhallow*'s Church, to an Iron Grate on the Channel, which runneth into the Water-Courſe of *Walbrook*, before you come to the Poſtern called *Moorgate*: And this is the fartheſt Weſt Part of that Ward. Then you have *Broad-ſtreet*, from which the Ward taketh its Name, which ſtretcheth out of the former Street, from the Eaſt Corner of *Alhallow*'s Church-yard, ſomewhat South to the Pariſh-Church of St. *Peter Poor*, on both Sides; and then by the South Gate of the *Auguſtin-fryars*, down *Throckmorton-ſtreet*, by Drapers Hall into *Lothbury*, to another Grate of Iron over the Channel there, whereby the Water runs into the Courſe of *Walbrook*; under the Eaſt End of St. *Margaret*'s Church, certain Poſts of Timber are ſet up; and this is alſo the fartheſt Weſt Part of this Ward in the ſaid Street. Out of this Street it runs up *Bartholomew-lane* South to the North Side of the *Exchange*; then, more Eaſt out of the former Street, from over-againſt the *Auguſtine-fryars* Church South Gate, runs up another Part of *Broad-ſtreet*, South, to a Pump over-againſt St. *Bennet*'s Church.

Then you have another Street, called *Three Needle*, or *Thread-needle-ſtreet*, beginning at the Pump by St. *Martin*'s *Outwitch* Church-wall. This Street runs down on both Sides to *Fink*'s, or *Finch-lane*, and half-way up that Lane to a Gate of a Merchant's Houſe on the Weſt Side. Then the aforeſaid Street from this *Fink*'s-*lane* runs down by the *Royal-Exchange*, to the *Stocks*, and to a Place formerly called *Scalding-houſe*, or *Scalding-wick*, but now *Scalding-alley*; by the Weſt Side whereof, under the Pariſh-Church of St. *Mildred*, run the Courſe of *Walbrook*; And theſe are the Bounds of this Ward. The Places of eſpecial Note therein are theſe:

The PARISH *of* ALHALLOWS *on* LONDON-WALL.

Alhallows *on* London-Wall.

The Pariſh-Church of *Alhallows* on *London-wall* is ſo called, being dedicated to *All Saints*, and ſituated on the North Wall of LONDON, a little Eaſterly from *Bethlem* Hoſpital.

THIS Church was repaired and beautified at the Charge of the Pariſhioners in the Year of our Lord 1613.

IT was again repaired, at the Expence of 220 *l.* by the Pariſhioners in the Year of our Lord 1627.

AND laſtly, in the Year 1724, as is expreſſed over the Veſtry Door, in golden Letters,

Mr. *James Regiſter*,
Mr. *William Burroughs.* } Church-wardens.

THIS Church is a *Gothick* Building, and, having eſcaped the Fire of LONDON, is not ſo beautiful as thoſe which were wholly new erected; it is well wainſcotted, and pewed, it is remarkable for having the Pulpit built in the Wall, and the Veſtry ſtands without the Wall; at the Eaſt End of this Church is a ſmall Gallery, the Front of which is adorned with Shields and their Compartments, elevated on ſmall Columns of the *Tuſcan* Order, which was new beautified, in the Year 1699, at the Charge of the Pariſh; Mr. *Thomas Stanton*, Church-warden.

AT the Altar the 10 *Commandments*, *Lord*'s *Prayer* and *Creed* are done in Black, with *Moſes*, on the North, and *Aaron* on the South Side the Decalogue, finely painted, all under a Cornice, in the Middle whereof are the King's Arms. A little Southerly from this Altar is a Piece of Antiquity, being the *Commandments* done in an old Character upon Glaſs, which, hanging againſt a Window, are tranſparent; they are in a Sort of a triangular Frame, near five Feet high.

ON the North Wall is a very large Piece of Painting upon Cloth in a ſtrong Frame, of Queen *Elizabeth* lying on her Tomb with the Enſigns of Royalty and two golden Lions at her Head and Feet, and theſe Lines upon it:

Read but her Reign,
  This Princeſs might have been
For Wiſdom call'd
  Nicaulis, *Sheba*'s Queen.
Againſt *Spain*'s *Holofernes*,
  Judith ſhe,
Dauntleſs gain'd many
  A glorious Victory:
Not *Deborah*
  Did her in Fame excel,
She was a Mother
  In our *Iſrael*.

An *Heſter*, who
  Her Perſon did engage,
To ſave her People
  From the publick Rage;
Chaſte Patroneſs
  Of true Religion,
In Court a Saint,
  In Field an *Amazon*,
Glorious in Life,
  Deplored in her Death,
She was unparallell'd ELIZABETH.

Born, *Anno*, 1534.
Crowned, *Anno* 1558, *January* 15.
Reigned 44 Years, 4 Months, and 17 Days.
Died *Anno* 1602, *March* 24.

Martin Alleyn, Citizen and Leatherſeller, by Will dated *January* 2, 1432, gave to the Rector of this Church, and his Succeſſors, his Tenement, with a Garden, *&c.* in the ſame Pariſh, *inter Tenementum quondam* Nichi. Rumbold, *&c.* for ever; on Condition that the ſaid Rector, and his Succeſſors, do cauſe to be celebrated his *Obit*, and Anniverſary, in the Chapel of St. *Thomas*, the Martyr of *Acon*, on St. *Martin*'s Day yearly, as his Will ran.

1610, *Laurence Camp*, did ſettle by Indenture, for the Uſe of the Poor, 20 *l.* payable out of an Eſtate in Houſes in St. *Andrew Underſhaft*, Part whereof to ſix poor Alms-People, in an Alms-Houſe built by the ſaid *Laurence Camp* in this Pariſh, *viz.* 2 *s.* 8 *d.* to each, each Month: that is, to each *per Ann.* 34 *s.* 8 *d.* Beſides what is given of the ſaid 20 *l.* to *Bridewell*, and to the Pariſhes of St. *George*'s *Southwark*, and *Friern Barnet*.

1629, *William Chapman*, left, by Will, to the Poor, *per Ann.* 5 *l.*

Anne Bowyer, *per Ann.* 2 *l.* 10 *s.*
So in the Table.

Anne Bowyer, 30 *l.* in the Hands of the Company of Carpenters, to pay ten poor Widows 2 *s.* 6 *d.* a-piece, 1 *l.* 5 *s.*

Edmund Hammon, *per Ann.* 10 *l.*

Margaret Danes, for ever, 5 *s.*

William Wilſon, *per Ann.* 5 *s.*

Mr. *Hide*, to be paid every tenth Year, 4 *l.* 10 *s.*

THERE are other Benefactions expreſſed upon Tables ſet up in the Church. The laſt of which is 5 *l.* given in the Year 1729, by Mr. *John Kellaway*, towards the Iron Gates, which are at the End of the Church-yard next *New Broadſtreet*.

IN this Church have been buried, *Thomas Durrem*, Eſq; and *Margaret* his Wife.

Mr. *Stanley*, (buried *February* 16, 1560) Prieſt, and Steward unto the Lord Treaſurer, Earl of *Wincheſter*, living in *Broad-ſtreet*. His Corpſe in the Afternoon was conducted to the Church, with twelve Clerks, ſinging. His Funeral adorned with three Dozen of Eſcutcheons. Four of the Lord Treaſurer's Men bore him. He gave Money to every one of the Lord's Servants.

Ro—— *Robert Beal*, Eſq; *Ob.* 1601.

THERE is a fair Monument in the Wall, cloſe by the Pulpit, on the Weſt Side thereof, with this Inſcription:

Deo Opt. Max. Sacrum & Memoriæ.

Nobilis viri *Dominici ab Heila*, ex antiqua apud Flandros Equeſtri familia, ob ſingularem fidem in Principem & Patriam, in Hiſtoriis ſubinde celebrata, oriundi. Qui cum Orthodoxæ Religionis ergo, relicta Patria, cui cum laude diu inſervierat; in *Angliam*, ut tutum fidelium refugium, ſe recepiſſet, ibidem XXIV. poſtremos ſenectutis annos in Divini verbi jugi ſtudio, pauperumq; ſubventione potiſſimum tranſegiſſet, & diu ante, ut quotidie moriturus, de domo ſua diſpoſuiſſet; Diſſolvi, & cum Chriſto eſſe cupiens; tandem ſatur dierum placide in Deo Salvatore obdormivit, 28 *Aprilis*, An. Chriſti, CIↄ,Iↄ,CVIII, Ætatis 82, *Londini Anglorum*.

Item Memoriæ

Nobilis Matronæ, *Gulielmæ* ab *Heila*, Conjugis ipſius, natæ Patre *Johanne* Domino *Haleme* & *Finæ*, prope Inſulas *Flandrorum*, *ex Salopia* Equeſtri apud *Arteſios* Familia. Quæ marito Patriam ob Religionem relinquenti, in utraque fortuna fida ſocia, & in educandis pie liberis, curandaque re domeſtica Materfamilias incomparabilis. Obiit in Chriſto, die ult. *Maii*, Anno CIↄ,Iↄ,CV, Ætatis 70, Conjugii LI.

Huic utrique Parenti optime de ſe merito, debiti Honoris, & gratitudinis ergo, *Petrus* ab *Heila*, F. Sereniſſimi Electoris *Palatini* Conſiliarius,

H. M. Mœſt. P.

IN the Chancel are the following Monuments and Inſcriptions:

Suſan Woodcock, Virgin, eldeſt Daughter to *Tho. Woodcock*, Eſq; aged 17 Years. Departed

Feb. 26 1637. With an Epitaph made on her by her Father.

Joan Bence, Daughter of *Sampſon Cotton*, Merchant; married firſt to *John Wood*, Merchant; afterward to *John Bence*, Eſq; *January* 16, 1684.

The worthy Gentleman *Edmond Hammond*, Eſq; *April* 24, 1643, who gave by his Will 150 large Legacies to pious Uſes.

Middle-Iſle under a flat Stone, *Richard Smith*, *May* 19, 1694.

Under a Grave Stone at the upper End of the South Iſle, lies the Body of *John Webb*, Son of *Richard Webb*, died *Dec.* 25, aged four Years; and *Richard Webb*, who died *May* 2, 1709, aged 39.

Under another Stone, *John Sands*, Son of *Robert* and *Anne Sands*, died *Feb.* 18, 1698-9, aged 14: And *Anne Sands*, Wife of *Robert*, died *Sept.* 23, 1711, aged 52.

Elizabeth Watſon, *Jan.* 5, 1706, aged 50.

At the Weſt End of the Church over the Chriſtening Font, is a Marble Table with this Inſcription:

Near this Place lies Mr. *Edward Phillips*, Citizen and Merchant-Taylor of LONDON, born in the Pariſh of St. *Martin*'s in the County of *Salop*, *April* 27, 1656, came to LONDON in the Year 1674, ſerved his Majeſty King *Charles* II, and King *James* II, in the General Poſt Office, one of the hundred Yeomen of the Guard to his Majeſty King *William* III, Queen *Mary* II, Queen *Anne*, and unto his preſent Majeſty King *George* I. obiit *December* the 26th, 1724, in the 69th Year of his Age, and the 11th Year of his Majeſty's Reign.

He lived content with mean Eſtate,
And long ago prepared to die;
The idle Perſon he did hate,
Poor Peoples Wants he did ſupply.

Upon a raiſed Tomb-ſtone in the Church-yard next *Broadſtreet*, is this Inſcription:

Here lies interred the Bodies of *Will. Turner*, Gent. who died *April* 11, 1705, aged 74; and *Elizabeth Singleton*, late Wife of *Luke Singleton*, Niece of the ſaid *William Turner*, who departed this Life, *April* 27, 1706: Alſo of *Catharine*, and *Anne* their Children: Alſo *Luke Singleton*, Gent. departed *October* 31, 1712, aged 56.

Just at the Entrance into the old Church-yard, next *Bethlem*, upon a raiſed Tomb-ſtone, is this Inſcription:

Here lies the Body of *William Chapman*, Citizen and Merchant of LONDON, who bequeathed by his Laſt Will and Teſtament, an Annuity of 5 *l.* yearly, to be paid to the Poor of this Pariſh for ever. He lived in this Pariſh not full four Years, and died the 20th Day of *October*, 1629.

To whoſe pious Memory his loving Wife erected this Monument.

Ask how he liv'd, and thou ſhall know his End,
He died a Saint to God, and to the Poor a Friend.

This Living is a Rectory in the Gift of the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper, for the Time being; and the Tythes are about 100 *l. per Ann.* It is rated in the King's Books at 8 *l.* 16 *s.* 8 *d.* Joining to the Parſonage-Houſe, which is at the Weſt End of the Church, there is a handſome Apartment building by the preſent Incumbent, who is the Reverend Mr. *Woodford*, the Lecturer is the Reverend Mr. *Brown*.

Prayers are *Wedneſdays*, *Fridays*, and Holidays at 11 o'Clock: Here are five Bells, but no Organ.

The Veſtry conſiſts of thoſe who have ſerved or fined for Church-wardens and Conſtables.

The Pariſh have a Houſe in *Shoreditch* of the yearly Value of 9 *l.*

The Pariſh Officers are:	*The Ward Officers are:*
2 Church-wardens.	1 Conſtable.
4 Overſeers of the Poor.	2 Inqueſts.
2 Sideſmen.	1 Scavenger.

There is a School called the Ward School, conſiſting of 50 Boys and 30 Girls, who are taught and cloathed, and 5 *l.* given with each when put out to Trades, &c. They come to each Church within the Ward by Turns, when there are Collections made for them.

This Pariſh begins at *Bevis Marks*, and extends along by the Wall towards *Moorgate*, as far as the Chain-Poſt near old *Moorgate*, and ends at *Helmet-court*, on the South Side of *Wormwood-ſtreet*, taking in all the Streets and Alleys within that Compaſs. It begins again at the *Saracen*'s *Head* in *Camomile-ſtreet*, and reaches two Houſes beyond *Cook*'s-*court* on that Side, and all the North Side from *Little Moorgate* to the *Queen*'s-*head* and *Sugar-loaf* in *Wormwood-ſtreet*. It takes in four Houſes in St. *Mary-axe*, on the Eaſt Side, and five or ſix Houſes on the South Side of *Camomile-ſtreet*, and four Houſes on each Side of *Broad-ſtreet*.

The Number of Houſes in this Pariſh are 300, of which 224 are in *Broad-ſtreet* Ward.

Carpenters Hall

In this Pariſh is Carpenters Hall, an old Building of Timber, with nothing very remarkable in it. Eaſtward of this was, in antient Times, a long high Wall of Stone, incloſing the North Side of a large Garden, adjoining to as large an Houſe, built in the Reigns of *Henry* VIII, and *Edward* VI, by Sir *William Pawlet*, Earl of *Wilts*, and after Marquis of *Wincheſter*, Lord Treaſurer of *England*. Through this Garden was a Foot-way, leading by the Weſt End of the *Auguſtine-fryars* Church ſtrait North, and opened ſomewhat Weſt from *Alhallows* Church, againſt *London-wall*, towards *Moorgate*, which Footway had Gates at each End, locked up every Night: But of later Times thoſe Gardens are all improved into good Buildings, and make a handſome Street, called *Wincheſter-ſtreet*, from the ſaid Marquis of *Wincheſter*, in which are ſeveral Houſes for Merchants and others, and at this Time the Office and Hall belonging to the *York-Buildings* Company. The great Houſe joining to the Gardens ſtretched to the North Corner of *Broad-ſtreet*, and then turned up the ſaid Street to the Eaſt End of *Auguſtine-fryars* Church, which the Lord *Wincheſter* pulled down, except the Weſt End thereof, incloſed from the Steeple and Choir, which was in the Year 1550 let to the *Dutch* Nation in LONDON, to be their Preaching Place.

York-Building *Houſe.*

Dutch Church in Auguſtine-fryars.

In the 4th of King *Edward* VI, he granted by Letters Patents, dated the 24th of *July* 1551, all that Church, except the Choir to *John Alaſco*, and a Congregation of *Germans*, and other Strangers fled hither for the Sake of Religion, and to their Succeſſors, *in puram & liberam Eleemoſynam*, and the Church to be called *The Temple of the Lord Jeſus*; and *Alaſco*, to be the firſt Superintendent, and *Gualter de Leone*, *Martinus Flandrus*, *Francis Riverius*, and *Richardus Gallus*, to be the four firſt Miniſters: And this Gift hath been confirmed by the ſucceſſive Princes to the *Dutch* Strangers, and remains to them to this Day, for the

the holy Uſes of Prayer, Preaching and Adminiſtration of the Sacraments. This is a very ſpacious and comely Church, tho' but a Part of that Church that belonged to the *Auguſtine-fryars*: There is a handſome Library erected on the Weſt Part of it, which is very ornamental as well as uſeful: And the Miniſters which are now reduced to two, have convenient Houſes allotted them in the ſaid Fryars.

THE aforeſaid Charter is extant in the Collection of Records to *The Hiſtory of the Reformation*, Vol. II. Book I. Numb. LI.

IT has been cuſtomary for the *Dutch* and *Walloon* Churches, to pay a Deference to every Biſhop of LONDON, and to each Lord Mayor, upon their firſt Acceſs to their Dignity and Charge, and to preſent them with a Piece of Plate. Their Miniſters and Elders of both Churches, as Repreſentatives of the whole, at ſome convenient Time, make their Appearance before them, and one of the Miniſters makes a ſhort Speech to the Biſhop in *Latin*, to the Mayor in *Engliſh*. The Sum of what is ſpoken to the Biſhop is, "To ſhew the original Plantation of their Church in LONDON, by a Charter of King *Edward* VI, in the Year 1550, until they, with many other pious Chriſtians, were fain to fly the Realm in the Reign of Queen *Mary*: But yet, that in the Year 1558, upon the Succeſs of the Reformed Religion, reſtored under Queen *Elizabeth*, they began to fly hither again by little and little, as to a Sanctuary, from the Perſecution of the Duke *D'Alva*, the *Guiſes*, and Prince of *Parma*. She, a true Mother in *Iſrael*, reſtoring them the Place and Privileges granted them by King *Edward*. That King *James* I, her Succeſſor, willed this Liberty of theirs to remain to them inviolate. That their Miniſters have all along, to that Time, been Men of Piety and Learning, preſerving Peace and Brotherhood with the *Engliſh* Churches. And that as for the Biſhops of this Dioceſe of LONDON, it appeared from their Records, how lovingly in their Reſtoration, *Grindal* received them, and what *Edwin Sandys*, the next Biſhop moſt prudently performed, in appeaſing certain unſeaſonable Controverſies ariſen among them, and how Brotherly all the reſt of the Biſhops of LONDON ſince had offered their Aſſiſtances to them. The like they certainly promiſed themſelves from him; and ſo congratulating him on his Preferment, and his Merit of it, for his Piety and Eloquence, ſo well known in Court, in the Univerſity, in the City, and whole Kingdom, they conclude with a Prayer, That GOD would endue him with his Holy Spirit, that by his Miniſtry, the Glory of GOD might be promoted, and his Church edified.

THE Import of their Addreſs to the Lord Mayor is, "That they appear there before his Honour, to congratulate him in the Name of their Congregations, according to their yearly Cuſtom. They pray Almighty GOD, by his Holy Spirit, to qualify him for the great Duties belonging to his high Office and Calling, that GOD's Glory may be advanced, and the Church edified. And laſtly, beſeeching him, according to the Example of his Predeceſſors, to be favourable unto them Strangers, fled hither, at firſt, for the true Profeſſion of the Goſpel, and hitherto Charitably entertained in this Honourable City". And then they Dine with the Lord Mayor.

TO which may be added a Word or two more of the Countenance, Authority has always given to this *Dutch* Church, when upon the Acceſs of King *James* I. to the Crown of *Great Britain*, *Anno* 1603, the ſaid Church made their humble Addreſs to him, he anſwered them in *French*, "That the Queen departed, made herſelf renowned through the whole World by two Things; the one was, that ſhe always entertained and cheriſhed the Service of God in the Kingdom, and the other, her Hoſpitality towards Strangers. Which Commendation of her's he was deſirous to inherit. That if Occaſion had offered itſelf, when he was at a Diſtance, and lived as in a Corner of the World, he would have made known his good Affection to them: But now that it had pleaſed God to conſtitute him King of this Country, he ſwore to them, that if any moleſted them in their Churches, they addreſſing to him, he would avenge them. And that tho' they were not his proper Subjects, yet he would maintain and cheriſh them, as much as any Prince in the World." He took Notice alſo of their former good Deſerts to the Queen and Kingdom; that is, "How they had always prayed for the late Queen, and never gone beyond the Limits of their Duty; and how they had enriched the Realm with many Arts, Manufactures, and Sciences uſeful to the Publick."

FURTHER, in the Year 1642, they preferred a Petition to the Houſe of Lords, in Behalf of themſelves and of the reformed Foreign Churches in the Realm; as in *Norwich*, *Colcheſter*, *Canterbury*, *Sandwich*, &c. to this Purpoſe: "That there might be an Ordinance of Parliament for ſettling the Liberty and Exerciſe of their Religion and Diſcipline, as they were uſed beyond the Seas reſpectively in the reformed Churches of their ſeveral Nations: And which they had hitherto enjoyed by the Charter of King *Edward* VI. of ever bleſſed Memory, authorized by his Parliament, and the gracious Favour of all the ſucceeding Princes." Particularly,

"*Firſt*, That they might have free Liberty to chooſe and appoint their own Miniſters and all other Officers belonging to their Churches, according to their Diſcipline.

"*Secondly*, That no Member of their Congregations, being under the Cenſure of their Diſcipline, by reaſon of ſome ſcandalous Offence committed, might be received as Member of any other Church without a Certification from his own Church.

"*Thirdly*, That no Church or Congregation of Foreigners ſhould be authorized in this Realm, which was not ſubject reſpectively to the Synods of their ſeveral Nations." They added Reaſons for the third Article.

HEREUPON on *Saturday*, *Jan.* 21, 1642, (by Report of the Earl of *Northumberland*) the Houſe ordered, "That there be an Ordinance of Parliament, for ſettling of the Liberty and Excerciſe of their Religion and Diſcipline, as they are uſed beyond the Seas reſpectively in the reformed Churches of their ſeveral Nations, which they have hitherto enjoyed by the Charter of King *Edward* VI. authorized by Parliament, and the Favour of all ſucceeding Princes of the reformed Religion, Queen *Elizabeth*, King *James*, and his Majeſty that now is. In particular Firſt, &c. as above in the three Articles."

ABOUT the Year 1704, this *Dutch* Congregation in *Auguſtine-fryars* built, at their common Charge, upon a Piece of Ground in Middle *Moorfields*, purchaſed by them, a handſome Alms-Houſe, containing 26 Rooms, for maintaining their Poor, either Men or Women, beſides one complete Room where the Elders and Deacons meet weekly to pay the Penſions of the Alms-Folks, or to do other Buſineſs relating to their Poor. The Penſions are either more or leſs according as their Neceſſities require. The Rooms are not ſo appropriated to the *Dutch* Nation, but that any *Engliſh* Woman, whoſe Husband had been a Member of the ſaid Church, is capable of being admitted. And oftentimes it happens, that there be more *Engliſh* than *Dutch* harboured there.

THAT Portion of this Church which was Eaſt, and not granted to theſe Strangers, the aforeſaid *Pawlet*, Earl of *Wilts*, obtained in the fourth alſo of the ſaid King, who of his ſpecial Grace granted him *totam ſuperiorem partem Eccleſiæ nuper fratrum* Auguſtinen. *infra Civitatem* London. *viz. Le Quere, La Cros Ile, & capellas ibidem.*

THIS other Part then, namely, the Steeple, Choir, and Side Iſles to the Choir adjoining, the Earl reſerved to Houſhold Uſes, as for Stowage of Corn, Coal, and other Things. His Son and Heir, Marquis of *Wincheſter*, ſold the Monuments of Noblemen (there buried) in great Number, the Pave Stones, and whatſoever, (which coſt many thouſands) for one hundred Pounds, and in Place thereof made Stabling for Horſes. He cauſed the Lead to be taken off the Roofs of the Church, and laid Tile in ſtead thereof; which Exchange of Lead for Tile, proved not ſo profitable as he looked for, but rather to his Diſadvantage.

THIS *Auguſtine Fryars* Church is very large, it had formerly a moſt fine ſpired Steeple, ſmall, high, and ſtrait; it was founded by *Humphrey Bohun*, Earl of *Hereford* and *Eſſex*, in the Year 1253. *Reginald Cobham* gave his Meſſuage in LONDON, to enlarge it, in the Year 1344. *Humphrey Bohun*, Earl of *Hereford* and *Eſſex*, re-edified this Church in the Year 1354, whoſe Body was there buried in the Choir. The ſmall ſpired Steeple of this Church was overthrown by a Tempeſt of Wind in the Year 1362, but was raiſed anew, and was ſtanding in the Year 1603, when *Stow* ſet forth his ſecond Edition; but even then in a very dangerous, tottering Condition; but ſuch was the venerable Regard the City had of it, that a Petition being preferred to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, by the Inhabitants of St. *Peter Poor*, (in which Pariſh that Church of St. *Auguſtine*'s ſtood) they readily concurred to promote the Repair thereof all they could, by uſing their Intereſt with the Marquis of *Wincheſter*, to whom the Property of that Monaſtery, and the Lands adjoining, belonged, (being granted to his Anceſtors at the Diſſolution of Monaſteries) and for that Purpoſe drew up a Letter to him, in the moſt pathetic Words, and moving Arguments, exciting him to go in Hand with that Work; which was as followeth:

Right Honourable, my very good Lord,

“THERE hath been offered of late unto this Court, a moſt juſt and earneſt Petition, by divers of the chiefeſt of the Pariſh of St. *Peter Poor* in LONDON, to move us to be humble Suitors unto your Lordſhip, in a Cauſe which is ſufficient to ſpeak for itſelf, without the Mediation of any other, *viz.* for the Repairing of the ruinous Steeple of the Church, ſome Time called *The Auguſtine Fryars*, now belonging to the *Dutch* Nation, ſituated in the ſame Pariſh of St. *Peter Poor*, the Fall whereof (which, without ſpeedy Prevention, is near at Hand) muſt needs bring with it not only a great Deformity to the whole City, it being, for Architecture, one of the beautifuleſt and rareſt Spectacles thereof, but a fearful iminent Danger to all the Inhabitants next adjoining. Your Lordſhip being moved herein, (as we underſtand) a Year ſince, was pleaſed to give honourable Promiſes, with Hope of preſent Help, but the Effects not following, according to your honourable Intention, we are bold to renew the ſaid Suit again, eftſoons craving at your Lordſhips Hands, a due Conſideration of ſo worthy a Work, as to help to build up the Houſe of GOD, one of the chiefeſt Fountains, from whence hath ſprung ſo great Glory to your Lordſhip's moſt noble Deſcendency of the *Pawlets*, whoſe Steps your Lordſhip muſt needs follow, to continue to all Poſterity the Fame of ſo bountiful Benefactors both to Church and Commonwealth.

“SO that I truſt we ſhall have the leſs Need to importune your Lordſhip in ſo reaſonable a Suit: Firſt, Becauſe it doth principally concern your Lordſhip, being the Owner of the greateſt Part of the ſaid Spear, or Staple: But eſpecially that by diſburſing of a ſmall Sum of Money, to the Value of 50, or 60 *l.* your Lordſhip will do an excellent Work, very helpful to many, and moſt grateful to all, as well *Engliſh* as Strangers; who by this means ſhall have Cauſe to magnify to the World, this ſo honourable and charitable an Action. And I and my Brethren ſhall much rejoice to be relieved herein by your Lordſhip's moſt noble Diſpoſition, rather than to fly the laſt Remedy of the Law of the Land, which in this Caſe hath provided a Writ, *De reparatione facienda*.

“THUS hoping as aſſuredly on your Lordſhip's Favour, as we pray inceſſantly for your continual Felicity, we humbly take Leave of your Lordſhip. From *London* the 4th of *Auguſt* 1600.

Your Lordſhip's humbly to be commanded,

Thomas Lowe.
Leonard Holiday.
Robert Hampſon.
Ry. Godard.
John Wattes.
Thomas Smythe.
William Craven.
Humphrey Weld.

Nicholas Moſly, Mayor.
Richard Markin.
John Hart.
Henry Billingſly.
Stephen Soame.
William Ryder.
John Gerrard.
Thomas Bennett,

BUT this took no Effect.

THIS Houſe was valued at 57 *l.* &c. and was ſurrender'd the 12th of *November*, in the 30th of *Henry* VIII.

THERE lie buried in this Fryars Church, among others, *Edmond*, firſt Son of *Joan*, Mother to King *Richard* II, 1375.

Lady *Margery de Ilderton*, in *Com. Northumberl.* buried in *Auguſtine Fryars*, LONDON. Her Will bore Date, 1338.

Guy de Mericke, Earl of St. *Paul.*

Lucie, Counteſs of *Kent*, and one of the Heirs of *Barnaby*, Lord of *Millaine.*

Dame *Ide*, Wiſe to Sir *Thomas Weſt.*

Dame *Margaret Weſt.*

Stephen Lindericle, Eſq;

IN the Middle-Iſle lieth Sir *Humphrey Bohun*, Earl of *Hereford* and *Eſſex*, Lord of *Brecknock*, who died 1361.

Richard, the great Earl of *Arundel*, *Surrey*, and *Warren*, beheaded 1397.

Sir *Edward Arundel*, and Dame *Elizabeth* his Wife.

Sir *Francis Courtney*, Earl of *Pembroke*, who married *Alice*, Siſter to the Earl of *Oxford.*

Dame *Lucie Knowles*, of *Kent.*

Sir *Peter Garinſers*, of *France*; and with him his Son Sir *Thomas.*

The Lord *John Vere*, Earl of *Oxford*, beheaded on *Tower-Hill* 1463.

Aubery de Vere, Son and Heir to the Earl of *Oxford.*

Sir *Thomas Tadman*, Knight.

Sir *William Bourſer*, Lord *Fitz-Warren*.
Sir *Thomas de la Lande*, Knight.
Dame *Jane Norris*, Lady *Bedford*.
Anne, Daughter to *John* Viſcount *Welles*.

In the Walk by the Choir, *Walter Neville*, Eſq;
Sir *John Manners*, Knight, in St. *Thomas*'s Chapel.

In the Inſide of the Chapel lieth the Wife of Sir *David Cradocke*, Knight.
The Mother of the Lord *Spencer*'s, Wife of Sir *Bartholomew Rodelgate*.

In St. *John*'s Chapel, *John*, Son of Sir *John Wingfield*.
The Lord *Angleure* of *France*. By him the Lord *Tremayle* of *France*.
Sir *Walter Mewes*.
Robert Newenton, Eſq;

In the Chapter-houſe, *Philip Spencer*, Son to Sir *Hugh Spencer*.
Dame *Iſabel*, Daughter to Sir *Hugh Spencer*.
Many of the Barons, ſlain at *Barnet* Field, buried there, 1471.

In the Body of the Church, Dame *Julian*, Wife to Sir *Richard Lacy*.
Sir *Thomas Courtney*, Son to the Earl of *Devonſhire*, and by him his Siſter, wedded to *Cheveſtone*.
The Daughter of the Lord *Beaumont*.
Two Sons of Sir *Thomas Morley*, to wit, *William* and *Ralph*.
Sir *William Talmage*, Knt.
Nicholas Blondell, Eſq;
Sir *Richard Chamberlaine*.
Sir *John de la Launde*. For his Laſt Will ran, *Johannes de la Launde Miles, grandævus Ætate, Feb.* 4, 1465, *legat Corpus Sepeliend. in Conventu fratrum Auguſtine*, London.
John Halton, Gentleman.
Falces, Eſq; a *Gaſcoign* born.
Sir *John Gifford*, Knt.
Thomas Manningham, Eſq;
Sir *William Kenude*, Knt.
Sir *William*, Son to Sir *Thomas Terrill*.
John Surwill, Gentleman.

In the Eaſt Wing, *Margaret Barentine*, Gentlewoman.
John Spicer, Eſq; and *Lætis*, his Wife.
Margaret Sparcie, Gent.
Dame *Julian Alberton*.
Tho. Wigmore, Eſq;
John le Percers, Eſq;
Roger Chibury, Eſq;
Peter Morens, Eſq;
Thomas, Son to Sir *William Beckland*.
James Cuthing, Eſq;
William Kenley, Eſq;
Tho. Weſt, Eſq;
Margery, Wife to *Thomas Band*, and Daughter to *John Huet*.

Between St. *James*'s Altar, and St. *Mary*'s, lieth the Lord *William* Marquis of *Barkeley*, and Earl of *Nottingham*, and Dame *Joan*, his Wife.

This *William*, Marquis of *Barkeley*, by his Laſt Will, bearing Date, *Feb. 6*, 1491, bequeathed his Body to be buried here in the Fryars of *Auguſtine*: And two Fryars to ſing perpetually in the *White-fryars* Church in *Fleet-ſtreet*, in the Suburbs of LONDON, for the Teſtator's Soul, and the Soul of *Thomas Barkeley*, his Son, *&c.* Sir *Tho. Brandon*, Knt. who married the Lady Marchioneſs, bequeathed by his Will, *Anno* 1509, to theſe Fryars *Auguſtines*, 60 *l.* for a perpetual Memory to be had of the ſaid Lord Marquis *Barkeley*, and the ſaid Lady his Wife: And his own, to be buried in the Fryars Preachers, LONDON.

In the Weſt Wing Sir *John Tirrell*, and Dame *Catharine* his Wife.
Sir *Walter* of *Powle*, Knt.
Sir *John Blankwell* and his Wife.
Dame *Jane Sanye*, Daughter of Sir *John Lee*.
Sir *John Dawbeney*, Son and Heir to Sir *Giles Dawbney*.
Joan, Wife of *Richard Ailsbury*.
William, Son to *Roger Scroop*.
Dame *Joan Dawbeney*, Wife to Sir *William Dawbeney*.
Thomas Charles, Eſq;
Sir *John Dawbeney*, Knt. and his Son *Robert*.
Sir *James Bell*, Knt.
Sir *Oliver Manny*, Knt.
Sir *Diones Mordaske*; by him Sir *Bernard Bolingcourt*.
Sir *Peter Kayor*.
Sir *William Tirrell*, Brother of the other Sir *William* [mentioned before.]
William Collingborne, Eſq; beheaded 1484.
Sir *Roger Clifford*, Knt.
Sir *Thomas Coke*, Mayor, in the Year 1462.
William Edwards, Mayor, 1471.
Sir *James Tirrell*. Sir *John Windany*, Knts. beheaded 1502.
Sir *John Dawtrie*, Knt. 1519.
Dame *Margaret Rade*, 1510.
Edward Duke of *Buckingham*, beheaded 1521.
Gwiſcard, Earl of *Huntington*.

Some alſo of the antient Family of the *Scots* of *Stapleford Tawney* in *Eſſex*, ſeem to have been here interred. *William Scot*, of the ſame Place, Eſq; by his laſt Will bearing Date 1490, willed his Executors with his Goods, aſſone as they goodly may, to be ſeyd and ſonge for his Sowle and other Sowles aforeſeyd [viz. of his Fadyr and Modyr, Benefactours, and al Chriſten Souls] in the Covent Chyrch of the Freers Auſtyns of London, by the Freers of the ſeyd Place xxx Meſſes, which bene callyd a Trental of St. Gregory, &c. Alſo, in the ſeyd Covent Chyrche of Freers Auguſtines, by the Covent of the ſeyd Place, a Dirige and Maſs of Requiem by Note, if it happen hym there to deceſe. And to the ſame Freers for the ſame Dirige and Maſs to be kept, that is to ſey, the Principal thereat, being xl to the Pryour, xl to the Freers which ſhall ſyng the ſaid Maſs of Requiem. xii d. to every other Freer of the ſame Houſe being a Pryeſt, and helping at the ſame Dirige and Maſs viii d. and to every other Freer of the ſame Houſe, being no Pryeſt, helping therein likewiſe iiii d.

Rob. Sheffield, Knt. by his Will dated *Aug.* 18. 1518, bequeathed his Body to be buried in the *Auguſtine-fryars* Church near the Tomb of *Eleanor* his Wife. His Will was proved *February* following.

SINCE this Church hath been appropriated to the Uſe of the *Dutch* Nation, few have been buried here, except the Miniſters belonging to it, and the Elders, or others, of more eminent Quality, or Wealth. Such as have Monuments, or Stones, with Inſcriptions, are theſe that follow:

AGAINST the Eaſt Wall of the North Iſle, a Monument for *Margaret Laurence*, Daughter and Heir of *Laurence Huyſſen* Heer Van *Weelde* in *Zeeland*. She was married to Colonel *Henry Cornwall* of *Bredwardine*, in the County of *Hereford*. Died *April* 21, 1692.

Elizabeth Philippine, Widow of *Wylen Albert, George Graaf tot Bronchorſt*, and *Lamborg Stirum*, born Baroneſs of *Boetzlaer*. Died *October* 1692.

Jacob George Beck, Merchant, born in *Frankfort*, at *Mayn*. Died in LONDON, *January* 12, 1722-3.

Sarah Keſteman, Widow of *Gabriel de la Porte*, *July* 18, 1694.

Elizabeth Gronen, Wife of *Frederick Gronen*, Merchant, *June* 18, 1693: And *Frederick Gronen*, before-named, *October* 28, 1697.

Jonas Bateman, *April* 13, 1704.

Catharine Otgher, Widow of *David Otgher*, *April* 3, 1676. And *Elizabeth Otgher*, Wife of *Juſtus Otgher*, *April* 16, 1686.

In the South Iſle is the common Place of Burial for the Miniſters of the Church; tho' ſome others are alſo here interred.

Catharine Biſcop, Daughter of *Sam.* and *Sarah Biſcop*, died 1686-7, five Years old. *Sarah Biſcop*, Wife of the ſaid *Samuel*, 1689-90. And *Samuel Biſcop*, who very commendably ſerved in the Office of Preacher in this Church 32 Years; died *June* 11, 1700, aged 58.

Arnoldina, Daughter of the Heer *Arnold Citters*, Ordinary Ambaſſador of the States General to his Majeſty of *Great Britain*. She died *June* 5, 1686, aged 5 Years.

Agneta Vander Merch, born at *Harlem*, died *Aug.* 21, 1703.

Johannes Von Rooge, *Mar.* 10, 1686-7.

At the Weſt End of the Church, are flat Stones for,

Thomas Viroot, Elder, *June* 22, 1704.

Theodore Cock, Son of *John* and *Hanna Cock*, *Feb.* 21, 1697-8.

Iſaac Vinck, Merchant, born in the City of *Norwich*, Elder of this Church, died *November* 27, 1702, aged about 80.

Joſyna Schapelinck, aged 76, died *Feb.* 9, 1689, and her Siſter *Anna Schapelinck*, Widow of *John Ellſworth*, *Sept.* 7, 1700, aged 77.

Here is alſo a very handſome Marble Monument ſet up for Sir *Dennis Dutry*, who died in the Year 1728; the Inſcription, as upon moſt of the other, is in the *Dutch* Language.

At the Eaſt End of this Church, between the two Iſles, is a Riſing with ſeveral Steps both from the North and South Sides, and likewiſe on the Weſt, unto a large Platform, whereon is placed a long Table with Seats againſt the Wall, and Formes round, for the Uſe of the holy Communion. On the Eaſt Wall at a due Height are the *Ten Commandments* in *Dutch*, largely written in Golden Letters.

On the Weſt End over the Skreen is the Library, inſcribed thus, *Eccleſiæ Londino-Belgicæ Bibliotheca, extructa, ſumptibus* Mariæ Dubois, 1659.

In this Library are divers valuable MSS and Letters of *Calvin*, *Peter Martyr*, and other Foreign Reformers.

The Church is very large and ſpacious, ſupported with two Rows of Stone Pillars. The Seats are all long Benches lined with green Cloth, ſtuffed for eaſy ſitting. The Floor with Deal-Boards laid over the Stones for Warmth: The Windows on the South Side have painted on them *JESUS TEMPLE*, in ſeveral Places.

The preſent State of this *Dutch* Church in *Auguſtine-fryars*, and the Congregation of Strangers or the Children of Strangers belonging to it, is thus:

They have two Miniſters, who preach twice every *Sunday*, and once in the Week beſides; and they adminiſter the Holy Sacrament Monthly, the laſt *Sunday* in the Month; and exchange Churches every firſt *Sunday* in the Month with the *Walloon* Congregation, for their Reception of the Sacrament, their own Church in *Threadneedle-ſtreet*, being too ſmall for them. The Miniſters have allowed them a good yearly Salary, and Houſes to dwell in, conveniently ſituated, near the ſaid Church, and a competent Subſiſtance for their Widows. M. *Vandermerſh*, a Merchant, and one of their Elders, built a Houſe, at his own Coſt, for one of the Miniſters, on which he laid out 400 *l.* and afterwards finiſhed it within, at a conſiderable farther Expence, greatly to his Commendation, and the laſting Memory of his Charity, and good Will to the Church.

They maintain their Poor at their own Charge, which ſtands them in near 1200 *l. per Ann.* Part of which they collect every *Sunday*, and Weekday, when there is a Sermon, at the Church-door, by Deacons of the Church, who ſtand there with Baſons to receive what the People are pleaſed to put in.

Near this Church was formerly a Glaſs-houſe, where *Venice* Glaſſes were made; and *Venetians* employed in the Work: And Mr. *James Howel*, an ingenious Man in King *James* I's Reign, was Steward to this Houſe (who was afterwards Clerk of the Council to King *Charles* I.) When he left this Place, ſcarce able to bear the continual Heat of it, he thus wittily expreſs'd himſelf, *That had he continued ſtill Steward, he ſhould in a ſhort Time have melted away to nothing among thoſe hot* Venetians. This Place afterwards became *Pinners* Hall: And of later Years ſome Part was fitted up with a Pulpit and Pews for Diſſenters from the Church of *England* to meet in; and there, on *Tueſdays*, was preached *the Merchants Lecture*, as it is called.

On the Eaſt Side of this *Broad-ſtreet*, which is the back Part of *Greſham* Houſe in *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet*, are placed eight Alms-Houſes, built of Brick and Timber, by Sir *Tho. Greſham*, Knt. for eight Alms-Men, there placed Rent free; and receive each of them by his Gift, 6 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* yearly, for ever.

The PARISH *of* St. PETER POOR.

The Pariſh of St. Peter Poor.

NEXT to where *Pawlet* Houſe of old Time ſtood, is the Pariſh-Church of St. *Peter Poor*, ſo called, as being on its firſt Building dedicated to St. *Peter*, and *Poor* is added, to diſtinguiſh it from that of *Cornhill*, and others; not becauſe this Pariſh is poorer than others, it being inhabited chiefly by rich Merchants, and other Traders; but probably from ſuch as affected the Name, or Habit, of *Poor*, before the Diſſolution of the *Fryary*, of or belonging to St. *Auguſtine*'s, near adjoining to it.

This Pariſh hath been alſo called St. *Peter*'s *by* St. *Auguſtine-fryars*; as appears by an Inſtrument in the Tower Records, for Founding a Chauntry at St. *Botolph's Biſhopſgate*, where the Founder gives one Tenement, *cum parvo Gardino cum pertinentiis in Paroch. St.* Petri *juxta fratres St.* Auguſtini *in Warda de* Broad-ſtreet.

This Church, in the Year 1625, was enlarged on the North Side, upward of eight Feet, at the Charge of Sir *William Garaway*, Knight; whoſe Arms are in two Windows there, that coſt 400 *l.* In 1616, the Church was new pewed, and the Eaſt Window enlarged in 1617; the Roof and Inſide of the Church were beautified, the Gallery at the Weſt End, and the Steeple were new built, and Bells new caſt, *Anno* 1629, and 1630; all which being done at the Charge of the Pariſh amounted to near 1200 *l.* and having very narrowly eſcaped burning by the Fire in 1666, (the Flames abating cloſe by the Weſt End.) It remain'd in a bad Condition till the Year 1716, when it was again repaired, and both inſide and out new beautified.

The Roof is lined with Board painted; the Out-ſide covered with Slate. It is ſupported by *Gothick* Columns and Arches.

It is paved with Tile and Stone, and there are three Iſles. The Walls are Brick and Stone, covered with a Finiſhing; and the Steeple and Tower are Brick.

The Ornament is but mean at the Eaſt End. The *Decalogue* is in two Tables, placed above the Wainſcot, and painted on Glaſs, under a Glory, between two Cherubims, and dated 1634. The two Tables of the *Lord*'s-*Prayer* and *Creed*, are on the North Side. It is alſo pewed with Oak, and there is ſome Wainſcot.

The Dimenſions are, Length 54 Feet; Breadth 51; Altitude about 23 Feet; and that of the Steeple, being a Tower and Turret, about 75 Feet; in which Tower are five Bells.

BURIED in this Church,

Richard Fitz-Williams, Merchant-Taylor, 1520.

Sir *William Roch*, Mayor 1540.

Robert Calthrope, Mayor 1588.

Dominus *Johannes Hales*, a pueritia literis deditus, excellenti ingenio, docilitate, memoria, ſtudio & induſtria ſingulari, adjuncta Linguarum, Diſciplinarum, Juris, Antiquitatis, rerum divinarum, atque humanarum, magna & multiplici doctrina inſtructiſſimus, evaſit. Innocentia, integritate, gravitate, conſtantia, fide, pietate, religione, graviſſimæ etiam ægrotationis, & rerum difficilium diuturna perpeſſione, & patientia ornatiſſimus fuit, vitæ honeſtiſſimæ ſanctiſſimæque actæ, diem ſupremum quinto Cal. Januar. 1572, clauſit; anima ex corporis; reliquiæ hoc loco ſitæ ſunt.

Expecto reſurrectionem mortuorum, & vitam æternam.

Two other Plates there are beneath in the ſame Wall, the one of *John Quarles*, Draper, and the other of *Edward Catcher*, Pewterer.

Here, under this Stone, are buried the Bodies of *John Lucas*, of St. *John*'s beſide *Colcheſter*, Eſq; Maſter of the Requeſts to the moſt virtuous, noble, and worthy Prince, King *Edw*. VI. He departed this Life the 26th Day of *October*, *Anno Dom*. 1556. And his Daughter *Margaret*, late Wife to *Thomas Pennie*, Doctor of Phyſick, here buried the 13th Day of *November*, 1587.

At the Eaſt End of the Chancel is a handſome Monument fixed in the Wall, with this Inſcription:

Here lieth the Body of the Worſhipful Mr. *William Cockaine*, the Elder, Citizen and Skinner of LONDON, who departed this Life the 18th Day of *November*, 1599. Alſo here lieth the Body of *Elizabeth Medcalfe*, his firſt Wife; by whom he had ſeven Sons, and four Daughters; all which Daughters departed this Life, before any of them accompliſhed the Age of ten Years. The ſeven Sons lived, and the youngeſt of them (at his Death) was 28 Years of Age. Which ſaid *Elizabeth* departed this Life the 5th Day of *April*, 1589. Here alſo lieth the Body of *Catharine Wonton*, his ſecond Wife, who died the 19th of *September*, 1596, by whom he had no Iſſue.

At the Eaſt End of the North Iſle, there is a fair Monument ſet up in Remembrance of Sir *William Garaway*, Knight, and his Wife. This Monument ſtandeth higheſt of all, next to the Door's Entrance.

Hic vivit *Gulielmus Garaway*, Eques Auratus, Civis *Londinenſis*, qui Annos egit 54, cum *Elizabetha* Uxore integerrima, Filia *Thomæ Anderſon*, Civis etiam *Londinenſis*, beatitudine Lecti fructifera. Pater erat 17, liberorum, illuſtre probitatis & pietatis exemplar, Induſtria ſingulari, univerſalem exercitavit Mercaturam. Feliciter magis quam avare, bis ad Senatoriam dignitatem vocatus: Qui purpuram recuſavit, nunc triumphat in Albis. Tandem poſtquam Alam hujus Templi ſiniſtram conſtruxiſſet, placide corpus ſuo operi, Animam ſuo opifici repoſuit.

Anno Ætat. ſuæ 88. Domini 1625, *Sept*. 26.

Templa Dei in terris duo ſunt, Eccleſia, Corpus:
Una Domus carnis, Cultus Domus altera, & ambo
Conveniunt tumulo, parvo coeuntq; Sacello.
Non quæras igitur cineres ſub ceſpite, Lector,
Eſt templum in templo clauſum, non oſſa Sepulchro,
Marmore ſublato, ſubſellia, porta, columnæ,
Ala hæc & Paries, ſpacium totum, atq; feneſtræ
Omnia Structorem monſtrant, reſonantq; patronum
Sic tenet immortalem, & mortalem locus idem
Conditur in templo quod condidit, & Monumentum
Hoc unum vitæ & mortis commune relinquit.

Thomas Lowe, Eques Auratus, D. Majoris Civitatis LONDON, Ann. Domini 1604. Vir probus & prudens. Obiit 11 die *Aprilis*, An. 1623, Ætat. 78. Cui 28 die *Jan*. 1615, Ætatis ſuæ 67. Acceſſit *Anna* lectiſſima fœmina ex eodem *Thoma* mater 15 liberorum. Vixerunt ſuaviſſima conjunctione, An. 48.

In the North Iſle, upon a fair Marble Stone, is this Inſcription, as in a Sheaf of Arrows.

Vis unita fortior.

The Band of Love.
The Uniter of Brethren.

Here lieth the Body of *Thomas Harvey* of LONDON, Merchant, who departed this Life the 2d of *February*, *Anno Dom*. 1622; with his firſt Wife *Elizabeth*, the Daughter of *Nicholas Exton*, of LONDON, Merchant. She died the firſt of *January*, *Anno* 1618.

He was a faithful Man, and feared God above many, Jer. vii. 2.

A fair Monument at the upper End of the Chancel, with this Inſcription:

Anno 1624, *Ætatis* 54.

A Memorial
Of the worſhipful Maſter *Robert Wadſon*, Citizen and Merchant-Taylor of LONDON.

Epitaphium.

So frail and brittle is the Life of Man,
That who lives longeſt, liveth but a Span.
In Youth and Age all die, God hath ſo doom'd,
The Earth returns to Earth to be entomb'd.
WADSON, who of that Subſtance was compos'd,
Lies in his Mother's Center here enclos'd.
A Sheet doth hide his Face, but not his Fame,
The Grave contains his Corpſe, not his good Name,
For his good Name out-lives (O bleſſed Man)
When others good Names die, before they can.
The ſixth of January, that fatal Day,
Sixteen hundred twenty-four, he did pay
The Debt to Nature, which all Men do know,
He was no ſooner born, but he did owe.

If Virtues could have ſtay'd the Hand of Death,
Then *WADSON* ſtill had drawn his vital Breath.
His Soul above, his Worths do here remain,
Till Chriſt ſhall come to raiſe him up again.
Thus he enjoys Heaven's Immortality,
And here on Earth, Earth's happy Memory.

Poſt varios vitæ caſus, dabit Urna quietem.

Against the South-Eaſt Wall is a Monument for Dr. *Holdſworth*, ſometime Rector of this Pariſh of St. *Peter Poor.*

P. M. S.

Richardus Holdſworth, S. Theol. Doctor, Verbi divini Præco omnium atteſtatione eximius. S. Scripturæ in Collegio *Greſhamienſi* per multos Annos Interpres celeberrimus, Collegii *Emanuelis* in Academia *Cantabrigienſi* Præfectus integerrimus ejuſdem Academia, per tres annos continuos Procancellarius exoptatiſſimus, ad Cathedram Theologicam per D. N. *Margaretam Richmondiæ* Comitiſſam inſtitutam, & per mortem ſummi Theoligi Doctoris *Wardi*, nuper deſtitutam, unanimi Theologorum ſuffragio evocatus; Archidiaconus *Huntingdonienſis*, & Eccleſia *Wigornienſis* Decanus meritiſſimus; Sanctæ Doctrinæ in Eccleſia Anglicana ſtabilitæ cordatus Aſſertor, Divitiarum pius Contemptor, Eleemoſynarum quotidianus Largitor: Toto vitæ Inſtituto ſanctus & ſeverus. Ex morbo tandem, quem aſſiduis ſtudendi et concionandi laboribus contraxit æger, decubuit; & in hac Eccleſia, quam per xxvii annos religioſiſſime adminiſtravit; Mortalitatis Exuvias in ſpe beatæ Reſurrectionis pie depoſuit, Menſis Sextilis 22°.

Anno { Domini MDCXLIX.
Ætat. ſuæ, LVIII.

Mementote Præpoſitorum veſtrorum, qui vobis locuti ſunt Verbum Dei, quorum imitamini Fidem, contemplantes quis fuerit exitus converſationis ipſorum, *Heb.* xiii. 7.

Upon a Grave Stone in the Chancel North Iſle. Here lyeth interred *Joſeph Hooper*, of *Mancheſter*, Merchant, who died the 10th of *March* 1711. Aged 59 Years.

Benefactors.

The Benefactions to the Poor of this Pariſh, are theſe:

The Lady *Payton*, gave yearly for ever, in Bread and otherwiſe, the Sum of 40 *s.*

The Lady *Ramſey* gave the Sum of 4 *l.* yearly for ever.

Mr. *John Quarles*, Citizen and Draper of LONDON, gave the Sum of 5 *l.* yearly for ever, to be laid out in Bread by 4 *s. per* Week.

Mr. *William May*, Merchant-Taylor, gave yearly for ever 2 s.

The Lady *Rich*, Daughter of Mr. *Cockain*, Merchant, 20 *l.* a Year, to be diſtributed at *Chriſtmas*, to poor Houſe-keepers of the Pariſh.

The Counteſs of *Dover* gave 5 *l.* a Year to buy Bread for the Poor; ſettled upon certain Houſes in *Southwark*, bound for the Payment.

There is an antient Gift to the Pariſh, of two Houſes over-againſt the Pay-Office, of 22 *l. per Ann.* for Pariſh Uſes.

Other Gifts have been there beſtowed, to the Poor's Relief, as one of 40 *s.* and another of 20 *s.* yearly; but tied to no Certainty.

To theſe may be added, Mr. *Gerrard Vanheithuyſens*'s Gift of 30 *l.* to be diſtributed among the Poor of the Pariſh. Which was done, according to the Donor's Will.

This Living is a Rectory, in the Gift of the Dean and Chapter of St. *Paul's*, Value of the Tythes 130 *l. per Annum*, beſides Fees, &c. rated in the King's Books, 5 *l.* 16 *s.* 8 *d* Halfpenny.

The Rector is the Reverend Dr. *Skerret*, and the Lecturer the Reverend Dr. *Finch.*

Prayers are *Wedneſdays*, *Fridays*, and Holidays, about 11 o'Clock; there is an Organ.

The Veſtry is general, conſiſting of all Houſe-keepers in the Pariſh.

The Parish Officers *are,*

6 Auditors of Accounts.
2 Church-Wardens.
2 Sideſmen.

The Ward Officers *are,*

1 Common-Council Man.
2 Inqueſts.
1 Conſtable.
1 Scavenger,

Streets, Courts, Alleys, &c. in this Pariſh are, Part of *Broad-ſtreet*, *Cuſhion-Court*, *Bull-head-court*, *Union-court*, *Adams-court*, *Crown-court*, *Auguſtine-Fryars*, *Pinners-Alley*, *Throgmorton-ſtreet*, *Great Wincheſter-ſtreet*, *Little Wincheſter-ſtreet*,

The Number of Houſes about 140.

On the South Side and at the Weſt End of the St. *Auguſtine-fryars*, were ſeveral handſome Houſes built, namely, in *Throgmorton-ſtreet*, eſpecially one very large and ſpacious in the Place of old and ſmall Tenements by *Thomas Cromwell*, Maſter of the King's Jewel-Houſe, after that Maſter of the Rolls, then Lord *Cromwell*, Knt. Lord Privy Seal, Vicar General, Earl of *Eſſex*, High Chamberlain of *England*, &c. Mr. *Stow* makes great Complaints of this Lord's ill Uſage of his Father, who had a Garden and Summer-Houſe, joining to the North Pales of my Lord's Garden: This Summer-Houſe was looſed from the Ground, and carried on Rowlers into his Father's Garden, 22 Feet, without any Warning given to him, or being able to obtain any other Anſwer, when he ſpoke of it to the Surveyors of the Work, than, That their Maſter had commanded them ſo to do.

Drapers Hall.

This Houſe of the Lord *Cromwell* was bought by the Company of Drapers, in LONDON, and is now their Common Hall. It is a very ſpacious noble Building, containing the four Sides of a Quadrangle, each Side elevated on Columns, and adorned with Arches, by which there are conſtituted Piazzas, and between each Arch is a Shield, Mantling, and other Fret Work. To this Hall belongs a large and pleaſant Garden, with Walks. The Room called the Hall is adorned within with a ſtately Screen, Enrichment and fine Wainſcot, and there are ſeveral large Rooms wainſcotted with Oak.

From this Hall on the ſame Side of the Way, are ſeveral good Houſes till you come to *Bartholomew-lane*, ſo called from St. *Bartholomew*'s Church, at the South Eaſt Corner thereof. In this Lane are ſeveral good Houſes on both Sides and ſo are there likewiſe in the other Street, which ſtretcheth from the St. *Auguſtine*'s-*fryars* South Gate to the Corner, over-againſt St. *Bennet Fink* Church. Among other Buildings in this Street, the moſt antient was a Houſe appertaining to the Abbot of St. *Alban*'s. There was alſo a large Free-School, belonging to the diſſolved Hoſpital of St. *Anthony*, and there are now many good Houſes leading up *Threadneedle-ſtreet* to the Pariſh-Church of St. *Martin Outwich.*

The

The PARISH *of*
St. MARTIN OUTWICH.

St. Martin Outwich *Church.*

THIS Church is ſo called, as being dedicated to the Memory of St. *Martin*, and the Word *Outwich* (or more truly *Oteſwich*) was added, becauſe, as Mr. *Stow* has it, *Martin de Oteſwich*, *Nicholas de Oteſwich*, *William de Oteſwich*, and *John de Oteſwich*, were Founders thereof, and were there interred, as appears by an antient Record, but ſhews no Date.

The Founders Names are as above; and tho' we cannot learn the juſt Time, when the Church was firſt built, yet this very Church ſeems to be at leaſt of 250 Years ſtanding, for there are painted on the Glaſs of the South Eaſt Window theſe Arms.

Argent, *on a Bend Sable, three covered Cups of the Field, impaled with Gules, a Saltier Argent:* And immediately under is the Date 1483.

Bbfore which Time however this muſt of Neceſſity have been a Church, for *John Churchman*, who acted as Truſtee for the two laſt named *Oteſwiches*, was Sheriff of LONDON, *Anno* 1385. He was a Perſon of publick Spirit; for he built a *Cuſtom-Houſe* near the *Tower* of LONDON, gave (for the ſaid *Oteſwiches*) the Advowſon of the Church, four Meſſuages, 17 Shops, and their Appurtenances to the Merchant-Taylors Company for the Uſe of the Poor, and the ſaid Mr. *Churchman* did many Things for the Uſe and Benefit of this City.

The Veſtry was repaired, and beautified, *Anno* 1659, and the Fire in *1666*, not having damnified the Church, it was repaired and beautified in the Year 1708, and again new painted in the Year 1731.

The main Parts of this Structure is old, the Walls of Brick and Stone covered with a Finiſhing, and the Roof with Tile, ſupported with *Gothic* and *Tuſcan* Stone Columns and Arches, and the Ground of the Chancel is one Step higher than that of the Church, which hath but two Iſles.

The Finiſhing and Ornament is handſome enough, conſidering its Antiquity. The Roof is cieled with Wood, divided into Pannels, and painted.

It is wainſcotted moſtly eight, but at the Eaſt End about 11 Feet high, and pewed with Oak, whoſe Ends and Doors are carved partly in Form of the *Gothic* Arch. The Altar-piece has the *Commandments* depicted in black Letters on Gold between the Portraits of *Moſes* and *Aaron*, the firſt holding a Rod, the latter, on his Head a a Mitre, on his Breaſt, the Plate of precious Stones, called *Urim* and *Thummim* (or Lights and Perfection) below that are *6* Bells, and in his Hand, and Incenſe Pot. Theſe are placed between two Pilaſters, and the *Lord's Prayer* and *Creed*, in Frames, painted in Perſpective; over the *Commandments* is a Glory, and above that a Cornice adorned with Pyramidal Figures, moſt of which Work is pretty old. Behind which is a large Window, in the Middle whereof is painted the King's Arms, and two other Coats on either Side, ſuppoſed to be thoſe of Benefactors to the Church.

There are theſe Monuments *in the Church.*

William Conſtantine, Alderman, and *Emme*, his Wife.

Catharine, Wife to *Benedict Auguſtine.*

Sir *William Driſield*, Knt.

John de Oteſwich, and his Wife, under a fair nument on the South Side.

John Churchman, one of the Sheriffs in the Year 1385.

Richard Naylor, Taylor, Alderman 1485.

Dame *Elizabeth Nevyl*, Lady of *Abergavenny*, buried according to her Laſt Will in this Pariſh-Church, in a Vault in the Chapel of our Lady, there were the Body of *Richard Naylor*, her Husband reſted, *John* and *Robert* her Sons, and ſhe appointed a Prieſt to pray in the ſaid Church for all their Souls.

John Breux, Rector of this Church 1492.

James Falleron.

John Melchborne.

Thomas Hey, and *Ellis* his Wife.

William Clitherow and *Margaret* his Wife.

Nicholas Wotton, Batchelor of Law, ſome Time Rector of this Church, 1482.

Oliver and *William*, Sons to *John Woodroofe*, Eſq;

Hugh Pemberton, Taylor, Alderman, 1500, and *Catharine* his Wife.

Matthew Pemberton, Merchant-Taylor, about 1514, he gave 50 *l.* to the Repairing of St. *Lawrence*'s Chapel.

On the South Side the Communion Table is a handſome Monument with this Inſcription:

Illuſtri ac nobiliſſimo Domino *Jacobo Falckio* Domino Zelandiæ Theſaurario, ſummo Conſiliario Ordinum ejuſdem Provinciæ, poſt plurimos apud pleroſq; Europæ Reges, ac Principes obitas Honorifice Legationes, & regendarum rerum infinitas, cum omnium laude ac admiratione, curas in extremis Eccleſiæ ac Patriæ cum hoſtibus luctis defuncto Legati munere communi Patriæ totius Provinciarum Belgicarum fœderatarum apud ſereniſſimum & potentiſſimum *Jacobum* I. *Angliæ*, *Scotiæ*, *Franciæ*, & *Hiberniæ*, Regem. Hoc inteſtinorum receptaculum; Reliquum a funere totius molem, in Patria *Zelandia* Pietati inter planctus poſuit ſſianis ex Sorore *Anthonius Taymon*, obiit 4 Nonas *Junii*, 1603.

Parte Solo recubo
  Peregrino, parte Paterno.
Hoc bene ſic dedici
  Vivere & hocce mori:
      I. Murdiſonius.

Quæ natat Oceano
  Zelandia corpus, Olympus
Ipſe animam, peregre
  Hoc viſcera marmor habet.
      A. Hunterus.

Viſcera terra *Britanna*
  Tegit, *Zelandia* corpus,
Sic mea diviſit
  Funera parce mihi.
      I. Meurſius.

On the other Side the Communion-Table, is another Monument, with the following Inſcription.

Here lieth the Body of *Clemens Langley*, late Wife of *Richard Langley*, and Daughter of *Thomas Whitton*, Gent. and of *Joan* his firſt Wife, Daughter of *Robert Creſſet*, Eſq; Who yielded her Soul to her Redeemer, the laſt of *April*, 1603.

Thy zealous Care to ſerve thy God,
  Thy conſtant Love to Husband dear:
Thy harmleſs Heart to every one
  Remains alive, though Corpſe lie here.

Spes vermis & ego. *R. L.*
Vivit poſt funera Virtus. *C. L.*

Alſo the 19. Day of *March*, 1612. *Richard Langley* her Husband was here buried.

ON a decent Tomb, erected in the Wall, on the South Side of the Church, is this Inſcription :

Here reſteth the Body of the Worſhipful Mr. *Richard Staper*, elected Alderman of this City, 1594. He was the greateſt Merchant in his Time; the chiefeſt Actor in Diſcovery of the Trades of *Turkey* and *Eaſt-India :* A Man humble in Proſperity, painful, and ever ready, in the Affairs Publick, and diſcreetly careful of his Private. A liberal Houſe-keeper, bountiful to the Poor ; an upright Dealer in the World, and a devout Aſpirer after the World to come. Much bleſt in his Poſterity, and happy in his and their Alliances. He died the laſt Day of *June, An. Dom.* 1608. *Intravit ut exiret.*

LATER Monuments of the Dead in this Church, are :

In the CHANCEL.

BEFORE the Communion-Table, a handſome flat Stone, importing, That within that Vault was interred the Body of *John Tufnail*, Merchant. Departed *September* 9, 1699. And *Elizabeth* his Wife, Daughter of *John Jolliff*, Eſq; *October* 20, 1687. And *John Tufnail*, their eldeſt Son, 1686.

Captain *Lewis Roberts*, *March* 12, 1640.

And alſo *Anne Roberts*, Relict of *Lewis*, *July* 24, 1665.

Sir *Gabriel Roberts*'s Family lie here.

John Langham, Eſq;

Robert Pinchin, Citizen and Draper of LONDON, 1645. *Mary Pinchin* his Wife, 1664.

One Son, and three Daughters, of *William* and *Rebecca Vincent.*

Judith Chambers, Wife of *Richard Chambers*, Eſq; 1668.

The Lady *Rebecca Vincent*, Wife of Sir *William Vincent*, late Alderman of LONDON, Daughter of the ſaid *Chambers*, 1671.

Thomas Langham, Citizen of LONDON, 1700. And *Eleanor* his Wife, 1694. And *Rebecca* their only Child, 1692.

George Sotherton, ſome Time Maſter of the Merchant-Taylors Company, and a Member of Parliament for the City of LONDON. Died 1599. And *Elizabeth* his Wife, of the Family of the *Carills.* She deceaſed 1608. She left 52 *s.* yearly to the Poor of this Pariſh. Her Daughter *Helen*, Wife of Dr. *Theodore Gulſton*, erected this Monument for theſe her deceaſed Parents.

George Sotherton their Son, *Ob.* 1612.

A Monument in the Eaſt Wall of the Chancel near the Veſtry, for *Thomas Clutterbuck*, late of the Pariſh of *Kingſtanly*, in the County of *Gloceſter*, Gent. died *May* 13, 1724, aged 26.

ALSO the Body of *Jaſper Clutterbuck*, late Merchant of LONDON. Died *January* 23, 1697, in the 63d Year of his Age.

BENEFACTIONS.

Sir *Henry Rowe* gave 5 *l.* yearly, for ever, to the Poor of this Pariſh, to be beſtowed in Bread and Coals. And Mrs. *Sotherton*, yearly, for ever, in Bread, 50 *s.*

TWO Houſes in *Hammond*'s-*alley*, were given to this Pariſh, one 8 *l.* and the other 9 *l. per Annum.*

THERE are two Sermons, the Gift of Mrs. *Tayler*, to be preached on the 30th of *January*, and 29th of *May*, 20 *s.* each Sermon, to be paid to the Miniſter; 5 *s.* to the Clerk; and 2 *s.* 6 *d.* to the Sexton.

THERE is no Houſe, or other Glebe, except the Miniſter's Reſidence next the Church, on the South Side.

THIS Living is a Rectory, in the Gift of the Merchant-Taylors Company, Value about 100 *l. per Ann.* Tithes, beſides the Houſe and Fees; rated in the King's Books, 13 *l.* 9 *s.* 10 *d.*

THE Rector is the Reverend Mr. *Briſcoe*; and the Lecturer the Reverend Mr. *Fayton.*

PRAYERS are every *Wedneſday*, *Friday*, and Holiday, at 11 o'Clock. No Organ; five Bells.

THE Veſtry is general.

The PARISH-OFFICERS *are :*	*The* WARD-OFFICERS *are :*
Two Church-wardens.	3 Common-Council-Men. 2 Conſtables. 2 Inqueſts. 2 Scavengers.

STREETS, Courts, *&c.* in this Pariſh are,

PART of *Threadneedle-ſtreet*, *Crown-court*, Part of *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet*, and *Helmet-court.*

THE Number of Houſes about 40.

REMARKABLE PLACES.

South-Sea-Houſe.

OVERAGAINST the Church, is the new *South-Sea-Houſe*, a moſt magnificent Structure of Brick and Stone, about a Quadrangle; ſupported by Stone Pillars of the *Tuſcan* Order, which form a fine Piazza. There is a beautiful Front of the *Dorick* Order, in *Threadneedle-ſtreet.* The Walls are of a very great Thickneſs; and there are Vaults underneath the Houſe, arched over, to preſerve their Treaſure and rich Merchandize from Fire. The ſeveral Offices for the Buſineſs of the Company, are admirable well diſpoſed; and the great Hall for Sales, the Dining-Room, Galleries, and Chambers, are hardly to be parallelled. There is another Houſe, which the Company make uſe of, and was their only Office, before the Part laſt mentioned was erected, which goes into *Broad-ſtreet*; it is a very old Building, and was formerly the Exciſe-Office.

Merchant-Taylors Hall.

SOME ſmall Diſtance from St. *Martin Outwich* Church, is the Merchant-Taylors Hall, appertaining to the Guild and Fraternity of St. *John Baptiſt*, Time out of Mind called of *Taylors* and *Linnen Armourers* of LONDON : For King *Edward* I, in the 28th of his Reign, confirmed this Guild, by the Name of *Taylors* and *Linnen Armourers*, and alſo gave to the Brethren thereof, Authority every Year at *Midſummer* to hold a Feaſt, and to chooſe a Governor, or Maſter, with Wardens. Whereupon, the ſame Year, 1300, on the Feaſt Day of the Nativity of St. *John Baptiſt*, they choſe *Henry de Ryall* to be their Pilgrim : For the Maſter of this Myſtery (as one that travelled for the whole Company) was then ſo called, until the 11th Year of *Richard* II, and the four Wardens were then called *Purveyors of Alms* (now called Quarterage) of the ſaid Fraternity.

THIS Merchant-Taylors Hall, ſome Time pertaining to a worſhipful Gentleman, named *Edmund Crepin* (*Dominus Crepin*, after ſome Record) he, in the Year of Chriſt 1331, the 6th of *Edward* III, for a certain Sum of Money to him paid, made his Grant thereof, by the Name of his principal Meſſuage, in the Wards of *Cornhill* and *Broad-ſtreet* (which Sir *Oliver Ingham*, Knight, did then hold) to *John* of *Yakeſly*, the King's Pavilion-maker. This was called, the *New Hall*, or *Taylors Inn*, for a Difference from their old Hall, which was about the back Side of the *Red Lion* in *Baſing-lane.*

THIS Merchant-Taylors Hall is a ſpacious Building, having at the Entrance, in the Front, a handſome large Door-Caſe, adorned with two Demy Columns, their Entablature and Pediment of the *Compoſite* Order; and the Inſide is adorned with Hangings, which contain the Hiſtory of their Patron St. *John Baptiſt*; and which, tho' old, are very curious and valuable.

SOME Diſtance Weſt from this Hall is *Finke*'s-*lane*, ſo called from *Robert Finke*, and *Robert Finke* his Son; *James Finke*, and *Roſamond Finke*. *Robert Finke* the Elder, new built the Pariſh-Church of St. *Bennet*, commonly called *Finke*, from the Founder; his Tenements were both of St. *Bennet*, and St. *Martin Outwich*; the one half of this *Finke-lane* is of *Broad-ſtreet* Ward, to wit, on the Weſt Side up to the great and principal Houſe, wherein the ſaid *Finke* dwelt.

The PARISH *of*

St. BENNET FINKE.

St. Bennet Finke *Church.*

IN *Threadneedle-ſtreet* aforeſaid, a little Eaſtward from the *Royal Exchange*, is the Pariſh-Church of St. *Bennet*, or more properly St. *Benedict*; ſo called, being dedicated to St. *Benedict* the Abbot, Founder of the Order of *Benedictine* Monks (who was bred up at *Rome*, ſaid to do many Miracles, and to be a very holy Man, foretelling his own Death ſix Days before, which accordingly happened, *Anno* 518) and the Word *Finke* was added, becauſe the Church was founded by one *Finke*, as before-mentioned. It was repaired, and beautifully adorned, at the Pariſh Charge, amounting to 400 *l.* in the Year 1633; and in the Year 1666, being conſumed by the dreadful Fire, was again re-built, and finiſhed in the Year 1673.

THE Church is well built of Stone, and is a fine Piece of Architecture; the Body of the Church within being a compleat Elipſis (Oval) which appears a very commodious Form for the Auditory, and the Roof is an Eliptical Cupola (at the Center of which is a Turret glazed round) environed with a Cantaleever Cornice, and ſupported with ſix Stone Columns of the *Compoſite* Order; between each of which is a ſpacious Arch, and large ſix light Windows, made ſo by ſtrong Munions and Tranſums.

IT is well wainſcotted round with right Wainſcot, ſeven Feet and a half high, as alſo well pewed, and a handſome Pulpit of the ſame.

The Altar-Piece conſiſts of four ſmall Columns, with their Entablature of the *Compoſite* Order.

Between the two middle Columns, are the *Commandments* done in Gold Letters, on Black, adorn'd with Palm and Laurel Branches, and above this the King's Arms. Between the two North Columns are *Moſes*, and the two South *Aaron* well painted, over each of which is a circular Pediment, and on each Pediment, a Shield, with Compartment and Feſtoon. North from *Moſes* is the *Lord's Prayer*, and South from *Aaron* the *Creed*, done likewiſe in Gold upon Black, over each of which is a Cornice and triangular Pediment, all carved in right Wainſcot, and incloſed with ſtrong Rail and Ballaſter, within which the Floor is paved with Black and White Marble.

HERE is alſo a very beautiful Font, the Cover whereof is adorned with Feſtoons, Pine-apples, *&c.*

AND as a further Ornament to the Church, there is in one of the South Windows a South declining Weſt Dial, finely painted, and has this Motto:

Sine Lumine Inane.

AND in the Window a little Eaſtward from this, that worthy Benefactor (hereafter-mentioned) Mr. *Holman*'s Coat of Arms, which are painted on the Glaſs, *viz. Vert a Chevron between three Pheons Argent*, which has a fine Compartment.

THE Length (or greater Diameter) of the Church, is 63 Feet, Breadth (or leſſer Diameter) 48, and the Altitude thereof 49. The Steeple conſiſts of a ſquare Tower, over which is a large Cupola, and above that a Spire, which are together above 110 Feet, and the Tower is adorned with Freſco Work of *Feſtoons*, &c.

ON the North Side of the Entrance into the Chancel are the Names of the Benefactors, done in Gold Letters on Black, adorned with a carved Frame, and an arching Pediment, under which is 1678, *viz.*

	l.
George Holman, Eſq; gave	1000
Mr. *Ambroſe Bennet* to the Poor, yearly, for ever	9
Mr. *John Shield*, to be diſtributed, yearly, on St. *Thomas*'s Day	20
Mr. *John Woodward*, to provide two Dozen of Bread for the Poor every Lord's Day, for ever	100
Mrs. *Anne Thiſcroſs* gave to purchaſe Lands or Houſes, to put forth Apprentices born in this Pariſh	100

And there are ſeveral others of leſſer Note.

ON the Inſide of the Doors made to ſhut in this Table, in Gold Letters are theſe Words of our Saviour, *Luke* x. 37.

Abi & tu fac ſimiliter.

ON the South Side of the Entrance into the Choir, is, in a Wainſcot Frame, adorned with a circular Pediment, *&c.* a Table of Fees for Marriages and Burials, over which Table is done in Gold Letters theſe Words.

Fear God, Honour the King.

AND on the Inſide of the Doors that incloſe this Table, theſe Words:

Date Cæſari quæ Cæſaris, & quæ Dei Deo.

i. e.

Give unto Cæſar *the Things that are* Cæſar*'s, and to God the Things that are God's.*

In this Church are theſe MONUMENTS *of the Dead.*

Robert Simſon and *Elizabeth* his Wife.
Roger Strange, Eſq; of *Treryſe*.
John Coolby, and *John Frey*.
Thomas Briar, Plummer, 1410.

ONE *John Wilcocks*, Citizen, and Cook, of LONDON, Inhabitant here, made his Laſt Will, dated *Jan.* 16, 1561, to this Tenor. " *Firſt* and principally, I commend my Soul to " Almighty God, my Maker and Redeemer, " and with repentant Heart do ask him Forgive" neſs, having aſſured Confidence and Truſt to " be only ſaved by the Merits of Chriſt's Paſſion, " *&c.* I Will that all my Goods, Chattels, and " Debts ſhall be divided into three equal Parts. " Whereof I Will one equal Part to *Maudekin*, " my well-beloved Wife. And one other Part I " Will ſhall be equally divided amongſt my " Children, *Peter Wilcocks*, &c. And the 3d " equal Part and Portion of all my ſaid Goods, " *&c.* I do reſerve to myſelf and to mine Execu" tors hereafter-named, therewith to perform my " Legacies and Bequeſts hereafter ſpecified, that " is to ſay. *Firſt*, I Will that my ſaid Execu" tors ſhall within eight Days next after my De" ceaſe give and diſtribute to and among the " pooreſt and needieſt Pariſhioners of the ſaid " Pariſh of St. *Benedict Finke*, for God's Sake, " 53 *s.* 4 *d.* *Item.* I give and bequeath to and

“ amongſt the Poor within the Hoſpital of *Chriſt*'s Church in **LONDON**, 3 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* to poor Maidens Marriages that ſhall be married within the ſaid Pariſh, 4 *l.* that is to ſay, to every one of them, 3 *s.* 4 *d.* as far as the ſame will extend, *&c.*

WHERE note, that what was formerly in Mens Wills given to Prieſts, to pray for their Souls, was now (Religion being reformed) given to the Poor and the Hoſpitals.

BY this Pillar was buried the Body of Dame *Anne Awnſham*, who died the 23d of *December*, 1513, being near 12 Years the Wife of Sir *Gideon Awnſham*, of *Iſtleworth*, in the County of *Middleſex*, Knt. And before, the Wife to *William Barradaile*, Citizen and Merchant-Taylor of **LONDON**, dwelling in this Pariſh together ſome 30 Years, he died in *March* 1600, who by his Will gave 5 *l.* to the Poor of this Pariſh, and 6 *l.* 13 *s.* 8 *d.* toward the Building a Loft in the Church, beſides his other Legacies to the Poor in other Places: And the ſaid Dame *Anne*, beſides her good Deeds to *Iſtleworth*, and other Places, ſhe alſo appointed 5 *l.* to the Poor of this Pariſh, which the ſaid Sir *Gideon* paid. As they both (Thanks be to God) lived godly and well, ſo they could not but die well, by the only Mercy of Jeſus Chriſt.

UPON a Grave Stone in the Chancel, are theſe Words engraven:

IN Memory of *Nath. Caſtleton*, Eſq; who died the 10th of *June*, aged 78, *Anno Dom.* 1714.

The good Proteſtant and ſincere Friend.

UPON a Table in the Organ-loft, fronting the Altar.

Mrs. *SARAH GREGORY*,

Born in this Pariſh, gave 100 *l.* to be divided amongſt the Poor of the ſaid Pariſh. She gave 100 *l.* to purchaſe Lands, or to be placed at Intereſt, and the Produce to be applied for the putting out poor Boys, born in this Pariſh, to Trades. She alſo gave 400 *l.* for purchaſing an Organ, and an Houſe to maintain the Playing the ſaid Organ, *An.* 1714.

Sam. Kempſter. } Church-wardens.
Dan. Gunſdon.

THE Glebe is rebuilt upon, ſince the great Fire, by *Nicholas Wood*, for 40 Years, at 15 *l.* *per Annum.*

THIS Living is a Rectory in the Gift of the Dean and Chapter of *Windſor*, the Value of 100 *l.* *per Annum*, by Act of Parliament, and 85 *l.* *per Annum*, Glebe.

THE Rector is the Reverend Dr. *Waterland*, and the Lecturer the Reverend Mr. *Laurence*.

PRAYERS are every *Wedneſday*, *Friday* and Holiday at 11 o'Clock. Here is a very good Organ, and two Bells.

THE Veſtry is general.

The PARISH-OFFICERS *are:*	*The* WARD-OFFICERS *are:*
13 Auditors of Accompts, or thereabouts	2 Common-Council-Men
2 Church-wardens	2 Conſtables
	2 Inqueſts
	1 Scavenger.

STREETS, Lanes, Courts, *&c.* in this Pariſh are: Part of *Finke*'s or *Finch-lane*, *Black Spread-Eagle-court*, *Hatton-court*, Part of *Broad-ſtreet*, Part of *Throgmorton-ſtreet*, *French-court*, *White-lion-court*, and *New-court*.

THE Number of Houſes about 100.

IN this Pariſh of *Bennet Finke*, certain Gaming-Houſes for Cards and Dice were noted; at which ſeveral Gameſters uſed to reſort. And about the Year 1551, one of theſe Houſes and the Gameſters there, were inform'd againſt to the Officers of the *Exchequer*, by one *John Foſter* of *London*; namely, That *Andrew Cutler*, *Richard Weſterfield*, *Roger Ireland*, *John Bound*, and *William Wright*, of *London*, by the Space of 40 Days in the ſaid Pariſh, did maintain a certain Houſe of playing at Dice and Cards contrary to the Law provided therefore. There came accordingly a Warrant to the *Exchequer*, that they had forfeited every one 40 *s.* and ſo the *Exchequer* was warranted to ſurceaſe for ever all Proceſſes, Executions, Quarrels and Demands, and they be diſcharged of the Premiſes.

Some Diſtance Weſt is the *Royal Exchange*; whereof more ſhall be ſpoken in the Ward of *Cornhill*, and a Copper-Plate given of the ſame.

ON the North Side of *Threadneedle-ſtreet*, near where the *French* Church now ſtands, was formerly the Hoſpital of St. *Anthony*, and ſome Time a Cell too of St. *Anthony* of *Vienna*. For King *Henry* III, granted to the Brotherhood of St. *Anthony* of *Vienna*, a Place amongſt the Jews, which was ſome Time their Synagogue, and had been built by them, about the Year 1231. But the Chriſtians obtained of the King, that it ſhould be dedicated to our Bleſſed Lady: And ſince, an Hoſpital being there built, was called St. *Anthony*'s of *London*. It was founded in the Pariſh of St. *Bennet Finke*, for a Maſter, two Prieſts, one School-Maſter, and twelve poor Men: After which Foundation, amongſt other Things given to this Hoſpital, one was a Meſſuage and Garden, [whereon was built the fair large Free-School] and one other Parcel of Ground containing 37 Feet in Length, and 18 Feet in Breadth, in the Pariſh of St. *Bennet Finke*. This was given to the Maſter of the Hoſpital, to the enlarging of their Church, and Houſe to the ſame belonging, for a Maſter, 14 Prieſts, *&c.* in the 7th of *Henry* VI.

MOREOVER King *Henry* VI, in the 20th of his Reign, gave unto *John Carpenter*, Doctor of Divinity, Maſter of St. *Anthony*'s Hoſpital, and to his Brethren and their Succeſſors for ever, his Manor of *Ponington*, with the Appurtenances, with certain Penſions and Portions of *Milburn*, *Turneworth*, *Charlton*, and *Up-wimburne*, in the County of *Southampton*, towards the Maintenance of five Scholars in the Univerſity of *Oxford*, to be brought up in the Faculty of Arts, after the Rate of 10 *d. per* Week for every Scholar: So that the ſaid Scholars, before their going to *Oxford*, be firſt inſtructed in the Rudiments of Grammar, at the College of *Eaton*, founded by ſaid King.

IN the Year 1474, *Edward* the IVth granted to *William Say*, Batchelor of Divinity, Maſter of the Hoſpital of St. *Anthony*'s, to have Prieſts, Clerks, Scholars, poor Men, and Brethren of the ſame, Clerks, or Laymen, Queriſtors, Proctors, Meſſengers, Servants in Houſhold, and other Things whatſoever, like as the Prior, and Convent of St. *Anthony* of *Vienna*, &c. This Hoſpital was annexed, united, and appropriated unto the Collegiate Church of St. *George* in *Windſor*, about the Year 1485, as was reported by Sir *Anthony Baker*, Maſter of the ſaid Hoſpital to Sir *John Woolfborne*, Knt. and other Commiſſioners in the 37th of *Henry* VIII.

THE Proctors of this Houſe were to collect the Benevolence of charitable Perſons, towards the Building and Supporting thereof: And among other Things remarkable in this Place, Mr. *Stow* ſays, he remember'd that the Officers charged with the Overſight of the Markets in this City, did ſeveral Times take from the Market-People, Pigs ſtarved, or otherwiſe unwholeſome for Man's Suſtenance; theſe they uſed to ſlit in the Ear; and one of the Proctors for St. *Anthony*'s would tie a Bell about the Neck of one of them, and let it feed on the Dunghills, no Man would hurt or take it up; but if any gave them Bread, or other Feeding, ſuch they would know, watch for, and daily follow, whining till they had ſomewhat given them: From whence aroſe the Proverb, *That ſuch-a-one would follow ſuch-a-one, and whine like an* Anthony *Pig*. But if one of theſe Pigs grew to be fat, and came to good Liking, as oftentimes they would, then the Proctor took it up for the Uſe of the Hoſpital.

Since the ſaid annexing this Hoſpital to *Windſor* College, to wit, in the Year 1499, the 14th of *Henry* VII, Sir *John Tate*, ſome Time Ale-brewer, then a Mercer, cauſed his Brewhouſe, called the *Swan*, near adjoining to the ſaid Free Chapel, College, or Hoſpital of St. *Anthony*, to be taken down for the enlarging of the Church, which was then newly built; toward the Building whereof, the ſaid *Tate* gave great Sums of Money.

This goodly Foundation having a Free-School and Alms-Houſes for poor Men, built of hard Stone, adjoining to the Weſt End of the Church, was of old Time confirmed by *Henry* VI. in the Year 1447. The outward Work of this new Church was finiſhed in the Year 1501.

Sir *John Tate*, deceaſed 1514, and was there buried in a Monument by him prepared, as appeareth by an Indenture Tripartite, made between the ſaid *John Tate*, the Dean of *Windſor*, and *William Milbourne*, Chamberlain.

Walter Champion, Draper, one of the Sheriffs of LONDON, 1529, was buried there, and gave to the Beadmen 20 *l.* The Lands, by Year, of this Hoſpital, were valued in the 37th Year of *Henry* VIII, to be 55 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.*

Here was alſo an antient Marble Tomb of *John Taylor*, ſome Time Maſter of the Rolls, remaining long after the *French* enjoyed the Church, *viz.*

Religionis intereſt Monumenta extrui & ornari.

Johannes Taylor Trigeminor. natu primus, Illuſtriſſimo Rege *Henrico* VIII° imperante, Archichartophylax in hac ſacra Æde teneris ab unguiculis enutritus, ad Laudem Dei Omnipotentis, & iſtius celebris & Beatiſſimi Patris *Antonii* Eccleſiæ Ornamentum & Decus, & Oblivionis Procacitatem, quæ rerum omnium citius obfuſcat memoriam, effugandam, hoc vivus & ſuperſtes poſuit. Quia præſtat tempeſtive quam ſero ſapere, Executoribus negligentibus ac avaris hujuſmodi Curam relinquendo, Anno Dom. MDXXXII.

Quocunq; ingrederis, ſequitur mors corporis umbram.

One *Johnſon* (a Schoolmaſter here) became a Prebendary of *Windſor*, and then (by little and little) followed the Spoil of this Hoſpital: He firſt diſſolved the Choir, conveyed away the Plate and Ornaments, then the Bells, and laſtly, put out the Alms-Men from their Houſes, appointing them Portions of 12 *d.* the Week to each: But afterwards their Houſes, with others, were let out for Rent, and the Church was a preaching Place for the *French* Nation, who hold it of the Church of *Windſor*.

This School was commended in the Reign of *Henry* VI, and ſince alſo commended above other; but now it is decayed, and come to nothing, by taking that from it, which belonged to it.

The Scholars of this School uſed at a certain Time of the Year to go in Proceſſion. In the Year 1562, on the 15th Day of *September*, there ſet out from *Mile-End* two hundred Children of this St. *Anthony*'s School, and ſo along through *Aldgate* down *Cornhill*, to the *Stocks*, and ſo to the *Fryar Auguſtine*'s, with Streamers and Flags, and Drums beating.

The *French* and *Walloon* Church is ſtill in this Place, having been new built after the Ruins of the former Church by the great Fire. Formerly three Paſtors belonged to it; and in the Year 1652, the Paſtors were, *Delmey*, *Ciſner*, and *Stouppe*. In thoſe Times the two latter diſagreed with the former; whom, at length, they, with the Conſiſtory, ſuſpended from his Miniſtry, upon Pretence of Non-ſubmiſſion to certain Acts made by the Conſiſtory. And when he acquieſced not in their Cenſure, they ſummoned him to appear before the *Cœtus* of the Strangers Churches in LONDON, as the true and competent Judge in ſuch Caſes, according to the Patent of King *Edward* VI. This *Delmey* had confuted in the Pulpit ſome Points that *Ciſner* and the other had preached. They had preached for the Obſervation of Holidays, and did moreover obſerve and keep ſuch Days; ſaying, that if they ſhould ſcruple to preach on thoſe Days, they ſhould ſcandalize the Churches of *France* and *Geneva*: But, on the other hand, *Delmey* urged, that in the Acts of two Colloquies of all the foreign Churches in this Realm, *viz.* that were kept *Anno* 1644, and *Anno* 1654, the Obſervation of Holidays were prohibited, and all publick Exerciſes thereon; and therefore he thought it his Duty to oppoſe them and their Doctrines, who thereby had made an Irruption upon the Church's Diſcipline and Government. This gave the firſt Ground of Offence between them. After *Delmey*'s Suſpenſion, many of the Congregation were his Friends, for he was a pious Man, and a good Preacher; theſe ſided with him, and required him to be reſtored to his Preaching: And he appealed to a Colloquy of all the *French* Churches within the Kingdom, at *Southampton*, *Norwich*, *Canterbury*, *Sandwich*, &c. according to the Right and uſual Way in ſuch Caſes. *Ciſner* refuſed it, and declined their Judgment herein; and would have all Matters decided by themſelves and the *Dutch* Church in LONDON, contrary to their Diſcipline and Government, which had been made by Conſent of all the ſaid Churches. Upon this a great many Families of this Congregation preferred a Petition to *Oliver Cromwel*, the Protector, that *Delmey*'s Cauſe might be heard before a Colloquy, which he granted. A Colloquy conſiſted of a Miniſter and an Elder of each Church. In ſeventy ſix Years there had been twenty nine Colloquies. This Conteſt was many Years before it was decided. And ſo much for the *French* Church: Near to which is

The PARISH *of*
St. BARTHOLOMEW *by the* Exchange.

St. Bartholomew by Exchange.

This Church is ſo called being dedicated to St. *Bartholomew*, who was one of the twelve Apoſtles. He was by Birth a *Galilean*, of a noble Extraction, being Nephew to the King of *Syria*. By ſome he is thought to have been a *Syrian* of noble Extract, and to have derived his Pedigree from the *Ptolomies* of *Ægypt*, *from no other Ground*, ſaith Dr. *Cave*, *as I believe, than from the Analogy of his Name*. And ſome are of Opinion,

Opinion that St. *Bartholomew* was that *Nathaniel* mentioned in the holy Scripture, in whom there was no Guile: Their Opinion being grounded on this Obſervation, that almoſt in every Place, where the Names of the Apoſtles are rehearſed, *Bartholomew* followeth next to *Philip*, as *Nathaniel* follows *Philip* in the Number of the Diſciples, *John* I. 45. It is plain that he was a *Galilean*, as well as the reſt of the Apoſtles: And of *Nathaniel*, we know, it is particularly ſaid, that he was of *Canaa* in *Galilee*.

All Writers agree, that after Chriſt's Aſcenſion, St. *Bartholomew* journey'd into *India*, and after his Labours there, he returned to the more Weſtern and Northern Parts of *Aſia*. At *Hieropolis* in *Phrygia*, we find him in Company with St. *Philip*; hence probably he went into *Lycaonia*, the People whereof, *Chryſoſtom* ſays, he inſtructed and trained up in the Chriſtian Diſcipline. His laſt Remove was to *Albanople* in *Armenia the Great*, where, whilſt he ſought to reclaim the People from Idolatry, he was by the Governor of the Place commanded to be crucified with his Head downwards. He was buried at *Albanople*, where he ſuffered, whence his Body was afterwards tranſlated, firſt to *Duras*, a City in the Borders of *Perſia*, thence to *Liparis*, one of the *Ionian* Iſlands, thence to *Beneventum* in *Italy*; and laſt of all to *Rome*, by the Emperor *Otho* II. in the Time of Pope *Gregory* V.

This Pariſh-Church in old Records, is called *Little* St. *Bartholomew*'s. It was new built by *Thomas Pike*, Alderman, with the Aſſiſtance of *Nicholas Yoo*, one of the Sheriffs of LONDON, about the Year 1438.

Margery, the Wife of Sir *John Lepington*, and Daughter of Sir *John Fray*, founded a Chauntry there, 21 *Edward* IV. Sir *William Capell*, Mayor, added a Chapel on the South Side of this Church in the Year 1509; and *James Wilford*, one of the Sheriffs, and Citizen and Taylor, *Anno* 1499, appointed a Doctor in Divinity, to preach a Sermon here, on the Subject of Chriſt's Paſſion every *Good Friday*; and this Church having been conſumed by the Fire of LONDON, *Anno* 1666, was rebuilt and finiſhed in the Year 1679.

As to the Building, Order and Ornaments, the Roof is flat, divided into Quadrangles or Pannels, with Fretwork; and that Part over the Choir is adorned with Cherubims. It is a ſtrong Building, ſupported by large Arches and Columns of the *Tuſcan* Order; the Key-pieces of the Arches, have a Seraphim on each of them.

It is wainſcotted round the Church with Oak, eight Feet high, and about the Chancel nine Feet.

Here are three fine Door-caſes on the North, South, and Weſt Sides of the Church, whoſe Pilaſters, Entablature and Pediments are of the *Corinthian* Order, adorned with Cherubims, Shields, Feſtoons, *&c.* That towards the South being more particularly ſpacious and fine.

It is alſo regularly and well pewed.

The Altar-piece conſiſts of four Columns of the *Corinthian* Order, with their Entablature; between the two middle Columns are the *Commandments* done in Gold upon Black, over which is a ſpacious Glory painted on the Figure of a ſacrificed Lambskin, placed between two gilded Cherubims, and above theſe an open Pediment, and the King's Arms finely carved. Between the *Commandments* are the Portraits of *Moſes* and *Aaron* painted, as alſo the *Lord's Prayer* and *Creed*. All which Altar-piece is adorned with Doves, Palm-branches, Lamps, Cartouches, Shields, and their Compartments, Feſtoons, *&c.* all finely carved in *Norway* Oak, and incloſed with double Rail and Balliſter.

The Pulpit is alſo of the ſame Oak, carved and finnier'd with Enrichments of Cherubims, Vaſes, and an imperial Crown.

The outer Door, fronting *Bartholomew-lane*, is adorned with a Cherub, and a large Feſtoon of Freſco Work.

The Length of the Church is 78 Feet, Breadth 60, and Altitude 41; and that of the Square Tower about 90 Feet: It is of Stone, and the Roof of the Church is covered with Lead.

Monuments *in this Church are, for*

Sir *John Frey* (or *Fray*) Knt.

Margery, his Daughter and Heir, Wife to Sir *John Lepington*, Knt.

Alderban, a *Gaſcoigne*.

Sir *Will. Capell*, Mayor.

Sir *Giles Capell*, was alſo buried here.

James Wilford, Taylor, one of the Sheriffs, 1499.

John Wilford, Merchant-Taylor, Alderman, 1544.

Sir *George Barne*, Mayor, 1552.

John Dent.

Miles Coverdale, Biſhop of *Exeter*.

Thomas Dancer, and *Anne*, his Wife.

On a fair plated Stone on the Ground in the Chancel is this Inſcription:

In Obitum Reverendiſſimi Patris Milonis
Coverdal. Ogdoaſticon.

Hic tandem requiemq; ferens finemq; laborum,
Oſſa *Coverdali* mortua Tumbus habet.
Exoniæ qui *Præſul*, erat digniſſimus olim,
Inſignis vitæ Vir probitate ſuæ.
Octoginta annos grandævus vixit, & unum,
Indigni paſſus ſæpius exilium.
Sic illum variis Jactatum caſibus, iſta
Excepitur gremio terra benigna ſuo.

On other plated Stones in the Chancel are the following Inſcriptions:

Here lieth buried the Body of *Richard Bowdler*, Citizen and Draper of LONDON, being one of the Society of Merchant-Adventurers in *England* for *Muſcovia* and the *Eaſt-Indies*. Here lieth alſo *Anne*, his Wife; by whom he had Iſſue ſeven Children, five Sons and two Daughters; whereof three deceaſed, but the other four were living at the Time of his Death. He died the 16th Day of *November*, 1603.

Here lieth the Body of *John Dent*, whilſt he lived, Citizen and Merchant of LONDON, born at *Halloughton* in *Leiceſterſhire*, and free of the Salters Company, as alſo of the *Spaniſh* and *Muſcovia* Companies: But his chief Trading was to *France*. He was once choſen Sheriff of LONDON, and once Alderman, and fined for the ſame. His laſt Fine was 1000 Marks, towards the repairing of Chriſt's Hoſpital in LONDON. He married twice; his firſt Wife was *Margaret*, by whom he had one Son, who died, and the Mother. The ſecond Wife was *Alice*, by whom he had three Daughters, *Elizabeth*, *Mary*, and *Elizabeth*. The firſt died in her Father's Life-time, the reſt with the Mother remained living. He being aged 63 Years, died the 10th of *Decemb.* 1595.

Here lieth the Body of Maſter *Thomas Church*, Citizen and Draper of LONDON. He was helpful to many, hurtful to none, and gave every one his Due. In Memory of whoſe Love to them, and theirs to him, *Mary Bagwell*, his Siſter, *William Bagwell*, her Son, his Executors, and *Bernard Cooper*, the ſecond Husband to the ſaid *Mary Bagwell*, cauſed this Stone to be laid here the 28th Day of *May*, 1617. He departed this

Life in *Auguſt* the 26th Day, 1616, being aged 55 Years.

A good Life hath the Days numbered, but a good Name endureth for ever.

On a Monument in the North Wall of the Chancel are theſe Verſes:

To God's Glory.

In pious Memory of the nobly-virtuous, and religious Matron, *Margarite*, Wife of *Robert Hill*, Doctor of Divinity, and Parſon of this Pariſh:

Here lyes a *Margarite*
that moſt excell'd,
(Her Father *Wyts*,
Her Mother *Lichterveld*,
Rematcht with *Metkerke*)
of Remark for Birth,
But much more gentle
for her genuine Worth:
Wyts (rareſt Jewell,
ſo her name beſpeaks)
In pious, prudent,
peacefull, praiſe-full Life,
Fitting a *Sara*
and a *Sacred*'s Wife,
Such as *Saravia*,
and (her ſecond) *Hill*,
Whoſe joy of Life,
Death in her Death did kill.

Quam pie obiit, Puer- { Salutis, 1615.
pera, Die 29, *Junii*, *Anno* { Ætatis, 39.
Pignus Amoris, { Poſuit *Rob. Hill.*
Signum Honoris,
ac Mœroris, { Compoſuit *Jo. Syl.*

Uxor Fœlix.

Loquitur poſt Funera Virtus.

From my ſad Cradle
to my ſable Cheſt,
Poore Pilgrim, I
did find few moneths of reſt.
In *Flanders*, *Holland*,
Zeland, *England*, all
To Parents, troubles,
and to me did fall.
Theſe made me pious,
patient, modeſt, wiſe:
And, though well borne,
to ſhun the Gallants guiſe:
But now, I reſt my Soule,
where Reſt is found,
My Body here,
in a ſmall Piece of Ground,
And from my *Hill*,
that Hill I have aſcended,
From whence (for me)
my Saviour once deſcended.

Live ye to learne that dye you muſt,
And after come to Judgment juſt.

Maritus mœſtiſſimus.

Thy Reſt gives me a reſtleſſe Life,
Becauſe thou wert a matchleſſe Wife;
But yet I reſt in hope to ſee
That Day of Chriſt, and then ſee thee.

Margarita, a Jewell.

I, like a Jewell,
toſt by Sea and Land,
Am bought by him,
who wears me on his Hand.

Margarita, Margareta.

One Night, two Dreames
made two Propheticals,
Thine of thy Coffin,
mine of thy Funerals.
If women all were like to thee,
We men for wives ſhould happy be.

R. H.

Margarita *ſurrepta eſt*, Mons *exaruit.*

At the Weſt Door is a very fair Skreen with this Inſcripton; *Ex Dono* Richardi Croſhawe *Civis & Aurifabri* Londinenſis, 1631.

Here lieth *Richard Croſhawe*, ſome Time Maſter of the Company of Goldſmiths, and Deputy of this Ward. He was very liberal to the Poor, and in the Time of the great Plague, 1625, neglecting his own Safety, he abode conſtantly in this City, to provide for their Relief. He did many charitable Acts in his Time, and by his Will he left above 4000 *l.* to the maintaining of Lectures, Relief of the Poor, and other pious Uſes. He dwelt in this Pariſh 31 Years, and being 70 Years old, he died the 2d of *June*, *Anno* 1621.

Here lieth interred the Body of *William Drew*, Citizen and Grocer of LONDON, who departed this Life the 29th Day of *Auguſt*, 1631, being of the Age of 56 Years, expecting a bleſſed and joyful Reſurrection at the Coming of Chriſt.

In this South Iſle is a Cenotaph for Queen *Elizabeth*, with this Inſcription:

ELIZA BEATA.

Spain's Rod, *Rome*'s Ruin,
Netherland's Relief,
Earth's Joy, *England's* Jem,
World's Wonder, Nature's Chief.

I have fought a good Fight, *&c.*

Close by the Word *Eliza* is the Figure of three Crowns, and theſe Words by them.

Manet ultimo Cœlo.

Upon a Grave-Stone in the North Iſle.

Here lies interred *Henry Aſgil*, Silkman, who departed this Life the 25th of *March* 1714, in the 36th Year of his Age; and alſo *Charles Aſgil*, his third Son, aged three Years and two Months.

In the ſame Iſle the Body of *Matthius Gieſque*, Gent. died *December* 7, 1705, aged 37; alſo *Francis* and *Matthias Gieſque*, his Sons by *Johanna* his Wife. Both dying *Feb.* 19, 1699.

Thus was a Preſentment brought in to the Biſhop of LONDON, *Anno* 1693, concerning the Glebe and Charities to the Poor.

There was a Parſonage demoliſhed by the Fire, ſince rebuilt; now in Leaſe to *Henry Whiſtler*, Eſq; for about 18 Years to come.

Other Glebe, the Total let for more than 100 Years.

Several Encroachments made upon the Church and Church-yard. Timbers of the *Cock* Alehouſe laid in the Chapel Wall. A Coal-Hole made in the Eaſt End of the South Iſle. A Ciſtern of the ſaid Alehouſe ſet in the Church-yard. A Chimney built from another Houſe into the Church-Steeple, and ſome Cloſets built over Part of the Church-yard.

Seven Pounds, yearly, given for the Repair of the Church.

SHOPS in *Threadneedle-ſtreet*, in Front of the Church, are built upon part of the Church-yard, and part of the City Ground, for which the Pariſh paid the City 100 *l.* Fine, and yearly Rent for above 20 Years before the Fire, and had a Leaſe thereof from the City. Which Shops were built for the Uſe of the Poor of this Pariſh, and the ſaid 100 *l.* was given by the Pariſhioners for that only Uſe and Purpoſe, *&c.*

THIS Living is a Rectory in the Gift of the King, Value *per* Act of Parliament, 100 *l. per Annum*; but the Glebes, *&c.* are now near 400 *l. per Annum.*

THE Rector is the Reverend Dr. *Francis Bernard*; and the *Sundays* Lecturer is the Reverend Dr. *John Norris.*

PRAYERS are at ſeven in the Evening daily; and there are the following Lectures; on *Tueſdays*, 70 *l. per Annum*, paid by the Company of Haberdaſhers. *Wedneſdays*, 20 *l. per Annum*, paid by the Church-wardens of the Pariſh. *Fridays* 25 *l.* three Quarters of the Year, paid by the Mercers Company; who alſo pay for a Sermon the laſt *Saturday* in every Month, 12 *l. per Annum.* No Organ. Two Bells.

THE Veſtry is general.

The PARISH-OFFICERS *are:*	*The* WARD-OFFICERS *are:*
5 Auditors of Accompts, (beſides the Common-Counc. Men)	2 Common-Council-Men
	2 Conſtables
	2 Inqueſts
2 Church-wardens	2 Scavengers.

Streets, Lanes, Courts, Alleys, *&c.*

Angel-court, *Copthall-court*, Part of *Throgmorton-ſtreet*, *New-court*, *Shorter's-court*, *Bartholomew-lane*, *Ship-yard*, Part of *Threadneedle-ſtreet*, *Seething-alley*, *Nag's-head-court*, *Mercers-court*, and Part of *Lothbury.*

THE Number of Houſes are 118. And adjoining to St. *Bartholomew's* is

The PARISH *of* St. CHRISTOPHERS.

ST. *Chriſtopher*, to whom this Church is dedicated, by moſt Writers is held to have been a Champion, and faithful Martyr of CHRIST; he is reported to be of the Race of the *Canaanites.* He, being as yet a *Pagan*, came to the City of *Samos*, in the Time of King *Dagnus*; but being, by GOD's Power, converted himſelf, he alſo converted a great Multitude of People (by ſome Writers it is ſaid 48000) to the Faith of JESUS CHRIST, to whom he conſtantly preached; and the believing People he often baptized. He brought to Repentance two Harlots, *Nicea* and *Aquilina*, (ſent by King *Dagnus* to debauch him in the Priſon) whom, with ſome Courtiers, he put to Death.

Chriſtopher, after many Diſputations with the King of the living GOD, againſt the vain Gods, *&c.* was tortured with exquiſite Tortures, and at laſt beheaded, *Anno* 254, as ſome write, under *Decius* the Emperor.

St. *Chriſtopher* (whoſe *Pagan* Name, before he was baptized, was *Reprobus*) was ſo named (as is vulgarly conceived) from his carrying of CHRIST upon his Shoulders over a River, and is uſually pictured with a great Staff, or Pole in his Hand, ſo carrying our Saviour, as aforeſaid. His Feſtival is annually celebrated on *July* 25.

HOW old the preſent Church is, is diſcovered by the following Words, which are engraved in a ſmall Plate over the Veſtry Door:

“THIS Church of St. *Chriſtovil* was finiſhed in the Year of our Lord 1462, as was found in an old Monument in a Glaſs Window of this Veſtry, 1592.

Mr. *Stow* ſays, That in 1506, the Steeple was new built; and in 1621, it was repaired and beautified at the Charge of the Pariſh. The Walls were not burnt down by the terrible Flames of *September* 1666, but the Church was very much damnified, the Pillars and Arches, the Pews, Lead, and ſix Bells, being deſtroyed, but ſuch Care was taken, that they had probably eſcaped much better, had not the Church been filled with Paper. All which Church immediately after the Fire, was repaired, as it was again in the Year 1696; and laſtly, in a moſt neat and elegant Manner in the Year 1731.

THE old Part which the Fire left is *Gothick*, but the Pillars within are of the *Tuſcan* Order. The Walls are built of old Stone and Brick. The Floor of the Chancel is three Steps above that of the Church. The Ornaments are as follow:

THE Roof of the Church is lined with Timber, divided into eight Quadrangles, and on the Key-ſtone of each Arch, is carved a Seraph. The Church is wainſcotted round with Oak, near eight Feet high, and with the like Timber it is handſomely pewed; the Pulpit of the ſame, the ſounding Board having the Ornaments of Cherubims, Feſtoons, *&c.*

THE Altar-piece is of the *Tuſcan* Order, adorned with Pilaſters and their Entablature. In the Middle are the *Commandments*, done in Gold on Blue, and the *Lord's Prayer* and *Creed* are done in Gold on Black, adorned with Cherubims, Fruit, Leaves, *&c.* carved in *Relievo*: And at each End, a Pine Apple on Acroters. Over the *Commandments* is a Glory, and above the Cornice, the King's Arms, carved, gilt, and coloured. The Communion-Table is incloſed with Rail and Balliſter, and the Floor within is paved with white and black Marble.

ITS Dimenſions are, Length 60 Feet, Breadth 52, Height 40, and the Altitude of the Tower is about 80 Feet.

BURIED *in this Church.*

Richard Sherrington, 1392, who gave Lands to the Church.

The Lady *Margaret Norford*, 1406.

John Clavering, 1421, who gave Lands thereto.

John Gidney, Draper, twice Mayor of LONDON, 1427.

This *Gidney*, in the Year 1444, wedded the Widow of *Robert Large*, late Mayor, which Widow had taken the Mantle and Ring, and the Vow to live chaſte to GOD for the Term of her Life; for the Breach whereof, the Marriage done, they were troubled by the Church, and put to Penance, both he and ſhe.

William Hampton, Mayor 1472, was a great Benefactor, and glazed ſome of the Church Windows.

Sir *William Martin*, Mayor 1492.

Roger Acheley, Mayor 1511. He dwelt in *Cornhill* Ward, in a Houſe belonging to *Cobham* College, rented by the Year, 26 *s.* 8 *d.*

Robert Thorne, Merchant-Taylor, a Batchelor, 1522. He gave by his Teſtament, in Charity, more than 4445 *l.*

John Norroyholme, *Margery Norford*, *Ralph Batte.*

Alice Percivall, *Jane Drew.*

William Boresbie, *John Beke.*

Richard Sutton, *William Batte.*

James Well.

Henry Breecher, Alderman, 1570.

The following Inſcription is on a very fair Tomb of pure Touch-ſtone in the South Side of the Choir:

Robertus cubat hic
Thornus Mercator honeſtus,
Qui ſibi legitimas
Arte paravit Opes.
Huic vitam dederat
Puero *Briſtollia* quondam,
Londinum hoc Tumolo
Clauſerat ante diem.
Ornavit ſtudiis
Patriam, virtutibus auxit,
Gymnaſium erexit,
Sumptibus ipſe ſuis.
Lector quiſquis ades
Requiem cineri precor optes,
Supplex & precibus
Numina flecte tuis.

Obiit 1532, Ætatis vero ſuæ Ann. 40.

Here lie the Bodies of *Henry Breecher*, Alderman, and late Sheriff of LONDON; and of *Alice* his firſt Wife, one of the Daughters to *Thomas Heron*, of *Edgecomb* in the County of *Surrey*, Eſq; by whom he had ten Children. After whoſe Deceaſe he married with *Jane*, the Widow of one *Oliver Loveband* of LONDON, Gent. with whom he lived three Years, and died the 15th Day of *January*, *Anno Dom.* 1570.

Here lieth the Body of *John Tryon*, who departed this Life at *Paris* in *France*, the 15th of *Auguſt*, and was here interred the 14th Day of *September*, *Anno Dom.* 1612.

IN this Church is this following Epitaph:

Siſte viator, leviter preme,
Jacet hic juxta, Quod mortale fuit:
C. V.
Thomæ Harrioti
Hic fuit Doctiſſimus ille *Harriotus*
de *Syon* ad Flumen Thameſin,
Patria & educationes.
Oxonienſis.
Qui omnes Scientias calluit,
Mathematicis, Philoſophicis, Theologicis
Veritatis indagator ſtudioſiſſimus,
Dei Trini-unius cultor piiſſimus,
Sexagenarius, aut eo circiter,
Mortalitati valedixit, non vitæ,
Anno Chriſti M,DC,XXI, Julij 2.

THE Monuments and Grave-Stones that appear at preſent in this Church are theſe:

AT the North-Eaſt Angle of the Chancel is a Buſto caſt in Braſs, in Armour, and gilt, which hath theſe Words under it. *Petrus Le Maire, Eques Auratus Londinenſis.* Ætat ſuæ 88, 1631.

AGAINST the Eaſt Wall a Braſs Plate in Memory of *Daniel Brewſter*, Citizen and Grocer, 1697.

ON the North Side of the Chancel, a noble white Marble Monument, with a ſpacious Column erected in the Middle, on which is a large Urn; and on each Side the ſaid Column two Figures finely carved, being thoſe of his two Wives; the firſt having a Book, the latter an Anchor, in her Hand. And on the Dye of the Pedeſtal of the ſaid Column, this Inſcription:

NEAR this Place lyes interred the Body of *Thomas Adrian*, Eſq; in his own Vault with his Anceſtors. He was born in this Pariſh, the 28th of *Dec.* 1653, and died the 15th of *April* 1701. In *November* 1676, he took to Wife *Anne Criſp*, the third Daughter of *Ellis Criſp*, Eſq; Merchant of this City, who died the 16th of *Auguſt* following, who alſo lieth buried in the ſame Vault; by whom he had one Daughter, who is ſtill living. He alſo in *Sept.* 1685, took to Wife *Catharine Reeves*, only Daughter of Sir *William Reeves*, his now Widow, by whom this Monument is erected to his Memory, that was moſt exemplary for his Piety, Charity, and Juſtice, and was the beſt of Huſbands to her that hopes to riſe with him in Glory at the laſt Day. Amen.

UNDER are theſe Arms, but no Colours.

Party per Feſs, a Lyon Rampant in Chief, and three Eſtoiles in Baſe impaled with on a Bend Colliſed three Lozenges.

ON the North Side the Church is a white Marble Monument, adorned with Mantling, Voluta's, Cherub, Urn, and this Inſcription:

P. M. K. G.

HERE lieth the Body of *Katharine Green*, the moſt entirely and deſervedly beloved Wife of *John Green*, Gent. who erected this Monument to perpetuate her Memory; ſhe departed this Life, *November* 5, 1690.

HERE alſo lieth two of their Daughters, *Angelet* and *Elizabeth*.

HERE alſo lieth the Body of *Suſannah Green*, his ſecond, a moſt faithful, indulgent, loving Wife; of great Humility, Ingenuity, Induſtry, Piety and Virtue, and very charitable. She departed this Life the 29th of *October*, 1700.

ON the South Side the Church is a Hatchment, given by the Lady *Robinſon*, in Memory of *Mary*, Queen to King *William* III. containing the Queen's Arms, and Imperial Crown, and this Inſcription:

IN Memoria Auguſtiſſimæ & Exoptatiſſimæ Reginæ Mariæ, Morte Prematura *Dec.* 28, 1694. Cœlo Redditæ.

AMONG the Benefactors to the Church, Mr. *John Kendrick* was a very liberal one, whoſe laſt Will we ſhall give to our Readers at Length, as we find it in Mr. *Monday*'s Edition of *Stow*, and likewiſe in *Strype*.

The laſt WILL *and* TESTAMENT *of Mr.* John Kendrick, *Citizen and Draper of* LONDON, *who departed this Life the 30th Day of* December, Anno 1624.

IN the Name of GOD, *Amen*. The 29th of *December*, *Anno Domini* 1624, and in the 22d Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord King *James*, &c.

I *John Kendrick*, of the City of LONDON, Draper, being Sick in Body, but of good and perfect Memory, (for which I give moſt humble and hearty Thanks to Almighty GOD) do make, ordain, and declare this my laſt Will and Teſtament, in Manner and Form following: That is to ſay,

Firſt, And before all Things, I commend and commit my Soul to Almighty GOD, my Creator; truſting moſt aſſuredly to be ſaved by the Death, Paſſion, and only Merits of JESUS CHRIST, my Saviour and Redeemer.

AND I Will, that my Body be decently interred in Chriſtian Burial, in the Pariſh-Church of St. *Chriſtopher*, where I dwell; as mine Executor, hereafter named, ſhall Order and Appoint.

Item, I Give and Bequeath to ſixty Poor Men, to every of them a Gown of Broad-cloth, to wear on the Day of my Burial; and 12 *d.* apiece in Money to pay for their Dinners. The ſame poor Men to be ſuch as my Executors ſhall appoint.

Item, I Give and Bequeath black Gowns and Cloaks, to be worn at my Burial, by my Kindred, Friends, and Servants, as my Executor ſhall think meet; not exceeding the Sum of 600 *l.* in the ſaid Gowns and Cloaks, and the reſt of the Charges of my Funeral.

Item, I Give and Bequeath the Sum of 60 *l.* to be beſtowed upon a Dinner, provided for my Friends, and the Inhabitants of the Pariſh of St. *Chriſtopher,* where I now dwell, upon the Day of my Burial, and in ſuch Place as my Executor ſhall think meet and convenient.

Item, I Give and Bequeath to the Mayor and Burgeſſes of the Town of *Reading,* in the County of *Berkſhire,* (I mean, to the Body-Corporate, or Corporation, of the ſaid Town of *Reading,* by whatſoever Name, or Addition, the ſame is made known) the Sum of 7500 *l.* upon ſpecial Truſt and Confidence, that they ſhall therewith perform the Uſes following: That is to ſay,

The ſaid Mayor and Burgeſſes ſhall Buy and Purchaſe unto them, and their Succeſſors, for ever, (I ſay, to the Body-Corporate of the ſaid Town of *Reading,* by whatſoever Name, or Addition, the ſame is made or known) Lands and Hereditaments, of the clear Value of 50 *l.* by the Year, over and above all Charges and Repriſes. Which Sum of 50 *l.* a Year, my Will and Meaning is, ſhall be paid by the ſaid Mayor and Burgeſſes, and their Succeſſors, unto my Siſter *Anne Newman,* yearly, during her natural Life. And after her Deceaſe, the ſame yearly Sum of 50 *l.* ſhall be paid by the ſaid Mayor and Burgeſſes, and their Succeſſors, to the Overſeers of the Poor of the ſaid Town of *Reading* (for the Time being) yearly, for ever: And by them, the ſaid Overſeers (for the Time being) ſhall be beſtowed and diſtributed to and among the poor People of the ſaid Town, for ever: To wit, the Moiety thereof, every half Year, in ſuch Sums, and to ſuch Perſons, as the ſaid Overſeers (for the Time being) ſhall think meet, according to the Neceſſity and Deſert of the ſame ſeveral Perſons.

Provided always, and my Meaning is, that this my yearly Gift ſhall not any Way abridge the ſaid Poor of the ordinary Allowances, uſually aſſeſſed and collected of the wealthier Sort of the Inhabitants of the ſaid Town, towards the Relief of the ſaid poor People, but ſhall be unto them as an Additament and clear Increaſe of Relief, yearly, for ever.

And if this my Gift and Proviſion ſhall happen (which I truſt it ſhall not) to be by the ſaid Mayor and Burgeſſes, or by the ſaid Overſeers for the Time being, ordered and diſpoſed contrary to my Meaning thus declared; or that my Will and Deſire above expreſſed, touching the Beſtowing and Diſtribution of the ſaid Sum of 50 *l.* yearly, be omitted, neglected, or left unperformed by the Space of one whole Year, after, it is, by this my Will, appointed to be diſtributed and beſtowed as aforeſaid, then my Will and Meaning is, that the ſaid Sum and Revenue of 50 *l.* a Year, ſhall be by the ſaid Mayor and Burgeſſes, and their Succeſſors, for the Time being, for ever, paid unto the Treaſurer of *Chriſt's* Hoſpital: And by the Governors of the ſame Hoſpital, employed and beſtowed in the Relief and Education of the poor Children, of the ſaid Hoſpital. Or elſe, that the ſaid Mayor, and Burgeſſes for the Time being, ſhall, by their Deed in Law, convey and make over the Lands and Hereditaments of the ſaid yearly Value of 50 *l.* unto the Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the City of LONDON, and their Succeſſors for ever, unto the Uſe of the ſaid Hoſpital, to be employed as aforeſaid.

Provided always, that the ſaid 50 *l.* a Year, be yearly paid unto my ſaid Siſter *Anne Newman,* during her natural Life; and after her Deceaſe, to the charitable Uſes aforeſaid.

Moreover, my Will and Meaning is, as alſo my Truſt and Confidence in the ſaid Mayor and Burgeſſes of the Town of *Reading,* that with another competent Part of the ſaid Sum of 7500 *l.* ſo by me deviſed as aforeſaid, they, the ſaid Mayor and Burgeſſes, ſhall buy and purchaſe unto them, and their Succeſſors for ever, a fair Plat of Ground, within the ſaid Town of *Reading,* or the Liberties thereof; and thereupon ſhall erect and build a ſtrong Houſe of Brick, fit, and commodious, for ſetting the Poor on Work therein. Or elſe ſhall buy and purchaſe ſuch an Houſe, being already built, if they can find one already fitting, or that may with a reaſonable Sum be made fit for the ſaid Uſe. The ſame Houſe to have a fair Garden adjoining, and to be from Time to Time kept in good and ſufficient Reparations, by the ſaid Mayor and Burgeſſes for the Time being, for ever; which Houſe and Garden, my Will is, ſhall be uſed and occupied, by ſuch as the ſaid Mayor and Burgeſſes and their Succeſſors, from Time to Time, for ever, ſhall appoint and ordain, for the employing and handling of the Stock of Money, by me hereby left and deviſed to that Purpoſe.

And my Will and Meaning is, that the ſaid Lands and Tenements of the yearly Value of 50 *l.* and alſo the ſaid Houſe and Garden, being bought and purchaſed as aforeſaid, with Parcel of the ſaid Sum of 7500 *l.* Then the Reſidue and Remainder of the ſame 7500 *l.* ſhall make and be a common Stock to be employed and beſtowed in Trades of Cloathing, either in making of colour'd Cloaths, or Whites, as the Time ſhall require: And alſo in working of Wool, Hemp, Flax, Iron, grinding of *Brazil* Woods, and other Stuffs for Dying, or otherwiſe, as to the ſaid Mayor and Burgeſſes aforeſaid, and their Succeſſors, for ever, ſhall ſeem meet and convenient for the Employment of poor People, and for the Preſervation and Increaſe of the ſaid common Stock.

And the ſaid Mayor and Burgeſſes, and their Succeſſors, for ever, ſhall have Election, Placing and Ordering, as alſo the Diſplacing (if Cauſe be) of all and every Perſon and Perſons, to be employed in the Handling and Huſbanding of the common Stock in the Houſe aforeſaid, according to their, the ſaid Mayor and Burgeſſes, good Diſcretion, from Time to Time, for ever.

Wherein yet my Deſire is, that they ſhall prefer the Poor of the ſaid Town to the ſaid Work and Employment, before others of other Places.

And for the Performance of theſe Premiſes, my Will is, that the Sum of 7500 *l.* before, for this End by me bequeathed to the ſaid Mayor and Burgeſſes, or their Succeſſors, ſhall be paid unto them, or their Succeſſors in Manner and Form following, that is to ſay, 2000 *l.* thereof at the End of one Year next after my Deceaſe, other 2000 *l.* thereof at the End of two Years, next after the Day of my Deceaſe: And the Reſidue of the whole Sum, being 3500 *l.* at the End of three Years next enſuing after, and from the Day of my Deceaſe.

But if it ſhall happen (as my Truſt is it will not) that the ſaid Mayor and Burgeſſes, or their Succeſſors ſhall neglect, omit, or fail to perform the Premiſes, according to my Will and Meaning above declared, or ſhall miſemploy the ſaid Stock, contrary to the true Intent and Meaning of this my Deviſe and Diſpoſition, for the Good of the Poor and their honeſt Employment and Maintenance as aforeſaid, and that ſuch their Neglect ſhall continue at any Time by the Space of one whole Year together, then my Will and Meaning is, that my ſaid whole Legacy of 7500 *l.* and every Part and Parcel thereof, ſhall be thence utterly void, fruſtrate, and of none Effect, as to, for and concerning the ſaid Mayor and Burgeſſes and their Succeſſors, and as to, for and concerning the Uſes thereof before limited and expreſſed. And that the ſaid whole common Stock, ſhall be, by them, the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the City of LONDON, to the Uſe of *Chriſt*'s Hoſpital in LONDON, according as I have above deviſed and diſpoſed, touching the Revenue of 50*l.* a Year, for ever, firſt bequeathed to the Uſe and Relief of the poor People of the Town of *Reading*.

As alſo my Will and Meaning is, that in this Caſe of Non-performance by the ſaid Mayor and Burgeſſes, the Houſe and Garden to be purchaſed in *Reading*, as aforeſaid, ſhall be by the ſaid Mayor and Burgeſſes, and their Succeſſors, conveyed and made over by their Deed ſufficient in Law, unto the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty of the City of LONDON, and their Succeſſors, for ever, to the like Uſe of *Chriſt*'s Hoſpital in LONDON, as aforeſaid.

Item, I Give and Bequeath to the Mayor, Aldermen and Burgeſſes of the Town of *Newbury*, in the County of *Berks*, (I mean the Body-Corporate of the ſame Town) the Sum of 4000*l.* to buy and purchaſe therewith a commodious Houſe and Garden within the ſame Town, or the Liberties thereof, to ſet the Poor on Work: And with the Reſidue of the ſame Sum, to make a common Stock for the Employment of the Poor in the ſaid Houſe, according to the good Diſcretion of the ſaid Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgeſſes, from Time to Time, for ever; and according to my Meaning before declared, in the Deviſing of the Sum of 7500*l.* to the Mayor and Burgeſſes of the Town of *Reading*, to the like Uſe.

But my Will and Meaning is, that if it ſhall happen (which I truſt will not) that the ſaid Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgeſſes of the Town of *Newbury*, or their Succeſſors, ſhall neglect to perform my Truſt and Meaning, hereby committed unto them, or ſhall miſemploy the ſaid Stock, contrary to my good Intent to the Poor before declared, by the Space of one whole Year (at any Time) after my ſaid Legacy ſhall be paid unto them, then my Will and and Meaning is, that my ſaid whole Legacy of 4000*l.* and every Part and Parcel thereof, ſhall thenceforth be utterly void, and of none Effect, as to, for and concerning the ſaid Mayor, Aldermen and Burgeſſes of the Town of *Newbury*, and their Succeſſors, for ever: And that the ſaid whole common Stock, be, by them, the ſaid Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgeſſes of the Town of *Reading* in the ſame County, to be by them and their Succeſſors, for ever, employed, beſtowed and uſed in like manner as I have by this my Will deviſed and appointed another Stock common for the Poor in the ſame Town of *Reading*, as by my Deviſe and Diſpoſition (before herein more at large expreſſed) doth and may appear.

In the like Manner alſo, my Will and Meaning is, that in caſe of ſuch Non-performance of my Will and Intent, by the ſaid Mayor, Aldermen and Burgeſſes of the Town of *Newbury*, the Houſe and Garden by them ſo to be purchaſed and built, as aforeſaid, ſhall be by the ſaid Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgeſſes of the Town of *Newbury*, and their Succeſſors, conveyed and made over by their Deed ſufficient in Law, unto the Mayor and Burgeſſes of the ſaid Town of *Reading*, and their Succeſſors, for ever, to be by them ſold and converted into Money, and the ſame Money to be uſed and employed in their common Stock, for the Poor in the ſaid Town of *Reading* aforeſaid, in ſuch Sort, as I have formerly hereby expreſſed.

And for the Performance of the ſaid Truſt and Uſes, by the ſaid Mayor, Aldermen and Burgeſſes of the Town of *Newbury* aforeſaid, my Will and Meaning is, That the ſaid Sum of 4000*l.* ſo to them bequeathed and deviſed as aforeſaid, ſhall be paid unto them, or their Succeſſors, in Manner as followeth; that is to ſay, 1000*l.* thereof at the End of one Year, next enſuing after the Day of my Deceaſe: One other thouſand Pounds thereof at the End of two Years from and after my ſaid Deceaſe. And the Reſidue (being 2000*l.*) ſhall be paid them, at the End of three Years next after my Deceaſe.

Item, I give and bequeath to the Company of Drapers of the City of LONDON (of which Company I am free) the Sum of 2400*l.* to purchaſe Lands and Hereditaments, to the clear yearly Value of 100*l.* for ever, over and above all Charges and Repriſes: And with the ſame to perform theſe good Uſes hereafter-mentioned; that is to ſay,

The Sum of 24*l.* thereof, yearly, for ever, to be beſtowed in the Month of *December*, for the Releaſing of ſix poor Priſoners, out of the Priſons in LONDON, to wit, the two *Compters*, *Ludgate*, *Newgate*, and the *Fleet*, by 4*l.* for each Priſoner.

Or if ſuch cannot be found in the ſaid Priſons, or ſome of them to be releaſed for theſe Sums, then the ſame (or the Reſidue thereof) to be beſtowed in like releaſing of other Priſoners, out of ſome of the Priſons near LONDON, and out of the Liberties thereof; as to the Wardens of the ſaid Company (for the Time being) ſhall ſeem meet.

More, 20*l.* yearly, for ever, to the Curate of the Pariſh of St. *Chriſtopher*, wherein I now dwell, to read divine Service in the ſaid Pariſh-Church at ſix o'Clock in the Morning, every Day of the Week, for ever, in like manner as is now uſed in the Chapel, at the great North Gate of St. *Paul*'s Church in LONDON.

More, to the Clerk and Sexton of the ſaid Pariſh of St. *Chriſtopher*, to each of them 50*s.* yearly, for ever, to do their ſeveral Attendance and Aſſiſtance at the Time of divine Service every Morning.

More, to the Church-wardens of the ſame Pariſh of St. *Chriſtopher*, 5*l.* yearly, for ever, for the Maintenance of Lights in the Winter Time.

More, 3*l.* yearly, for ever, to the Poor of the ſaid Pariſh of St. *Chriſtopher*.

More, to the poor Priſoners in LONDON, 10*l.* yearly, for ever, namely, to the Priſoners of the *Compters* in the *Poultry* and *Wood-ſtreet*, and in *Newgate*; to each of theſe Priſons, 40*s.* yearly, for ever.

To the poor Priſoners in *Ludgate*, and in the *Fleet*, to each Houſe, 30*s.* for ever.

And to the poor Priſoners in *Bethlem*, or *Bedlam*, 20*s.* yearly, for ever.

More, to the Clerk of the Company of Drapers, for the Time being, for his Pains herein, 40*s.* for ever.

More, to the Beadle of the ſaid Company, 30*s.* for ever.

More to the Beadle of Yeomanry of the ſame Company, 10*s.* yearly, for ever.

More, 25*l.* yearly, for ever to be diſtributed by the ſaid Wardens, among poor and religious Men and Women in the City of LONDON; to ſome more and to ſome leſs, as the ſaid Wardens ſhall find their Neceſſity and Deſert to be: Wherein my Deſire is, that poor Clothworkers and their Widows ſhall be firſt preferred; and next, the Poor of the Drapers Company. The Reſidue of the ſame Sum of 100*l.* a Year, being 4*l.* yearly, for ever, I entreat the four Wardens of the ſaid Company, to accept for their Pains, to be equally divided between them by 20*s.* to each of them, for the Time being, for ever.

And if the ſaid Company of Drapers, do either of Purpoſe or Negligence, omit and not perform the Premiſes, but ſhall leave the ſame unperformed one whole Year, after they ſhall have received this my Legacy of 2400 *l.* (which I Will ſhall be paid them at the End of one Year next after my Deceaſe) then my Will and Mind is, that the Governors of *Chriſt*'s Hoſpital, in LONDON, ſhall recover the 2400 *l.* before ſpecified, or the Lands and the Hereditaments, that the ſaid Company ſhall have bought with the ſame Money; and keep 20 *l.* yearly for ever of the ſame Rent, for the Maintenance of the poor Children in the ſaid Hoſpital, as if the ſame had been firſt given them. And the Drapers Company to have nothing to do with it, or the reſt of the ſaid 100 *l.* yearly for ever.

And that in this Caſe, the yearly Payment of 8 *l.* unto the Clerk, Beadles and Wardens of the ſaid Company, as alſo 12 *l.* Parcel of the ſaid 25 *l.* a Year before deviſed, to be paid and diſtributed by the ſaid Company, among poor and religious Men and Women, in the City of LONDON, utterly and for ever to ceaſe.

But this 20 *l.* a Year being ſo converted (as aforeſaid) to the Uſe of the Hoſpital, the Reſidue of the ſaid yearly Rent of 100 *l.* a Year, I Will that the Governors of the ſaid Hoſpital, ſhall pay and diſtribute yearly for ever, in Manner and Form as the ſaid Company of Drapers ſhould have done.

Item, I Give and Bequeath to the ſaid Company of Drapers, 100 *l.* to be paid within a Year after my Deceaſe, and by the Wardens of the ſaid Company, to be beſtowed in Plate: Such as they ſhall think good, for the Uſe of their common Hall in LONDON, at their Meetings and Dinners there.

Item, I Give and Bequeath to the Poor of *Chriſt*'s Hoſpital in LONDON, 500 *l.* to be, by the Governors thereof, beſtowed in Lands and Hereditaments, for and towards the yearly Maintenance of the Children of the ſaid Hoſpital for ever. This Sum to be paid to the ſaid Governor, or the Treaſurer of the ſaid Hoſpital, ſo ſoon as they ſhall have found out a fit Purchaſe to beſtow it, and agreed on the Price of the ſame.

Item, I Give and Bequeath towards the curing of ſick, ſore and diſeaſed Perſons, in St. *Bartholomew*'s Hoſpital, in LONDON, the Sum of 50 *l.*

Item, I Give and Bequeath towards the curing of ſick, ſore, and diſeaſed Perſons in St. *Thomas*'s Hoſpital in *Southwark*, near LONDON, the Sum of 50 *l.*

Item, I Give and Bequeath towards the Repairing of the Pariſh Church of St. *Chriſtopher*, where I now dwell, the Sum of 40 *l.* to be paid to the Church-wardens of the ſame Pariſh, within one Year after my Deceaſe.

Item, I Give and Bequeath towards the Repairing of the Cathedral Church of St. *Paul* in LONDON, the Sum of 1000 *l.* to be paid to the Chamberlain of LONDON, at ſuch Time as that Work of Repairing the ſame Church ſhall be ready to proceed with Effect; and to be diſpoſed by the Direction and Appointment of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the ſaid City.

Item, I Give and Bequeath to be given at the Marriages of poor Maids within the City of LONDON, 200 *l.* to be diſtributed by 40 *s.* a-piece upon the Days of their Marriage, to ſuch as have ſerved one Maſter or Miſtreſs, by the Space of five Years together.

Item, I Give and Bequeath to be given and diſtributed to poor Maids in the Town of *Reading*, in the County of *Berks*, at their ſeveral Marriages, by 40 *s.* a-piece, at the Diſcretion of the Mayor and Burgeſſes of that Town, the Sum of 100 *l.* provided none enjoy the Benefit thereof, but ſuch as have ſerved Maſter, Miſtreſs, or Dame, by the Space of ſeven Years together. This 100 *l.* to be paid to the ſaid Mayor and Burgeſſes (for the Uſe aforeſaid) within one Year next after my Deceaſe.

Item, I Give and Bequeath to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgeſſes of the Town of *Newbury* in *Berkſhire*, the Sum of 50 *l.* to be by them beſtowed and diſtributed to 25 Maids Marriages on their ſeveral Days of their Weddings in the ſame Town. None to enjoy this Gift, but ſuch as have well and honeſtly ſerved with one Maſter, Miſtreſs, or Dame, by the Space of ſeven Years at the leaſt: And this 50 *l.* to be paid to the ſaid Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgeſſes, within one Year next after my Deceaſe.

Item, I Give and Bequeath towards the ſetting on Work of 40 idle vagrant Boys, ſuch as go up and down in the Streets in the City of LONDON, begging and pilfering, the Sum of 200 *l.* to be paid to the Treaſurer for the Time being, of the Houſe of Correction called *Bridewell*, in LONDON, in Manner and Form following: That is to ſay, When any ſuch Boy is taken up by my Executor or his Aſſigns, in any Place within the Liberties of this City of LONDON, and by the Treaſurer of the ſame Houſe of Correction, and Governors there for the Time being, placed and bound Apprentice with a Maſter for the Term of ſeven Years at the leaſt, with a Maſter or Art-Maſters, as Glovers, Pinners, Shoe-makers, or any other Occupation or Art, which they ſhall be thought moſt fit for, to learn in the ſaid Houſe, whereby (in Time) they may prove good Members, and live like honeſt Men in the Common-wealth. I ſay, with every one of theſe Boys ſhall be paid to the Treaſurer and Governors for the Time being, the Sum of 5 *l.* until the ſaid Sum of 200 *l.* be fully paid for that Uſe.

Item, I Give and Bequeath towards the finiſhing of the Pinacles of the Steeple of St. *Mary*'s in *Reading* in *Berkſhire*, 50 *l.* to be paid to the Church-wardens of the ſame Pariſh, within one Month after the ſame Pinacles ſhall be finiſhed.

Item, I Give and Bequeath to the Mayor and Burgeſſes of the Town of *Reading*, aforeſaid, the Sum of 500 *l.* to be firſt lent to theſe Parties, and in the Sums here-afternamed for ſeven Years, *gratis*; that is, To *James Winche*, 200 *l.* and to *Walter Rye*, *Richard Stampe*, and *William Blachnell*, Clothiers, 100 *l.* a-piece; each of them giving Bond with ſufficient Sureties, for Repayment thereof to the ſaid Mayor and Burgeſſes, at the End of the ſaid ſeven Years: And afterward the ſame 500 *l.* ſhall be lent to ten ſeveral honeſt induſtrious poor Clothiers, Freemen of the ſame Town by fifty Pounds a-piece, *gratis*, for three Years, upon like good Security. And no Man to have the Uſe of this Money twice. But if there ſhall not be Clothiers enough found in the ſaid Town to enjoy this Loan in Manner aforeſaid, that then the ſaid Money ſhall be lent alſo unto other Tradeſmen, free of the ſaid Town by the Sums and Terms of Years laſt before appointed, to ſuch as ſet moſt poor People to work, according to the Diſcretion of the ſaid Mayor and Burgeſſes. And this ſaid Sum of 500 *l* ſhall be paid to the ſaid Mayor and Burgeſſes (to the Uſe aforeſaid) at the End of one Year next after my Deceaſe.

Item, I Give and Bequeath to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgeſſes of the Town of *Newbury* in the County of *Berks*, the Sum of 200 *l.* to be lent firſt for the Term of ſeven Years *gratis*, unto theſe ſeveral Clothiers here named, that is to ſay, to *Thomas Newman*, 100 *l.* to *Richard Avery*, 100 *l.* to *Martin Broker*, 50 *l.* to *William Goodwin*, the Elder, 50 *l.* to *Timothy Avery*, 50 *l.* to *Robert Bacon*, 50 *l.* and to *Griffin Forſter*, 50 *l.* Every of the ſaid ſeveral Parties entring into Bond, with two ſufficient Sureties, for Repayment of the ſaid Sums to the ſaid Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgeſſes, at the End of ſeven

Years. And afterwards the ſame 500 *l.* ſhall be lent to ten ſeveral honeſt induſtrious poor Clothiers, free of the ſaid Town of *Newbury* 50 *l.* a-piece *gratis*, for three Years. And after that, in like Manner, from three Years to three Years, for ever; and no Man to have the ſame Money twice: But if there ſhall not be Clothiers enough found in the ſame Town of *Newbury*, to enjoy this Loan as aforeſaid, then the ſame Money ſhall be lent alſo unto other Tradeſmen, free of the ſame Town, by the Sums and Terms of Years laſt before appointed, to ſuch as ſet moſt poor People on Work, according to the Diſcretion of the ſaid Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgeſſes, to whom the ſaid 500 *l.* ſhall be paid, to the Uſe aforeſaid, at the End of one Year after my Deceaſe.

Item, I Give and Bequeath to the Governor, Aſſiſtants, and Fellowſhip of Merchant Adventurers of *England*, the Sum of 900 *l.* to be lent by 300 *l.* in a Parcel, for three Years *gratis*, unto three honeſt, induſtrious, and frugal young Men, free of that Company, none of them being Partners with each other, and every of them giving Bond, with two ſufficient Sureties, to be tried and allowed by Balloting, and not otherwiſe, for Repayment of the ſame Money to the ſaid Company. And ſo the ſame Money to be lent out by the ſaid Company in this Manner from three Years for ever.

And my Will and Deſire is, that theſe my five preſent Servants, ſhall be (upon Security as aforeſaid) firſt preferred to the enjoying of this Loan; to wit, *William Powle*, *Thomas Newman*, and *Simon Gandy*, the firſt three Years; and *Andrew Kendricke* and *Chriſtopher Pack*, the next two Parcels that ſhall come in, and be received in, after they, ſhall be Freemen of that Company. And for the Performance hereof, the ſaid 900 *l.* ſhall be paid unto the Treaſurer of the ſaid Company in LONDON, for the Time being, at the End of one Year next after my Deceaſe.

Item, I Give and Bequeath to my Brother *William Kendricke* of *Reading* in the County of *Berks*, Clothier, and to his Children, now born and living, the Sum of 2000 *l.* whereof one third Part for himſelf, and the other two Parts for his ſaid Children. The ſame two third Parts of the ſaid Sum of 2000 *l.* to be equally divided to and amongſt his ſaid Children, Share and Share alike.

And my Will is, that the ſaid 2000 *l.* ſhall be paid to my ſaid Brother, at the End of three Years, next after my Deceaſe; and that he ſhall pay his ſaid Children their ſeveral Shares thereof before limited; that is to ſay, to his Son his Share and Part, when he cometh to the Age of four and twenty Years; and to his Daughter, her Share and Part, when ſhe cometh to the Age of one and twenty Years, or at the Day of her Marriage, which ſhall firſt happen.

And if it Fortune either of my ſaid Brother's Children to die or deceaſe, before their reſpective Legacies aforeſaid ſhall grow due, as above, that then the Part of ſuch Child ſo deceaſing, ſhall accrue and be paid to the Survivor of the ſaid Children, at the Day and Time before appointed.

Item, I Give and Bequeath to my ſaid Brother *William Kendricke*, my Gold Ring, which was my Father's, with the Letters *T. K.* therein engraven, and a Knot between the ſame Letters.

Item, I Give and Bequeath to my Siſter *Anne Newman* of *Reading* in the County of *Berks*, the Sum of one thouſand Marks, to be paid at the End of one Year next after my Deceaſe.

Item, I Give and Bequeath unto the Children of my ſaid Siſter *Anne Newman*, the Sum of two thouſand Marks, to be equally divided amongſt them, Share and Share alike. And the Shares of ſuch as are already married (if they be Daughters) or are 24 Years of Age, to be paid at the End of one Year after my Deceaſe: And the Shares of the reſt, to be paid to ſuch as be Sons, when they ſhall be 24 Years of Age; and to the Daughters at their Day of Marriage, or when they ſhall come to 21 Years of Age reſpectively, which of theſe ſhall happen to be firſt.

And if it ſhall happen any of the ſaid Children of my ſaid Siſter to die, before the Age and Time ſo prefixed for Payment, as aforeſaid (I mean thoſe that be yet under that Age, and unmarried) then my Will is, that the Share and Part of ſuch as ſhall ſo die, ſhall accrue and be paid unto the reſt of the ſame Children then ſurviving, Share and Share alike; and at the Days and Times of Payment before appointed, for their own ſeveral Shares and Parts.

But my Will and Meaning is, that *Thomas Newman*, Son of my ſaid Siſter, ſhall not have any Part or Share of this ſaid Legacy of 2000 Marks: Becauſe I give him a large Legacy apart by this my Will. Therefore the ſaid 2000 Marks is to be divided and ſhared among the reſt of the Children of my ſaid Siſter, as aforeſaid.

Item, I do hereby abſolutely acquit and forgive my Brother-in-Law, *Thomas Newman*, of *Reading* aforeſaid, Huſband to my Siſter *Anne Newman*, the Sum of 100 Marks, which he oweth me by his Bond, due the 2d Day of *November*, *Ann. Dom.* 1623, being all that he oweth me at the Date of this my Will.

Item, I give and bequeath to my Siſter *Alice Vigures* of *Exeter*, in the County of *Devon*, the Sum of 500 *l.* to be paid her at the End of two Years next after my Deceaſe.

Item, I give and bequeath to the Children of my ſaid Siſter *Alice Vigures*, the Sum of 1000 *l.* to be equally divided among them Share and Share alike: And if any of them being Sons be of the Age of 24 Years; or any of them (being Daughters) be of the Age of 21 Years, or married, then the Share and Parts of ſuch reſpectively, ſhall be paid at the End of two Years next after my Deceaſe: And the Shares and Parts of the reſt, ſhall be paid to ſuch as are Sons, at the Age of 24 Years: And to ſuch as be Daughters, at their Age of 21 Years, or at the Days of their Marriage, which of them ſhall firſt happen to come reſpectively.

But my Will and Meaning is, that *Simon Gandy*, Son of my ſaid Siſter *Alice Vigures*, ſhall not have any Part or Share of this Legacy of 1000 *l.* becauſe I give him a large Legacy apart by himſelf in this my Will. But my Meaning is, that this ſaid Legacy of 1000 *l.* ſo given as aforeſaid, ſhall be equally divided among the reſt of the Children of my ſaid Siſter, excluding the ſaid *Simon Gandy* from all Part and Share of the ſame: And if it ſhall happen any of the ſaid Children of my ſaid Siſter *Alice Gandy*, to die before the Age and Time of Payment appointed as aforeſaid (I mean, when they be under that Age, and unmarried,) then my Will and Meaning is, that the Share and Part of ſuch as ſhall ſo die, ſhall be paid and accrue unto the reſt of the ſame Children ſo ſurviving, to each of them equally, Share and Share alike: And at the Days and Times of Payment before appointed, for their own ſeveral Shares and Parts.

Item, I Give and Bequeath to my Brother *James Winche*, of *Parley*, in the County of *Berks*, and to his Children, the Sum of 1000 *l.* whereof one third Part for himſelf, the other two third Parts for his ſaid Children. The ſame two third Parts to be divided equally amongſt the ſaid Children of my ſaid Brother, Share and Share alike.

And my Will is, that this ſaid Sum of 1000 *l.* ſhall be paid to my ſaid Brother *James Winche*, at the End of one Year next after my Deceaſe, and that he ſhall pay forthwith unto ſuch of his

Children, as (being Sons, and of the Age of 24 Years, or married) their ſeveral Shares and Proportions of the ſaid two third Parts of this Sum of 1000 *l.* The Shares and Parts of the reſt of his Children, he ſhall retain in his own Hands until his ſaid Children (being Sons) ſhall be at the Age of 24 Years; and being Daughters, ſhall be at the Age of 21 Years, or be married; and then he ſhall pay every of them their ſeveral Shares and Parts reſpectively.

AND if it ſhall happen any of the ſaid younger Children to die, before the Time of Payment ſo limited as aforeſaid, then my Will and Meaning is, that the Part and Share of ſuch as ſhall ſo deceaſe, ſhall accrue unto the reſt of the ſaid Children of my ſaid Brother, that ſhall then ſurvive; to be equally divided amongſt them, Share and Share alike, and to be paid at the Days and Times before appointed.

Item, I Give and Bequeath to 30 of my pooreſt Kindred in the Town of *Reading*, in *Berkſhire*, the Sum of 300 *l.* to be paid unto my Brother, *William Kendricke*, within three Months after my Deceaſe: And by him to be diſtributed by 10 *l.* in every Parcel, as he in his Diſcretion ſhall think good: Wherein I pray him to be very careful, to beſtow the ſame where there is moſt Need and beſt Deſert.

Item, I Give and Bequeath to old *Elizabeth Kendricke*, of *Reading*, Daughter to my Father's Brother, *William Kendricke* (as I take it) the Sum of 50 *l.* to be paid her within three Months after my Deceaſe.

Item, I Give and Bequeath to my Kinſman, *Thomas Newman*, now reſiding at *Delft* in *Holland*, the Sum of 1000 *l.* to be paid him upon the 25th Day of *October*, which ſhall be in the Year of our Lord God, 1626, when his Time of Service expireth. Provided, that he remain with my Partner, Mr. *Laurence Halſtead*, and ſerve him his ſaid full Time.

Item, I Give and Bequeath to my Kinſman, and late Servant, *Simon Gandy*, the Sum of 1000 *l.* to be paid him within one Year next after my Deceaſe.

Item, I Give and Bequeath unto *Arthur Aynſcombe*, Merchant, now reſiding at *Antwerp*, who hath a Share with me in Trade, the Sum of 500 *l.* to be paid him within two Years after my Deceaſe. Provided, that he go forward in Trade with Mr. *Laurence Halſtead* (if he the ſaid Maſter *Halſtead* ſhall deſire it) unto the End of our Contract, which will be the 25th Day of *October*, *Anno Dom.* 1626.

Item, I Give and Bequeath to *Barney Reymer*, Merchant, now reſiding at *Delft*, who hath alſo a Share with me in Trade, the Sum of 500 *l.* to be paid him within two Years, next after my Deceaſe. Provided, that he go forward in Trade with Mr. *Laurence Halſtead*, (if he the ſaid Maſter *Halſtead* ſhall deſire it) unto the End of our Contract, which will be the 25th Day of *October*, *Anno Dom.* 1626, as is aboveſaid.

Item, I Give and Bequeath to Maſter *John Quarles*, who was my Maſter, the Sum of 500 *l.* to be paid him within a Year next after my Deceaſe: And my earneſt Requeſt unto Mr. *Laurence Halſtead* is, That unto the End of our Contract, of Partnerſhip, (which will be the 25th Day of *October*, *Anno Domini* 1626,) the ſame Mr. *Quarles* may have his Diet, Lodging and Waſhing, in his the ſaid Mr. *Halſtead*'s Houſe, free, and without paying any thing therefore, as he now hath it with me; and my Deſire alſo is, that he may continue to keep the Books of our partable Accompt, until the aforeſaid 25th Day of *October*, 1626, and be paid his wonted yearly Allowance of 50 *l.* for the ſame: And I do hereby freely and abſolutely forgive the ſaid Mr. *John Quarles*, the Sum of 300 *l.* which he oweth me, payable at Pleaſure, being lent him the laſt Day of *March*, *Anno* 1615, and being all that he oweth me at the Date of this my Will.

Item, I Give and Bequeath to Maſter *George Lowe*, heretofore my Partner, the Sum of 300 *l.* to be paid him within one Year next after my Deceaſe: And I do hereby abſolutely forgive him, all that is due unto me for his Lodging, Diet, Firing, and Waſhing, which he hath had of me now ſix Years together.

Item, I Give and Bequeath to *Thomas Billingſley*, Knt. Son of *Henry Billingſley*, Knt. and Alderman of LONDON, deceaſed, the Sum of 200 *l.* to be paid him within one Year next after my Deceaſe: And I do abſolutely forgive him the Sum of 200 *l.* which he oweth me by his Bond, due the 20th of *December*, *Anno* 1625, and lent him the 20th of this preſent Month, for a Year.

Item, I Give and Bequeath to the Executors of *Thomas Jackſon*, of LONDON, Merchant, deceaſed, (whom I take to be *Miles Jackſon*, the Son of the ſaid *Thomas*) the Sum of 300 *l.* to be paid at the End of one Year next after my Deceaſe.

Item, I Give and Bequeath to *Lucas van Peenen* of *Middleburgh* in *Zealand*, Son of *Roger van Peenen* of that Town, deceaſed, the Sum of 50 *l.* Sterling, to be paid over by Exchange, within two Months after my Deceaſe, payable at Uſance to *John Mount Stephen*, now reſiding in that Town, to be paid over to the ſaid *Lucas van Peenen*, forthwith, after he hath received it, in the full *Flemiſh* Sum which the ſame ſhall produce.

Item, I Give and Bequeath to *Jeremias Poets*, of the ſame Town of *Middleburgh* in *Zealand*, (if he be the Executor of his Brother *Hance Poets*, deceaſed) the Sum of 20 *l.* Sterling; made over by Exchange within two Months after my Deceaſe; payable at Uſance to *John Mount Stephen* aforenamed; and by him forthwith (after his Receipt thereof) to be paid over to the ſaid *Jeremias Poets*, in the full *Flemiſh* Sum which the ſame ſhall produce.

Item, I Give and Bequeath to *William Powle*, my Covenant Servant, the Sum of 200 *l.* to be paid him within ſix Months after my Deceaſe.

Item, I Give and Bequeath to *Andrew Kendricke*, my Apprentice, the Sum of 300 *l.* to be paid him when he ſhall have ſerved ſeven Years, from the Commencement of the Term of his Indenture.

Item, I Give and Bequeath to the ſaid *Andrew Kendricke*, the Sum of 100 *l.* more, in lieu of ſo much given me with him by his Father *John Kendricke*, to be paid him within three Months next after my Deceaſe, upon Acquittance to be given by his ſaid Father therefore.

Item, I Give and Bequeath to *Chriſtoper Packe*, my Apprentice, the Sum of 100 *l.* to be paid him within three Months next after my Deceaſe.

Item, I Give and Bequeath to *Thomas Mayle*, my Horſe-keeper, the Sum of 20 *l.* to be paid him within two Months next after my Deceaſe.

Item, I Give and Bequeath to my Maid *Dorothy*, the Sum of 20 *l.* to be paid her within two Months next after my Deceaſe.

Item, I Give and Bequeath to my Maid *Margaret*, the Sum of 20 *l.* to be paid her within two Months next after my Deceaſe.

Item, I Give and Bequeath unto *John Hutwith*, my Drawer, the Sum of 50 *l.* to be paid within three Months after my Deceaſe.

Item, I Give and Bequeath to *Walter Bird*, my Drawer, 25 *l.* to be paid him within three Months after my Deceaſe.

Item, I Give and Bequeath to the preſent Men-Servants of *John Hutwith*, my Drawer, the Sum of 25 *l.* whereof 10 *l.* to *Charles*, and the other 15 *l.* to be equally divided amongſt the reſt, as well Apprentices as Journeymen; to be paid within two Months next after my Deceaſe.

Item, I Give and Bequeath to my twelve Cloth-workers, that uſually row and ſheer my Cloths, the Sum of 130 *l.* whereof 20 *l.* to *Owen Dobbins*, and 10 *l.* a-piece to the reſt; to be payed within three Months next after my Deceaſe.

Item, I Give and Bequeath to *William Bigge* and *William Saliſbury*, that uſually preſs and fold my Cloths, the Sum of 25 *l.* whereof 15 *l.* to *William Bigge*, and 10 *l.* to *William Saliſbury*, to be paid them within three Months next after my Deceaſe.

Item, I Give and Bequeath to my Porters at the Water-ſide, 10 *l.* to be equally divided among them. And 10 *l.* to my Porters, that uſually pack in my Houſe, to be paid within two Months next after my Deceaſe.

Item, I Give and Bequeath to my Water-bearer 3 *l.* and to my Waſher, *Anthony*, 5 *l.* to be paid them forthwith after my Deceaſe.

Item, I Give and Bequeath *William Beadle* of *Reading*, Clothier, the Sum of 50 *l.* if he be yet living; and if he be dead, then to his Executors; to be paid within three Months next after my Deceaſe. And I do hereby alſo forgive the ſaid *William Beadle* the 10 *l.* he now oweth me.

Item, I Give and Bequeath to the Executors of *Mark Slye*, of *Reading*, Clothier, deceaſed, the Sum of 50 *l.* to be paid within three Months next after my Deceaſe.

Item, I Give and Bequeath to *Thomas Newman* of *Newbury*, Clothier, the Sum of 100 *l.* to be paid him within three Months after my Deceaſe.

Item, I Give and Bequeath to *John Skinner*, Secretary to the Merchants Adventurers, the Sum of 100 *l.* to be paid within three Months next after my Deceaſe.

Item, I Give and Bequeath to the Widow *Harriſon*, and her Daughter, dwelling in the Alley next to my Dwelling-houſe, 5 *l.* to be paid within one Month next after my Deceaſe.

Item, I Give and Bequeath to Mr. *Richard Bennet*, who was heretofore my Partner, the Sum of 300 *l.* to be paid at the End of one Year next after my Deceaſe.

Item, I Give and Bequeath to Mr. *William Towerſon*, Skinner, Deputy of the Merchant Adventurers, 5 *l.* to make him a Ring. And to Mr. *Thomas Smith*, 5 *l.* to make him a Ring; to be paid them forthwith after my Deceaſe.

Item, I Give and Bequeath unto *Rafe Barnet*, *William Ellets*, and *John Southern*, Officers of the Merchant Adventurers, 5 *l.* a-piece, to be paid them forthwith after my Deceaſe.

Item, I Give and Bequeath to the Mayor and Burgeſſes of the Town of *Reading*, in the County of *Berks*, the Sum of 250 *l.* to be paid them at the End of one Year, next after my Deceaſe; therewith to purchaſe Lands and Hereditaments, to the clear yearly Value of 10 *l.* for ever, to maintain Divine Service to be ſaid in the Pariſh-Church of St. *Mary*, in that Town, by the Parſon or his Curate every Morning of the Week at Six of the Clock for ever.

Item, I Give and Bequeath to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgeſſes, of the Town of *Newbury*, in the County of *Berks*, the Sum of 250 *l.* to be paid them at the End of one Year next after my Deceaſe, therewith to purchaſe Lands or Hereditaments, of the clear yearly Value of 10 *l.* for ever, to maintain Divine Service to be ſaid in the Pariſh Church of that Town, by the Parſon, or his Curate, every Morning of the Week at Six of the Clock, to continue for ever.

Item, I Give and Bequeath to my Kinſman, *William Bye*, dwelling near the Allum Mines in *Yorkſhire*, the Sum of 100 *l.* to be paid him within three Months after my Deceaſe: And I do hereby forgive him the 10 *l.* which he oweth me by his Bond, due long ſince.

Item, I Give and Bequeath to the Company of Drapers, in LONDON, the Sum of 40 *l.* to be beſtowed upon a Dinner, for the Livery of that Company, to be at their Hall upon the Day of my Burial; this to be paid forthwith after my Deceaſe.

AND my Will and Meaning is, That in Caſe any of the Perſons aforenamed, to whom I have bequeathed Legacies as aforeſaid, and not eſpecially diſpoſed of in Caſe of their Deceaſe, ſhall happen to die before the ſame Legacies grow due unto them, then the Legacy or Legacies ſo by me given to them as aforeſaid, ſhall be paid unto their Executors or Adminiſtrators, at ſuch Time as I have before ſeverally appointed unto them my Legataries.

AND I do Make and Ordain my loving Friend and Partner, Maſter *Laurence Halſtead*, my ſole Executor, of this my laſt Will and Teſtament; charging him, as he will anſwer it before Almighty GOD at the laſt Day of Judgment, that he truly and punctually (in every Particular) perform this my ſaid Laſt Will and Teſtament, as I nothing doubt but he will be careful to do. Hereby Giving and Bequeathing unto him my ſaid Executor, all the Reſidue and Remainder of my Eſtate; my Legacies, before bequeathed, being firſt paid and diſcharged.

IN Witneſs of the Premiſes, I have unto this my laſt Will and Teſtament, contained in 18 ſeveral Sheets of Paper, put my Hand and Seal: That is, my Seal once at the Top, and my Name under every ſeveral Sheet, the Day and Year firſt above-written.

Sealed, Pronounced, and Delivered, by the ſaid John Kendricke, *as his Laſt Will and Teſtament, in the preſence of us,*

John Kendricke.

John Skinner,
Andrew Kendricke,
Thomas Singleton.

BESIDES what is given by Mr. *Kendricke*, in this Will, there are other Bequeſts and charitable Gifts to St. *Chriſtopher*'s, *viz.*

Benedict Harlewyn, gave certain Houſes in *Fleet-ſtreet*, let for 61 Years from the Year 1699, at the Ground Rent of 42 *l.* out of which 20 *l. per Annum* is ſettled for reading Evening Prayers every Day in the Week.

Simon Horſepool, gave 4 *l.* 4 *s. per Annum*, for Bread for the Poor, and other Uſes, out of a Houſe in *Corbett*'s-*Alley*, in *Gracechurch-ſtreet*.

Thomas Forman, gave 5 *l. per Annum* to the Poor, iſſuing out of a Houſe in *Cornhill*, within the ſaid Pariſh.

Sir *Peter la Maire*, gave, by his Will, *Anno* 1631, 100 *l.* to the Poor of this Pariſh, to be ſettled as a Stock by the Executors.

THERE is a Regiſter kept in the Pariſh, of the Benefactors and Sums given.

THERE was a Parſonage-Houſe before the Fire, but burnt down; and Part of the Glebe is leaſed out to certain Truſtees for the Pariſh, by Leaſe, dated in *May* 1672, at the Ground Rent of 5 *l. per Annum*: And the Truſtees granted another Leaſe of the ſaid Houſe in *May* 1572, to *Robert Grove*, Clerk, in Truſt for the Rector *John Hall*, and his Succeſſors, at the Rent of 20 *l. per Annum*, if he the ſaid Rector ſhould reſide and dwell therein. Theſe Leaſes were let out for the Term of forty Years. There are other Leaſes of other Parts of the Glebe.

THIS Living is a Rectory, in the Gift of the Biſhop of LONDON, Value 120 *l.* rated in the King's Books 14 *l.*

THE Rector is the Reverend Dr. *Bramſton*; and the Lecturer is the Reverend Mr. *James Cooper*.

HERE are Prayers at ſix o'Clock in the Morning daily, and at the like Hour in the Evening. There are two Bells.

THE Veſtry is general.

The PARISH OFFICERS *are,*	*The* WARD OFFICERS *are,*
2 Church-Wardens, and Overſeers.	1 Common-Council Man.
	2 Inqueſts.
1 Sideſman.	1 Conſtable.
	1 Scavenger.

Streets, Lanes, Alleys, *&c.*

PART of *Threadneedle-ſtreet*, *Prince*'s-*ſtreet*, *Three-nun-alley*, St. *Chriſtopher*'s-*alley*, St. *Chriſtopher's-church-yard*; Part of *Caſtle-alley*; *and* Part of *Cornhill*.

NUMBER of Houſes 92.

REMARKABLE PLACES.

Bartholomew Compaine, a Merchant of *Flanders*, gave 140 *l.* paid to the Lord Treaſurer of King *Edward* VI, for the Fee Simple of a large Meſſuage and Tenement in this Pariſh, formerly belonging to the Fraternity of our Lady in the Chapel of *Barking*, LONDON, being of the yearly Value of 14 *l.* to be held of free Burgage of the City of LONDON. (Perhaps this was that Houſe which was the Poſt-houſe before the Fire, and is now *Prince*'s-*ſtreet*.)

Sir *John Houblon*, Knight and Alderman, ſome Time Lord Mayor of LONDON, one of the Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, and one of the Members of Parliament for the City, lived in this Pariſh, in a large Houſe, which being pulled down, there is now building in the Place where it ſtood, adjoining to St. *Chriſtopher*'s Church.

The new Bank.

THE New Bank of *England*, which is a moſt magnificent Structure; the Front next the Street is about eighty Feet in Length, adorned with Columns, Entablature, *&c.* of the *Ionick* Order. There is a handſome Court-yard between this and the main Building, which, like the other, is of Stone, and adorned with Pillars, Pilaſters, Entablature, and triangular Pediment of the *Corinthian* Order. The Hall is 79 Feet in Length, and 40 in Breadth, is wainſcotted about eight Feet high, has a fine Fretwork-Cieling, and a large *Venetian* Window, at the Weſt End of it. Beyond this is another Quadrangle, with an Archade on the Eaſt and Weſt Sides of it; and on the North is the Accomptant's Office, which is 60 Feet long, and 28 Feet broad. There are handſome Apartments over this, and the other Sides of the Quadrangle, with a fine Stair-caſe, adorned with Fretwork; and under it are large Vaults, that have very ſtrong Walls, and Iron Grates, for the Preſervation of the Caſh.

OF the Bank of *England*, and the Directors, we ſhall give a farther Account, when we come into *Cheap* Ward, where the Buſineſs of the Governor and Company is at preſent tranſacted.

Scalding-alley.

WEST of St. *Chriſtopher*'s Church is *Scalding-alley*, called antiently *Scalding-houſe*, or *Scalding-wicke*, becauſe the Ground, for the moſt Part, was then employed by Poulterers, who dwelt in the High-ſtreet, from *Stocks-market* to the great Conduit. Their Poultry, which they ſold at their Stalls, was ſcalded in this Place. The Street yet bears the Name of the *Poultrey*, and the Poulterers, in *Stow*'s Time, were but juſt departed from it into other Streets; as into *Gracechurch-ſtreet*, and to the Ends of St. *Nicholas Fleſh Shambles*. This *Scalding-alley* is the fartheſt Part of *Broad-ſtreet* Ward, and was once parted by the Water of *Walbrook* from *Cheap* Ward.

The modern State of Broad-ſtreet *Ward.*

THE Streets, Lanes, Courts, Alleys, and Places now contained in this Ward, are,

Threadneedle-ſtreet, on both Sides of the Way, from the North Weſt Corner of *Cornhill*, near St. *Chriſtopher*'s Church, to St. *Martin*'s *Outwich* Church at the Corner of *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet*; *Bartholomew-lane*, *Prince*'s-*ſtreet*, almoſt as far as *Catharine-court*; the North End next to *Lothbury*, being in *Coleman-ſtreet* Ward; *Lothbury*, on both Sides from the Grate by St. *Margaret*'s Church to *Bartholomew-lane* End. *Throgmorton-ſtreet*, on both Sides, unto *Broad-ſtreet*. *Broad-ſtreet*, on both Sides, from St. *Bennet-Fink* Church to *London-wall*. *Wincheſter-ſtreet*, *Auguſtine-fryars*, *Wormwood-ſtreet*, as far as *Helmet-court* in the Eaſt; *London-wall-ſtreet*, from a little Eaſtwards of *Croſs-keys-court*, unto the Beginning of *Wormwood-ſtreet*, by *Broad-ſtreet* End.

IN the Streets and Lanes are ſeveral Courts and Places, in the Deſcription of which we ſhall begin with *London-wall-ſtreet*, and ſo come Southward.

London-wall-ſtreet, ſo called, from having the City Wall running along the North Side. It is a Street of old Buildings, and they, for the moſt Part, but ordinary, and as ill inhabited, the Inhabitants being chiefly Curriers. This Street, extending beyond this Ward, is very long, taking its Beginning from *Cripplegate*: And in the Wall, beſides *Moorgate*, and the Poſterns Weſtwards toward *Cripplegate*, is another Poſtern, or Gate, oppoſite to *Wincheſter-ſtreet*, which gives a Paſſage into *Moorfields*. The Alleys, Courts, *&c.* beginning Weſt, are theſe, *Bell-alley*, or *Back-alley*, but narrow, ſeated on the Back-ſide of *Coleman-ſtreet*: This Alley is very long, but the Part in this Ward begins on the Eaſt Side, at the *Black-poſts* over-againſt *Swan-alley*; and from thence falls down into *Thompſon*'s-*rents*, which is very narrow, and an ill Paſſage, and ſo to *London-wall*; *Three-pidgeon-alley*, very ordinary; *White-horſe-Inn*; a Place for Stabling; all theſe three fall into *Bell-alley*. *Ball-alley*, very ordinary. The *Boarded-Entry*, but indifferent. *Three-tun-alley*, large and indifferently built and inhabited. *Maidenhead-court*, ſomewhat long, but narrow, except at the upper End, which is wider and better built, with a Free-ſtone Pavement. *Wreſtler*'s-*court*, very long, with only Houſes on the Weſt Side, the Eaſt being the Back-ſide of Carpenters Hall. *White-hart-Inn*, indifferent large, chiefly for Coaches, and Stabling for Livery Horſes.

THIS Street to *Broad-ſtreet* is called *Alhallows in the Wall*, from the Church of that Name there ſeated.

HERE on the South is *Wincheſter-ſtreet*, the Great and the Little.

Great Wincheſter-ſtreet comes out of *Broad-ſtreet* on the Eaſt, and after ſome Space, turning Northwards falls into *London-wall-ſtreet*: It is an open broad Street, graced with good Buildings, which are well inhabited by Merchants and Perſons of Repute: Where it looks Northward, it is called *Little Wincheſter-ſtreet*, and leadeth to *London-wall*, where *Little Moorgate*, or Poſtern, opens into *Moorfields*.

THIS *Little Wincheſter-ſtreet* is not ſo broad, nor ſo well inhabited as the *Great*: And at the End next to *London-wall* is *Nag*'s-*head* Inn, of no great Account, only for Livery Horſes. Out of *Great Wincheſtcr-ſtreet* on the South is a Paſſage

ſage to *Bell-alley*, which is paved with Free-Stone, but very narrow, and leads into St. *Auguſtine-fryars*. Along from the Wall Church is *Wormwood-ſtreet*, of ſmall Account for Houſes, or Inhabitants. In this Street are Alms-Houſes for 12 poor Women, erected by Mr. *Kemp*, each having 12 *d.* a Week in Money, beſides ſome other Perquiſites: And in this Street are theſe Places, *Hand-alley*, but ſmall; *Queen's-head-alley*, very ordinary, both as to its Houſes and Inhabitants, this Alley with a turning Paſſage falls into a broad or open Place, out of which is a Paſſage into *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet*; *Helmet-court*, but indifferent, which aſcending up Steps comes into *Sutton-court*, which hath a Paſſage into *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet*, it is a pretty handſome new built Court, with a Free-Stone Pavement, and well inhabited, but this Court is in *Biſhopſgate* Ward; betwixt *Helmet-court* and *Queen's-head-alley* is *Cock-yard*, a Place of ordinary Account.

The Pay-Office.

NOW going back again, we turn South into *Broad-ſtreet*, very ſpacious, graced with good Buildings, which are well inhabited; which ſaid Street from *London-wall* runs Southwards, till bending Weſt, it falls into *Throgmorton-ſtreet*, and more South into *Little Broad-ſtreet*, and thence into *Threadneedle-ſtreet*; in this *Broad-ſtreet* are theſe Alleys, Courts, and Places of Name, beginning next to *London-wall*, Firſt, *White-horſe-court*, pretty large, with old Timber Houſes, nigh unto which is *White-horſe-yard*, only for Stablings; *Vine-court*, now built up into Houſes *Bull-alley*, but narrow, and ordinary; the *Pay-office*, that which formerly was *Wincheſter-place*, a large Houſe which has for many Years been made Uſe of as an Office for the Payment of Seamens Wages, and for Stores, *&c.* belonging to the Royal Navy. The preſent Treaſurer of the Navy, who is at the Head of this Office, is the Right Honourable the Lord Viſcount *Torrington*.

BY the Corner of this Houſe South is *Wincheſter-ſtreet*, already mentioned; Pin-makers Hall, and *Pin-makers-alley*, a pretty handſome Place, with a Free-Stone Pavement; *Crown-court*, ſtill more South, a handſome broad Place, with good Houſes, well inhabited by Merchants and others.

ON the Eaſt Side of this Street, hereabout, is the back Part of *Greſham* College, which has ſome Part in this Ward, but is moſt of it in *Biſhopſgate* Ward. Here ſtands *Greſham*'s Alms-Houſes, and near unto them is a Yard for Livery-Horſes, but without a Name; having ſome Houſes in it, and is a Thoroughfare into *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet*. Next to this is the *South-Sea* Houſe, ſpoken of before; the following is,

A LIST *of the Names of the Governor, Sub-Governor, Deputy-Governor, and Directors of the ſaid Company, Trading to the* South-Seas, *and other Parts of* America, *and for encourageing the Fiſhery, choſen in the preſent Year* 1733.

The KING's Moſt Excellent Majeſty, Governor.

Sir *Richard Hopkins*, Sub-Governor.

John Briſtowe, Eſq; Deputy-Governor.

Mr. Joſeph Beachcroft,
Samuel Boſanquet, *Eſq*;
Mr. Joſhua Baker,
Thomas Cowſlad, *Eſq*;
Mr. Jonathan Collyer,
Mr. Richard Coope,
Mr. John Edwards,
Joſeph Fawthrop, *Eſq*;
John Fullerton, *Eſq*;
Henry Gaultier, *Eſq*;
John Hamilton, *Eſq*;
Edward Haiſtwell, *Eſq*;
Richard Howard, *Eſq*;
Mr. Robert Henley.
Michael Impey, *Eſq*;
Richard Jackſon, *Eſq*;
George Jennings, *Eſq*;
Sir John Lade, *Bart.*
James Lambe, *Eſq*;
Mr. Robert Lovick,
Rog. Mainwaring, *Eſq*;
Henry Muilman, *Eſq*;
John Phillipſon, *Eſq*;
Mr. John South,
Mr. Thomas Thomas,
Lewis Way, *Eſq*;
Francis Wilks, *Eſq*;
Mr. Pinckney Wilkinſon.

OPPOSITE to this Office is the Pariſh Church of St. *Peter's Poor*, with a Dial hanging over the Street. A little beyond the Church is a Place called *Auguſtine-Fryars*, now built into ſeveral large Houſes partly inhabited by the Miniſter ſof the *Dutch* Church, ſtanding here, and partly by Merchants.

OVER-AGAINST *Auguſtine-Fryars*, is *Little Broad-ſtreet*, much narrower than the other, wherein are theſe Places: *Adam*'s-*Court*, pretty large, well built and inhabited, at the Upper End is one Houſe larger than the reſt, being the Habitation of a Merchant; *Cuſhion-Court*, pretty handſome, but ſmall, containing only two good Houſes; *Britain*'s-*Yard*, but ſmall, having but one Houſe; *French-Court*, indifferent well inhabited, with a Free Stone Pavement. Now back to *Throgmorton-ſtreet*, very well built and inhabited; the chief Place here is the Houſe and Garden belonging to the Drapers Company. In this Street are theſe Courts, and Places of Name, *viz.* *Red-Lyon-Court*, both ſmall and ordinary; *New-Court*, a pretty handſome ſquare Place with good Houſes; *Shorter*'s-*Court*, a very neat ſquare Place, with open Paſſage, the Houſes well built and inhabited: St. *Bartholomew*'s-*Court*, but mean; *Angel-Court*, very large and handſome, with good Buildings, the Habitation of Merchants and People of Repute; *Copt-Hall-Court*, a large and handſome open Place, with Houſes fit for good Inhabitants; *Warnford-Court*, a good large Place, very well built and inhabited, at the Upper End of which is a handſome large Houſe, ſevered from the reſt by a Wall which opens into a Court Yard with a Garden, which Houſe the *Royal African* Company made Uſe of, until their Removal to their Houſe in *Leadenhall-ſtreet*, and is now made Uſe of by the Managers of the Linnen Manufacture; *Drapers-Hall*, a very large and ſpacious Building, having a comely Quadrangle in the Entrance to it.

NEXT *Throgmorton-ſtreet*, Weſt, is *Lothbury*, a Street of pretty good Trade, eſpecially for Founders, for the making of Candleſticks, Bells, and divers Utenſils of Braſs and Copper; the Part of this Street, which is in this Ward, goeth but to the Corner of St. *Margaret*'s *Lothbury* Church, which it takes in but a ſmall Part of, the reſt is in *Coleman-ſtreet* Ward: The Courts in this Part are, *Green*'s-*court*, but ordinary; *Prince*'s-*court*, likewiſe but ordinary; *Faulcon-court*, but ſmall, with a Free-Stone Pavement; *Token-houſe-yard*, a large Place, with well built Houſes, fit for good Inhabitants, eſpecially the Row on the Eaſt Side, which have Court Yards, with Brick Walls before them; at the Upper End of this Yard is a ſmall Paſſage down Steps into *Bell-alley* in *Coleman-ſtreet* Ward; this Place took its Name from an old Houſe there ſtanding, which antiently was the Office for delivering out of Farthings; *Whalebone-court*, large, with a Free-Stone Pavement, hath good Houſes, pretty well tenanted.

COMING back we paſs up St. *Bartholomew-lane*, which runs up to the North Side of the *Royal Exchange*; a Place well built and inhabited, and of a good Trade, and the rather, for being ſo great a Thoroughfare to and from the *Exchange*. In this Lane are *Ship-yard*, which hath a wide Entrance, is repleniſhed with good Buildings, which are well inhabited; and the Court, which is ſpacious, hath a Free-ſtone Pavement. *Nag's-head-court*, is large, pretty well built and tenanted, with a Free-ſtone Pavement.

THEN we come to St. *Bartholomew*'s Church, already deſcribed.

OUT of *Bartholomew-lane* we come into *Threadneedle-ſtreet*; which takes its Beginning on the Weſt in the *Poultrey*, and paſſing by St. *Bartholomew-lane*, and leaving *Little-Broad-ſtreet* on the North Side, and *Finch-lane* on the South, falleth into *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet*: In this Street are ſeveral good Buildings, well inhabited, with divers noted Places, with Taverns, Coffee-Houſes, and other publick Places of Entertainment. At the Weſt End of this Street is *Prince*'s-*ſtreet*, which, with a turning Paſſage, falls into *Lothbury*; this Street is very well built and inhabited; but the Part next to *Lothbury* is in *Coleman-ſtreet* Ward; in the Part in this Ward is *Draper's-court*, which is pretty handſome, with a Free-ſtone Pavement, which, with a turning Paſſage leads into *Lothbury*. Alſo *Catharine-court*, which is but ſmall and ordinary.

BUT to go back again into *Threadneedle-ſtreet*, wherein are theſe Courts and Places; at the Weſt End *Three-nun-court*, pretty large, and indifferent good, with a Free-ſtone Pavement.

NEXT Eaſtward is St. *Chriſtopher*'s Church. On the North Side it hath a good Church-yard, encloſed with a Wall, with Rows of Trees about it.

AT the Eaſt End of this Church is another narrow Alley, which bears the Name of St. *Chriſtopher*'s-*alley*: At the upper End whereof, going down Steps, is a handſome open Court, with good Houſes, having alſo the ſame Name.

NEXT is *Caſtle-alley* on the other Side, which falls into *Cornhill*: And to that Ward ſome Part of it belongs.

THEN is there a Paſſage into *Cornhill* on the Weſt Side of the *Exchange*: Then further on the Eaſt Side, are *Sweeting*'s-*Rents* and *Alley*, both narrow Places, with Free-Stone Pavements; which alſo gives Paſſages into *Cornhill*, being Places taken up by Coffee-houſes, Eating-houſes and Shops.

A little further Eaſtward is the Pariſh-Church of St. *Bennet-Fink*, a very handſome Free-Stone Building, before treated of.

THEN ſtill further Eaſt, on the ſame Side, is *Finch*, or *Fink-lane*, and falls into *Cornhill*; this Lane is of no great Trade; the Part next *Cornhill* is out of this Ward. On the Weſt Side is *Spread-eagle-court*, but ordinary, which with a turning Paſſage falls into *Threadneedle-ſtreet*, againſt *Little Broad-ſtreet*.

ON the other Side of *Fink-lane* is the *French* Church new built, having been one of the Churches that felt the dreadful Effects of the Fire in *1666*.

Hatton-court, a handſome ſquare Place, well built and inhabited; *Crown-court*, ſmall, and but indifferent; Merchant-Taylors Hall is on the South Side of the Street.

AT the very Corner of *Threadneedle-ſtreet*, Eaſtward, is St. *Martin Outwich* Church, already mentioned.

THERE are to watch at the ſeveral Stands in this Ward, every Night, a Conſtable, the Beadle, and 30 Watchmen.

THE Jurymen returned by the Wardmote Inqueſt for this Ward, are to ſerve in the ſeveral Courts in *Guild-hall*, in the Month of *Auguſt*.

THIS *Broad-ſtreet* Ward hath an Alderman with his Deputy, 10 Common-Council Men, 10 Conſtables, eight Scavengers, 13 Men for the Wardmote Inqueſt, and a Beadle. It is taxed to the Fifteen in LONDON, at 27 *l.* and accounted in the *Exchequer*, after the Rate of 25 *l.*

THE Alderman of this Ward is Sir *Gerard Conyers*, Knt.

CHAP. VII.

CORNHILL WARD.

Cornhill *Ward.*

THE next Ward towards the South is that of *Cornhill*; ſo called from a Corn Market, in antient Time, kept there, and is a Part of the principal High-ſtreet, Beginning at the Weſt End of *Leadenhall*, ſtretching down Weſt on both Sides, by the South End of *Fink*'s, or *Finch-lane*, on the Right Hand, and by the North End of *Birchover*'s-*lane*, on the Left, which Lanes, to the Middle of them, are in this Ward, and ſo down to *Stocks-market*; and theſe are the Bounds of this Ward. The upper or Eaſt Part of this Ward, and alſo a Part of *Lime-ſtreet* Ward, hath been a Market-place, as before ſaid, eſpecially for Corn, and ſince, for all Kind of Victuals, as is partly ſhewn in *Lime-ſtreet* Ward.

YET it appeareth on Record, that in the Year 1522, the Rippiers of *Rye*, and other Places, ſold their freſh Fiſh in *Leadenhall* Market, on *Cornhill*; but Foreign Butchers were not admitted to ſell Fleſh there till the Year 1533.

AND ſhortly after it was enacted, That the ſaid Butchers, and others, ſhould ſell their Beef and Mutton by Weight, to wit, Beef not above a Half-penny the Pound; and Mutton, Halfpenny Half-farthing. Which Act being deviſed for the great Commodity of the Realm (as it was then thought) hath ſince proved far otherwiſe. For before that Time, a fat Ox was ſold at LONDON for 26 *s.* 8 *d.* at the moſt; a fat Weather for 3 *s.* 4 *d.* a fat Calf, the like Price; a fat Lamb for 12 *d.* Pieces of Beef weighed two Pounds and a half at the leaſt; ſome, three Pounds, or better, for a Penny, on every Butcher's Stall in the City; and of thoſe Pieces of Beef, thirteen or fourteen for 12 *d.* fat Mutton for 8 *d.* the Quarter; and one hundred Weight of Beef for 4 *s.* 8 *d.* at the deareſt.

THE Number of Butchers then in the City and Suburbs, was accounted ſix Score, of which every one killed ſix Oxen a-piece weekly, which is in forty ſix Weeks, allowing ſix Weeks for Lent, 33,120 Oxen, or 720 Oxen weekly.

THE Foreign Butchers (for a long Time) ſtood in the High-ſtreet of *Lime-ſtreet* Ward, *viz.* *Wedneſdays* and *Saturdays*, and were ſome Gain to the Tenants, before whoſe Doors they ſtood, and into whoſe Houſes they ſet their Blocks and Stalls, on the North Side of that Street: But that Advantage being eſpied, they were taken into *Leadenhall*, there to pay for their Standing to the Chamber of LONDON.

THUS much for the Market upon *Cornhill*.

THE chief Ornaments in *Cornhill* Ward, of old Time, were theſe: *Firſt*, at the Eaſt End thereof, in the Middle of the High-ſtreet, and at the Parting of four Ways, was a Water Standard, placed there in the Year 1582, in Manner following: A certain *German*, or *Dutchman*, born, named *Peter Morris*, having made an artificial Forcier for that Purpoſe, conveyed *Thames* Water, in Pipes of Lead, over the Steeple of St. *Magnus* Church, at the North End of *London-Bridge*, and from thence into divers Houſes in *Thames-ſtreet*, *New Fiſh-ſtreet*, and *Graſs-ſtreet*, up to the Weſt Corner of *Leadenhall*, the higheſt Ground of all the City; where the Waſte of the main Pipe riſing into this Standard (provided at the Charges of the City) with four Spouts, running four Ways, at every Tide, according to Covenant, plentifully ſerving the Commodity of the Inhabitants near adjoining in their Houſes, and alſo cleanſing the Channels of the Street towards *Biſhopſgate*, *Aldgate*, the *Bridge*, and the *Stocks-market*.

Next to this was a handſome Conduit of ſweet Water, caſtellated in the midſt of that Ward and Street. This Conduit was firſt built of Stone in the Year 1282, by *Henry Wallis*, Mayor of LONDON, to be a Priſon for Night-walkers, and other ſuſpicious Perſons, and was called *The Tun upon Cornhill*, becauſe the ſame was built ſomewhat in Faſhion of a *Tun*, ſtanding on one End.

Also without the Weſt Side of this *Tun* was a fair Well of ſpringing Water, curbed round with hard Stone.

To this Priſon of the *Tun*, the Night-Watches of this City committed not only Night-Walkers, but alſo other Perſons, as well Spiritual as Temporal, whom they ſuſpected of Incontinency, and puniſhed them according to the Cuſtoms of this City; but Complaint thereof being made about the Year of Chriſt, 1297, King *Edward* I. writeth to his Citizens thus:

Edward, by the Grace of God, *&c.* “Whereas *Richard Graveſend*, Biſhop of LONDON, hath ſhewed unto us, that by the great Charter of *England*, the Church hath a Privilege that no Clerk ſhall be impriſoned by a Layman, without our Commandment, and Breach of Peace, which notwithſtanding ſome Citizens of LONDON, upon meer Spight do enter in their Watches in Clerks Chambers, and then (like Felons) carry them to the *Tun*, which *Henry de Wallis*, ſome Time Mayor, built for Night-Walkers. Wherefore we Will that this our Commandment be proclaimed in a full Huſtings, and that no Watch hereafter enter into any Clerks Chamber, under the Forfeit of 30*l.* Dated at *Carliſle*, the 18th of *March*, in the 25th of our Reign.

About the Year of Chriſt 1299, the 27th of *Edward* I. certain principal Citizens of LONDON, to wit, *J. Romane*, *Richard Glouceſter*, *Nicholas Faringdon*, *Adam Helingbury*, *J. Saly*, *John Dunſtable*, *Richard Aſhwy*, *John Wade*, and *William Strotford*, broke up this Priſon, called the *Tun*, and took out certain Priſoners, for which they were puniſhed, by long Impriſonment, and great Fines, as in another Place is ſhewn. It coſt the Citizens, as ſome have written, more than 20000 Marks, which they were amerced in, before *William de March*, Treaſurer of the King's *Exchequer*, to purchaſe the King's Favour, and the Confirmation of their Liberties.

Also in the Year 1383, the 7th of *Richard* II. the Citizens of LONDON taking upon them the Rights that belonged to their Biſhops, firſt impriſoned ſuch Women that were taken in Fornication, or Adultery, in the ſaid *Tun*, and after, bringing them forth to the Sight of the World, they cauſed their Heads to be ſhaven after the Manner of Thieves, whom they named *Appellators*, and ſo to be led about the City, in Sight of all the Inhabitants, with Trumpets and Pipes ſounding before them, that their Perſons might be the more largely known; neither did they ſpare ſuch Kind of Men a whit the more, but uſed them as hardly, ſaying, they abhorred not only the Negligence of their Prelates, but alſo deteſted their Avarice, that ſtudied for Money, omitted the Puniſhment limited by Law, and permitted thoſe that were found guilty to live favourably by their Fine. Wherefore they would themſelves, they ſaid, purge their City from ſuch Filthineſs, leſt through God's Vengeance, either the Peſtilence or Sword ſhould happen to them. Laſt of all to be noted in the Charge of the Wardmote Inqueſt in every Ward of the City were theſe Words: *If there be any Prieſt in Service within the Ward, which before Time hath been ſet in the* Tun, *in* Cornhill, *for his Diſhoneſty, and hath forſworn the City, all ſuch ſhall be preſented.*

Now for the Puniſhment of Prieſts, in my Youth, ſaith *Stow*, one Note and no more; and here he telleth the Story, already mentioned in his Life, *B.* II. *p.* 330, of one *John Atwood*, Draper, dwelling in the Pariſh of St. *Michael* in *Cornhill*, directly againſt the Church, who having a proper Woman to his Wife, ſuch a one as ſeemed the holieſt amongſt a Thouſand, had alſo a luſty Chauntry Prieſt of the ſaid Pariſh-Church, repairing to his Houſe, with which Prieſt the ſaid *Atwood* would ſome Time after Supper play a Game at Tables for a Pint of Ale. It chanced on a Time, having Haſte of Work, and his Game proving long, he left his Wife to play it out, and went down to his Shop, but returning to fetch a preſſing Iron, he found ſuch Play (to his Miſliking) that he forced the Prieſt to leap out of a Window over the Penthouſe into the Street, and ſo run to his Lodging in the Church-yard. *Atwood* and his Wife were ſoon reconciled, ſo that he would not ſuffer her to be called in Queſtion, but the Prieſt being apprehended and committed, his Puniſhment was thus: He was on three Market-Days conveyed through the high Street and Markets of the City, with a Paper on his Head, whereon was written his Treſpaſs. The firſt Day he rode in a Carry; the ſecond on a Horſe, his Face to the Horſe's Tail; the third, led betwixt two, and every Day rung with Baſons, and Proclamations made of his Fact at every Turning of the Streets, and alſo before *John Atwood*'s Stall and the Church Door of his Service, where he loſt his Chauntry of 20 Nobles the Year, and was baniſhed the City for ever.

In the Year 1401, the ſaid Priſon-Houſe, called the *Tun*, was made a Ciſtern for ſweet Water, conveyed by Pipes of Lead from *Tyburn*, and was from thenceforth called the Conduit upon *Cornhill*. Then was the Wall planked over, and a ſtrong Priſon made of Timber called a Cage, with a Pair of Stocks ſet upon it, and this for Night-walkers: On the Top of which Cage was placed a Pillory, for the Puniſhment of Bakers, offending in the Aſſize of Bread; for Millers ſtealing of Corn at the Mill; and for Bawds and Scolds, and other Offenders.

As in the Year 1468, the 7th of *Edward* IV. divers Perſons, being common Jurors, ſuch as at Aſſizes were forſworn for Rewards or Favour of Parties, were judged to ride from *Newgate* to the Pillory in *Cornhill*, with Mitres of Paper on their Heads, there to ſtand, and from thence again to *Newgate*. And this Judgment was given by the Mayor of LONDON.

In the Year 1509, the firſt of *Henry* VIII. *Darby Smith* and *Simpſon*, Ringleaders of falſe Inqueſts, in LONDON, rode about the City with their Faces to the Horſes Tails, and Papers on their Heads, and were ſet on the Pillory in *Cornhill*, and after brought again to *Newgate*, where they died for very Shame, ſaith *Robert Fabian*.

The aforeſaid Conduit upon *Cornhill*, was in the Year 1475, enlarged by *Robert Drope*, Draper,

per, Mayor, that then dwelt in that Ward; he enlarged the Ciſtern of this Conduit with an Eaſt End of Stone and Lead, and caſtellated it in a comely Manner.

In the Year 1546, Sir *Martin Bowes*, Mayor, dwelling in *Lombard-ſtreet*, and having his Back Gate opening into *Cornhill*, againſt the ſaid Conduit, minded to have enlarged the Ciſtern thereof with a Weſt End, as *Robert Drope* before had done towards the Eaſt View; and Meaſure of the Plat was taken for this Work; but the Pillory and Cage being removed, they found the Ground planked, and the Well aforeſaid worn out of Memory; which Well they revived and reſtored to Uſe, ſetting the Pillory ſomewhat Weſt from the Well, and ſo this Work ceaſed.

On the North Side of this Street, from the Eaſt unto the Weſt, were good Houſes for Merchants and others, amongſt which one large Houſe was called the *Weigh-Houſe*, where Merchandizes, brought from beyond Seas, were to be weighed at the King's Beam. This Houſe had a Maſter, and under him four Maſter Porters, with Porters under them; they had a ſtrong Cart, and were uſed to have four Horſes, to draw and carry the Wares from the Merchants Houſes to the Beam, and back again. Sir *Thomas Lovel*, Knt. built this Houſe, with a handſome Front of Tenements towards the Street. All which he gave to the Grocers of LONDON, himſelf being free of the City, and a Brother of that Company.

Drapers, from antient Times, have had their Dwellings and Shops here in *Cornhill*. There was one *John Olyver Pannarius de Cornhull*; between three and four hundred Years ago we meet with Drapers of *Cornhull*, who were of the Fraternity of St. *Mary* of *Bethlem*, as appears by this Record. " *On Honour*, &c. To the Honour of our Lord Jesu Christ, and his ſweet Mother St. *Mary*, our Lady of *Bethlem*, in which moſt holy Place our ſaid Lord Jesu Christ was choſen to be born, in his Salvation of all his People; in which Place of *Bethlem* the Star appeared to the Shepherds, and gave and ſhewed Light to the three Kings of *Coloyne*, who offered in the ſame Place of *Bethlem*, three Gifts, Gold, Myrrh, and Incenſe; one Fraternity is begun, for the ſame Honour in Amendment of their Lives, by the Aſſent of the Fryar *William Titte*, Fryar of the Hoſpital of our Lady of *Bethlem*, of LONDON, which is a Cell of the Place of *Bethlem*; and for other good People, Drapers of *Cornhull*, and other good Men and Women, which will be Brothers and Siſters, and maintain the Fraternity, for the Term of their Lives, and all the Points that follow; and to pay 20 *s*. Entrance, and every Year 2 *s*. and every Quarter 6 *d*. " which Fraternity was extant 1361, and their Feaſt was on the Purification of our Lady.

Then have you the ſaid *Fink's-lane*, the South End of which on both Sides is in *Cornhill* Ward.

The Royal-Exchange.

Then next is the *Royal-Exchange*, erected in the Year 1566, after this Order, *viz.* certain Houſes upon *Cornhill*, and the like upon the Back thereof, in the Ward of *Broad-ſtreet*, with three Alleys; the firſt called *Swan-alley*, opening into *Cornhill*; the ſecond, *New-alley*, paſſing thorow out of *Cornhill* into *Broad-ſtreet* Ward, over-againſt St. *Bartholomew-lane*; the third, St. *Chriſtopher's-alley*, opening in *Broad-ſtreet* Ward, and into St. *Chriſtopher's* Pariſh, containing in all fourſcore Houſes, were firſt purchaſed by the Citizens of LONDON, for more than 3532 *l*. as Mr. *Stow* ſaith; but the Mayor and Aldermen, in an Anſwer, ſet forth to the Lady *Greſham's* Supplication, ſay, it was above 4000 *l*. all theſe Houſes were ſold for 478 *l*. to ſuch as would take them down, and carry them thence. Alſo, the Ground or Plat was made plain at the Charge of the City, and then Poſſeſſion thereof was by certain Aldermen (in the Name of the whole Citizens) given to Sir *Thomas Greſham*, Knt. Agent to Queen *Elizabeth*, thereupon to build a Burſe, or Place for Merchants to aſſemble in, at his own Charges: And he, on the 7th of *June*, laying the firſt Stone of the Foundation, being Brick, accompanied with ſome Aldermen, every of them laid a Piece of Gold, which the Workmen took up, and forthwith followed upon the ſame with ſuch Diligence, that by the Month of *November*, in the Year 1567, the ſame was covered with Slate, and ſhortly after finiſhed.

In the Year 1570, on the 23d of *January*, the Queen's Majeſty, attended with her Nobility, came from her Houſe at the *Strand*, called *Somerſet-houſe*, and entered the City by *Temple-bar*, through *Fleet-ſtreet*, *Cheapſide*, and ſo by the North Side of the Burſe, through *Threadneedle-ſtreet*, to Sir *Thomas Greſham's* in *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet*, where ſhe dined. After Dinner, her Majeſty returning through *Cornhill*, entered the Burſe on the South Side; and after ſhe had viewed every Part thereof above Ground, eſpecially the Pawne, which was richly furniſhed with all Sorts of the fineſt Wares in the City, ſhe cauſed the ſame Burſe, by an Herald and a Trumpet, to be proclaimed *The Royal Exchange*, and to be ſo called from thenceforth, and by no other Name.

The Rents of the Shops here brought in conſiderable Gains to Sir *Thomas Greſham* the Builder. And about five or ſix Years after, the Shops being all furniſhed with Wares, *Greſham* conſtrained all the Shopkeepers that had Shops above, to take Shops below, where was an equal Number; but theſe were in the loweſt Vaults of the *Exchange*. At this Time each Perſon paid four Marks a Year for every Shop above, and he would have as much for every Shop below, or elſe they ſhould not have one above: But after they had kept Shop below a little while, what with the Damp of the Vault, the Darkneſs of the Place, and the Unwillingneſs of Cuſtomers to buy their Wares there, they were ſo wearied, that they agreed among themſelves to give 4 *l*. a Year for a Shop above, that they might be freed from keeping Shop below; and ſo Sir *Thomas* ſhould turn the Vault to what other Uſe he would, either for Merchants Goods, or otherwiſe. Which Offer he accepted; and ſo the Tenants only furniſhed the Shops above, as they remain to this Day. And the Vaults have been uſed now a long Time for Stowing of Merchandizes, and chiefly Pepper.

Before this *Exchange* was thus built and compleated, there had been many Thoughts and Counſels among the Citizens and Merchants about the effecting of it; it being a thing greatly needed by thoſe that followed Merchandize, ſince it could not be carried on conveniently without ſuch a Place for Meeting and Conference together. And among the reſt, *Richard Clough*, Sir *Thomas Greſham's* Correſpondent in *Antwerp*, in the Year 1561, wrote a Letter to him, blaming the City of LONDON for neglecting ſo neceſſary a Thing; calling the Governors of the ſaid City, a Company that did ſtudy for nothing elſe than their own private Profit: " Conſidering, added he, what a City LONDON is; and that in ſo many Years the ſame found not the Means to make a Burſe, but Merchants muſt be content to ſtand and walk in the Rain, more like Pedlars than Merchants. In this Country, ſaid he, (meaning *Antwerp*) and in all other, there is no kind of People that have Occaſion to meet, but they have a Place for that Purpoſe. Indeed, and if your Buſineſs were done (here) and that I might “have the leiſure to go about it, and that I would be a Means to Mr. Secretary to have his Favour therein; I would not doubt but to make ſo fair a Burſe in LONDON, as the great Burſe is in *Antwerp*, without ſolliciting any Man more than he ſhall be well diſpoſed to give, *&c.*” Whence one may conjecture that *Greſham* had it in his Thoughts ſome Time before, and wanted only a Contribution from ſome wealthy Citizens, to aſſiſt in ſo expenſive a Work, which he obtained at laſt; the Citizens having purchaſed the Fee Simple of the Ground and Houſes, by certain Truſtees, conveyed it over to him to build the ſaid Burſe upon: And in the Conveyance he was to make a Re-aſſurance again to them, upon certain Conditions: But he dying before this was done, ſome Difference happened between the Lady *Greſham* and the City.

Sir *Thomas Greſham* got great Fame and Glory by this magnificent Work, and every one took Occaſion to extol him. Thus one *Hugh Gough*, in a Book dedicated to him ſoon after his Finiſhing this Structure, entertained him with Words to this Tenor, “That few had flouriſhed in whom all theſe commendable Qualities had reigned; as both to be beneficial to their Country by ſafe Counſel, procuring of Safeguard for the ſame, and beſtowing of their Subſtance, to the Building of ſuch famous and magnificent Works as might ſerve for common Utility unto all Men. And by the Diſcretion of thoſe Men that are learned and wiſe, if ever any Subject hath enjoyed them, they attribute it unto you. For what is he, which is ignorant of the Policies and Travails that your Works have uſed and ſuſtained, to get Safeguard, and requiſite Furniture to the Realm; beſide the infinite Riches given to the Building of that princely Work, commonly called *The Burſe*: Which already declareth, and in LONDON is openly to be ſeen, what Commodity generally it will bring to the Citizens thereof. To what End ſhould I rehearſe, or make mention of the great Diverſity which Men account to be betwixt it and the huge Tower of *Babylon*, or the outrageous Buildings in *Ægypt*, named *Pyramides*; or of the exceeding Difference, wherein it excelleth the intricate Labyrinths, and monſtrous Pillars erected in divers Parts of the World? Conſidering that it is unknown unto few, that theſe were builded for a vain Oſtentation, or frivolous Memorial, without any profitable Uſe; or of Envy, becauſe the Founders thereof would not leave ſuch Store of worldly Treaſure unto their Succeſſors. I need not make Rehearſal of your Courteſy, Gentleneſs, Friendſhip and Liberality towards all Men; and, which deſerveth no ſmall Commendation, towards the Unknown and Strangers, *&c.*

AFTER the Death of Sir *Thomas Greſham*, the Founder of the *Exchange*, in the Year 1592, Lady *Greſham*, his Widow, contended with the Mayor and Truſtees for the *Exchange*; endeavouring to get an Act of Parliament to empower her and her Heirs to make Leaſes from Time to Time of 21 Years, or three Lives, of the Shops in the *Exchange*, keeping the Fines to herſelf, which was ſuppoſed to be againſt the Laſt Will of Sir *Thomas*, and contrary to an Act of Parliament made in the 23d Year of the Queen. She alſo complained, that the City did not, or would not, employ the Profits of the *Exchange* according to Sir *Thomas*'s Will. This ſhe exhibited by Way of Supplication to the Counſel, againſt the Lord Mayor and his Brethren, the Aldermen.

To which they ſubjoined this Anſwer; “That whereas the Lady *Greſham* had deſired to have an Act of Parliament to authorize her and her Heirs from Time to Time to make Leaſes of 21 Years, or three Lives, of the Shops in the *Royal-Exchange*, keeping the Fines thereof to herſelf, and reſerving as many Rents as is now reſerved to remain to the City of LONON: It is thereunto anſwered, That the ſame her Demand is utterly againſt both the Laſt Will and Teſtament of Sir *Thomas Greſham*, her late Huſband, as alſo expreſly againſt an Act of Parliament made in the 23d Year of her Majeſty's Reign. Unto which Act the ſaid Lady *Greſham* was privy, and her Counſel was heard, what they could ſay, before the ſaid Act paſſed; and they ſay alſo, the ſame Requeſt of the Lady *Greſham* is againſt all Reaſon and Equity: For that the Citizens of the City of LONDON, purchaſed in Fee Simple, in the Name of *Livers Feoffees*, the Soil whereupon the *Royal-Exchange* is built, and paid for the ſame above 4000*l.* and in the eighth Year of her Majeſty's Reign, conveyed the ſame to Sir *Thomas Greſham*, upon Condition to have Re-aſſurance made according to certain Covenants, which was not done; and albeit the Citizens might lawfully have entered for Breach of the ſaid Condition, and preſently taken the Rents and Profits of the Whole; yet they have contented themſelves to accept of the ſame according to the Laſt Will, and Act of Parliament, and have ſuffered the ſaid Lady *Greſham* to take the whole Profits: And yet they have been at great Charges in the defending of Titles, made to ſome Part of the ſame, and in paying of Quit-Rents, Tithes, and Widows Dowers; which they continue to this Day.

“TOUCHING the Employment of the Profits of the *Exchange*, according to the Purport of the Teſtament of Sir *Thomas Greſham*, it is thereunto anſwered, that it meant, and ſo it ſhall be performed, that the ſame, after the Death of the Lady *Greſham*, ſhall be employed juſtly and truly, according to the Truſt and Confidence in them repoſed; which if they ſhould break, there are Courts of Equity that can take Order for Remedy thereof. But foraſmuch as the ſaid Lady *Greſham* is to have the ſame during her Life, and the Employments are not to be made 'till after her Death; therefore this Complaint is now made, before any Injury be offered. And as it is now cauſeleſs, ſo the Lord Mayor and Aldermen do aſſuredly perſuade themſelves, there ſhall not at any Time be any Cauſe given, of their Parts, to complain againſt them. Wherefore their moſt humble Suit is, that the ſaid *Exchange* may be by them enjoyed, according to the ſaid Will, and Act of Parliament.

THIS Lady *Greſham* died *Anno* 1596, the Rents of the *Royal-Exchange*, which ſhe enjoyed during her Life, with all Houſes, Buildings, Vaults and Profits thereof, amounted to the yearly Value of 751*l.* 5*s. per Ann.* over all Charges and Reprizes.

THIS *Royal-Exchange* was burnt down in the great Fire, but roſe again with more Splendor than before.

Its Ground-Plat is a Parallellogram, whoſe Length is 203 Feet, Breadth 171 Feet, Area, 127 Perch, Altitude of the Building, 56 Feet, and of the lofty Tower and Turret, or Lanthorn (whereon is the Figure of a Graſhopper, curiouſly done in poliſhed Braſs) 178 Feet, Length within, 144 Feet, Breadth, 117 Feet, Area, 61 ſquare Perches.

THIS ſtately Fabrick was erected at the Charge of the City and Company of Mercers, and coſt 80000*l.* between them. The Model was firſt ſhewn to King *Charles* II, who liked it well; but it was debated, whether they ſhould build after this Model or not, for Fear of launching into too great an Expence; ſeveral therefore were againſt it, but the Majority prevailed, having their Eye to the Honour of the City, and ſuppoſing the Shops above and below Stairs would in Time reimburſe them, which it appears now (too late) it will not; and ſo they are left in Debt for it.

There are Committees for this *Exchange*, and that other publick Building, called *Greſham* College, who manage the Rents and Payments thereof. Theſe Committees conſiſt of the Lord Mayor, for the Time being, and two Aldermen, and a certain Number of the Company of Mercers and the like of Citizens, commonly one of each of the other 11 Companies.

This curious Structure is thus built and adorned: The Walls are *Portland* Stone, Ruſtick Work, very ſtrong and neat, round the four Sides above Stairs are Shops about 200 in Number, which have been let from 20*l.* to 60*l.* each, but are now the greateſt Part unoccupied. There are Rails and Ballaſters on the Roof, which is covered with Lead. The aforeſaid Shops are elevated on 28 Columns or Pillars with Arches, whereby are conſtituted Ambulatories within the *Exchange*, for the Merchants to keep themſelves from Rain and other offenſive Weather; above which Arches is an Entablament and curious Enrichments, and on the Cornice another Range of Pilaſters, with Entablature (extending round the Inſide) and a curious Compaſs Pediment, in the Middle of the Cornice of each of the four Sides. Under the Pediment on the North Side are the King's Arms; on the South, thoſe of the City; and on the Eaſt, the Arms of Sir *Thomas Greſham*: And under the Pediment on the Weſt Side, the Arms of the Company of Mercers, with their reſpective Enrichments. The Intercolumns of the upper Range are 24 Niches, 19 of which are filled with the Statues of the Kings and Queens Regent of *England*, ſtanding erect, with their Robes and Regalia, except that of King *James* II, and King *George* II, which are habited like the *Cæſars*.

On the South Side are ſeven Niches, of which four are filled, *viz.*

I. The moſt Eaſterly Figure, which has this Inſcription in Gold Letters, *Edwardus Primus, Rex, Anno Dom.* 1272. II. Weſtward, *Edwardus* III. *Rex, Anno Dom.* 1326. III. *Henricus* V. *Rex, Anno Domini*, 1412. IV. *Henricus* VI. *Rex, Anno Domini*, 1422.

On the Weſt Side five Niches, four of which are filled, *viz.*

I. Under the moſt Southerly Figure is ſubſcribed in Gold Letters, *Edwardus* IV. *Rex, Anno Domini* 1460. II. Northward (the Crown pendant over his Head) *Edwardus* V. *Rex, Anno Domini*, 1483. III. *Henricus* VII. *Rex, Anno Domini*, 1487. IV. *Henricus* VIII. *Rex, Anno Domini* 1508.

On the North Side ſeven Niches are filled *viz.*

I. The moſt Weſterly, ſubſcribed in Gold Characters, *Edwardus* VI. *Rex, Anno Domini* 1547. II. *Maria, Regina, Anno Domini* 1553. III. *Elizabetha, Regina, Anno Domini* 1558. IV. Is ſubſcibed *Sereniſſim. & Potentiſſim. Princip.* Jacobo *Primo*, Mag. Brit. Fran. & Hibern. *Reg. Fid. Defenſori, Societas Pannitonſorum poſuit A. D.* 1684. V. ΕΙΚΩΝ ΒΑΣΙΛΙΚΗ, *Sereniſſimi & Religioſiſſimi Principis* Caroli *Primi* Angliæ, Scotiæ, Franciæ, & Hiberniæ, *Regis Fidei Defenſoris; Bis Martyris (in Corpore & Effigie) Impiis Rebellium Manibus, ex hoc loco deturbata & Confracta, Anno Dom.* 1647. *Reſtituta & hic demum collocata, Anno Dom.* 1683. *Gloria Martyrii qui te fregere Rebelles non potuere ipſum quem voluere Deum.* VI. *Carolus ſecundus, Rex, Anno Domini* 1648. VII. *Jacobus* II. *Rex, Anno Domini* 1685.

On the Eaſt Side five Niches, one of which is vacant, the other fill'd, *viz.*

I. The moſt Northerly contains two Statues, *viz.* of King *William* and Queen *Mary*, ſubſcrib'd *Gulielmus* III. *Rex, & Maria* II. *Regina, A. D.* 1688, S. P. Q. *Londin. Optim. Principibus*, P. C. 1695. II. Anna, *Regina, Dei Gratia*, Mag. Britan. Franciæ, & Hiberniæ, 1701. III. George I. inſcribed *Georgius, D. G. Magnæ Britan. Franciæ, & Hiberniæ, Rex, Anno Dom.* 1714, S. P. Q. L. IV. Southerly, the Statue of King *George* II. in the Habiliments of a *Cæſar*, wreathed upon the Head, and a Battoon or Truncheon in his Hand, little differing from that of *Charles* II. in the Center of the Area, only in looking Northward, inſcribed *Georgius* II. *D. G. Mag. Brit. Fra. & Hib. Rex, Anno Dom.* 1727, S. P. Q. L.

Besides the Niches wherein the Effigies of the aforenamed Kings are placed, the four that are vacant are the Places where *Edward* II, *Richard* II, *Henry* IV, and *Richard* III, ſhould have been; but it ſeems the City had no Mind to ſhew any Reſpect to the ſaid Kings, two of whom took away their Charter, and the other two were Uſurpers. One Thing more is to be added concerning the Statue of King *Charles* I, which after the King had loſt his Head, the Zealots of thoſe Times, to ſhew their Rage and Malice, threw down and broke to Pieces, cauſing to be writ under the Place where it ſtood, *Exit Tyrannorum Ultimus*, &c. The preſent Statue of that unfortunate Prince, was ſet up by the Grocers, to vindicate his Memory.

In the Walls of the four Sides under the Piazza's within the *Exchange* are 28 ſeveral Niches round the Building, all vacant, except one near the North Weſt Angle, where is the Effigy of Sir *Thomas Greſham*, and the like is alſo (with Fret Work Cieling) above, where the Shops are, to which you aſcend by two ſpacious Stair-Caſes, having Black Marble Steps, one on the North, the other on the South Side: And the Area under the ſaid Piazza is a Pavement of White and Black Marble, but that of the reſt with fine Pebble, in the Center whereof is erected on a Marble Pedeſtal, about eight Foot high, the Statue of King *Charles* II, in *Roman* Habit; he is lively repreſented by the ingenious Hand of Mr. *Gibbon*, with a Battoon in his Hand, looking Southward: On this Side of the Pedeſtal, under an Imperial Crown, Wings, Trumpets of Fame, Sceptre, and Sword, Palm Branches, &c. theſe Words are inſcribed;

Carolo II. Cæſari Britannico
Patriæ Patri,
Regum Optimo, Clementiſſimo, Auguſtiſſimo
Generis Humani deliciis,
Utriuſq; fortunæ Victori,
Pacis Europæ Arbitro,
Marium Domino ac Vindici,
Societatis Mercatorum Adventur. Angliæ,
Quæ per CCCC jam prope Annos
Regia benignitate floret,
Fidei Intemeratæ & Gratitudinis æternæ
Hoc Teſtimonium
Venerabunda poſuit,
Anno Salutis Humanæ, M, DC, LXXXIV.

On the Weſt Side of the Pedeſtal is neatly cut in Relievo, the Figure of a *Cupid* repoſing his Right Hand on a Shield containing the Arms of

France and *England* quartered, and in his Left Hand a Roſe.

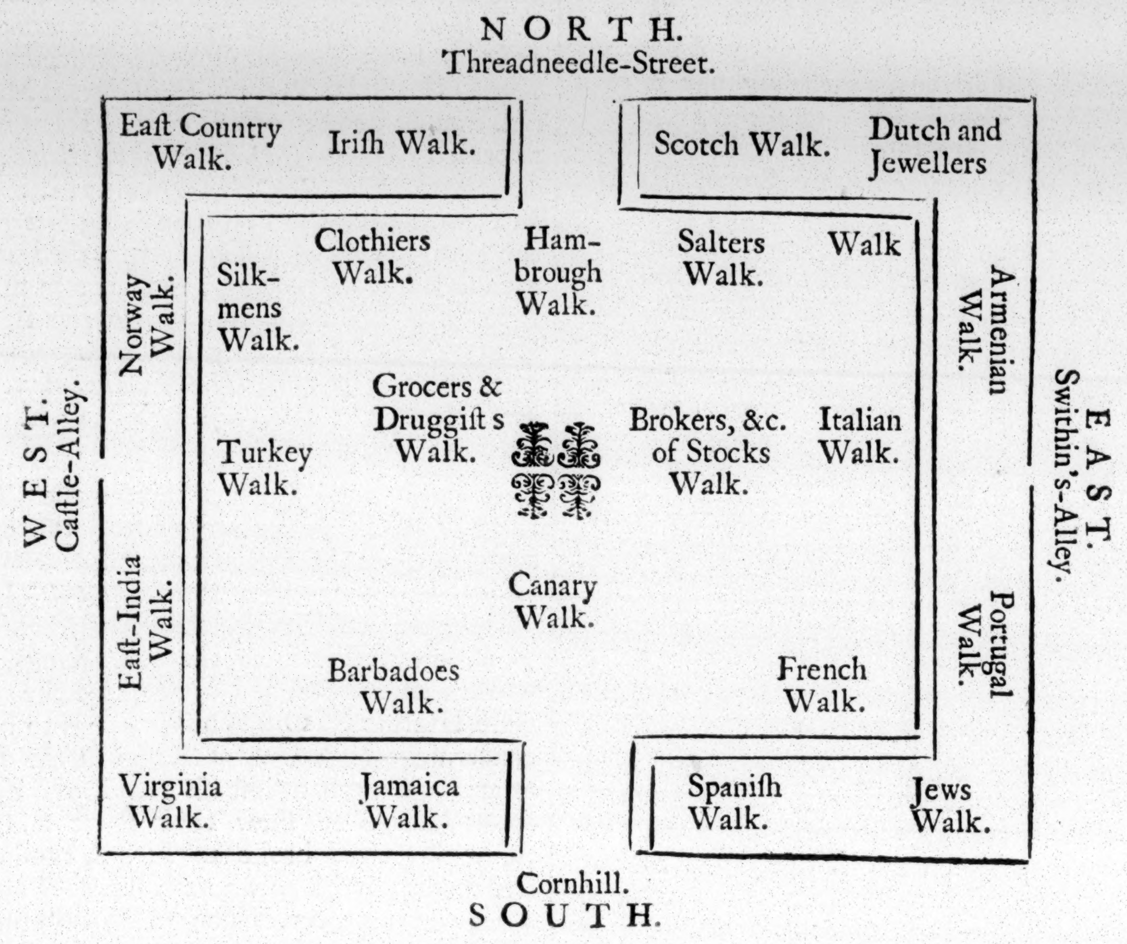
On the North Side are the Arms of *Ireland* on a Shield ſupported by a *Cupid.*

On the Baſe of the Pedeſtal in the South Side is this Inſcription:

This Statue was repaired and beautified, by the Company of Merchant-Adventurers of *England, Anno* 1730. *John Hanbury,* Eſq; Governor.

On the Eaſt Side, the Arms of *Scotland,* with a *Cupid* holding a Thiſtle, curiouſly done (as the reſt) all in Relievo.

And for the more eaſy expediting their Affairs, the Merchants, dealing in the ſame Commodities, have by Cuſtom fixed on theſe different Parts of the *Exchange* to meet one another, called their Walks, which may be ſeen at one View by the following Sketch or Plan.


NORTH.
Threadneedle-Street.
Eaſt Country Walk.
Iriſh Walk.
Scotch Walk.
Dutch and Jewellers
Clothiers Walk.
Hambrough Walk.
Salters Walk
Norway Walk.
Silkmens Walk.
Armenian Walk.
Grocers & Druggiſt s Walk.
Brokers, &c. of Stocks Walk.
Italian Walk.
WEST. Caſtle-Alley.
Turkey Walk.
EAST. Swithin's-Alley.
Canary Walk.
Eaſt-India Walk.
Portugal Walk.
Barbadoes Walk.
French Walk.
Virginia Walk.
Jamaica Walk.
Spaniſh Walk.
Jews Walk.
Cornhill.
SOUTH.

The Outſide of the Exchange *deſcribed*

There are 10 ſtrong Pillars on the South Front, which ſupport the South Side of the Shops on that Side of the *Exchange,* and as many on the North Side for the like Uſe there, by which there are two large Piazza's, one on the North, the other on the South Side; which South Front is adorned with Demy Columns and Pilaſters of the *Compoſite* Order, and the Portico there with four ſpacious Columns, Entablature, and two Compaſs Pediments of the *Corinthian* Order, whoſe Intercolumns are two Niches, repleniſhed with the Figures of King *Charles* I, and his Son *Charles* II. boldly carved, and over the Aperture on the Cornice between the Pediments are the King's Arms.

The North Side of this *Exchange* is adorned with Pilaſters, Entablature and a triangular Pediment of the ſaid *Compoſite* Order, and with Columns of that Order, and an Acroteria; the lower Part of the Tower is adorned, the middle Part with more Columns, Entablament, and Acroteria, and the upper Part (or Lanthorn) with Columns of the *Ionick* Order, with Architrave, Friez, Cornice, and four triangular Pediments fronting Eaſt, Weſt, North and South, and the ſaid two Acroteria's, as alſo that of the Roof of the *Exchange* are adorned with Dragons and Demy Virgins, the Supporters of the City Arms, and the Arms of the Mercers Company; and there are four Clock-Dials, fronting likewiſe the four Cardinal Points; and in this Tower are 12 tuneable Bells, which chime at nine, twelve, three, and ſix, daily

The following Inſcription was ſet upon the *Exchange* after it was rebuilt:

Hoc Greſhamii *Periſtylium, Gentium Commerciis Sacrum, Flammis extinctum 1666, Auguſtius e cinere reſurrexit 1669,* Will. Turnero, *Milite Prætore.*

A Part of the *Exchange* above Stairs, over the Lord Mayor's Office, is let to the *Royal Exchange Aſſurance Office,* of which the following is a Liſt of the Names of the Governors, and Directors, elected the laſt Year, 1732.

William Dunſter, Eſq; Governor.

John Phillips, Eſq; Sub-Governor.

Richard Lockwood, Eſq; Deputy-Governor.

Mr. John Baker,
Thomas Beckford, *Eſq;*
Mr. John Bourne,
Mr. James Bradly,
Joſiah Bullock, *Eſq;*
Peter Burrell, *Eſq;*
Capt. Jonathan Collet,
James Cooke, *Eſq;*
Rob. Godſchall, *Eſq;*
Mr. George Tobias Guiguer,
Mr. William Hunt,
Mr. Ralph Knox,
Mr. Henry March,
Capt. Tho. Panuwell,
Charles Phillipps, *Eſq;*
Mr. Brearcliffe Stonehewer.
Capt. Patrick Trehee,
Mr. Thomas Tryon,
Thomas Allen, *Eſq;*
Mr. Philip Cantillon,
Mr. Roger Drake,
Mr. John Giffard,
Alexander Hume, *Eſq;*
Capt. George Newton.

This Corporation, and that of the *London-Aſſurance,* which we ſhall mention before we conclude the Account of this Ward, were eſtabliſhed by Act of Parliament made in the Sixth of King *George* I. whereby it was enacted, that ſuch as ſhould be admitted as Members into the ſaid Corporations, ſhould be each a diſtinct and ſeparate Body Politick, for 31 Years, for the Aſſurance of Ships, Goods, and Merchandizes at Sea, or for lending Money upon Bottomry.

And that each of the ſaid Corporations, in Conſideration of the many Benefits which might accrue to them by their Charters, ſhould pay into his Majeſty's Exchequer, the Sum of 300,000 *l.* for diſcharging the Debts of the Civil Liſts.

And that no other Society ſhould inſure Ships, or lend Money on Bottomry for the Future, but any private Perſon might inſure Ships, *&c.* as before; theſe Corporations however met with ſo little Encouragement, that the Crown was obliged to remit moſt Part of the Money they were to advance.

Next adjoining to the *Royal Exchange*, in *Stow*'s Time, there remained Part of a large Stone Houſe, called the *Caſtle*, from ſuch a Sign at a Tavern Door; there was a Paſſage thro' this out of *Cornhill* into *Threadneedle-ſtreet*: The other Part of the ſaid Stone Houſe was taken down, for enlarging the *Royal Exchange*. This Stone Houſe was ſaid by ſome to have been a Church, whereof it had no Proportion; by others, a *Jew*'s Houſe, as tho' none but *Jews* had dwelt in Stone Houſes: But that Opinion is without Warrant.

For, beſides the ſtrong Building of Stone Houſes, againſt Invaſion of Thieves in the Night, when no Watches where kept, in the Firſt Year of *Richard* I. to prevent the Caſualties of Fire, which often had happen'd in the City, when the Houſes were built of Timber, and covered with Reed or Straw, (*Henry Fitz Alwine* being Mayor) it was decreed, That from thenceforth no Man ſhould build within the City, but of Stone, until a certain Height, and to cover the ſame Building with Slate, or Brent Tiles.

The PARISH *of* St. PETER *in* CORNHILL.

St. Peter *in* Cornhill.

St. *Peter*, to whom this Church, and four or five more in the Cities of LONDON and *Weſtminſter*, are dedicated, was the Son of *Jona*, of the Province of *Galilee*, of the Town of *Bethſaida*, Brother of St. *Andrew* the Apoſtle, and the Prince of the Apoſtles. The particular Time of his Birth cannot be recovered, but probably he was at leaſt ten Years older than his Maſter.

The Name given him at his Circumciſion was *Symon*, or *Symeon*, (to which our Saviour added the Title of *Cephas*, which in *Syriac*, the vulgar Language of the *Jews* at that Time) ſignifying a Stone or Rock, as derived into the *Greek* Πέτρος and by us *Peter*. In his Youth he was brought up to Fiſhing, which Trade he followed above a Year after he firſt ſaw our Saviour; but then, at our Saviour's Command, left all and followed him, and from this Time became his conſtant and inſeparable Diſciple.

He was crucified at *Rome*, on the Top of the *Vatican* Mount near *Tybur*, *Anno Chriſti* 69, (ſays *Euſebius*) in the Fourth of *Nero*; in the Twelfth (ſays *Epiphanius*); but more probably in the Tenth, or in the Year 65, (ſays Dr. *Cave*). He deſired not to be crucified the ordinary Way, but with his Head downwards, and Feet upwards, affirming, he was unworthy to ſuffer in the ſame Poſture in which his Lord had ſuffered before him.

His Body was buried in the *Vatican* near the Triumphal Way; over his Grave a ſmall Church was ſoon after erected, which being deſtroyed by *Heliogabulus*, his Body was removed to the Cœmetery, in the *Appian* Way, two Miles from *Rome*, from whence it was afterwards removed back to the *Vatican*, where it reſted ſomewhat obſcurely until the Reign of *Conſtantine*, who rebuilt and enlarged the *Vatican*, to the Honour of St. *Peter*, and infinitely enriched it with Gifts and Ornaments, which in every Age increaſed in Splendour and Riches, 'till it is become one of the Wonders of the World at this Day.

This our Apoſtle has written two Epiſtles, which have been received as Canonical. As to his Perſon, Authors give this following Account; That he was ſlender, and of a middle Size; his Complexion very pale, and his Hair curl'd and thick, but ſhort; his Eyes black, but ſpeckled with red, which, it is ſaid, proceeded from his frequent Weeping. As to his Temper, he was naturally fervent and eager, which was common to the *Galileans*; his Humility and Lowlineſs of Mind was ſingular, and his Love and Zeal for his Maſter admirable; his Courage was undaunted, and his Diligence in his Apoſtleſhip very wonderful.

The Hiſtory of this our Apoſtle may be read in the four *Evangeliſts*, and in the *Acts* of the Apoſtles, and in Dr. *Cave*'s Lives of the Apoſtles, where his Life is written at large.

There are three Feſtivals celebrated in Memory of St. *Peter*; the firſt called the Feaſt of St. *Peter* and St. *Paul*, *June* 29, in Memory of both their Paſſions, which fell on that Day together, and is by ſome called *Bis feſta Dies*.

The ſecond is called the Feaſt of St. *Peter ad Vincula*, in Memory of St. *Peter*'s Chains, which is annually kept on the Calends, or firſt Day of *Auguſt*. The original Inſtitution of which hath been variouſly related, and the Truth of them very much ſuſpected.

The third Feaſt of St. *Peter* is called the Feaſt of St. *Peter*'s Chair, kept on *February* 22, in Memory of St. *Peter*'s See, or Chair, at *Antioch*, ſome ſay at *Rome*; which Feaſt having been of a long Time celebrated in the Church of *Remes*, being grown out of Uſe, and neglected, was, by Pope *Paul* IV, in 1556, reſtored.

The Church of St. *Peter* is ſituated on the South Side, and towards the Eaſt End of *Cornhill*. Its Foundation is ſaid to be of great Antiquity, if an Inſcription on a South Pillar may be credited, which had the Author expected, he would have done well to have ſubſcribed his Name, or told us what Authors of Note he extracted the Relation from; for indeed the Truth thereof may be liable to be called in Queſtion, ſince in the ſame Inſcription it is ſo poſitively affirmed, (though ſo uncertain, that many good Authors differ in their Opinions about it) *i. e.* That *Brute* reigned in *England* 1245 Years before *Lucius*, &c. But waving that, the Inſcription ſets forth, that this Church was founded an Archbiſhop's See by King *Lucius*, A. D. 179, where it continued the Metropolitan of this Kingdom 400 Years, when it was removed to *Canterbury*, by *Auſtin* the Monk, *&c.* But Mr. *Stow* (from *Joceline*) ſays, That *Thean*, Archbiſhop of LONDON, with the Aſſiſtance of *Ciran*, Chief Butler to King *Lucius*, built this Church of St. *Peter*, and that *Elevanus*, Archbiſhop of LONDON, built the Library formerly thereto belonging; and from *Harriſon*'s Deſcription of *Britain*; that it is more probable, that the Metropolitan Church, founded by King *Lucius*, was St. *Peter*'s *Weſtminſter*, there appearing no ſuch Name as *Cornhill* before the *Norman* Conqueſt; the Similitude of Sound between the Word *Thorney*, where St. *Peter*'s *Weſtminſter* ſtood, and *Cornhill*, might afterwards occaſion the Miſtake; but upon the whole it is evident, both from the Inſcription and *Joceline*, that (whether *Lucius* or *Thean* were the Founders) this Church was founded in King *Lucius*'s Reign above 1570 Years ago, tho' whether the Archbiſhop's See was here or at *Weſtminſter*, or at the Place now St. *Paul*'s (where the firſt Biſhop's See was) is ſomewhat uncertain. The Steeple was repaired in 1629, and the whole Church repaired and beautified *Anno* 1633, at the Pariſh Charge, amounting to about 1000 *l.*

but in the unfortunate Year *1666*, the Flames demoliſhing this Church, it was rebuilt *Anno* 1680, and finiſhed 1681.

This Church is all built of Stone, except Part of the South Side, and the Tower, which is Brick; the reſt of the Steeple, *viz.* the Dome and Spire, are Timber covered with Lead, and ſupported with ſquare Pillars, adorned with Pilaſters of the *Corinthian* Order; the Area of the Chancel is one Step higher than that of the reſt of the Church, all which is paved with Stone; and there are three Iſles.

As to the Finiſhing and Ornament, beſides the Pilaſters aforeſaid, it is wainſcotted round with Oak, ten Feet high, with which Kind of Timber the Chancel is ſeparated from the Church, by a Screen of ſeveral ſmall fluted Pillars and Arches, and four larger Pilaſters, and ſingle Cornice of the *Corinthian* Order, on which, over each of the ſaid Iſles is a Pediment, and a handſome Aperture out of the Middle Iſle into the Chancel, adorned with the King's Arms between (tho' at a ſmall Diſtance from) the Lion and Unicorn, and alſo a Cherub finely carved.

The Altar-piece is alſo of Oak, having the Ornament of Pilaſters of the *Ionick* Order; the Intercolumns are the Decalogue between the *Pater Noſter* and the *Creed*, done in Gold Letters on Black, under a Glory between two Cherubims; the Foot-pace is Marble, incloſed with Rail and Ballaſter; and the Outſide of this End of the Church is alſo adorned with Pilaſters, Entablature, and Pediment of the ſaid *Ionick* Order, alſo Vaſes, Cartouches, *&c.*

At the Weſt End of the Church is a neat Gallery, ſupported with Columns of the *Tuſcan* Order; and the Inſide of the Roof is divided into Pannels and Arches of Fret-work.

Here are alſo four ornamental Wainſcot Door-caſes of the *Corinthian* Order, and Enrichments of Cherubims, Flowers, Cartouches, *&c.* and a pretty Marble Font; both Baſon, Foot-pace, and Rails of the ſame.

Dimensions of this Church are, Length 80 Feet, Breadth 47, Altitude 40, and that of the Steeple (wherein is only one Bell) is about 140 Feet.

Monuments *of the Dead in this Church, are as follow:*

Orate pro Anima *Johannis Beauchamp de la Holt*, Militis. Qui obiit 1407. Cujus Anima propitietur Deus, *Amen.* The Coat was a *Feſſe* between ſix *Billets*, a *Helmet* for a Creſt.

Hic jacet *Johannes Sparke*, Civis & Cheeſman *Lond.* Qui ob. 29 *Sept.* 1425. Et *Iſabel* Uxor ejus. Quæ ob. 24 *Jan.* 1428.

Hic jacet in tumolo Doctor venerabilis *Hugo*
Danſet olim Rector vere fideiq; Protector.
M. C. quater qt. X. ter IX. ſis I. Sex.
Aprilisq; die ter IV. ſemel I. migrat ille.

Pray for the Souls of *Thomas Lomner*, Citizen and Mercer of LONDON, and *Elizabeth* his Wife: Which *Thomas* deceaſed *March* 28, 1492, and for the Children of them: On whoſe Souls *Jeſu* have Mercy. *Amen.* The Coat on the Dexter Side of the Inſcription is a *Bend*, with three *Eſcalops*, two *Bendlets* on each Side, charged with three *Ermin.* On the Siniſter, a *Chevron* between three *Libbart*'s Heads.

Of your Charity, pray for the Soul of *Thomas Pend*, Citizen and Draper of LONDON, and *Elizabeth* and *Joan* his Wives. *Thomas* died *June* 26, *Anno Dom.* 1499. The Coat *Baron* and *Femme.* 1. A *Chevron Ermin*, between three *Wiverns.* 2. A *Feſſe* indented between three *Libbart*'s Heads.

Hic jacet Magiſter *Johannes Breton*, Dr. S. Th. ac quondam Rector iſtius Eccleſiæ. Ob. 29 *Sept. Anno Dom.* 1500.

Pray for the Soul of *William Spinke*, Draper of LONDON, who died *October* 9, 1503. Here are the Drapers Arms only.

Pray for the Soul of *Henry Ade*, Citizen and Grocer of LONDON, and Merchant of the Staple of *Calais*; and of *Margaret* and *Julian* his Wives. *Henry* died *April* 15, 1516. His Coat *Barry* of three.

Orate pro animabus *Henrici Palmer*, Pannarij & Civis *Lond. Johannæ* & *Julianæ* filiæ *Wilhelmi Poines* de *Eſſex*, generoſi, Uxorem ejus. *Henricus* Ob. 7 *Oct.* 1520. The Coat on the Dexter Side *Baron* and *Femme*; both Quarterly. 1. Three Shields. 2. Three *Chevrons.* The third as the ſecond; the fourth as the firſt. The *Femme* Coat; 1. *Barry* of eight, a Mullet. 2. A *Chevron Ermin*, between three *Lozenges Ermin.* The third as the ſecond; the fourth as the firſt.

Pray for the Souls of *Richard Vannel*, Citizen and Goldſmith, and of *Elizabeth* and *Joan* his Wives. *Richard* died 1521.

Agnes Reed, Daughter and Heir of *Andrew Reed*, of *Wrangle*, ſometime Merchant of the Staple of *Calais.* *Agnes* died in the 31ſt Year of her Age, on St. *Luke*'s Day, *Oct.* 18, 1522. The Coat is *Baron* and *Femme*, *Barry* of four, on the Chief three *Roundlets.*

Hic jacet *Willielmus Page*, Civis & Piſtor LONDON. Et *Idonia*, *Johanna* & *Johanna* Uxores ejus. Quorum animabus propitietur Deus. *Amen.*

Here lieth *Edward Erlington*, which was 'Squire of the Body of King *Edward* VI, and Chief Butler of *England* at his Death, who died *Feb.* 16, 1558. His Coat borne quarterly, a *Feſſe* indented, charged with ſix *Annulets* between two *Cranes.* 2. *Fretty.* The Third as the Second, the Fourth as the firſt.

Thomas Gardiner, Grocer.
Juſtice *Smith*, and other beſide.

In the South Iſle of the Choir is an antient Monument for Sir *William Bowyer*, with this Inſcription:

In the Year of JESUS CHRIST's Incarnation,
One Thouſand Five Hundred Forty and Four,
The 22d Day of *April*, by juſt Computation,
In this Place was buried with great Honour,
Which proved a Man meet to be a Governor
For the Commonwealth of this high and famous City,
Called Sir *William Bowyer*, Lord of the Mayoralty,
Which departed not with finding great Calamity;
And pray we to God, to grant his Soul Mercy.
O LONDON! if you look to the *Lacedemonies*,
There to find *Lycurgus*, that noble and kind King;
Or if you ſeek for *Ciceroes*, Men moſt of Prize,
Or if thou apply thee to have all the whole deſiring
Of *Amplyon*, *Orpheus*, or of *Mœcenas* demeaning,
Seek no further to find, for here he is buried,
Which had all their Properties for *London*'s good ordering,
Be we then of his honourable Degree, well conceiving,
For his Acts for ever be regiſter'd in *London*'s Meaning.

UNDER the Communion Table are two fair plated Stones with theſe Inſcriptions:

Here lieth Sir *Henry Hubberthorne*, ſome Time Lord Mayor and Merchant-Taylor of this City of LONDON, and Dame *Elizabeth* his Wife, *&c.* and the ſaid Dame *Elizabeth* left this tranſitory Life *Anno Dom.* 1551.

Here under lieth buried
William Meſſe of this City,
Whilſt he lived, free
of the Grocers Company;
And *Julian* his Wife.
To whom 24 Years married was he,
By whom God ſent him
five Sons and Daughters three;
And to God's Will
his Heart was always bent,
So did his Death
ſhew a Life well ſpent.
Here this is written
that others may remember
His godly Departure,
from this World the 26th of *September*.

IN the ſame Vault with Sir *William Bowyer*'s Body is Mr. Alderman *Walthal*'s alſo laid, but no Monument for him, beſides his Funeral Banners.

IN a Vault in the Chancel, upon the 18th Day of *December*, in the Year of our Lord 1625, was buried, the Body of *Thomas Weſtrow*, Alderman and Sheriff of LONDON, the Son of *Timothy Weſtrow*, ſome Time Citizen and Grocer in this Pariſh.

His Hatchments, and ſuch Enſigns as were belonging to his Name and Degree, hanging over him.

NEAR to this in the Chancel, about a fair Marble Stone is this Inſcription:

Here lieth buried the Body of *Judith Fowler*, with her new-born Son, deceaſed the 22d of *November*, *Anno Dom.* 1613, *Stilo Angliæ*.

Upon it thus:

She was born in *Antwerp*, the Daughter of *John Schine*, Merchant (Stranger) of *Middleborough*, and Wife of *Jaſper Fowler*, Citizen and Mercer of LONDON. She died in Childbed in the Faith and Love of God: She left behind her living, one only Son, and one Daughter, *Richard* and *Cornelia*.

OF late, ſince the Rebuilding of this Church of St. *Peter*'s, are Monuments for the following Perſons buried here.

In the CHANCEL.

Colinge Bendy, Son of *Nic. Bendy*, of this Pariſh, *Oct.* 6, 1687; and *Sarah* his Wife, Daughter of *Jeremiah Green*, Eſq; *Mar.* 12, 1691.

IN the Body of the Church, Middle Iſle, *Will. Hinton*, Citizen and Ironmonger, of LONDON, died 1689, and *Elizabeth Chewning*, his firſt Wife, and *Rebecca Leman* his ſecond Wife.

Robert Fowler, 1691.

AGAINST the Weſt Wall an Inſcription for *James Buck*, S. T. B. aged 89, died 1685.

IN the lower End of the Church, a Stone for eight Sons and five Daughters of *Robert* and *Elizabeth Rowland*, *An.* 1682.

ROUND the Place where the Font ſtands are White Marble Ballaſters. On which is thus writ:

HERE lies the Bodies of *Margaret* and *Mary*, Wives of *Samuel Purchas*, by whom he had eight Sons and ſeven Daughters. All which, except two Daughters lie here interred, who ſhall riſe again and live for ever, *An. Dom.* CIↃ,ↃCLXXXL. This *Purchas* gave this Font.

Mary Weſton, 1694.

UPON a Grave-Stone in the Middle of the Chancel an Inſcription, importing to lie there the Body of *Martha*, the Daughter of *Francis Breerewood*, Eſq; by his firſt Wife, *Martha Graves*. She was married to *Roger Burroughs*, Citizen of LONDON, and deceaſed, without Iſſue, *Jan.* 24, 1698, aged 25 Years.

Here alſo reſteth the Body of the abovenamed *Francis Breerewood*, Eſq; who was the 4th Son of Sir *Robert Breerewood*, of *Cheſhire*, and divers Years an Inhabitant of this Pariſh; he departed this Life the 25th of *March* 1707, in the 66th Year of his Age.

This Gentleman had been a Linen-Draper in *Cornhill*, and afterwards Treaſurer of *Chriſt*'s Hoſpital.

The CHARITIES *of the Pariſh of St.* Peter *in* Cornhill.

Launcelot Thompſon, of LONDON, Draper, was buried in this Pariſh-Church, and gave 20 *l.* for the yearly preaching of five Sermons, until the Money ſhould be fully run out, which Sermons were all preached by Dr. *Aſhbold*, Parſon there. Alſo he gave 100 *l.* to the Drapers Company, and they to allow 5 *l.* yearly, for ever, for Bread and Coals for the Poor of the ſaid Pariſh.

Boniface Tatam, of LONDON, Vintner, buried in the ſaid Pariſh the 3d of *February*, 1606, gave 40 *s.* yearly, to the Parſon for preaching four Sermons every Year, ſo long as the Leaſe of the *Mermaid* in *Cornhill*, (a Tavern ſo called) ſhall endure. He gave alſo to the Poor of the Pariſh 13 Penny Loaves every *Sunday*, during the aforeſaid Leaſe.

William Walthall, Alderman of LONDON, about the Year 1608, gave 200 *l.* to be lent to 10 young Shopkeepers, 20 *l.* to each, with good Security, for four Years, at 13 *s.* 4 *d.* or a Mark, for each 20 *l. per Ann.* all which Marks to be diſtributed among the Poor in Bread, and Charcoal every Year.

Robert Warden, *Anno* 1609, gave 3 *l.* 12 *s.* of which 52 *s.* to the Poor in Bread, 12 *d.* every *Sunday*; and the other 20 *s.* to the Parſon for preaching two Sermons, on *Aſh-Wedneſday*, and the 10th of *March*, every Year: Paid by the Company of Poulterers.

Thomas Symonds, 1625, gave a Houſe (now two Houſes) and a Garden in *Coleman-ſtreet*, valued at 6 *l. per Ann.* to the Poor of the Pariſh.

Thomas Hind, 1635, gave 6 *l. per Ann.* out of the Rent of the *Black Bull* in *Leadenhall-ſtreet*; whereof 5 *l.* to the Poor, and 20 *s.* to the Miniſter, for preaching a Sermon every Eve of *Palm-Sunday*.

Luce Edge, about 1630, gave 21 *l.* 10 *s. per Ann.* 20 *l.* to the Lecturer, 20 *s.* to the Poor, 6 *s.* 8 *d.* to the Clerk, and 3 *s.* 4 *d.* to the Sexton.

William Dwight, 1637, gave 1 *l.* 10 *s.* among the Poor, every Year in Sea-Coal, charged upon a Houſe in *Leadenhall-ſtreet*.

Thomas Hawks, of *Lincoln's-Inn*, 1657, gave 50 *l.* to be put to Intereſt, or otherwiſe, as the Church-

Church-wardens ſhall think fit, for the Uſe of the Poor for ever: Which was not received till 1681, but then, with ſome Trouble, recovered and received. The Veſtry ordered 50 *s. per Ann.* for ever, to be paid to the Poor, out of the Rents of a certain Meſſuage belonging to the Pariſh, every St. *Thomas*'s Day, as the Gift of the ſaid *Thomas Hawks.*

Sir *Benjamin Thorowgood*, Knight and Alderman 1682, built three Shops at the Weſt End of the Church, and ſettled them upon the Pariſh, for the Maintenance of an Organ and an Organiſt, to Play in Time of Divine Service, on *Sundays* and Holidays.

ONE *William Elliot*, of this Pariſh, left large Gifts to the Rector, &c. for a Chantry to celebrate his Anniverſary, and for procuring divers Ceremonies in this Church, as appeareth by the following:

An EXTRACT *of the* WILL *of* William, *the Son of* Henry Elliot, *called* William *of* Kingſton, *Citizen and Fiſhmonger of* LONDON, *in the Year* 1375, 49 Edw. III.

PERCEIVING Death to be approaching on me, I Bequeath my Soul to Almighty GOD, and the bleſſed Virgin *Mary* his Mother, and to all Saints; and my Body to be buried before the Altar of the *Holy Trinity*, in the Church of St. *Peter* upon *Cornhill*, LONDON, where my Tomb is now made.

Imprimis, I Bequeath unto Sir *John Manſyn*, Parſon of the ſaid Church, and to his Succeſſors, Parſons of the ſaid Church, and to four of the honeſter and truſtier Men, Pariſhiones of the ſaid Pariſh, all my Land, Tenements, &c. with all and ſingular their Appurtenances, ſituate in the Pariſh of St. *Peter* upon *Cornhill*, and St. *Magnus* the Martyr of *Brug-ſtreet*, LONDON, to find two fit Chaplains, perpetually to celebrate Divine Rites at the Altar aforeſaid, for my Soul, and the Souls of *Sarah* and *Alynor* my Wives, and the Souls of my Father and Mother, and all to whom I am deſervedly bound; and of all the Faithful deceaſed; and to find two Torches, as often as ſhall be needful, to ſerve for the lifting of the Body of CHRIST every Day at the Maſs of the two ſaid Chaplains. To find one Lamp perpetually burning every Day and Night before the High Croſs in the Church of St. *Peter* aforeſaid; and to pay yearly to the Pariſh-Clerk 2 *s.* Sterling, to keep and light the ſaid Lamp, as often when it ſhall be needful. And alſo to pay yearly to the Fabrick of the Body of the ſaid Church of St. *Peter* 10 *s.* 4 *d.* Sterling. And I Will, that the ſaid Parſon of the Church of St. *Peter*, and his Succeſſors, ſhall have yearly to themſelves of the Tenements aforeſaid 10 *s.* and no more, *per Ann.* in Peril of their Souls in the Day of Judgment; to ſay every Year *Placebo* and *Dirige*, and one ſolemn Maſs in the Day of my Anniverſary: And alſo to Pay unto three other Chaplains, on the ſaid Day to pray for my Soul, and the Souls aforeſaid; that is to ſay, to every of them 4 *d.* Sterling.

OF which ſaid Tenements, three do lie in the Street called *Gracechurch-ſtreet*; whereof one is ſituated betwixt the Tenement of *Gunner Horn*, and the Tenement late of Sir *John Nevyl*, Knight, on the North Part of the Tenement; on *William Glover*'s on the South Part; and extendeth itſelf from the *King*'s-*ſtreet* towards the Weſt, unto the Tenement of *John Nevyl* towards the Eaſt, &c.

Item, I Bequeath unto the ſaid *John Manſyn*, and to his Succeſſors, the Reverſion of all the Tenements which were of *William Biſhop*, in the ſame Pariſh, of the Shops, with the Appurtenances, &c. and eight Shops, &c. and four, &c. with Gardens, and with all their Appurtenances, to the Suſtentation of the ſaid two Chaplains, and to find Torches, and a Lamp; and alſo to pay all other Things, as aforeſaid and underwritten, to be done and found for ever.

Item, I Will that the ſaid two Chaplains, which in Form aforeſaid ſhall be celebrated, ſhall have yearly, and receive every of them 7 *l.*

Item, I Bequeath and Will, that all Rents and Profits whatſoever, coming of my Tenements aforeſaid, and of the Reverſion of the Tenements aforeſaid, of the Shops and Gardens, when it ſhall happen, ſhall be collected and received by the four Truſty Men, Pariſhioners, and their Succeſſors, Pariſhioners of the ſaid Church; ſo as they pay and perform the ſaid Legacies, and my Will in this my Teſtament contained.

Item, I Bequeath to the four ſaid Truſty Men, which for the Time ſhall be Collectors and Receivers of the Rents and Profits whatſoever, coming of the Tenements, &c. and of the Reverſions, &c. ſhall be choſen immediately after my Deceaſe, by the ſaid Parſon of the Church, and by eight of the better Sort of the Pariſhioners, and of my Executors. And that thoſe Men ſo choſen, at the End of every Year, between the Feaſts of St. *Michael* and *All-Saints*, ſhall render a faithful Account of the Receipts and Expences, in the Preſence of the Parſon, &c. and of my Executors, as long as they ſhall be living. And that at the ſame Time, every Year, one of the ſaid four Collectors ſhall be choſen by the ſaid Collectors, to be principal Labourer for the Year enſuing; and ſo from Year to Year for ever. And that the principal Labourer ſhall have to himſelf, for his Labour about the Reparation of the Tenements, and in fulfilling my ſaid Will, and for his Pains taken in that Year, 6 *s.* 8 *d.* And that every of the ſaid three Collectors ſhall have 3 *s.* 4 *d.*

Item, I Will and Bequeath, that the like Aſſembly and Election, as is aforeſaid, for the ſaid four Collectors, by the ſaid Parſon and Pariſhioners, and their Succeſſors, ſhall be made, as often and when it ſhall be needful, for ever; to have and to hold always the aforeſaid Lands and Tenements, together with the Reverſion of the Land and Tenements, ſome Time of *William Biſhops*, and with all and ſingular their Appurtenances, unto the ſaid Sir *John Manſyn*, and his Succeſſors, Parſons of the ſaid Church: And to the four Collectors, and their Succeſſors, which in Form aforeſaid ſhall be, to fulfil all my Bequeſts of the ſame Lands and Tenements, in this my Will and Teſtament contained, of the chief Lord of the Fees thereof by the Services, which to the ſaid Land and Tenements appertain for ever.

Item, I Bequeath 20 *l.* of Silver, to the Suſtentation and Reparation of my Tenements aforeſaid, when Need ſhall be. Which ſaid Money I do Will ſhall remain in a Box in the Cuſtody of the four Collectors, until my ſaid Tenements ſhall happen to be repaired and amended. And in the mean Time the poor Pariſhioners ſhall have the Uſe of the ſaid Money, by the Delivery of the four Collectors, upon ſufficient Pledge, or other ſufficient Security, &c.

AND if it ſhall happen my Tenements aforeſaid, with the Appurtenance to be let to Farm for any Sum of Money, over and beſides my Legacies, and the neceſſary Reparations of the ſaid Tenements; then I Will and Bequeath the ſaid Sum of Money ſhall be put into the ſaid Box, under the Cuſtody of the four Collectors, to the Suſtentation of my ſaid Tenements, and to that Eaſement of the ſaid Poor of the Pariſh in manner aforeſaid.

Item, I Will that within one Month after my Deceaſe, the ſaid two Chaplains ſhall be choſen by the Parſon and Collectors, and to the Lord Biſhop of LONDON, or the Official for the Time being, ſhall be preſented, and by them into the ſaid Chantry inducted, and Canonically inſtituted in Form of Law: And ſo as often, and when it ſhall be needful. And if it ſhall happen that the ſaid Chaplains, or either of them, do behave themſelves diſorderly, and not to be of good Converſation, or of honeſt Life, or to be abſent from the ſaid Church of St. *Peter* on *Sundays* or Holidays at the Canonical Hours, unleſs they ſhall be hindered by ſome reaſonable Cauſe; I Bequeath and Will, that after ſuch Default, ſuch Delinquent, unleſs he ſpeedily reform himſelf, upon the Premunition of the ſaid Parſon and Collectors, ſhall be diſplaced; and another honeſt Chaplain ſhall be choſen in his Place.

Item, I Will and Bequeath, that the Keepers of *London-bridge*, for the Time being, and their Succeſſors, yearly, *viz.* between the Feaſt of St. *Michael* and *All Saints*, ſhall overſee my ſaid Tenements, and alſo for the Chantry of the Chaplains, as aforeſaid, be duly maintained: And if all other Charges in this my Will bequeathed, be well and faithfully performed; and ſo ſucceſſively from Year to Year, they ſhall overſee the ſaid four Pariſhioners, Collectors of the ſaid Rents: And if they ſhall find any Defaults they ſhall cauſe them to be amended by the Collectors: And that every of the Keepers of the ſaid Bridge ſhall take for his Labour for overſeeing the ſaid Defaults, 3 *s.* 4 *d.* Sterling, yearly: And if they ſhall not come, yearly, for that Year wherein they ſhall fail, he or they, which ſo ſhall not come, ſhall have nothing ſaving unto him, notwithſtanding his Right to take his Wages aforeſaid, if he ſhall come, and perform this Charge.

AND if it ſhall happen, that the ſaid two Chaplains, or either of them for one Year, at any Time after my Deceaſe, to ceaſe from the Chantry, that my Tenements aforeſaid, with the Reverſions, may not be holden, and kept back, becauſe the two Chaplains cannot be ſuſtained, and the Charges aforeſaid paid and ſuſtained, then I Bequeath and Will, that all my Lands and Tenements aforeſaid (when it ſhall happen) and with all and ſingular their Appurtenances, ſhall wholly remain unto the Mayor and Commonalty, and to their Succeſſors for the Time being, to find and ſuſtain the ſaid two Chaplains to celebrate Divine Rites in Form above-written, in the Chapel upon *London-bridge*, and for the Uſe and Suſtentation of the ſaid Bridge for ever.

The Table in St. Peter's Church.

The following is a COPY *of what is written in the Table before-mentioned, hanging up on a Pillar in this Church:*

“BE it knowne unto all Men, that the Yeeres of our Lord God, a C,lxxix, *Lucius*, the firſt Chriſtian King of this Land, then called *Brytaine*, founded the firſt Church in LONDON, that is to ſay, the Church of St. *Peter* upon *Cornehill*: And he founded there an Archbiſhop's See, and made that Church the Metropolitane and chief Church of this Kingdom: And ſo endured the Space of CCCC Yeeres, unto the coming of St. *Auſtin*, the Apoſtle of *England*, the which was ſent into this Land by St. *Gregory*, the Doctor of the Church, in the Time of King *Ethelbert*: And then was the Archbiſhop's See and Pall removed from the aforeſaid Church of St. *Peter* upon *Cornehill*, unto *Dereberniam*, that now is called *Canturbury*, and there remaineth to this Day: And *Millet*, Monke, the which came into the Land with St. *Auſtin*, was made the firſt Biſhop of LONDON, and his See was made in *Paul*'s Church: And this *Lucius*, King, was the firſt Founder of St. *Peter*'s Church upon *Cornehill*: And he reigned in this Land after *Brute*, a M,CC,xlv Yeeres, and the Yeeres of our Lord God, a C,xxiiij. *Lucius* was crowned King, and the Yeeres of his Reigne were Lxxvij Yeeres; and hee was (after ſome Chronicle) buried at LONDON; and (after ſome Chronicle) he was buried at *Glowceſter*, in that Place where the Order of St. *Francis* ſtandeth now.

THERE was formerly a very handſome Library belonging to this Pariſh-Church, which was firſt built of Stone, and afterwards repaired with Brick by the Executors of Sir *John Crosby*, Alderman. Mr. *Stow* ſays, 50 Years before he wrote his Survey, it had been well furniſhed with Books, which were viewed and commended by *John Leyland*; but in his Time were all gone, and the Place occupied by a Schoolmaſter.

AS for the Parſonage Houſe and Glebe, the former was burnt down in the great Fire, and the Ground was let out by Dr. *Hodges*, then Rector to *Samuel Purchaſe*, *Anno* 1670, for 40 Years, at the Rent of 15 *l. per Annum.* It lies at the Weſt End of the Church and Church-yard in St. *Peter*'s-*alley*, and contains in Length about 70 Feet.

THE Rent of 15 *l. per Annum*, reſerved upon this Leaſe for the Parſonage Houſe Ground, was parted withal by the then Incumbent, Dr. *Beveridge*, upon Condition that the Pariſh would make it up ſo much as to purchaſe the Leaſe of the Houſe where he then dwelt in *Corbet-court*, was aſſigned over by *Purchaſe*, in whoſe Hands it was, to Mr. *Hinton* and others, for the Parſon of St. *Peter*'s *Cornhill*, and Succeſſors, by a Deed, dated *Feb.* 8, 1675, for the Term of 40 Years, commencing 1674, at a Pepper-corn *per Ann.*

THERE belonged to this Parſonage three Glebe Houſes, joining to the North End of the Church, fronting *Cornhill*. The Ground of which Houſes was leaſed by Dr. *Hodges* to the ſaid *Purchaſe* for 56 Years, *Anno* 1668, at the old Rent of 50 *l. per Annum*, according to a Decree of the Judges at *Clifford*'s-*Inn*.

THIS Living is a Rectory, in the Gift of the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, the Value 110 *l. per Annum*, beſides Fees, and rated in the King's Books at 39 *l.* 5 *s.* 9 *d. ob.*

THE Rector is the Right Rev. Dr. *Waugh*, Lord Biſhop of *Carliſle*, and the Lecturer, Mr. *Stephen Unwin*.

PRAYERS are daily at 11 and four; here is an Organ, and one Bell.

THE Veſtry is Select, conſiſting of about 30, who are choſe into the Veſtry, and the Pariſh Officers are choſen out of the Veſtry, 13 have Power to proceed to do Buſineſs, and a Majority of ſeven may carry any Vote.

The PARISH-OFFICERS *are*:	*The* WARD-OFFICERS
2 Church-wardens. 2 Overſeers. 1 Collector. 4 Sideſmen.	fall uncertain in this Pariſh, it being in ſeveral Wards and Part of Precincts.

STREETS, Lanes, Courts, Alleys, &c. in that Part of this Pariſh which is in *Cornhill* Ward are: Part of *Cornhill*, St. *Peter*'s-*alley*, *Suncourt*, *White-lyon-court*, Part of *Gracechurch-ſtreet*, and *Corbet-court*. There are other Parts of this Pariſh in *Lime-ſtreet* and *Biſhopſgate* Wards.

THE Number of Houſes in this Pariſh are 171.

ADJOINING to this is,

The

ERRATUM.

In Page 387, Col. 1, L. 25. Inſtead of *no Organ*, read *a very good Organ*.

The PARISH *of* St. MICHAEL *in* CORNHILL.

St. Michael in Cornhill.

THIS Church is ſo called, being dedicated, as ſix more in this City are, to St. *Michael* the Archangel. The Word *Michael* ſignifies, *Who is like God.*

St. *Michael* the Archangel is mentioned in divers Places in the Holy Scripture, as *Dan.* x. 13, where he is ſtiled one of the Chief Princes, *Dan.* xii. 1. he is named the Great Prince. *Jude*, ver. 9. he contended with the Devil about the Body of *Moſes*. And *Rev.* xii. 17. *Michael* and his Angels fought againſt the Dragon.

HE was the Protector of the *Jews*, as we read in the forecited Place in *Dan.* xii. 1. where it is ſaid, *At that Time ſhall* Michael *ſtand up, the Great Prince, who ſtandeth for the Children of thy People.* And it is believed that he repreſented GOD's Majeſty in the Burning Buſh, and in Mount *Sinai.* He has been more particularly conſider'd as the Church's Protector, by the *Roman* Catholicks, who relate many Apparitions of his, and chiefly one in *Apuleia*, in 403, in the Popedom of *Gelaſius* I, whereof the Anniverſary is kept the eighth of *May*. Pope *Boniface* III, built a Church at *Rome*, in his Honour, on the Top of *Adrian*'s Sepulchre, therefore called *Mount* St. *Angelo*: He is alſo Protector of *France* in particular, where there is a famous Monaſtery, named *Mount* St. *Michael*, which was built on a Rock in the Middle of the Sea, after ſuch an Apparition to St. *Aubert*, Biſhop of *Auranges* in *Normandy*.

THE Feſtival of St. *Michael*, is yearly celebrated on the 29th of *September*.

THE Church of which we are to ſpeak, ſituated on the South Side of *Cornhill*, is of an antient Foundation; for *Alnothus*, the Prieſt, gave it to the Abbot of *Coveſham*, or rather *Eveſham*, as Mr. *Strype* ſays, for there was no ſuch Abbey as *Coveſham* in *England*. *Reynold*, Abbot, and the Convent there, granted the ſame to *Sparling*, the Prieſt, to all Purpoſes, as he and his Predeceſſors before had held it; to the ſame *Sparling* they alſo granted all their Lands which they there had, except certain Lands, which *Orgar le Prowde* held of them, and paid 2 *s*. yearly. For this Grant *Sparling* was to pay one Mark Rent, yearly, to the ſaid Abbot of *Coveſham*, or *Eveſham*, and find him his Lodging, Salt, Water, and Fire, when he came to LONDON: This was granted 1133, about the 34th of *Henry* I.

THE Steeple or Bell-Tower of the old Church here was begun to be built in the Year 1421, and had a good Ring of ſix Bells in it, one of which was called *Rus*, being the Gift of *William Rus*, or *Rous*, Alderman and Goldſmith, about the Year 1430; this Bell was to be rung nightly at Eight of the Clock, and otherwiſe for Knels, and in Peals, and was rung by one Man 100 Years and upwards, after whom it was overhalled by four or five at once, and thrice broken. The new Caſting of it coſt the Pariſh 100 Marks.

SPEAKING of this Steeple, Mr. *Stow* tells this unaccountable Story, which take in his own Words. "Upon St. *James*'s Night, certain Men in the Loft, next under the Bells, ringing of a Peal, a Tempeſt of Lightning and Thunder did ariſe, and an ugly ſhapen Sight appeared to them, coming in at the South Window, and lighted on the North; for Fear whereof they all fell down, and lay as dead for the Time, letting the Bells ring and ceaſe of their own Accord. When the Ringers came to themſelves, they found certain Stones of the North Window to be raiſed and ſcrat, as if they had been ſo much Butter printed with a Lyon's Claw: The ſame Stones were faſtened there again, and ſo remain 'till this Day. I have ſeen them oft, and put a Feather or ſmall Stick into the Holes where the Claws had entered three or four Inches deep.

"AT the ſame Time certain main Timber Poſts at *Queen Hith* were ſcrat and cleft from Top to Bottom, and the Pulpit Croſs in *Paul's* Church-yard was likewiſe ſcrat, cleft, and overturned. One of the Ringers lived in my Youth, whom I have often heard to verifie the ſame.

IN the Years 1618, 1619, and 1620, a Repair was made of this Church, which coſt 644 *l.* and in *Anno* 1633 more, 300 *l.* at the Charge of the Pariſh; and being in the Year 1666 demoliſhed by the great Fire, except the Tower, it was rebuilt and finiſhed in 1672; it was again repaired in 1701; and laſtly in the Year 1723, was repaired, beautified, and the Tower rebuilt.

THE Nature and Order of the Building is as follows: The Walls are moſtly Stone, the Roof is camerated, having Groins and Impoſts, covered with Lead, and ſupported with Columns of the *Tuſcan* Order; and the Floor of the Church is four Steps above that of the Entrance, or nine above the Street. It is paved with Stone, and the Chancel moſt Part with Marble. It has three Iſles; and on the South Side are ſix light Windows.

IT is (tho' not large) a beautiful Church; the South Windows are adorned with Columns, Entablature, and Arches, which are enrich'd (on the Key-pieces) with Shields. The Pews are Oak, with which the Church is alſo wainſcotted eight Feet high. The Pulpit is adorned with a Cornice, and has Enrichments of Cherubims, and a Lamp.

THE Altar-piece with two Columns, Entablature, and Pediment of the *Corinthian* Order, the Columns painted Blue and Gold, and the reſt Olive Colour. The Intercolumns are the two Tables of the *Decalogue* between the Portraits of *Moſes* and *Aaron*, finely painted under a Seraphim, between two Cherubims, and as many Feſtoons; and the Cornice and Pediment are adorned with Cantalivers, all which Enrichments are gilt with Gold. In the Window above this, are the King's-Arms painted on the Glaſs, which Aperture is adorned with a Scarlet Feſtoon Curtain, painted as edged with Gold Fringe. On the North and South Sides of the Altar is a ſpacious Piedroit, and another on the South Side, painted, and a Chalice Paten, Incenſe Pot, *Aaron*'s budded Rod, and the Pot of Manna, &c. painted; and on the Roof over the Table, is a Glory appearing in Clouds, painted and gilt, ſome of whoſe Rays are about eight Feet in Length. At the Eaſt End of the South Iſle are painted the Drapers Arms on the Glaſs of a Window there. At the Weſt End of the Church is a handſome Wainſcot Door-Caſe, adorn'd with two Columns and their Entablament, of the *Corinthian* Order, enriched with Feſtoons. This was done in the Year 1688, and over that an Organ Gallery.

THE Dimenſions of the Church are 87 Feet, Breadth 60, Altitude 35; and that of the Tower, to the Top of the ſmall ones at the four Angles, is about 130 Feet. It is built of old ſquare Stone and Boulder, wherein were, before the Fire, ten, and now a fine Ring of twelve Bells.

TOWARDS the Charge of Re-building and Beautifying this Church, theſe were ſome of the Benefactors, whoſe Names hang up in a Table in the Church.

BENEFACTORS.	GIFTS.
Sir *John Langham*, Knt. and Bart.	500 *l.*
Sir *John Mounſon*	20 *l.*
Sir *John Cutler*	20 *l.*
Sir *Andrew Riccard*	100 *l.*

Benefactors.	Gifts.
James Clitherow	50 *l.*
Mary Scottow	20 *l.*

William Rus, Alderman of LONDON, Goldſmith, and Sheriff 1429, was a ſpecial Benefactor to this Church; he was buried in the Chapel of St. *Mary*, and gave by his Will, dated *June* 5, 1433, to find all the Chaplains of the ſaid Church Bread, called *Synging Brede*.

By a Codicil to his Will, dated *July* 5, 1433, he gave out of the Debt due to him by the Duke of *Orleans*, in Caſe it be received, 100 *l.* to be laid out, *ad faciend. unum Dorſum Altaris*, in the Chancel of the Church of St. *Michael* in *Cornhill*, after the Form of the Altar in *Chriſt* Church, *Canterbury*; and 40 *l.* out of the ſame Debt to be laid out about the Ornaments of the Altar in St. *Mary*'s Chapel in the ſaid Church of St. *Michael*. Alſo 20 *l.* more thence, to be laid out about the Building of the new Steeple of the ſaid Church. Alſo he willed, That in caſe the Debt that was due to him, and *Iſabel* his Wife, by the Executors of *Richard Whittington* were recovered, it be laid out about the Fabrick of the Chapel of the bleſſed *Mary* in the ſaid Church.

He gave alſo by his ſaid Will, *Deo & Eccleſiæ St. Michaelis* aforeſaid, and to the Rector, Guardians and Keepers of the Work and Goods of the ſaid Church for the Time being, all his Lands and Tenements, with their Appurtenances, which he had jointly with *Iſabel* his Wife, for her Life, and his Heirs and Aſſigns, in the Pariſh of St. *Michael*; to have to them, the Rector and Guardians, for ever, on Condition that they find one Chaplain to celebrate Divine Offices in the Chapel of St. *Mary* aforeſaid, in the ſaid Church; to pray for his Soul, and his Wife *Iſabel*'s; and for the Souls of *Humphrey* Duke of *Gloceſter*, *Gerard Afflete*, Knight, *Robert Rus* his Father, and *Catharine* his Mother, and *John Whiſtwell* his Maſter: And that the Chaplain receive for his Salary, out of the Profits of the ſaid Lands, &c. eleven Marks Sterling at the four Terms of the Year.

And willed further, That with 40 *s.* going out of the ſaid Lands and Tenements yearly for ever, be bought Coals by the Rector and Keepers of the ſaid Church: And that they diſtribute the ſaid Coals among the Poor in *Cornhill* Ward.

There was an Augmentation made of the Stipend of the ſaid Chaplain by the Will of *John Lufkin*, Citizen and Paſteler of LONDON, bearing Date 1453.

William Comerton, *Symon Smith*, *Walter Belengham* were buried there, and founded Chantries there.

Alice, ſome Time Wife of *John Langhorn*, Citizen and Brazier of LONDON, willed by her Will, dated *February* 4, 1420, 6 *Henry* V, to be buried in this Church, under a Marble Stone, where the Body of her late Huſband lay buried. *Item*, *Lego Fabricæ ejuſdem Eccleſiæ pro Sepultura mea ibm. habend.*——In Codicillo dat. 12 March 1420. *Imprimis*, *Lego*, *in auxilium ad faciend. & conſtruend. de novo Campanile Eccleſiæ*, *S.* Mich. *ſuper* Cornhill. Lond. 40 *l.* Sterl.

Peter Heynewic, Archdeacon of *Colcheſter*, buried in St. *Michael Cornhill*, LONDON. *John Smal*, Archdeacon of LONDON, *Legatarius*, *Ann.* 1425.

Thomas Lyffyn, Citizen and Draper, by Will 1482, gives to the Works of the Pariſh-Church of *Thoydon Garnon* in *Eſſex*, to the Intent the Pariſhioners pray for the Souls of *William Storneſt*, and *Margaret* his Wife, and his Daughter, the Soul of *Clement Lyffyn*, and his Soul, five Marks: Which ſhall be taken of his Wode, called *Colewode*.

Item, He gives to the Maſters of the Fraternity of our Lady St. *Anne*, founded in the Pariſh-Church of St. *Michael Cornhill*, for the Time, to the Uſe of the ſaid Fraternity, his Tenement, Brewhouſe, with the Appurtenances, called *The Half-Moon*, with the Garden, lying in the Pariſh of St. *Botolph Biſhopſgate*, LONDON, for ever: That they keep the 8th of *October* an Obit, or Anniverſary, for the Soul of *Clement Lyffyn*, and *Mary* his Wife, and of him the ſaid *Thomas Lyffyn*.

Elizabeth Smyth, by her Will, dated *Feb.* 9, 1540-1, ordered to be buried in St. *Michael Cornhill*; if ſhe died in LONDON, and if ſhe died in *Eſſex*, then in the Church of *Thoydon Garnon*, nigh the Place where *Robert Fabian*, ſome Time her Huſband, lay buried: Gives to *John Fabian*, Son of *Robert Fabian* her Son, late of LONDON, Grocer, deceaſed, 40 *l.* &c. and all her Houſhold Stuff, that ſhall be in her Manſion Houſe, called *Halſted* in *Thoydon Garnon*: Gives to her Son *Anthony Fabian* her ſaid Manor Houſe called *Halſted*, and forty Acres of arable Ground and Meadow, lying in *Thoydon Garnon*, and *Thoydon Mount*.

Robert Drope, Mayor 1474, buried 1485, on the North Side the Choir, under a fair Tomb of grey Marble. He gave to poor Maids Marriages of that Pariſh 20 *l.* To the Poor of that Ward 10 *l.* Shirts and Smocks three hundred, and Gowns of Broad Cloth, one hundred; to Priſons, Hoſpitals, and Lazar-Houſes, liberally. He alſo gave his Houſe in *Cornhill* to be ſold, and the Price thereof to be ſpent on the Amendment of Highways. And to the Poor at his Burial 16 *l.*

Jane his Wife, afterwards Viſcounteſs *Liſle*, (matching with *Edward Gray*, Viſcount *Liſle*) was alſo buried there by her firſt Huſband, 1500: She gave 90 *l.* in Money to the beautifying of this Church, and her great Meſſuage, with the Appurtenances, which was by her Executors, *W. Caple*, and others, 1517, the 9th of *Henry* VIII, aſſured to *John Wardroper*, Parſon, *T. Clearke*, *W. Dixſon*, and *John Murdon*, Wardens of the ſaid Church, and their Succeſſors for ever. They to keep yearly for her an *Obit*, or Anniverſary; to be ſpent on the Poor, and otherwiſe; in all 3 *l.* the reſt of the Profits to be employed in Reparation of the Church.

In the 34th Year of *Henry* VIII, *Edward Stephan*, Parſon, *T. Spencer*, *P. Guntar*, and *G. Crouch*, Church-wardens, granted to *T. Lodge*, a Leaſe for threeſcore Years of the ſaid great Meſſuage, with the Appurtenances, which were called the Lady *Liſle*'s Lands, for the Rent of 8 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* a Year. The Pariſhioners ſince gave it up as a Chantry Land, and wronged themſelves.

The ſaid *Jane*, Viſcounteſs *Liſle*, Widow, made her Will *Auguſt* 8, 1505, and therein bequeathed her Body to be buried within the Pariſh-Church of St. *Michael* in *Cornhill*, under the Sepulchre where *Robert Drope*, her Huſband, lay buried. And ſhe did heartily require her right, dear, and entirely beloved Son *John Grey*, Viſcount *Liſle*, Son and Heir of her late loving Lord and Huſband, and the three noble Siſters of the ſame her young Lord, to conſider her honeſt Mind toward the Performance of the Will of her ſaid Lord and Huſband, &c.

Here were alſo buried, tho' their Monuments are gone long ſince, theſe Perſons following:

Clavering.

Cheſham.

Hic jacet *Johannes Boys*, nuper Civis & Pannarius, *Lond.* Qui obiit in Vigilia natalis Dom. An. 1430.

Johannes King, Vicecomes *Lond.* 1434.

Hic jacent *Johannes Grace* Peanterer, quondam Civis *Lond.* & *Johanna* Uxor ejus. Qui *Johannes* ob. *Jan.* 3, 1439.

Here lieth *Margaret Nutſon*, late Wife of *Thomas Nutſon*, Draper. Which *Margaret* died *June* 26, 1487.

Hic jacet *Johannes Goodall*, & *Agnes*, Ux. ejus. Qui *Johannes* obiit, *Oct.* 1464.

Thomas Rathband, Citizen and Draper of LONDON, and *Edith* his Wife. Which *Thomas* died the 13th of *April*, 1499.

Thomas Clark, Citizen and Skinner of LONDON, and *Alys* his Wife. Which *Thomas* died *An. Dom.* 1513.

John Maidenhead, Draper, of LONDON, with *Diones* his Wife. Which *John* obiit the 2d of *Sept.* 1524.

John Launder, Citizen and Clothworker of LONDON, and *Agnes* his Wife. Which *John* died the 9th of *May* 1529.

Thomas Knight, Brewer, of LONDON, *Alice* and *Luce* his Wives. Which *Thomas* died the 23d of *Dec.* 1534; and the ſaid *Alice* deceaſed the 5th Day of *July* 1533. *On whoſe Souls* Jeſu *have Mercy.*

Here lieth the Body of *Maudlin Lodge*, who died A. D. 15———

———————————*Loundres*
Et *Mauld* ſa feme, qui ſont icy
Dieu de leur almes eit Mercy, *Amen.*
——————neſcitur origo ſecundi
An Labor, an Requies. Sic tranſit gloria Mundi.

Hereunder lieth the Body of *Margaret Keval*, late Wife of —— Citizen, and Writer of the Court Letters of LONDON. Which *Margaret* died the 22d of *April* 1583, who had between them three Children, *Stephen*, *Jane*, and *Mary*.

His Coat here was Sable; a Feſſe with a Flower-de-Lis between three Horſes Heads, erazed, bridled———

The Creſt, a Horſe's Head, bridled, Arg. upon a Ducal Coronet.

Peter Houghton, late Alderman, buried *Anno* 1569, laid in the Vault of the Lady *Liſle*.

Thomas Houghton, Father to the ſaid *Peter Houghton*.

As Heart in Life with Love were linckt,
So here their Bodies lie,
Adjoining cloſe, ſo are, I hope,
Their Souls with God on high.
Their Names as well of him as hers,
Before their Day of Death,
Were theſe; He *Thomas Houghton*, and
His Wife *Elizabeth*.
Behind him he hath left alive,
But Children (only) three;
Two Daughters, and one onely Son,
And I, alas! am he.
Who *Peter* (*Houghton*) have to name,
Which here erected have,
In memory of Parents mine,
This Stone upon their Grave.

A Hatchment of *Peter Houghton*, *Sable, three Barrs, Arg. a Creſcent for Diſtinction. The Creſt, a Bull's Head, erazed, Arg. three Bars on the Neck, Sable; the Horns the ſame.*

Robert Fabian, Alderman, who wrote and publiſhed a Chronicle of *England* and of *France*, was buried there, 1511, with this Epitaph:

Like as the day his courſe doth conſume,
And the new morrow ſpringeth again as faſt,
So man and woman by nature's Cuſtome,
This life to paſſe, at laſt on earth are caſt,
In joy, and ſorrow, which here their time do waſt.
Never in one ſtate, but in courſe Tranſitory.
So full of change, is of this world the glory.

His Monument is gone.

Elizabeth Peak, Widow, lieth buried in the Belfrey, 1518.

Richard Greneham, 1527.

Edmond Trindel, and *Robert Smith*, Mr. *Stow's* Godfathers.

Thomas Stow, Grandfather to Mr. *John Stow*, the Antiquary, about the Year 1526; and *Thomas Stow* his Father, 1559.

THE Laſt Will of the former *Thomas Stow* ſhews his Trade, Ability and Devotion, according to the Superſtitions of that Age; and likewiſe the divers Altars in that Church, and Guildes or Brotherhoods belonging to it in old Time, declaring alſo the Anceſtors of *John Stow* the Author of the *Survey of* LONDON. Which Will, as taken out of the Biſhop of LONDON's Regiſter, and inſerted by Mr. *Strype* in his Edition of *Stow*, may deſerve to have a Place here.

IN the Name of GOD, *Amen.* In the Year of our Lord GOD MCCCCCXXVI, the laſt Day of *December*, I *Tho. Stow*, Citizen and Tallowchandler of LONDON, in good and whole Mind, Thanks be to our Lord *Ihu*, make this my preſent Teſtament. *Firſt*, I Bequeath my Soul to *Ihu* CHRIST, and to our bleſſed Lady Saint *Mary* the Virgin, *&c.* My Body to be buried in the little Green-church-yard of the Pariſh Church of Saint *Michael* in *Cornhill*, between the Croſs and the Church-wall, nigh the Wall as may be, by my Father and Mother, Siſters and Brothers, and alſo my own Children.

ALSO, I Bequeath to the High Altar of the foreſaid Church, for my Tythes forgotten, 12 *d.* *Item*, to *Jeſus*'s Brotherhood 12 *d.* I give to our Lady's and Saint Brotherhood 12 *d.* I give to Saint *Chriſtopher* and Saint *George* 12 *d.* Alſo, I give to the vii Altars in the Church aforeſaid, in the Worſhip of the vii Sacraments every Year during iii Years, 20 *d.* *Item*, v ſh. to have on every Altar a watching Candel, burning from vi of the Clock, till it be paſt vii, in worſhip of vii Sacraments: And this Candel ſhall begin to burn and to be ſet upon the Altar from *Allhalowen* Day till *Candelmas* Day following: And it ſhall be watching Candel of viii in the Pound. Alſo, I give to the Brotherhood of Clarks to drink, 20 *d.* Alſo, I give to them that ſhall bare me to Church, every Man 4 *d.* Alſo, I give to a poor Man or Woman, every *Sunday* in one Year, 1 *d.* to ſay v *Pr. Noſters* and *Aves* and a

Creed for my Soul. Alſo, I give to the Reparations of *Paul's*, 8 *d*. Alſo, I will have vi new Torches, and ii Torches of Saint *Michael*, and ii of Saint *Anne*, and ii of Saint *Chriſtopher*, and ii of *Jeſus*, of the beſt Torches.

ALSO, I Bequeath *Thomas Stow*, my Son, xx Pounds in Stuff of Houſhold, as here followeth, that is to ſay, my great melting Pan, with all the Inſtruments that belongeth thereto. Alſo, I Bequeath my Son *Thomas*, vi *l*. xiii *s*. iiii *d*. in Plate, as hereafter followeth. *Item*, A Nut of Silver, and gilt, liiii *ſh*. iiii *d*. *Item*, A Pownſed Piece, weighing vi Ounces and more, xl *ſh*. *Item*, A Maſs of a Pint, xxvi *ſh*. viii *d*. *Item*, A little Maſer, xiii *s*. iiii *d*. *Item*, Of this my preſent Teſtament, I make *Elizabeth* my Wife mine Executrix, and *Thomas Stow* my Son, my Overſeer; and Mr. *Trendal*, as a Sollicitor, with my Son *Thomas*; and he to have for his Labour x ſh.

> *Probatum fuit ſuperſcriptum Teſtam. coram nobis* Willielmo Clyff, *&c. Commiſſario Generali*, &c. iiiito April. *An. Dom.* MDXXVII, *&c.*

John Tolus, Alderman 1548, gave to *John Willowby*, Parſon of that Church, to *Thomas Lodge*, *G. Hind*, and *P. Bolde*, Church-wardens, and to their Succeſſors, (towards the Reparations of that Church, and Relief of the Poor, for ever) his Tenement, with the Appurtenances, in the Pariſh of St. *Michael*, which he had lately purchaſed of *Alvery Randalph*, of *Badleſmeere* in *Kent*: But the Pariſh never had the Gift, nor heard thereof by the Space of forty Years after; ſuch was the Conſcience of *G. Barne*, and other the Executors, to conceal it to themſelves; and ſuch was the Negligence of the Pariſhioners, that (being informed thereof) they laid no Claim unto it.

Philip Gunter, that was Alderman for a Time, and gave 400 *l*. to be diſcharged thereof, was buried in the Cloiſter, about the Year 1582, and *Anne* his Wife, *&c.*

Francis Beneſon, and *William Towerſon*.

On the South Side the CHANCEL.

Philip Gunter, Skinner, ſome Time Alderman of this City, departed this Life the 15th Day of *February* 1582, and lieth buried in the Cloiſter of this Church: Who married *Anne*, Daughter of *Henry Barley*, of *Albery*, in the County of *Hereford*, Eſq; and had Iſſue by her eleven Sons and four Daughters. He left good Maintenance for two Sermons, yearly, for ever, in this Church; the one on the 15th Day of *March*, the other on the 25th of *December*.

On the North Side the CHANCEL.

Here lieth buried the Body of *Peter Houghton*, of LONDON, Alderman. He was free of the Grocers Company, a Merchant of the Staple in *England*, and a Merchant-Adventurer. He was one of the Sheriffs of this City *Anno* 1593, and died the laſt Day of *December* 1596. He gave to the four Hoſpitals, (that is to ſay) St. *Bartholomew's*, *Chriſt's* Church, St. *Thomas's* and *Bridewell*, 600 *l*. equally to be divided between them. He gave alſo to the Grocers Company 400 *l*. to be lent to eight young Men of the ſame Company (*gratis*) from two Years to two Years, for ever: Which 1000 *l*. was paid by *John Vernon*, Merchant-Taylor, accordingly. He had to Wife *Mary Houghton*, who ſince married with Sir *Thomas Vavaſor*, Knight Marſhal. He had Children by her, two Sons, named *Hatton* and *Peter*, who died young; and two Daughters, *Mary* and *Elizabeth*. *Mary* was married to Sir *James Scudamore*, Knight; and *Elizabeth* to Sir *Henry Bedingfield*, Knight.

UNDER an Effigies, finely carved, in white Marble, is the following Inſcription:

Here lieth buried (by a deſired Promiſe made to Alderman *Houghton*, while he lived) the Body of *John Vernon*, Merchant-Taylor; who was Maſter of the ſaid Company *Ann.* 1609. And he was alſo a Merchant of the Staple in *England*. He died the Day of *An. Dom.*

Nemo ante obitum felix.

Here, in the Vault, lieth buried the Bodies of *John Taylor*, Citizen and Draper of LONDON, and *Conſtance* his Wife, one of the Daughters and Co-heirs of *Reginald Wooddeſon*, of *Alresford* in *Hampſhire*, Gent. They had Iſſue between them three Sons, *John*, who died young, *Robert* and *John*. He departed this Life the 4th Day of *April* 1597, being about the Age of 63 Years: And ſhe, being the Age of 67, the 29th of *October* 1614. *Votum S. Pauli. Phil.* 1. *Adepti.*

IN the ſame Wall is a handſome ſmall Monument, thus inſcribed:

In *March* 1588,
Was buried in this Place,
Alexander Every, Merchant,
But 40 Years of Age,
Whoſe godly Gifts, by Will,
Are Warrants of God's Grace
In him. By whom,
Think on thy ſelfe, and on the Stage
Thou ſtand'ſt, and meaſure it,
And other worldly Things:
As Streams that ſwiftly ſlide
Down from their Springs.
An. Dom. 1570. *primo Feb.*

ON the Ground is a handſome plated Stone, with this Inſcription:

Here lieth *Francis Benneſon*,
A Citizen was he,
A Merchant-Adventurer alſo,
And of the Myſtery
Of Haberdaſhers Company.
A Man of honeſt Name,
Who here on Earth, to fear of God,
His vital Days did frame.
Two Wives he had, the firſt of them
In *Antwerp* born ſhe was;
The other he a Widow left,
So God brought it to paſs.
His Soul (no doubt) doth now remain
With God among the reſt
Of other worthy Chriſtians,
Who evermore are bleſt.

ON a handſome ſmall Monument, on a Pillar right againſt the Pulpit, is this Inſcription:

Hereunder lieth buried the Body of the worſhipful *John Harby*, Citizen and Skinner of LONDON, and free of the Merchant-Adventurers Company, for *Muſcovia*, *Spain*, and the *Eaſt Indies*: Who had two Wives, *Anne Mording*, Widow, by whom he had Iſſue four Sons, and one Daughter, *viz.* *Thomas*, *Francis*, *John*, *William*, and *Emme*. And laſtly, he married with *Anne Saltonſtal*, Daughter to Sir *Richard Salſtontal*, Knight, ſome Time Lord Mayor of this City; by whom he had two Sons, *Richard* and *Daniel*. Which *John Harby* after

74 Years, departed this Life the 15th Day of *April* 1610, expecting a joyful Reſurrection by JESUS CHRIST.

ON a fair Monument in the Cloiſter South, is the following Inſcription:

Hic dormivit in Chriſto *Johannes Cowper*, Armiger; uxorem habuit *Elizabeth Ironſide* ante ſe mortuam. Obiit 3 Junii. Anno Dom. *1609*.

ON the North Side the Chancel, is a handſome Monument thus inſcribed:

Memoriæ Sacrum.

Laurentio & *Mariæ Caldwell* conjugibus, ſacro fœdere junctis, & duodenæ Prolis Parentibus. Quorum Uxor & Mater *Maria* obiit *Octobris* 20, *Anno Dom.* 1621. Maritus & Pater *Laurentius*, *Novemb.* 21, 1625. Septuagenariis utriſq; Liberalibus & ſuis, & de ſuis. Hoc ſepulchrum poſuere parentatis hœredes Bonitatis. Filii eorum obſervantiſſimi: Quos defunctos & Deus habet, & pauperes carendo lugent.

Omnia Oſſa juſti cuſtodit Dominus.

UNDER this, upon the Figure of a Tomb.

Here is lodged a loving Pair,
Sleeping, reſt they free from Care.
Though their Journey from their Birth,
Had been tedious long on Earth,
He that freed them from their Sin,
Sent them to this holy Inn,
Joyful *Requiems* for to Sing
Hallelujahs to their King.
Till the Summons, till the Day,
Till the Trump ſound, *Riſe*, *Away*.

ALSO ſince the Fire of LONDON, were theſe Monuments ſet up.

In a Vault lieth interred the Body of Mr. *John Young*, Citizen and Draper of LONDON, of this Pariſh, who departed this Life *February* 22, 1670; aged 43 Years.

On a flat Stone, near the Iſle, lieth the Body of Mrs. *Mary Culpepper*, late Wife of Mr. *Henry Culpepper*, Citizen and Merchant-Taylor of LONDON, and of this Pariſh; Daughter of Sir *James Beverley* of *Gaines Park* in *Huntingtonſhire*, Knight; who died the 21ſt of *March*, 1670; aged 24 Years.

On another flat Stone, here lieth the Body of Mrs. *Elizabeth Ongley*, buried the 26th of *March* 1694.

Sir *William Cowper* of *Ratling-court* in *Kent*, Knt. and Baronet, born the 7th of *March*, 1582, married Mrs. *Martha Maſters*, of *Eaſt Langdon*, in the ſaid County, and died the 26th of *Dec.* 1671. Both lie buried in the Cloiſters. In the pious Memory of whom *Spencer Cowper*, Eſq; 4th Son of the ſaid Sir *William* and *Martha*, erected this Monument, and died a Batchelor, the 6th of *November*, 1676, in the 57th Year of his Age.

South Iſle.

M. S.

Near this Place in the Chancel lieth interred, in hope of a happy Reſurrection, the Bodies of *Francis Moſſe* and *Henry* his Son, both ſome Time antient Inhabitants of this Pariſh, Maſters of the Company of Scriveners, and Deputies of the Ward; And having ſerved God faithfully in this Life, removed to a better, *October* the 20th, 1657, aged 36 Years. *Henry*, *May* the 28th, 1676, aged 62 Years.

Near this Place lieth the Body of Sir *Edward Cowper*, Knt. ſecond Son of Sir *William Cowper*, who was born the 5th of *Auguſt*, 1614, and died a Batchelor the 10th of *November*, 1685, in the 71ſt Year of his Age, who having left many living Monuments of his moſt juſt and charitable Life, ordered this Tomb to be erected by his Nephew and ſole Executor, *Edward Cowper*, in Remembrance of his much lamented Death.

In the North Iſle.

Near this Place lieth interred the Bodies of *Luke Nourſe*, late of *Glouceſter*, Eſq; who died *April* the 25th, 1673, aged 89 Years.

And of *Hugh Wells*, late of this Pariſh, Citizen and Armourer of LONDON, who died *Feb.* 25, 1673, aged 84 Years.

And alſo of *Edward Nourſe*, Citizen and Girdler of LONDON, Son to the ſaid *Luke Nourſe*. He married *Mary*, one of the Daughters of the ſaid *Hugh Wells*. He died *June* 12, 1689, aged 65 Years.

In the Middle Iſle, *Edward Folkingham* of this Pariſh *Sept.* 26, 1698.

North of the Communion Table, the Effigies of a Man half-way, and this Inſcription:

To the pious Memory of Mr. *John Vernon*, late a worthy Member of the Worſhipful Company of Merchant-Taylors, who by his Laſt Will gave many large Legacies towards the annual Relief of ſeveral Poor of that and other Companies of this City, amounting, yearly, to 200*l*. All which Charities are duly paid by the ſaid Company; who in Gratitude to that great Benefactor, erected this Monument at their Charge in the Place where one was ruined by the Fire, *Anno* 1666.

Mortales juxta Conduntur Exuviæ
Viri fortis & boni,
Johannis Huitſon,
De *Cleasby* in Agro *Eboracenſi* oriundi,
Qui in Caſtris ab ineunte ætate enutritus,
Exantiatis plurimis cum ſucceſſu plerumq;
Cum fide ſemper & virtute laboribus,
In iiſdem conſenuit:
Subditi fidelis, amici conſtantis, & ſtrenui militis.
Uſq; ad Chiliarchæ Dignitatem
Favente *Carolo*, firmante *Jacobo* Secundis,
Suffragantibus meritis propriis provectus,
Munera obivit omnia & implevit,
Emeritus tandem, nempe ſexagenarius & ultra,
Depoſita, quam in terris cum Laude geſſerat, Militia
In Cœlis Triumphum auſpicatus eſt,
Idibus *Aprilis* 1689.

Uxorem duxit *Martham* Domini *Gulielmi Cowper* de *Ratling Court* in Agro *Cantiano* Baronetti, Filiam natu ſecundam, quæ obiit viii Id. *Nov.* 1681.

ON the South Side the Chancel, is a handſome Marble Table ſet up for *Benjamin Howel*, Goldſmith, who departed this Life the 25th of *April*, 1715.

THIS Pariſh-Church hath, on the South Side thereof, a neat Cloiſter, and a good Church-yard, in which was formerly a Pulpit Croſs, not much alike that which was in St. *Paul*'s Church-yard.

Sir *John Rudſtone*, Mayor, cauſed the ſaid Pulpit Croſs, in his Life-time, to be built, the Church-yard to be enlarged, by Ground purchaſed of the next Pariſh, and alſo good Houſes to be raiſed for lodging the Choir Men, ſuch as at that Time were Aſſiſtants to Divine Service, then daily ſung by Note in that Church.

The ſaid *John Rudſtone* died 1531, and was buried in a Vault under the ſaid Pulpit Croſs. He appointed Lands for Sermons to be preached there, but his Tomb was taken away before Mr. *Stow's* Time, among others, particularly one of Dr. *Richard Yaxley*, one of the Phyſicians to King *Henry* VIII, who was buried there, with his Wife, under a Tomb of Marble.

The Choir of this Church being diſſolved, the Lodgings of the Choir Men were, by the grave Fathers of that Time, charitably appointed for the Receipt of antient decayed Pariſhioners, chiefly Widows.

Among the other Benefactions to this Church we muſt not omit that which is thus expreſſed over an Almonry ſet up at the Weſt End of the North Wall;

Spencer Cowper, Eſq; gave, by Will, 5*l. per Annum* in Bread, to be diſtributed every firſt *Sunday* in the Month, among the Poor of this Pariſh for ever, *A. D.* 1678.

This Living is a Rectory; the Advowſon is in the Drapers Company. Value *per* Act of Parliament 140 *l. per Annum*, beſides Perquiſites, Glebes, *&c.* and is rated in the King's Books at 35 *l.* 1 *s.* 8 *d.*

The Rector is the Reverend Dr. *Samuel Baker*; and the Lecturer is the Rev. Mr. *Warneford*; the ſix o'Clock Lecturer, on *Sundays*, is the Reverend Mr. *William Butler*, Rector of St. *Ann*'s *Alderſgate*.

Prayers are *Wedneſdays* and *Fridays*, about ten o'Clock. Here is a very good Organ, and twelve Bells, as before mentioned.

The Veſtry is general.

The Parish Officers *are,*	*The* Ward Officers *are,*
3 Church-Wardens.	6 Common-Council Men.
2 Sideſmen.	16 Inqueſts.
4. Overſeers, with the Church-wardens, who are alſo Collectors.	4 Conſtables.
	4 Scavengers.

Streets, Lanes, Courts, Alleys, *&c.* in this Pariſh are:

Part of *Cornhill*, of *Swithin*'s-*alley*, and of *Finch-lane*; Part of St. *Michael*'s-*alley*, and of *White* and *Red-lion-court*; Part of *Pope*'s-*head-alley*, of *Birchin-lane*, and *Newman*'s-*court*; *Caſtle-alley*, and *Freeman*'s-*yard*.

Number of Houſes 130.

London Aſſurance.

Between this Church and St. *Michael*'s-*alley* is the Office of the *London Aſſurance*; the Nature of which is before deſcribed in ſpeaking of the *Royal Exchange Aſſurance*, eſtabliſhed about the ſame Time, and to the ſame Purpoſes.

The following is a LIST *of the* Governor *and* Directors *of the* London Aſſurance *Company, elected the 5th of* July 1732.

Sir *Joſeph Eyles*, Governor.

Sir *Richard Hopkins*, Sub-Governor.

William Snelling, Eſq; Deputy Governor.

Directors.

Mr. John Davy Breholt
Mr. David Boſanquet
Mr. Tho. Dineley
Mr. Sam. Haſwell
George Hatley, *Eſq*;
Mr. John Hyde, *Jun.*
Samuel Jones, *Eſq*;
Mr. David Martin
Henry Neale, *Eſq*;
Capt. Richard Pinnell
Mr. Charles La Porte
Edw. Radcliffe, *Eſq*;
Thomas Savill, *Eſq*;
Mr. John Seale
Mr. Tho. Thomas
Mr. Edw. Vernon
Mr. Tho. Vernon
Mr. Jacob Wachter
Kendrick Edisbury, *Eſq*;
Mr. Edw. Flower
Mr. John Lewis Loubier, *Jun.*
Capt. Reginald Kemeys
Mr. James Molinier
Capt. Rich. Stratton

One End of St. *Michael*'s-*alley* comes into *Birchover-lane*, ſo called from one *Birchover*; the firſt Builder and Owner thereof; but now corruptly called *Birchin-lane*; one half of which is in this Ward, the other in *Langborn* Ward.

In this *Birchin-lane*, in the latter Time of King *Henry* VIII. a certain great Man of the Court had his Houſe; who practiſed a Diſorder: And his Example was ſo prevalent, that no Proclamations or Laws could redreſs it; inſomuch that a Writer of theſe Days could not but take Notice of it in theſe Words, "Not fully 24 Years ſince, (that was about 1540) when all Acts of Parliament, many good Proclamations, divers ſtrict Commandments, ſore Puniſhments openly, ſpecial Words privately, could not do ſo much, to take away one Miſorder, as the Example of one big one of this Court did, ſtill to keep up the ſame (perhaps it was the Exceſs of Apparel). The Memory whereof doth yet remain as a common Proverb of *Birchin-lane*.

This Lane, and the high Street, near adjoining, were inhabited in old Times, by wealthy Drapers, and from thence, on that Side the Street down to the *Stocks*, in the Reign of *Henry* VI, dwelt Fripperers, or Upholſters, who ſold Apparel and old Houſhold Stuff.

About the ſame Time a Pint of Wine was ſold at the *Pope's-Head* Tavern for a Penny, and Bread given with it *gratis*.

This *Pope's Head* Tavern, with other Houſes adjoining, ſtrongly built of Stone, were formerly in one, belonging to ſome Perſon of great State, or rather to the King, as may be ſuppoſed by the Arms, *viz. Three Lions Paſſant Gardant*, which was the whole Arms of *England*, before the Reign of *Edward* III, who quarter'd them with the Arms of *France*. Theſe Arms, ſupported by two Angels, were handſomely and largely carved in the Fore Front of this Houſe towards the High Street.

It has been ſaid, that King *John* had his Court in the aforeſaid Houſe, which is not unlikely, for *Matthew Paris* ſaith, in his Hiſtory, that, in the Year 1232, *Henry* III. ſent *Hubert de Burgho*, Earl of *Kent*, to *Cornhill*, in LONDON, there to anſwer all Matters objected againſt him, where he wiſely acquitted himſelf.

The *Pope*'s-*Head* Tavern hath a Foot-way through from *Cornhill* into *Lombard-ſtreet*; and down lower on the high Street of *Cornhill*, was another great Tavern, called the *Cardinal's Hat*, which had alſo a Thoroughfare into *Lombard-ſtreet*.

The modern State of Cornhill Ward.

As to the modern State of this Ward: It is but ſmall, having but one principal Street, which is *Cornhill*, from whence it takes its Name. This Street is very ſpacious, and repleniſhed with lofty Houſes, graced with good Fronts, and inhabited with Traders of Note, chiefly with Linen-Drapers on the North Side; there are ſeveral Upholſters and Woollen-Drapers on the South, and many Bookſellers about the *Exchange*, and by Reaſon of its Vicinity to which Place, not only this Street, but all the adjacent Parts are of great Reſort, and crowded with Merchants and Tradeſmen, inſomuch that the Taverns, Coffee-Houſes, Eating-Houſes, and other ſuch like Places of publick Reception; as they make conſiderable Gains, ſo they pay vaſt Rents.

THE Places of moſt note in this Street, beginning Weſtwardly on the South Side, are firſt, the *Swan and Hoop* Tavern, which hath a Paſſage into *Lombard-ſtreet*; next the *Pope's-Head* Tavern, with a narrow Paſſage alſo into *Lombard-ſtreet*, but well inhabited by Tradeſmen, eſpecially ſuch as keep Toyſhops, but is far ſhort of what it was before the Building of *Exchange-alley*, which lies next Eaſtward, and hath two Paſſages out of *Cornhill*, one into *Lombard-ſtreet*, and the other bending Eaſt into *Birchin-lane*.

IT is a large Place vaſtly improved, chiefly out of an Houſe of Alderman *Backwel*, a Goldſmith, before the great Fire, well built, inhabited by Tradeſmen, eſpecially that Paſſage into *Lombard-ſtreet* againſt the *Exchange*, and is a Place of a very conſiderable Concourſe of Merchants, Seafaring Men and other Traders, occaſioned by the great Coffee-Houſes (*Jonathan*'s, *Garraway*'s, &c.) that ſtand there. Now Brokers, and ſuch as deal in Buying and Selling of Stocks, do moſt frequent it. The Alley is broad and well paved with Free-Stone, neatly kept. The *Fleece* Tavern, ſeated in *Cornhill*, hath a Paſſage through the *Jeruſalem*, another noted Coffee-Houſe in this Alley, being a very large Houſe and of great Reſort.

GOING over on the North Side to the Street, moſt Weſtward, is the *Globe* Tavern.

Caſtle-Alley, adjoining Weſtward to the *Exchange*, being a great Thoroughfare. In this Alley is a ſmall Court ſo called.

ADJOINING to the *Exchange*, Eaſtwards, is *Sweeting*'s-*Alley*, or *Rents*, being two narrow Paſſages into *Threadneedle-ſtreet*, with Free-Stone Pavements, which Alleys are generally inhabited by Coffee-Houſes, and other publick Houſes; but the greateſt Part of theſe Alleys, towards *Threadneedle-ſtreet*, are in *Broad-ſtreet* Ward.

NEXT Eaſtward, is *Freeman*'s-*yard*, a large open Court, with a Free-Stone Pavement, well built and inhabited; *Newman*'s-*yard* likewiſe, another open Place with good Houſes.

Finch, or *Fink-lane*, comes out of *Cornhill*, and falls into *Threadneedle-ſtreet*, over-againſt the *French* Church. Of this Lane the Part from *Spread-Eagle-court* to the Corner by *Cornhill*, which is about 112 Feet on both Sides, is in this Ward. The reſt in *Broad-ſtreet* Ward.

Weigh-houſe-yard, an open Place, with good Buildings: This was the Place where the Merchandizes, brought from beyond Seas, were to be weighed by the King's Beam. But now the ſaid Houſe is converted into other Uſes, and there is a new *Weigh-houſe* built in *Little Eaſt-cheap* for the ſaid Uſe; but little regarded, for that the Power doth not compel the Merchants to that great Trouble of ſending their Goods ſo to be weighed.

Star-court, Eaſtwards of *Weigh-houſe-yard*, a large open Place, well built and inhabited; and on the Weſt Side is a genteel Houſe incloſed from the reſt.

Birchin-lane, hath not above 170 Feet on both Sides of the Way in this Ward; the reſt towards *Lombard-ſtreet*, being in *Langborn* Ward. It is a Place of a conſiderable Trade, eſpecially for Mens Apparel; the greateſt Part of the Shopkeepers being Saleſmen. In this Lane are theſe Alleys, *viz.* *Caſtle-alley*, but ordinary; it falls into St. *Michael*'s-*alley*; *White-lion-alley*, but ordinary; at the upper End is a Paſſage into *George-yard*, and in this Alley is *Cock-court*, which is but ſmall, and on the other Side is a Paſſage into *Caſtle-alley*.

BEYOND *Birchin-lane*, is St. *Michael*'s *Cornhill* Church, which is ſeated backwards, but its chief Door for Entrance is in *Cornhill*, and behind the Church is a handſome Church-yard, encloſed with a Brick Wall. Adjoining to this Church Weſtward, is a Paſſage out of *Cornhill*, called St. *Michael*'s-*alley*, which runs by the Church-yard, and turning Eaſtwards falls into *Bell-yard*, which leadeth to *Gracechurch-ſtreet*; in this Alley the Houſes ſtand on the Weſt and South Sides, the other Sides lying open, and looking into the Church-yard. Out of this Alley is a Paſſage into *George-yard*, and another into *Birchin-lane*.

MORE Eaſtward, not far from the Church of St. *Michael*, and at the very Corner of *Gracechurch-ſtreet*, is the Pariſh-Church of St. *Peter*'s *Cornhill*; adjoining to which is St. *Peter*'s-*alley*, well inhabited, and hath a Paſſage with a Free-Stone Pavement into *Gracechurch-ſtreet*.

THERE are to watch in the ſeveral Stands in this Ward, every Night, one Conſtable with the Beadle, and 16 Watchmen.

THE Jurymen returned by the Wardmote Inqueſt for this Ward, are to ſerve as Jurors in the ſeveral Courts in *Guildhall*, in *January*.

THIS Ward has an Alderman, his Deputy, and ſix Common Council Men, four Conſtables, four Scavengers, 16 Wardmote Inqueſt-Men, and a Beadle.

IT is charged to the Fifteen, at 16*l.*

THE preſent Alderman of this Ward is *John Salter*, Eſq;

CHAP. VIII.

LANGBORN WARD.

LANGBORN Ward is ſo called from a long Born of ſweet Water, which, of old Time, breaking out into *Fenchurch-ſtreet*, ran down the ſame and *Lombard-ſtreet*, to the Weſt End of St. *Mary Woolnoth*'s Church, where turning South, and breaking into many ſmall Shares, Rills, or Streams, it gave Name to *Shareborn-lane*, or *Southborn-lane*, as ſome have wrote it, becauſe it ran South to the River *Thames*. This Ward beginneth at the Weſt End of *Aldgate* Ward in *Fenchurch-ſtreet*, by Ironmongers Hall, which is on the North Side of that Street, at a Place called *Culver-alley*, where ſome Time was a Lane, thro' which was a Paſſage into *Lime-ſtreet*, but was long ago ſtopp'd up, on Account of Thieves that lurked there by Night; and in *Stow*'s Time there was a *Tennis-court* in the ſaid Alley.

Fenchurch-ſtreet.

Fenchurch-ſtreet took that Name from a Fenny or Mooriſh Ground, ſo made by Means of this Born which paſſed through it; and therefore in the *Guildhall* of this City, this Ward is called by the Name of *Langborn* and *Fenny about*, and not otherwiſe: Yet others are of Opinion that it took its Name from *Fœnum*, that is, *Hay*, ſold there, as *Graſs-ſtreet* took its Name from Graſs or Herbs there ſold. In the Midſt of this Street ſtood a ſmall Pariſh-Church called,

The PARISH *of*
St. GABRIEL FENCHURCH,
But Corruptly
FANCHURCH.

IN the LONDON Regiſter it was recorded by the Name of St. *Mary Fenchurch*, till the Year 1517, afterwards by that of *All Saints Fenchurch*, and St. *Gabriel Fenchurch*, from whence it may be conjectured, that it was dedicated to the Bleſſed Virgin *Mary*, to the Holy Angel *Gabriel*, and to all Saints.

THIS Church was enlarged in Length nine Feet, richly and very worthily beautified at the proper Coſt and Charges of the Pariſh, in the Years 1631 and 1632, amounting to 537 *l.* 7 *s.* 10 *d.*

THE King's Arms handſomely painted in the Chancel Window, was the free Gift of *Thomas Clark*, of this Pariſh, Glazier.

Over Head.

Touch not mine anointed.

Underneath,

Qui Leo de Juda eſt, & Flos de Jeſſe Lyriſta
Carmina qui ſacro pſallere ſacra dedit,
Dulciſonam, ô! faciat Citharam, forteſq; Leones,
Fœcundet florem, *Carole* magne, tuum.

Helming Legget, Eſq; by Licence of *Edw.* III. in the 49th of his Reign, gave one Tenement, with a Curtelage thereto belonging, and a Garden with the Entry thereto leading, unto Sir *John Harriot*, Parſon of *Fenchurch*, and to his Succeſſors for ever; the Houſe to be a Parſonage Houſe, the Garden to be a Church-yard, or Burying-place for the Pariſh.

IN the 28th of *Henry* VIII, *John Bayly*, Clerk, Parſon of this Church, with the Conſent of the Biſhop of LONDON, the Dean and Chapter of St. *Paul's*, and the Lord Chancellor, Patron of this Church in Right of the King, let a Leaſe of certain Tenements, and Houſes with a Garden adjoining to the ſame, belonging to the Rector of this Church, ſituated in *Church-alley*, for the Term of 61 Years, to *Richard Caryndon*, and his Wife, for the annual Rent of 40 *s.*

IN 1636, the annual Profits of this Church were returned as followeth:

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Tithes	83	03	6
Caſualties	2	08	2
Glebe	16	00	0
A Parſonage Houſe let for	30	00	0

THIS Church ſuffered the common Fate of a great many others in the late general Conflagration of this City; upon the new Building whereof, it was, by Act of Parliament, totally demoliſhed, and the Site thereof laid into the Street, but yet united and annexed to the Pariſh-Church of St. *Margaret Pattens*, both which together are made of the yearly Value of 120 *l.* in Lieu of Tithes to the Incumbent, as may be ſeen in St. *Margaret's*.

IN *Fenchurch-ſtreet* was an eminent Houſe called *Denmark* Houſe, where the *Ruſſian* Ambaſſadors were lodged in the Time of Queen *Mary*.

THE next is *Lombard-ſtreet*, ſo called from the *Longobards*, and other Merchants, Strangers of divers Nations, aſſembling there twice every Day. King *Edward* II, in the 12th of his Reign, confirmed a Meſſuage, ſome Time belonging to *Robert Turke*, abutting on *Lombard-ſtreet* toward the South, and toward *Cornhill* on the North, for the Merchants of *Florence*, which proveth that Street to have had the Name of *Lombard-ſtreet*, before the Reign of *Edward* II.

AS the Merchants formerly met here for Traffick, ſo the *Pope's* Merchants alſo chaffered here for their Commodities; and had good Markets for their Wafer Cakes, ſanctified at *Rome*, their Pardons, &c. For in an old Book, printed *Anno* 1545, called, *A Lamentation againſt the City of* LONDON, are theſe Words: “This fine Flower have they made the chiefeſt of all their Triſh Traſh. I pray thee, gentle Reader, where not his Pardoners Merchants to them? Yea, it is well known, that their Pardons, and other of their Trumpery, hath been bought and ſold in *Lombard-ſtreet*, and other Places, as thou will buy and ſell a Horſe in *Smithfield*.”

BEFORE the Building of the *Exchange*, it was by divers Common Councils, about the 26th Year of King *Henry* VIII, conſulted upon, Whether there ſhould be a Burſe, or convenient Place of Meeting for Merchants, to treat of their Buſineſs. The ſame Year the King ſent his Letters to the City, for making of a new Burſe at *Leadenhall*: Whereupon it being put to Hands, whether the new Burſe ſhould be removed out of *Lombard-ſtreet*, it was agreed, that it ſhould not. So that the Merchants Meeting continued there, till the *Royal Exchange* was built, that is, until the 22d of *December*, in the Year 1568, on which Day the ſaid Merchants began to make their Meetings at the Burſe, a Place then new built for that Purpoſe in the Ward of *Cornhill*, as is before deſcribed in our laſt *Chapter* of that Ward.

SO that here antiently the Lombards or Bankers dwelt, and ſo they did to the Days of Queen *Elizabeth*, and ſo even do this Day. It was about the Middle of that Queen's Reign, that there was a Project for the Queen's Factors, (whereof Sir *Thomas Greſham* was Chief) to take up all the Money here in *Lombard-ſtreet*, and alſo in *Antwerp* (where the great Bank was) and ſo to make her own Benefit, and the Merchants Benefit thereof; by taking it up at the proper Juncture. That is to ſay, that her Majeſty's Factor ſhould take up all Money in *Antwerp* that might be gotten, when Store of Foreign Wares were there to be ſold to the Queen's Subjects; that by Scarceneſs of Money they might be ſold to them the cheaper, and for Time alſo. And that the ſaid Factor ſhould take up again all the Money in *Lombard-ſtreet* that might be gotten, when the ſame bought Foreign Wares came home, that her Subjects who bought them might be driven for Scantneſs of Money, to ſell them here the cheaper, and for Time.

THAT the ſaid Factor ſhould take up all the Money in *Lombard-ſtreet*, that might be gotten, every *Monday*, *Tueſday*, *Wedneſday* and *Thurſday*; both to raiſe the *Exchange*, and to make Money ſcant, that the Clothiers weekly at *Blackwell-hall*, might ſell the cheaper, and for Time alſo. That the ſaid Factor ſhould ſtore the Burſe of *Antwerp* ſo with Money again, when the ſame Cloths were come thither, that our Merchants might ſell the ſame there the dearer, and for leſs Time alſo. The ſame Factor ſhould by all poſſible Means get up the Money in *Lombard-ſtreet*, by Exchange from all the Merchants Strangers, that they might not buy weekly any great Quantity of Cloaths at the Clothiers Hands or ready Money, and to keep up the Price of Cloth; but buy at the ſecond, the third, and fourth Hands of her Majeſty's Merchants upon Credit. Her Majeſty ſhould deliver her Factor a Maſs of Money on this Side the Sea, and beyond Sea, by his Travel and Skill, to employ about the Feats of Exchange; as to raiſe the Exchange of *England* with all Countries of the World, according to our Standard; to deliver out Money by Exchange to her Highneſs's Profit, to furniſh herſelf with any Sum of Money of a ſudden; to unfurniſh her Majeſty's Enemy (the *Spaniard*) of any Money he ſhould ſeek; to bring Home any Prince's Money in the World there might be Gain by; to drive all Merchants Strangers, and her Majeſty's own Merchants, from Exchange for *England*, that they might occupy Commodities, and ſo pay Cuſtom and Subſidy to her, both inward and outward, and to do all other Feats of Exchange that are infinite, and offered daily to be travelled in, for the Benefit of the Realm, and her Majeſty. This ſeems to have been *Greſham*'s Device.

Pewterer's-Hall.

On the North Side of this Ward is *Lime-ſtreet*; one half whereof, on both Sides, is of *Langborn* Ward; and therein, on the Weſt Side, is Pewterers Hall; in which is a handſome large Hall, Parlour, and Court-Room; adorned with Fret-work, Wainſcot, and Hangings; alſo the Picture of Mr. *William Smallwood*, Maſter of the Company in the ſecond Year of King *Henry* VII, who gave the Maſter, Wardens, and Commonalty of the Company of Pewterers, LONDON, and their Succeſſors, for ever, their Common--Hall, with a Garden, and ſix Tenements thereto adjoining, by Wills dated *Auguſt* 23, 1487.

The PARISH *of* St. DIONIS BACKCHURCH.

St. Dionis Backchurch.

At the South Weſt Corner of *Lime-ſtreet*, ſtandeth the Pariſh-Church of St. *Dionis*, called *Backchurch*.

St. *Dionis*, *Dionyſius*, or *Denis*, (to whom this Church is conceived to be dedicated) was born at *Athens* in *Greece*, about *Anno Chriſti* 9, *Ann. Auguſti Imperatoris* 50. His Parents were *Gentiles*; but we may ſafely conclude them to have been Perſons of noble Quality, at leaſt of a better Rank than ordinary, ſeeing none were admitted to be *Areopagite* Judges, as this our Saint afterwards was, unleſs they were nobly born, and eminently exemplary for a virtuous and ſober Life.

Being a Youth, he learned the liberal Sciences at Home in his own City; from thence he travelled into *Egypt*, being about the Age of 25 Years, where he enter'd into more abſtruſe Knowledge in Philoſophy, Aſtrology, and the like; and here he was in the City of *Heliopolis*, at ſuch Time as Christ was crucified: On which Day, obſerving the Eclipſe of the Sun to be wonderful and preternatural, he ſaid, "That "either God ſuffered, or ſympathiz'd and bore "Part with him that did.

Having finiſhed his Studies in *Heliopolis*, he returned to *Athens*, where he was advanced to be one of the *Areopagus*, which was a famous Senate-Houſe built upon a Hill in *Athens*, and thence called *Areopagita*.

In this grave and venerable Judicature ſet our St. *Denis*, when St. *Paul*, about the Year 49, or 54, came to *Athens*, where he reſolutely aſſerted the Cauſe of Chriſtianity againſt the Attempts of the *Stoic* and *Epicurean* Philoſophers, upon which he was brought before the *Areopagite* Senate, where he gave an Account of his Doctrine which he preached, affirming the Reſurrection of the Dead, and a Day wherein the World ſhould be judged by Christ. His Diſcourſe, however, entertained by ſome with Scorn and Laughter, yet others were convinced, adhered to him and believed; among whom was our *Dionyſius* the *Areopagite*, and *Damaris*, who ſome Writers ſay was his Wife.

Being baptized, he was made the Firſt Biſhop of *Athens*, and probably by St. *Paul*'s own Hands. As to his being diſpatched into *France*, and founding an Epiſcopal See at *Paris*, where he is ſaid to ſuffer Martyrdom, and to carry his Head, after it was cut off, two Miles, we ſhall ſay no more, the Story being ſufficiently made appear to be fabulous by Dr. *Cave*, Dr. *Dupin*, and others; but tell the Reader, that this St. *Dionyſius*, after a moſt reſolute and eminent Confeſſion of the Faith; and after having undergone ſeveral of the ſevereſt Torments, gave the laſt and great Teſtimony to it, by laying down his Life at *Athens*, under the Reign (as is moſt probable) of *Domitian*.

This Church was new built (Mr. *Stow* ſays) in the Reign of *Henry* VI, to which one Mr. *John Bugg*, he thinks, contributed largely, by the Appearance of his Arms there; and *John Darby* the South Iſle. It had the Fate of being demoliſhed by that deſtructive Conflagration of 1666, but was ſoon re-built, being finiſhed *Anno* 1674, and the Steeple in 1684.

As to the Order and Building, the latter is of Stone, the Tower and Pillars within are ſtrong, but Part of the Walls are Brick finiſhed over; the Columns, and alſo ſeveral Pilaſters that ſtrengthen the Walls within, and ſupport the Roof, are of the *Ionick* Order; as is alſo the End fronting *Lime-ſtreet*; and at the Weſt End is a ſmall Gallery.

The Church is wainſcotted round about ſeven Feet high, and pewed with Oak.

The Pulpit is carved, finnier'd, and adorned with Cherubims, Palm Branches, Feſtoons, *&c.* done in *Baſſo Relievo*, and at the Weſt End there is a handſome inner Door-caſe of the *Compoſit* Order.

The Altar-piece conſiſts of four Columns of the *Corinthian* Order, each Couple having their Entablature, and arched Pediment, between which are the King's Arms carved. The Intercolumns are the *Commandments*, the *Lord's Prayer* and *Creed*, done in Gold on Black, having Enrichments of Feſtoons, Cherubims, *&c.* The Floor within the Rail and Ballaſter, which incloſes this, is paved with Marble.

And here is a Marble Font and Cover, placed directly Weſt, from the Communion Table, at the End of the Church.

The Dimenſions of this Church, are Length 66 Feet, Breadth 59, Altitude, about 34, and that of the Tower and Turret 90 Feet.

Benefactors *to this Church were:*

Sir *Thomas Cullum*, The Marble Foot-pace and Steps for the Communion Table.

Sir *Anthony Ingram*, The Communion Table and the Rails.

Sir *Henry Tulſe*, The Marble Font and the Pavement, and the Steps up to it.

Sir *Robert Jeffreys*, A Velvet Carpet for the Communion Table, with Silk and gold Fringe; a Common Prayer Book covered with the ſame Velvet, and a Pulpit Cuſhion of the ſame Velvet, with Silk and Gold Taſſels.

Dame *Elizabeth Clark*, as the Gift of her late Husband Dr. *Nathaniel Hardy*, Dean of *Rocheſter*,

ter, ſome Time Parſon of this Pariſh, 50 *l.* And more for her own Gift, 30 *l.* for the Pulpit, Reading Deſk and Clerk's Pew, and for other Conveniences.

Tho. Turgis, Eſq; gave the Gallery at the Weſt End.

Philip Jackſon gave the *Commandments*, *Lord's Prayer*, and the *Creed*, and the Pillars, Joiners Work and carved Work belonging to the ſame, and the King's Arms.

Elizabeth Jackſon, Wife of the ſaid *Philip*, a Damaſk Table Cloth, and a Damaſk Napkin.

A Friend of Mr. *Philip Jackſon*, whoſe Name is concealed, a Silver Chalice, a Silver Patten, and a Silver Spoon, to be uſed at the Communion.

Peter Hoet, a Silver Baſon, and a Silver Chalice for the Uſe of the Commnnion.

Dr. *John Caſtillion*, ſome Time Parſon of this Pariſh, one Bible in Folio, and two Common Prayer Books.

Mr. *Daniel Rawlinſon*, a Braſs Branch containing 16 Sockets.

James Church, heretofore a Pariſhioner of this Pariſh, 10 *l.* towards the Fitting up of the Church.

Robert Williams, Mercer 25 *l.* towards a Bell.

Benefactors, *who lent Money* gratis *towards Building the Church.*

Sir *Edmund Turner.*
Sir *Robert Jefferys.*
Mr. *Philip Jackſon.*
Mr. *Peter Hoet.*
Mr. *Jeffery Rowland.*
Mr. *Nathan Letton*,
Mr. *John Archer.*

These lent 100 *l.* each and more. Many others lent leſs Sums, and many more for Pewing the Church.

MONUMENTS.

John Maſter, Gent. was by his Children buried there, 1444.

Hugh Wich, Mayor 1462, and the Lady *Wich*, Widow to the ſaid *Hugh Wich*, was there buried alſo, and gave Lands for Sermons, *&c.*

Thomas Britaine, *Henry Travers* of *Maidſtone* in *Kent*, Merchant, 1501.

John Bond, about 1504.

Robert Paget, Merchant-Taylor, one of the Sheriffs, 1536.

Sir *Tho. Curteis*, Pewterer, then Fiſhmonger, Mayor 1557, he was buried *December* 1559: His Funeral was attended with three Heralds, the Lord Mayor and Sword-Bearer, and divers Aldermen; ſome were in Black, and the Reſidue in Violet. There were an Hundred in Black Gowns and Coats. He had a Standard and five Penons of Arms; a Sermon then preached by Mr. *Richardſon*, a *Scot*. After, all went to his Houſe, with the Mayor and Aldermen to Dinner.

Sir *James Harvey*, Ironmonger, Mayor, 1581.

William Peterſon, Eſq; *William Sherington*, Sir *Edward Osborne*, Clothworker, Mayor, 1583, *&c.*

In the North Side of the Choir is an antient Monument with this Inſcription:

Thomas Curticius
Sub marmore conditus iſto,
Quem mundo eripuit
Parca ſevera ſenem:
Quemque ſuum Cives
voluere augere ſenatum,
Juſtitia & gravitas
hunc meruere gradum.
Purpureuſq; ſua
Præturam geſſit in urbe,
Terret ut hoc multum
laudis ab officio.
Animus huic Conſul
Septroque inſignis & enſe,
Londinum rexit
dexteritate bona
Thomam progenuit
Solemque mœſtas humanis,
Vita adeo fragilis
ſorte fugaxque datur.
Unica neptis avo,
eſt *Anna* hæres, filia *Thomæ*,
Dignaque neptis avo,
dignaque nato patre.
Stucleo hæc nupſit
Generoſo ſtemmate certo,
Præclaroque domi
militiæque viro.
Fumus & umbra ſumus,
quicquid mortale peribit,
Sola manet pietas,
quæ ſine fine viret.

Near unto it is a very good Monument belonging to Sir *James Harvey*, but without any Inſcription, or Epitaph.

In the Wall, on the ſame Side, is a ſmall Monument thus inſcribed:

D. D. M. S.

Emanuel de Meteren, Mercatori *Antwerpienſi*, atque inter ordinis ejuſdem *Belgas Londini*, quondam Coſ. Deſ. viro pio, viro docto. Qui rerum in *Belgia* geſt. Hiſtoriam, opus luculentum & fidei plenum, poſteris reliquit.

Eſther de Corput, conjux conjugi, liberique IX. parenti optimo P. P. Obiit die 8 *Aprilis*, Anni CIↃ,IↃC,XII, cum vixiſſet An. LXXVI. Menſ. 3

On a Pillar in the midſt of the Chancel, is this Inſcription:

Animæ ſuper Æthera vivunt.

Jacobo Colio C. F. Belgol Regis *Henrici* VIII. munere Angl. indignæ Mercatori probo. Qui obiit Ann. Chri. CIↃ,IↃ,XCI, ſuo LXXIX. Et Elizah Orteliæ. Qui obiit Anno Chriſti, CIↃ,IↃ,XↃIII. Connubio nuper, nunc Tumulo junctis Jac. Colins parentibus pientiſſ.

There is a Monument in the South Side of the Choir with this Inſcription:

M. H. F. C.

Chriſto duce, & oſſa reſurgent.

The Tomb of Sir *Edward Osborne*, Knt. ſome Time Lord Mayor of this noble City, who was buried *An. Dom.* 1591: And of Dame *Margaret*, his ſecond Wife, who married after with *M. Baron Clarke*, (by whom this Tomb was erected,) and was buried, *An. Dom.* 1602.

At the South Weſt End of the Church are the following Monuments:

Miſtreſs *Katharine Woodward*, Widow, having (in her Life-time) been a godly, religious, and virtuous Matron, charitable to the poor, and not ſparing of her Purſe to pious Uſes; two worthy Gentlemen (her Executors) have here raiſed a comely Remembrance of her to all Poſterity.

This Monument was erected for the Worſhipful Mr. *John Hewet*, Gent. Citizen and Merchant of LONDON, and free of the Clothworkers Company; who in his Life-time was loving to all, and pitiful to the Poor: Witneſs the yearly Penſion he hath given for ever, of 5 *l.* to the Poor of this Pariſh. He changed this mortal Habitation the third Day of *July*, *Anno Dom.* 1602.

A Monument in the North Iſle, with this Inſcription:

Cur quod partu obeas lachrymis
Rigat ora maritus,
Et quaſi tu pereas
Se macerat per eas?
Dum cedis domino,
Diſcedis ab orbe ſceleſto,
Parendo & præis,
Non pariendo peris.
Hic jaceo Triplici Monumento
A morte beata,
Marmoris hoc mœſto
Vir mihi corde dedit;
Virtus, Nobilitas, Pietas;
Patientia noſtra,
Dant alium, hoc vero
Vincet honore prius:
At ternum Æternum eſt
Cæloque locatus, et illud
Nec Vir, nec Virtus,
Sed dedit ipſe Deus.

In obitum Fœminæ Generoſiſſimæ Dom. Mariæ Stanley, uxoris Tho. Stanley, Armigeri, Filia Rogeri Apleton. Militis & Baronetti. Quæ cum viro ſuo Tres Filios peperiſſet (quorum duo hic jacent ſepulti) ultimi partus, qui nunc ſupereſt, laboribus extincta fuit, 4 Die Junii 1609, Anno Etatis ſuæ 23.

For the finding of a Prieſt to celebrate Maſs in this Church, for the Soul of ſomebody deceaſed, and here buried, (whether it were *Darby*, or ſome elſe) was appropriated a Meſſuage and Tenement in the Pariſh of St. *Botolph Billingſgate*, inhabited by one *Peter Crowch*.

Monuments more modern in this Church are theſe:

One for Sir *Robert Jeffreys*, Knt. late eldeſt Alderman of the City; died *Anno* 1703, aged 91. He gave 20 *l.* a Year for Prayers to be ſaid in this Church every Day in the Week half an Hour after Seven of the Clock in the Morning; which Dr. *Gatford*, the Rector, had done for ſome Time before voluntarily. The ſaid Sir *Robert* hath a comely Monument erected for him with eight Penons and a Streamer hanging up near it.

He was a moſt excellent Magiſtrate, of exemplary Charity, Virtue, and Goodneſs.

Also for Dame *Percilla* his Wife, Daughter of *Luke Cropley*, Eſq; who died the 26th of *October*, 1676, and in the 43d Year of her Age.

On the North Side the Church, againſt a Pillar, fronting Southward, a handſome White Marble Monument of the *Compoſite* Order, adorned with Death's Head, a Cherub, *&c.* and this Inſcription:

H. S. E.

Sub marmore prope poſito,
In expectationem beatæ Reſurrectionis,
Corpus
Danielis Rawlinson,
Civis & OEnopolæ Londinenſis Honeſta &
Antiqua familia Grasdaliæ in Agro Lancaſtrenſi
Oriundi.
Si annos ſpectes, ſatis diu Vixit,
Si Beneficia, premunt Annos,
Si animo agitata prematura morte abreptus eſt.
Obijt
Anno Ætatis LXV. Idibus Quintil. 1679.

Jacent juxta ſepulti
Margareta Uxor,
Daniel filius natu maximus,
Elizabetha filia,
Maria filia,
Quæ fuit Uxor Johannis Mazine Armigeri
Et Rawlinson Mazine
Infans, Nepos, & unica Mariæ Proles.
Monumentum hoc Patris memoriæ ſacrum
P. P.
Thomas Rawlinson Filius,
Superſtitum Natu Maximus.

Near this, at the Weſt End of the Church, is another Monument for the ſame Family thus inſcribed:

Juxta Columnam (cui adhæret Avorum Monumentum) requieſcit pars magna
Gentis Rawlinsonianæ, viz.
THOMAS RAWLINSON,
Ab Antiqua & Honeſta Stirpe apud *Brigantes* ortus;
Virtute ſua illuſtris:
Principi ſuo Jacobo II°. P. O. M. fidelis:
Inter Equeſtris Ordinis Viros cooptatus, & ex ejuſdem Regis Mandato Conſul *Londinenſis* renunciatus, Anno MDCLXXXVII.
Poſtea Legionis Civicæ *Albæ* Chiliarcha nominatus, & Præſes Hoſpitiorum de *Bridewell* & *Bethlem* uno fere Curatorum animo electus MDCCV.
Anno demum iſto mirabili MDCCVI. arbitrio popularis auræ in Præturam hujuſce Urbis evectus.
In omnibus Vitæ Officiis Civis boni & Parentis amantiſſimi partes Auſpicio ſatis felici adimplevit:
Probus, Innocuus malarum artium expers, in exequenda Juſtitia & dirimendis popularium Litibus nec Prece nec Pretio ad alterutram partem inclinatus:
Æris alieni non appetens, nec ſui profuſus, ſine omni dedecore tenax:
De Omnibus denique, quibus innotuit, bene meritus eſt.
In Uxorem aſcivit *MARIAM*, Filiam natu maximam *RICARDI TAYLER*, Armig. de *Turnham Green* in Com. *Middleſex.* quacum 27 Annos degebat placidos, & 15 Liberorum Pater evaſit.
In hac Parochia natus fuit ille Thomas, Menſe *Martio*, MDCXLVII. & e vivis excedens 11 *Novembris* MDCCVIII. ad paternos pedes inhumatus.

In eodem cum Patre conquieſcunt Sepulchro quinque Thomæ & Mariæ Liberi, viz.
Anna Maria, nata 26 *Mart.* 1682. denata 28 *Mart.* 1687.
Daniel, natus 30 *Decemb.* 1683. denatus 14 *Maii*, 1686.
Maria, nata 3 *Julii*, & denata 16 ejuſdem Menſis, 1685.
Margaretta, nata 14 *Julii*, & denata 13 *Septembr.* 1686.
Susanna Maria, nata 8 *Septembr.* 1688. non minus Corporis quam Animi Forma conſpicua, flagranti in Deum Zelo, religioſo in Parentes Studio, & Animi Viribus, ultra ætatem, ab omni parte illuſtris. Raptim, licet matura Cœlo, ad cœleſtem properavit Chorum duodecennis 10 *Septemb.* 1700.
Daniel alter ab *Indiis Orientalibus* rediens, Febre & Dyſenteria correptus, ætatis ſuæ anno 18, obiit 27 *Decemb.* 1705. *Callacutæ*, & in *Sanctæ Helenæ* Inſula ſepultus.

Hanc Officii, Beneficiorum memores, & amoris teſſeram qualemcumque Marito, Patri, & Familiæ optimis M. P.

MARIA Uxor, THOMAS RAWLINSON, Armig. RICARDUS L.L.D. MARIA, GULIELMUS, ANNA, HONOR, JOHANNES, CONSTANTINUS & TEMPEST, Liberi ſuperſtites:

Qui, ad ſublevandos hujus Parochiæ pauperiores, annuos quoſdam proventus erogavere, ea lege, ut Familiæ memoria perennetur, quantum in illis eſt, & nitor hujus Marmoris, curantibus Eccleſiæ Guardianis, a ſqualoribus vindicetur.

MARIA Vidua THOMÆ Equitis obiit CHELSEGÆ, Com. *Midd.* 21 *Feb.* MDCCXXIV-V. *Ætat.* LXIII.

THOMAS Filius natu maximus THO. & MARIÆ, obiit 6 *Aug.* MDCCXXV. & in Eccleſia DI. BOTULPHI, prope ALDERSGATE, Sepultus Ætat. 44.

GULIELMUS ex Filiis THOMÆ, Eq. Aur. natus VIII *Maii* MDCXCIII. obiit VII. *April.* N.S. MDCCXXXII. & ANTVERPIÆ Sepultus.

ON a very graceful poliſhed Monument of Touch, at the North End of the Altar-Piece, adorned with Cartouches, and Branches of Palm, gilt with Gold, alſo with Frieſe, Cornice, Pediment, and Urns, this Inſcription:

Near this Place lies the Body of Sir *Arthur Ingram*, Knt. *Spaniſh* Merchant and Citizen of LONDON, deſcended from a Family in *Lincolnſhire*. He died *September* 12, 1681. *Ætat. ſuæ* 64; leaving behind him a mournful Widow, Dame *Anne Ingram*, Daughter of *William Lowfield*, Citizen of LONDON, and four young Children, *Robert*, *Arthur*, *Hannah*, and *Anne*.

Alſo the Body of the abovesaid *Hannah*, who married *Arthur Champney*, of *Raleigh*, in *Devon*, Eſq; and leaving one Daughter, died *May* 1, 1693.

Alſo the Body of the abovesaid Dame *Anne Ingram*, who continuing a Widow, performed all other Acts of Love and Tenderneſs to her Children, died truly and heartily lamented by them, *March* 29, 1702. *Ætat. ſuæ* 59. To whoſe Memory her two Sons, *Robert* and *Arthur*, have erected this Monument.

HERE are theſe Arms. *Ermin on a Feſs Gule,, three Eſcallop Shells Or. Impaled with Party per Feſs Vert and Or. A pale counterchanged, every Piece of the Second charged, the Firſt with a Buffler's Head couped Sable, and the two in Baſe, with each a Garb Gules.*

ON the South Side the Altar, is a white Marble Monument, with this Inſcription:

Near this Place, in the Chancel, lieth interr'd the Body of *Philip Lackſon*, of this Pariſh, Merchant, Son to *Miles Lackſon*, of *Cambehay*, in the County of *Somerſet*, Eſq; He married *Elizabeth*, Daughter to *John Brown*, of *Sutton* St. *Clare*, in the ſame County, Eſq; by whom he had three Sons, *Edward*, and two *Philips*, and two Daughters, *Elizabeth* and *Eleanor*.

He was conſtantly devout in the Duties of Religion, according to the Church of *England*, truly loyal to the King, loving to his Relations, Neighbours, and Acquaintance; faithful in Friendſhip, juſt in all his Dealings, and charitable to the Poor. In Memory of whom *Elizabeth*, his Relict, cauſed this Monument to be ſet up, *A. D.* 1686.

Here are theſe Arms: *Argent on a Chevron between three Eagle's Heads eraſed Sable, as many Cinquefoils of the firſt; impaled with Sable, a Chevron Perpale Argent and Or, between three Griffin's Heads, eraſed of the ſecond.*

ON the South Side the Chancel, a ſpacious white and black Marble Monument, adorned with Columns, Entablament, Pediment, two Urns, and as many Cupids; who each, with one of their Hands, ſupport his Arms; and with their other, hold the one a Crown, the other a Chaplet, or Wreath of Laurel, having this Inſcription:

Mors Janua Vitæ.

Underneath, in the Vault, reſteth, in ſure and certain Hope of a Reſurrection to Eternal Life, the Body of Mrs. *Elizabeth Wood*, late Wife of Mr. *James Wood*, and of this Pariſh, who departed this Life the 17th of *October* 1690, in the 50th Year of her Age.

RESURGAM.

For if the Dead riſe not, then is not Chriſt raiſed. 1 Cor. xv. 16.

Thus ſaith the Lord, behold, O my People! I will open your Graves, and cauſe you to come out of your Graves, and bring you into the Land of Iſrael; *and ye ſhall know that I am the Lord, when I have opened your Graves, O my People! and brought ye up out of your Graves, and ſhall put my Spirit in you, and ye ſhall live.* Ezekiel, Chap. xxxvii, Part of the 12th, 13th, and 14th Verſes.

Here alſo reſteth the Body of the ſaid Mr. *James Wood*, who departed this Life the 26th of *July* 1700, in the 63d Year of his Age.

The Arms are: *Party per Pale Argent and Azure, on a Chevron between three Birds Sable, and the firſt Counterchange way; as many Cinquefoils of the Firſt and Second.*

ON the South Side of the Church, a handſome white Marble Monument for Mr. *Nathaniel Litten*, of LONDON, Merchant; but nothing remarkable in the Inſcription.

THERE are flat Stones for *Richard Slany*, Merchant, 1678, and *Mary Slan* , his Wife, 1684; and *John Slany*, his Son, 1694.

Joanna Jacobs, late of this Pariſh, Widow, 1691, aged 77: And *James Jacobs*, her Son, Merchant, 1701.

Thomas Turgis, ſome Time of this Pariſh, 1650. *Ebeit Turgis*, his former Wife, 1629. *Mary*, his latter Wife, 1639.

AGAINST the North Wall is the following Inſcription, on a Monument erected to the Memory of that learned Phyſician Dr. *Tyſon*:

M. S.

EDVARDI TYSON, M. D. ab antiqua ſtirpe in Agro *Cumbriæ* oriundi, viri omni Eruditione atq; Doctrina, in illis imprimis ſtudiis, quæ Medicum aut inſtruunt aut ornant, præſtantiſſimi: In Arte Anatomica plane ſingularis.

Qui Coll. Medicorum LONDON. & Societatis Regiæ Socius fuit: In Aula Chirurgorum Prælector Anatomicus: In Hoſpitio mente Captorum Medicus fideliſſimus. Omni vitæ munere cum laude defunctus, Pietate erga Deum, Amore in Conſanguineos, Fide in Amicos, Liberalitate erga Egenos, Animi candore, Morumq; ſuavitate inter univerſos, ſempiternæ Gloriæ commendatus. Morte obijt repentina, Calend. *Aug. A. D.* MDCCVIII. Annos natus LVIII.

On the Eaſt Wall.

A Monument ſet up by *Lionel Gatford*, D. D. late Rector of this Pariſh, for his two Wives, *Anne* and *Mary*. His own Epitaph is:

Vir priſca Fide, Pietate, Amicitia, Animo Eccl. Anglicanæ devotiſſimo: Quem pauperes, dum in vivis, experti ſunt egregie largum, fato functum, præſertim vero Coll. Jesu apud *Cantab.* (quo quondam Alumnus gaudebat) & Filii Clericorum, Eccleſiæq; Anglican. Benefactorem, nunquam non laudabunt, munificentiſſimum.

Obijt Spe beatæ Reſurrectionis fretus xvi. Cal. Oct. A. D. MDCCXV. Ætat. LXII.

St. *Andrewys Lane* in Parochia S^{ti} *Dioniſii.*

This Rectory is in the Gift of the Dean and Chapter of *Canterbury*, and the Tithes, *per* Act of Parliament, are 120 *l. per Ann.* beſides Glebes and Perquiſites, and is rated in the King's Books at 25 *l.*

The Rector is the Reverend Dr. *Joſeph Smith*; and the Lecturer the Reverend Mr. *William Hay*.

Prayers are at eight and five in Summer, and nine and five in Winter. A Sermon preached every *Maunday Thurſday*, is the Gift of the Lady *Harvey*. There is an Organ, 10 Bells, and Chimes.

The Veſtry is General.

The Pariſh-Officers *are:*	*The* Ward-Officers *are:*
2 Church-wardens.	3 Inqueſts.
2 Sideſmen.	2 Conſtables.
2 Collectors for the Poor.	2 Scavengers.

Streets, Lanes, Courts, *&c.* in this Pariſh are:

Part of *Lime-ſtreet*; Part of *Cullum-ſtreet*; Part of *Fenchurch-ſtreet*, *Ingram-court*, *Bell-yard*, St. *Paul*'s-*court*; Part of *Rood-lane*; Part of *Philpot-lane*, *Holden*'s, or *Nonſuch-court*, *Moſely-court*, and *Brabant-court*.

The Number of Houſes 120.

The PARISH *of*

ALHALLOWS Lombard-Street.

Alhallows Lombard-ſtreet.

By the *Four Corners*, formerly ſo called from *Fenchurch-ſtreet* in the Eaſt, *Bridge-ſtreet* on the South, *Graſs-ſtreet* on the North, and *Lombard-ſtreet* on the Weſt; and at the North Eaſt Corner of the laſt, *viz. Lombard-ſtreet*, is a handſome Pariſh Church, called *Alhallows Graſs-church* in *Lombard-ſtreet*, in antient Records, becauſe the Graſs Market went down that Way, and was there kept; but the Street was far larger than at preſent, ſeveral Incroachments having been made upon it.

When this Church was new built, *John Warner*, Armourer, and Grocer, Sheriff 1494, built the South Iſle; his Son *R. Warner*, Eſq; finiſhed it in the Year 1516. The Pewterers Company were Benefactors towards the North Iſle, *&c.* The Steeple, or Bell-Tower thereof was finiſhed in the Year 1544, about the thirty ſixth of *Henry* VIII. The Stone Porch of this Church was brought from the diſſolved Priory of St. *John of Jeruſalem*, by *Smithfield*: So was the Frame for their Bells. But the Bells being bought, were never brought thither, by Reaſon that one old *Warner*, Draper, of that Pariſh, dying, his Son *Mark Warner*, would not perform what his Father had begun and appointed; ſo that this handſome Steeple had but one Bell, which the Fryars were wont to uſe.

This Church was repaired and beautified in the Year 1622, and 1623; but being one of thoſe deſtroyed by the great Fire in 1666, was the laſt that was rebuilt, being finiſhed 1694.

In this Church is only one Pillar, which, and alſo the Pilaſters, are of the *Tuſcan* Order.

The Building is in Length 84 Feet, Breadth 52, and Height about 30. The Altitude of the Tower is about 85 Feet, built Square.

As to its Ornaments, the Walls are lined round nine Feet high, with right Wainſcot: It is handſomely pewed, and has two very fine inner Door-caſes of Wainſcot.

A very ſpacious one on the North Side; and near the Eaſt End, of the *Corinthian* Order; the Pilaſters fluted, and the Capitals, Frieze and Cornice, well carved; over which is a large circular Pediment, whereon ſtands the Image of *Death*: And within this Work, next the Door, are other ſmall Pilaſters, and an arching Pediment, the Space between which, and the Cornice under it, is repleniſhed with a Piece of curious open Carving, the View whereof is intercepted by an artificial white Curtain, likewiſe carved, but ſo natural, that many have attempted to draw it on one Side, the better to ſee the Carving, which ſeems to be behind it.

The other Door-caſe is at the Weſt End, and near the South Side of the Church, which is in every Reſpect like that aboveſaid, except that whereas the Figure over the other Door-caſe is that of *Death*, upon the Pediment of this is the Image of *Time* carved in Wood.

The Pulpit is finely carved and finnier'd, as is alſo the Pillar and Sound-Board, which are of the *Ionick* Order, adorned with Palm-Branches, Flowers, Leaves, Fruit, Vaſes, *&c.*

At the Roof is a Quandrangle of Fretwork, and between the Windows are Voluta's.

The Altar-piece is ſpacious and finely carved. It is of right Wainſcot, and conſiſts of four Columns with their Entablature, all well cut with five Pediments of the *Corinthian* Order, *viz.* a Circular, and above it a Triangular, belonging to the two North Columns, and the like to the two Southward; the Intercolumns are the *Commandments* done in Gold Letters upon Black, and the *Lord's Prayer* and *Creed* is done in Black upon Gold: And in the Middle between the Arching Parts of the Frames for the *Commandments*, is a Pelican feeding her Young with her own Blood (an Emblem of our Saviour) and above the Cornice, over the *Commandments*, is a Glory finely painted, and adorned, with an Enrichment of Carving, as Flowers, Fruit, *&c.* above all which is a large Triangular Pediment and ſeven Candleſticks, repreſenting the ſeven Golden Candleſticks we read of in the *Revelations*; which Altar-piece is ſaid to have coſt not leſs than 186 *l.*

The Communion Table is finely finniered; under is the Holy Lamb on a Chalice, and at each of the four Feet of the Table is a Dove.

At the Weſt End is a handſome Gallery, the Front is Bolection Work, and therein are the Names of 42 Benefactors to the Organ, done in Gold Letters; all which Finiſhing within the Church, coſt the Pariſh about 1000 *l.* Southward from the Altar-piece is the King's Arms, very Ornamental.

This Church of *All Saints* was given to the Church of *Canterbury*, by one *Brightmer*, Citizen of LONDON, with the Licence and Conſent of *Stigand* the Archbiſhop, and *Godric* the Dean. Witneſs, among others, *Lieſtane*, Portreve. This Gift was *Anno* 1053. This *Brightmer* gave alſo his Meſſuage at *Gerſchercke* (*Gaſs Church*) to the ſame Church of *Canterbury*.

In *Graſs-Church-ſtreet* was a Houſe with a Shop and Warehouſe called *Green-Acre*, for which a Rent of 5 *l.* had been reſerved Time out of Mind; but the Rent afterwards advancing (beſides a Fine) to 30 *l.* Yearly, a great Suit was commenced fot the Increaſe of the Tythe proportionable.

And it came at laſt to a general Matter, wherein all the City Clergy were concerned, *viz.* for the Increaſe of the Tythe of Houſes in LONDON, according to the Improvement of Rent: For, *Dun*, Parſon of *Graſs Church*, petitioned the Lord Mayor in King *James* I, his Time, that whereas the Tythe of the ſaid *Green Acre* was paid to him only according to the Rate of 5 *l.* whereas he ought to have Allowance according to the Rate of 30 *l.* by the Year, *&c.* But the Lord Mayor allowing the old Rate, *Dun* went into *Chancery*, Sir *Francis Bacon* being then Lord Chancellor; and the Caſe was found ſo difficult, that a Special Commiſſion was granted unto the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* and many others, both Great Officers of the King's Court and Chief Judges, having full Power given them for the hearing and determining of this Buſineſs, between the Citizens of LONDON, and the Parſons of the ſeveral Pariſhes, and to make an arbitrary End between them. They ſat at *York-Houſe*; but the main Queſtion remained undetermined, and no Reſolution was given. So the Caſe divided into ſix Parts, and is argued in *Calthorp*'s Reports of Special Caſes.

The Monuments *in this Church are theſe:*

A fair Monument in the Wall, at the Eaſt End of the North Iſle of the Choir with this Inſcription:

Memoriæ Sacrum.

Spe certa in Chriſto reſurgendi, hic requieſcit *Chriſtopherus Tolderney*, Armiger, Vir prudens, & optimis ſtudiis inutritus: Atque *Suſanna* Uxor, Filia *Johannis Alnwici*, Generoſ. Qui cumplures annos fide & amore conjugali concordiſſime vixiſſent; Obiit illa nono die *Januarii*, *Anno Domini*, M.D.CXII. Ille *Martii* ſequentis die 20, Quatuor liberis ſuperſtitibus, *Chriſtophero* & *Joanne*, *Jana*, (*Roberto Darello* de *Calehil* Militi enupta) & *Elizabetha*.

A very good Stone plated, on the Ground in the ſame Iſle, thus inſcribed:

Here under this Stone reſteth (in aſſured Hope of a joyful Reſurrection) the Body of *Rebecca Criſpe*, Daughter to *John Pake*, of *Broomefield*, in *Eſſex*, Gent. and late Wife to *Nicholas Criſpe*, of LONDON, Merchant. She departed this Life the 27th Day of *April*, *An. Dom.* 1616, and in the 37th Year of her Age; giving to the World (both in her Life and Death) undoubted Teſtimony of her Faith in *Chriſt Jeſus*, having had Iſſue three Sons and eight Daughters.

In the Chancel is a fair Stone plated, againſt his Pew Door, with this Inſcription:

Here lieth buried the Body of *Simon Horſepool*, free of the Drapers Company; alſo free of the antient Wool-Staple; free of the Merchants-Adventurers of the old *Haunce* and *Muſcovia*. He was choſen Sheriff of LONDON, *An.* 1591. He married *Elizabeth Smith*, Daughter to *John Smith*, of *Coſham*, in the County of *Wiltſhire*, Gent. and Siſter to *Thomas Smith*, Cuſtomer of LONDON; and by her he had Iſſue three Sons and three Daughters, *William*, *Simon*, and *Thomas*; *Elizabeth* married with *Alexander King*, one of the Queen's Majeſty's Auditors; *Hawys*, married with *Francis Dorrington*, Merchant of *Tripoly*; and *Joan* married with *John Whitebrooke*, Gent. He died the 14th Day of *January*, 1601, aged 75 Years.

He dwelt in *Graſs-Church-ſtreet* in this Pariſh, 35 Years, and he appointed to this Pariſh of *All-Saints*, 4 *l.* 4 *s.* every Year for ever; and alſo 4 *l.* 4 *s.* to the Pariſh of St. *Chriſtopher*'s by *Cornhill*, where he was born, and where his Father *John Horſepoole*, (alſo free of the Drapers Company, and born in *Leiceſterſhire*) dwelt and lies buried. That every *Sunday* after Morning Service, there be given to 12 poor People of this Pariſh, to every one of them one Penny Loaf of Wheaten Bread, and alſo every *Sunday* to 12 poor People of St. *Chriſtopher*'s Pariſh to one of them one Penny Loaf of Wheaten Bread; and every Year upon St. *Thomas* the Apoſtle's Day, to every one of the ſaid 24 poor People 1 *s.* in Money; and every Year upon the ſaid St. *Thomas*'s Day, to the two Pariſh Clerks of the ſaid Pariſhes, and every of them for their Pains 13 *s.* 4 *d.* and to the two Sextons of the ſaid Pariſhes, and to every of them for their Pains 6 *s.* 8 *d.*

In Performance whereof *William Horſepoole*, Son of the ſaid *Simon Horſepoole*, hath granted two ſeveral Annuities and Rents, Charge of 4 *l.* 4 *s.* a-piece out of an Houſe in *Corbet*'s-*alley* in *Grace-church-ſtreet*, in the Pariſh of St. *Peter*, to certain Pariſhioners of the ſaid Pariſhes reſpectively, and their Heirs in Truſt, to the aforeſaid Uſes for ever.

On a fair plated Stone, lying by the other, is this Inſcription:

Virtue is not dead.

The Soul in Heaven,
the Body here of *Izan* lies,
By her *John Edwards* good,
and by her Parents both:
She dear to all her three,
that living ſtill ſhe cries,
Lay me by them,
For other Grave I loath.
O God, that heard'ſt
the cry of this thy creature,
Make *Izans* many,
in Virtue, Grace, and Feature.
As love (in Life)
conjoined us once,
And God (by death)
diſjoin'd us twaine
So love by death
rejoin'd our bones
And God (in joy)
join'd us again.

In the South Iſle of the Choir is a fair Monument erected for the ſame Perſon, with this Inſcription:

Stand here firme (God permitting) ever, a Patterne as pure to ſacred Virtue. In memory of a bleſſed Matrone here buried Rich in true piety, virtue and reverend modeſty, from her Cradle to her Coffin: An ornament of her Sexe, for true conſtancy in both fortunes: The onely Mother and beauty of her Race, in her time, named *Izan Wright*, by her Father, *Edwards* by her firſt Husband, both of this Pariſh, and alſo here buried. Her ſhining to the vaine World (to whom Adverſity is Vice, and Proſperity is Virtue) was eclipſed by a ſecond marriage, wherein ſhe deceaſed the fifth day of *March*, *An. Dom.* 1613, aged about 66 yeeres.

In the ſame Iſle, is a handſome ſmall Monument with the following Inſcription:

Hereunder this Place lieth buried the Body of *Thomas Walker*, Citizen and Vintner of LON-

DON, who deceaſed the 25th Day of *January*, 1599; which ſaid *Thomas Walker* had two Wives, *Joane* and *Mary*; by *Joane* he had Iſſue eight Children, four Sons, and four Daughters: *Joane* his Wife lieth hereunder buried, who deceaſed the 29th Day of *Auguſt*, 1592. *Ætatis ſuæ 69.*

Man's Life, betimes try it who ſhall,
Shall find no Time in it to truſt:
Sometime to climb, ſometime to fall,
'Till Life of Man be brought to Duſt.

Perſons, over whom Stones engraven were laid.

In the Chancel.

Mary Sherbrook, Wife of *John Sherbrook*, of LONDON, Merchant, died 1681.

Thomas Horton, Citizen and Grocer; 1702. Aged 75: Alſo *Elizabeth Horton*, his Wife, 1696.

South Iſle.

Alexander Orpwood, Citizen and Dyer of LONDON, 1672.

William Kerwood, 1676.

Mary Dawſon, *Jan.* 2, 1715.

John Brown, *April* 29, 1713.

IN the Veſtry is a Table of Benefactors, that gave to the Altar-piece and other Gifts to this Pariſh. Whoſe Names are as follow:

Sir *William Ruſſel.*
Thomas Jenney.
Thomas Fielder.
Thomas Lowfield.
Robert Stokes.
Bridget Elſon.
Richard Thornton.
Peter Lupart.
John Dodſon.
Thomas Biſhop.
Sir *John Sweetaple.*
Edward Beard, &c.

THERE is a good Organ in this Church, erected in the Year 1701. The Benefactors to which are ſet down upon the Organ Gallery.

THIS Living is a Rectory in the Gift of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*; the Tythes valued at 110 *l. per Ann.* and valued in the King's Books at 22 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.*

THE Rector is the Rev. Dr. *Egerton*, and the Lecturer the Rev. Dr. *Heylin.*

PRAYERS are on *Wedneſdays*, *Fridays*, and Holidays at Eleven o'Clock: Here is a Gift Sermon on *Good-Friday*, for which 20 *s.* is paid. Two Bells.

THE Veſtry is General.

The PARISH-OFFICERS *are:*	*The* WARD-OFFICERS *are:*
Two Church-wardens.	4 Common-Council-Men.
	3 Conſtables.
	4 Inqueſts.
	3 Scavengers.

FORTY Boys are cloathed, Books found them, and they are put out Apprentices by a Society of *Langborn* Ward, who come to this Pariſh-Church.

Streets, Lanes, &c. in this Pariſh are,

PART of *Grace-church-ſtreet*, *White Hart-court*, *Bell-alley*, Part of *Lombard-ſtreet*, *Bell-alley-yard*, *Boar's-Head-court*, and Part of *Leadenhall* Market.

IN this Pariſh is a large and noted Meeting-Houſe for Quakers: The Number of Houſes 120.

NEXT to the Church of *Alhallows* is *George-yard*, which in Mr. *Stow*'s Time was a common Oſtery for Travellers, being the Sign of the *George*, and before that belonged to Earl *Ferrers*, and was his LONDON Lodging in *Lombard-ſtreet*. The ſaid Earl's Brother, in the Year 1175, was privately ſlain in the Street in the Night, as was ſhewn in a former Chapter.

NEAR adjoining to this is

The PARISH *of* St. EDMUND *the* KING.

ST. *Edmund*, the King and Martyr (to whom this Church is dedicated) was Nephew to *Offa*, King (at leaſt in Right) of the *Eaſt Angles*, who adopted him his Succeſſor in that Kingdom, which, when after King *Offa*'s Death, he had governed Chriſtian-like, 15 Years, he was, in the firſt *Daniſh* Perſecution, under *Hunguar* and *Hubba*, being taken at *Hengleſdune* (now *Hoxton*) in *Suffolk*, for his Confeſſion of CHRIST, firſt whipp'd ſorely, then bound to a Tree, and Arrows ſhot at him, then beheaded, and his Head thrown into a thick Grove of Buſhes and Briars, but afterwards, it being miraculouſly (as ſome will have it) found, it was, with the Body there buried, and a wooden Chapel erected over his Grave, but from thence, in Proceſs of Time, tranſlated to another Town in *Suffolk*, where, in Honour of him, a very great Church was built, wrought with a wonderful Frame of Timber, whence it began to be called St. *Edmundi Burgus* (now commonly, St. *Edmund*'s-*Bury*, or more ſhort, *Bury*,) and afterwards King *Canutus* to expiate the Sacrilegious Impiety of his Father *Swenus*, againſt this Church, being affrighted, with a Viſion of St. *Edmund*'s, built it again of a new Work, enrich'd it, offered his own Crown to the Holy Martyr, brought into it Monks, with their Abbots, and gave to it many fair and large Manors, and (*inter alia*) the Town itſelf full and whole. Here then this holy King and Martyr was laid in a goodly Shrine ſet with Jewels and precious Stones.

HE was beheaded on the 20th of *November*, *Anno Dom.* 866, according to ſome, as others 870. [x *Scrip.* 805] which Day is celebrated to his Memory.

TO this Pariſh is united, by Act of Parliament, the Pariſh of St. *Nicholas Acons*.

THE Church of St. *Edmund the King* is ſituated on the North Side of *Lombard-ſtreet*, againſt St. *Clement*'s-*lane* End.

IT is built contrary to moſt others; the greateſt Length being from North to South, and the Altar-piece is at the North End: This Building is of the *Tuſcan* Order; the Roof is flat, and there are no Pillars within that help to ſupport it. As to the Ornament and Finiſhing of this Church, the Roof has Enrichments of Quadrangles, and of Crocket Work within, and with Feſtoons, Vaſes, &c. without.

HERE is a neat little Gallery; and the Church is very well pewed, and wainſcotted with Oak eight Foot high, and alſo two Door-caſes of that Kind of Timber, adorned with Pilaſters, &c. of the *Corinthian* Order, with Enrichments of Shields, Palm Branches, &c.

THE Pulpit is finely carved, the Sound-Board Canonical, with Feſtoons, Cherubims, &c.

THE Font is near the South Weſt Corner of the Church of Marble; and the Type is Wainſcot, well carved, having the Figures of the 12 Apoſtles in a ſtanding Poſture, in two Ranges extending round it, alſo Enrichments of Cherubims, &c.

THE Altar-piece is pretty ſpacious, the lower Part Bolection Wainſcot, the upper Part carved and adorned with Frieſe and Pediment, which has an Enrichment of Feſtoons, Fruit, &c. alſo three Cherubims, one under a *Glory*, which is between two others; above which is a neat Cornice and Circular or Compaſs Pediment. Here are the *Commandments* done in Gold Letters on Black, between the Portraits of *Moſes* and *Aaron*, the latter holding an Incenſe Pot; and the *Lord's Prayer* and *Creed* are done as the *Commandments*.

In the Window over the Communion Table, are the Arms of *England* painted on the Glaſs, and under them is written, *This Window was ſet up in the memorable Year of the Union*, 1707.

This Church was rebuilt after the Fire of LONDON. The Dimenſions are as follow. Length 69 Feet, Breadth 39, Height 32, and that of the Steeple or Tower is about 90 Feet.

It was beautifully repaired in the Year 1727.

The MONUMENTS *in this Church are theſe*:

Sir *John Milborne*, Draper, Mayor, deceaſed, 1535, buried there by Dame *Joan* and Dame *Margaret*, his Wives, under a Tomb of Touch.

Humphrey Heyford, Goldſmith, Mayor, 1477.

Sir *William Cheſter*, Draper, Mayor, 1560, with his Wives, amongſt his Predeceſſors.

Sir *George Barne*, Mayor, 1586, *&c.*

D. Johanni Milburno, vitrico.
D. Joanni Cheſtero, patri.
D. Roberto Tempeſto, generoſo.
Gulielmus Cheſterus, poſuit.
Elizabetha ſuo
poſtquam *Cheſtera* marito,
Sex natos, natas
octo dediſſet, ait;
Non opus in terris,
nec fas me vivere ſupra,
Jam ſat habes comitum,
chare marite, vale.
Quam quoniam nequiit
vivam revocare ſub auras,
Quod potuit, fecit,
dum fuit illa ſuper.
Illa ex parte ſuam
faciem de marmore duci
Juſſit, at ex iſta,
Conjugis ore ſuæ.
Hac natus illa
natos ſubjunxit, eodem
Vultu, quippe albos
Mors facit eſſe ſuos.
Hæc cecidit, manet ille
Super, quando moriturus
Inſcius, at certus
quod moriturus erit.

D. *Joannæ Milburne*, ſecundo marito matri ſuæ optimæ, *Gulielmus Cheſterus* poſuit, *Anno Domini*, 1561.

On the other Side of the Chancel; North, is a handſome ſmall Monumeut, with this Inſcription:

This Monument declares,
that here the Corpſe do lie
Of him that ſought in Science Sight,
to publiſh prudently,
(Among the reſt of Things
the which he put in Ure)
That antient Practice and profound,
That Hight of Architecture.
A Knowledge meet for thoſe,
that Buildings do erect,
As by his Works, at large ſet forth,
is ſhewn the full Effect.
All for the Love he bare
To this his Native Land:
Yet tho' he died, his Deeds do live,
and Fame in them doth ſtand.
Who likes therefore to win
Such fame as he hath won,
Let them take Care for Common-weal,
as here *John Shute* hath done:
Whoſe Soul, we hope to be
in faithful *Abraham*'s Breaſt,
With God's Elect and Choſen Flock,
for ever there to reſt.
Wiſdom and Science,
above each other Thing,
Are Virtues, from the which
all Fame doth ſpring.

John Shute, Painter-ſtrainer, died the 25th of *September*, 1563.

In this Church of late have been buried with Monumental Stones laid over them, theſe that follow:

In the Chancel.

Edward and *Charles Mompeſſon*, Sons of *Edward* and *Jane Mompeſſon*. *Edward* 1698. *Charles* 1700.

Edward Mompeſſon, Goldſmith, *January* 23, 1704.

In the Body of the Church, two Sons of *Joſeph* and *Judith Horneby*, of this Pariſh, both which departed in the Year 1687.

R. White, the late Wiſe of *Thomas White*, 1686.

Frances, the Wife of *William Wyllys*, Eſq; Merchant, 1676, and *William Wyllys*, his Son.

Queen *Mary*'s Arms in a Table near the Pulpit inſcribed: *In Memoriam Auguſtiſſimæ & Exoptatiſſimæ Reginæ* Mariæ *morte præmatura*, Dec. 28, 1694, *cœlo redditæ*.

Againſt the Weſt Wall almoſt at the North End is a neat Marble Table ſet up to the Memory of the Rev. Mr. *Thomas Shepherd*, Lecturer of this Pariſh, and *Rebecca Shepherd* his Wiſe: She died the 8th of *October*, 1721, and he the 28th of *Auguſt* 1724.

CHARITIES *to the Poor in St.* Edmund'*s Pariſh.*

Mr. *Richard Jaie*, Serjeant of Law, hath given to the Poor of this Pariſh, yearly, for ever, 45 *s.* to be given in Bread, Coals, or otherwiſe.

Mrs. *Joan Lowen*, of *Raineham*, in the County of *Eſſex*, Widow, by her Will, dated in *March* 1569, hath given to the Poor of this Pariſh, 52 *s.* yearly, for ever, in Bread, with the Advantage, 13 Penny-Loaves every *Sunday* to 13 poor People, *&c.*

Mr. *John Torkington*, 40 *s.* yearly, for ever, in Bread, or otherwiſe, by his Will in the Year 1571, paid by the Maſter and Wardens of the Drapers Company, or out of his own Houſe ſituated in the ſame Pariſh.

Sir *Richard Champion*, Knight, ſome Time Lord Mayor of this honourable City, by his Will the 23d Day of *March*, gave 54 *s.* yearly, for ever, in Bread, or otherwiſe; paid out of the Rent of a Houſe then called the *Beades* in *Birchen-lane*; and 12 *d.* a-piece to each Church-warden, for ever, to ſee his Will performed.

John Rois, Citizen and Mercer of LONDON, by his Will, the 23d of *Auguſt* 1568, to twelve poor People, ſix of this Pariſh, and ſix of the Pariſh of *Whittington* College, every *Sunday*, for ever, in Bread, hath given a Penny Loaf to each Perſon, payable out of his Houſe, in the ſame Pariſh.

William Watſon, by his Will the 19th Day of *September*, 1586, hath given his Dwelling-Houſe in St. *Clement*'s-*lane*, to have 40 *s.* paid yearly, for ever, to the Poor of the ſaid Pariſh, in Bread, or otherwiſe.

Mr. *Thomas Ruſſel*, by his Will the 7th Day of *July* 1593, hath given, yearly, for the Term of 37 Years, two Loads of Charcoal, to the Poor of this Pariſh, betwixt *Alhallontide* and

Chriſtmas; paid by the Maſter and Wardens of the Drapers Company, out of certain Houſes ſtanding in *Thames-ſtreet*, in the Pariſh of St. *Mary Somerſet*.

Sir *Nicholas Rainton*, Knight, Haberdaſher, gave to this Pariſh (where, as it ſeems, he lived) 1 *l.* 6 *s. per Annum*.

Mrs. *Anne Whitmore*, 5 *l. per Annum*.

Here is an Organ in this Church, and a Table of the Names of the ſeveral Inhabitants of the united Pariſhes of St. *Edmund the King*, and St. *Nicholas Acons*, who were Contributors towards the Purchaſe of it, and Building a Gallery for the ſame, *Anno Domini* 1701; and the particular Sums of Money given by each. The firſt ſet down are Dr. *Thomas Lynford*, Rector, and Dr. *Zacharias Iſham*, Lecturer, who gave 20 *l.* each; and others gave 10 *l.* others 5 *l.* the leaſt a Guinea.

This Living is a Rectory, and the Preſentation is ſaid to be twice in the King, and once in the Biſhop of LONDON; the Value, *per* Act of Parliament, is 180 *l. per Annum*, rated in the King's Books at 21 *l.* 14 *s.* 2 *d.* and St. *Nicholas* at 13 *l.*

The Rector is the Reverend Mr. *Gordon*, and the Lecturer is the Reverend Mr. *Morgan*.

Prayers are at eleven and ſeven o'Clock Daily; and the Gift Sermons are a Lecture Sermon every laſt *Sunday* in the Month, and one on *Chriſtmas* Day in the Afternoon. Here are two Bells.

The Veſtries are General.

The *Ward-Officers* are uncertain.

The *Officers* for the Pariſh are:

2 Church-wardens.
2 Sideſmen.
2 Collectors.

Streets, Courts, Lanes, Alleys, &c. in this Pariſh are:

Part of *Lombard-ſtreet*, *George-yard*, *George-alley*, *Plough-court*, *Three Kings-court*; Part of *Nag*'s-*head-court*; Part of St. *Clement*'s-*lane*; Part of *Birchin-lane*; Part of *Swan-alley*, and *Three Fox-court*.

The Number of Houſes 104.

The Church of St. *Nicholas Acons* ſtood on the Weſt Side of *Nicholas-lane*, near *Lombard-ſtreet*. It was a Rectory ſubject to the Archdeacon of LONDON, ſaving only as to Wills and Adminiſtrations, which belonged to the Commiſſary.

Sir *John Bridges*, *Brug*, or *Bruges*, (for by all theſe Names he is written in *Stow*) Mayor of LONDON in 1520, repaired this Church, and embattled it, and was there buried.

This Church ſeemed to be very antient, for in the Reign of *William the Conqueror*, *Anno* 1084, *Godwinus*, with his Wife *Turund*, for the Redemption of their Souls, and the Remiſſion of their Sins, and of all Chriſtians, gave this Church of St. *Nicholas*, and all his Houſes, with their Appurtenances, to St. *Mary* and St. *Aldelme* the Confeſſor, in the Church of *Malmſbury*, for ever: And afterwards Pope *Innocent* IV, by his Bull, bearing Date at *Lyons* 3 *Ides* of *October*, in the ſixth of his Pontificate, confirmed (*inter alia*) to the ſaid Monaſtery of *Malmsbury*, the Right of Patronage of this Church, and his Annual Rent of 5 *s.* uſually paid out of it to the ſame; which Patronage continued in the ſaid Abbot and Convent till their Suppreſſion, upon which it came to the Crown.

This Pariſh Church was repaired and beautified in 1615, at the Coſt of the Pariſhioners; but being burnt down by the dreadful Fire, was afterwards annex'd to that of St. *Edmund Lombard-ſtreet*, which is made the Parochial Church for the Inhabitants of both theſe Pariſhes, the Profits whereof, in lieu of Tithes, are made of the yearly Value of 180 *l.* to the Incumbent, as is above-mentioned. And the Site of this Church remains now only as a Burying-place for the Inhabitants of this Pariſh.

There was a Parſonage-houſe in the Churchyard of this St. *Nicholas Acons*, for which the Incumbent of St. *Edmund the King* receives 6 *l. per Ann.*

Streets, Lanes, &c. in the Pariſh of St. *Nicholas Acons*, are:

Part of *Abchurch-lane*, Part of St. *Nicholas-lane*, *Fox-ordinary-court*, Part of *Boot-alley*.

The Number of Houſes 50.

From this Church down *Lombard-ſtreet*, by *Birchover*, or *Birchin-lane*, one half of which Lane is of this Ward, were divers handſome Houſes of old Time, eſpecially one built by Sir *Martin Bowes*, Goldſmith, and ſome Time Lord Mayor of LONDON, and another belonging to Sir *William de la Pole*, Knight Bannaret, and yet, the King's Merchant, in the 14th of *Edward* III, and after him to *Michael de la Pole*, Earl of *Suffolk*, in the 24th of *Richard* II. and was his Merchant's Houſe, and ſo down toward *Stocks-market*, lacking but three Houſes thereof.

The South Side of this Ward begins in the Eaſt, at the Chain to be drawn croſs *Mark-lane* up into *Fenchurch-ſtreet*, and ſo Weſt by the North End of *Mincing-lane*, to St. *Margaret-Pattens-ſtreet*, or *Rood-lane*, and down that Street to the Midway towards St. *Margaret*'s Church; then by *Philpot-lane* (ſo called from Sir *John Philpot*, who dwelt there, and was Owner thereof) and down that Lane, ſix or eight Houſes on each Side is all of this Ward.

Then by *Grace-church* Corner into *Lombard-ſtreet*, to St. *Clement*'s-*lane*, and down the ſame to St. *Clement*'s Church; then down St. *Nicholas*'s-*lane*, and down the ſame to St. *Nicholas*'s Church, and the ſame Church is of this Ward.

Then to *Abchurch-lane*, and down ſome ſmall Portion thereof; then down *Sherborn-lane*, a Part thereof, and a Part of *Bearbinder*'s-*lane* are of this Ward; and then down *Lombard-ſtreet* to the Sign of the Angel, almoſt to the Corner overagainſt *Stocks-Market*; and theſe are the Bounds of this Ward.

The PARISH *of*
ALHALLOWS STAINING.

Alhallows Staining.

On the South Side, ſomewhat within *Mark-lane*, is the Pariſh Church of *Alhallows Staining*, which is ſo called as dedicated to *All Saints*, and the Word *Staining*, or *Stane* Church, (or *Stone Church*) as *Stow* takes it, was only to diſtinguiſh it from other Churches, that were of old built of Timber.

The Church was repaired in many Parts of it, and very neatly and decently beautified at the Coſt of the Pariſhioners in the Year of our Lord 1630.

It eſcaped the great Fire, but ſome Years after fell all down, yet giving ſome Warning of its Fall to the Sexton that was then digging a Grave near the Foundation of the Wall, he conveyed himſelf haſtily away, and ſaved his Life. The Church is now rebuilt, Sir *John Fleet*, Knt. and Alderman made the Veſtry.

The Building is very plain, as well within as without, having neither Pillar nor Gallery; the Front of Free Stone, but it is of the *Tuſcan* Order, and is well wainſcotted round with right Wainſcot, ſeven Feet and a half high.

THE Altar-piece is old Painting upon Cloth; here are the *Commandments*, *Lord's-Prayer*, and *Creed*, above which is a Window, whereon is painted the King's Arms, with the Supporters, Helmet, Creſt and Mantling, very large, and in fine Colours, as blue, red, *&c.* neal'd. Here are alſo the Arms of the Grocers Company, and thoſe of the Lady *Margaret Slany*, to whom they were Executors, and gave this Window, *Anno* 1664.

THE Height of this Church is 24 Feet, Breadth 32, and Length 78 Feet in the whole.

THE Altitude of the Tower is about 70 Feet; wherein are ſix Bells to ring in Peal, beſides a ſmall one.

MONUMENTS.

IN this Church have been divers fair Monuments of the Dead; namely,

John Coſtin, Girdler, a great Benefactor: He deceaſed 1244; his Name remaineth painted in the Church Roof. He gave out of certain Tenements to the Poor of that Pariſh, an hundred Quarters of Charcoals, yearly, for ever.

Sir *Robert Teſt*, Knight of the Holy Sepulchre, and Dame *Joan*, his Wife, by her Will, dated 1487.

Robert Stone.

Sir *John Steward*, and Dame *Alice* his Wife.

Alice, *William* and *John*, Wife and Sons to *Thomas Clarel.*

Agnes, Daughter to *Thomas Niter*, Gent.

William Atwel.

Felix, Daughter to Sir *Thomas Giſors*, and Wife to *Travers.*

Thomas Maſon, Eſq;

Edmond Wartar, Eſq;

Joan, Wife to *John Chamberlain*, Eſq; Daughter to *Roger Lewkner*, Eſq;

William Frier.

John Hamberger, Eſq;

Hugh Moresby.

Gilbert Prince, Alderman.

Oliver Chorly, Gent.

Sir *John Writh* (or *Writheſly*) Garter, Principal King at Arms; ſome Time laid under a fair Tomb in the Choir, now broken down and gone.

Joane, Wife to *Thomas Writheſly*, Son to Sir *John Writheſly*, Garter, Daughter and Heir to *William Hall*, Eſq;

John Writheſly, the younger, Son to Sir *John Writheſly*, and *Eleanor.*

Eleanor, ſecond Wife to *John Writheſly*, Daughter and Heir to *Thomas Arnold*, and *Agnes* his ſecond Wife.

John Writheſly, Son of *Thomas.*

Agnes Arnold, firſt married to *William Writheſly*, Daughter to *Richard Warmeford.*

Barbara Hungerford, Daughter to Sir *John Writheſly*, Wife to *Anthony Hungerford*, Son to Sir *Thomas Hungerford*, of *Dennampney*, in the County of *Glocester.*

ALL theſe Names ſtand in *Stow*'s firſt Edition, but omitted in the After-Editions, and removed among the Monuments of St. *Giles*'s Church without *Cripplegate.*

John Boſtocke, Eſq;

Chriſtopher Holt.

Sir *Richard Tate*, Knt. Ambaſſador for *Henry* VIII, buried there, 1554. His Monument remaineth yet; the reſt being all pulled down, and ſwept out of the Church, the Church-wardens were forced to make a large Account, 12 *s.* that Year for Brooms, beſides the Carriage away of Stone and Braſs, at their own Charge.

ON a handſome Tomb in the South Wall of the Choir is this Inſcription:

Our *Holt* (alas!) hath ſtint his hold,
  By Death call'd hence in haſte,
Whoſe Chriſten Name being *Chriſtopher*,
  With Chriſt is better plac't.
In *Swanton* born of gentle Race,
  In LONDON ſpent his Days,
A Clerke that ſerv'd in Cuſtome-houſe,
  In Credit many wayes.
So that altho' we feele the loſſe
  Of this ſo deare a Friend,
His Life ſpent well while he was here,
  Hath gain'd a better End.

John Mun, Citizen and Mercer of LONDON, who deceaſed the third Day of *June* 1615, gave towards the Repairing of this Church 100 *l.*

Mary Benam, lying here buried, gave 10 *l.* 4 *s.* for ever, yearly, to this Pariſh, and the Pariſh of St. *Olave* in *Hartſtreet*; which is, in Money, performed every *Sunday*, 2 *s.* in each Place, to the Poor.

IN the South Wall of this Church, is a Monument with this Inſcription:

Before this Place lieth the Body of *Emme Charleton*, Wife to *Robert Charleton*, Citizen and Fiſhmonger of LONDON; by whom ſhe had Iſſue three Sons and four Daughters, and died in Childbed the 23d of *June* 1622, having been married ten Years, ten Months, and thirteen Days; and lived thirty-one Years, four Months, and odd Days. She was the youngeſt Daughter of *Thomas Harby* of *Adſtone* in the County of *Northampton*, Eſq; by his laſt Wife *Catharine Throgmorton*, Daughter of *Clement Throgmorton*, of *Haſeley* in the County of *Warwick*, Eſq; and of *Catharine Nevyl*, Siſter to the then Lord *Aburgavenie.*

Et genus & nomen noſti, nomenq; mariti,
  Progeniem atq; dies, ſic obitum & tumulum.
Te latet ipſa tamen, licet hæc externa tueris,
  Nobilia interius, nobiliora latent.
Nobilitas vera eſt ſanctis virtutibus orta:
  Hanc teneris annis huic dedit omniſator.
Nam cum lacte ſimul materno Relligionem
  Imbibit, aſſidue Matre docente pia.
Poſteaq; ut vires creſcebant, crevit in illa
  Vera Dei veri cognitio atq; Fides.
Nec ſine fruge Fides; fuit alma, pudica, benigna,
  Compatiens, humilis, mitis, amica, bona.
Sic veram vera cum Juſtitia Pietatem, &
  Facta bonis verbis junxerat illa bona.
Ut Mater natam, Matris ſic nata nepotes
  Imbuit imprimis cognitione Dei.

Non ſpecie tantum, ſed vere relligioſa
Et Virgo, & Conjux, & Domini & Genetrix
Principio finis ſimilis, ſic ultima primæ
Linea conformis; mortua viva ſimul.

Monuments *of later Times.*

Against the North Wall, a Memorial of *Mary Beuly*, the late matchleſs Wife of *Thomas Beuly* of *Halplace* in *Kent*, Gent. and Merchant of LONDON. She died 1658-9.

Thomas Beuly, their only Son, 1658.

South Wall, on a Table; Praiſe God for *Mary Benam*, Widow, a good Benefactor to the Poor of this Pariſh, and St. *Olave*'s next adjoining, who died *September* 9, 1577, and left Lands for the Relief of the Poor of theſe two Pariſhes, to the yearly Value of 10 *l.* 14 *s.* 2 *d.* for ever.

Under the Communion Table is interred *Alice*, the beloved Wife of *Philip Farewel*, Citizen of LONDON, and *Turkey* Merchant. She died 1655.

A Table by the Pulpit. Praiſe God for *John Coſtine*, Girdler, a good Benefactor to the Poor of this Pariſh: Who died *Anno* 1442, and left Lands, out of which the Poor have ever ſince had, and are to have diſtributed among them, one hundred Quarters of Charcoal, yearly, for ever.

William Frith, Painter 1648, and *Alice* his Wife 1649, with *George*, *Edward*, and *Elizabeth*, their Children.

Anne Farrington 1641, late Wife of *Caldwal Farrington*, Citizen and Merchant of LONDON.

Lydia Beuly 1637, late Wife of *Thomas Beuly*, the younger, Citizen and Merchant.

Seven Children of *Edmund Trench*, Doctor in Phyſick, and *Mary* his Wife. He deceaſed 1669, and ſhe 1690.

Alſo *Sarah*, Daughter of the ſaid *Edmund*, and Wife of *Samuel Barton*, D. D. 1708.

North Isle.

Captain *Richard Turvile*, and *Edith* his firſt Wife. He departed 1693.

Turvile Norton, his Grandſon 1694.

Ralph Macre, ſprung of *Italian* Parents, 1672.

Ralph Handſon, Citizen and Ironmonger of LONDON, Benefactor to this Pariſh 1653, and his Wife.

	l.	*s.*
This Gentleman gave for a Sermon	01	00
In Bread to the Poor	01	00
To the Veſtry for a Treat	02	10
To the Clerk and Sexton	00	05

All to be on St. *Mark*'s Day, yearly. The Company of Ironmongers are the Truſtees, and have the Care of diſpoſing of the ſaid Gift.

On the North Wall of the Chancel, near the Communion Table, is a neat Marble Monument with this Inſcription:

To the pious Memory of the late Reverend and Learned *Daniel Fogg*, D. D. He died the 5th of *May* 1728, in the 71ſt Year of his Age. He was Miniſter of this Pariſh forty Years. He had the beſt of Characters, and deſerved it. His Body lies in this Chancel; but his Memory will be had in everlaſting Remembrance.

Here are interred *Mary* his Wife, three Sons, *Jonathan*, *Daniel*, *Thomas* and *Anne* his Daughter; and *Daniel* the Son of *Jonathan* aforeſaid. The Doctor was ſurvived upwards of four Years by his ſecond Wife *Elizabeth*, Daughter of Mr. *John Aylworth*, Citizen and Mercer of LONDON, and Relict of Mr. *Thomas Allen* of LONDON, Gent. She died the 31ſt of *March* 1732, in the 73d Year of her Age: And by her own Appointment lies here interred.

This Pariſh hath a Parſonage Houſe, wherein the Miniſter doth dwell, or lately did. It is obſervable, in the Parochial Viſitation, *Anno* 1636, there was no Parſonage Houſe.

The Living is a Lay Impropriation, but a Rectory in its Nature, the Tithes being paid according to Act of Parliament, to the Incumbent, for his own Uſe. The Advowſon is in the worſhipful Company of Grocers, as Executors of the Lady *Slany*; and the Value of the Tithes is 100 *l. per Annum*; but it is not rated in the King's Books.

The Rector is the Reverend Mr. *Duncomb Briſtowe*; and the Lecturer is the Reverend Mr. *Phips*.

Prayers are every Day throughout the Year at Eleven in the Morning, and Four in the Afternoon. Gift Sermons; one on St. *Stephen*'s Day, the Gift of Mr. *Beuly*; and one on St. *Luke*'s Day. Seven Bells.

The Veſtry is Select.

The Pariſh-Officers are:

2 Church-wardens
2 Sideſmen.
2 Collectors for the Poor.

The Ward-Officers are:

1 Common-Council Man
2 Conſtables
1 Scavenger.

Six Boys are Taught to Read and Write, and when qualified, are put out Apprentices; with each of whom the Sum of 10 *l.* is given, purſuant to the Will of Mr. *William Winter*.

Streets, Lanes, Courts, &c. in this Pariſh, are: Part of *Fenchurch-ſtreet*, Part of *Mark-lane*, *Star-alley*, *London-ſtreet*, and Part of *Billiter-lane*.

The Number of Houſes 100.

The moſt remarkable Places in this Pariſh are the Ironmongers Hall, ſituated in *Fenchurch-ſtreet*; and the Houſe of the *Hudſon*'s *Bay Company*, in the ſame Street, which Houſe was new built the laſt Year (1732) in a very handſome Manner with Brick. The preſent Governor of the *Hudſon*'s Bay Company is Sir *Bibye Lake*, Baronet, who is alſo Sub-Governor of the *African* Company, as before-mentioned in *Aldgate* Ward. The other Directors are, &c. *Hudſon' Bay Company Houſe*

James Jones, Eſq; Deputy Governor.

Capt. John Fullertine.
Mr. William Elderton.
Mr. Benjamin Pitt.
Mr. Thomas Knapp.

Thomas Thorpe, Eſq;
Doctor Edward Hulſe.
Capt. James Winter.

The PARISH *of*
St. MARY WOOLNOTH.

On the South Side of *Lombard-ſtreet*, at the Corner of *Sherborn-lane*, is ſeated the Pariſh-Church of St. *Mary Woolnoth*; it had the Name of St. *Mary*, *St. Mary Woolnoth.*

St. *Mary*, being dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*; but for the additional Appellation of *Woolnoth*, neither *Stow*, nor any one elſe, gives any Reaſon.

THIS Church was new built about the Year 1438, from the very Foundation, as it ſeems, for there was a Commiſſion dated *March* 24, that Year, granted by *Robert Gilbert*, then Biſhop of LONDON, to the Biſhop of *Enachdun* in *Ireland* (a Biſhoprick now united to ſome other in that Kingdom) for the Conſecration thereof. By which Commiſſion he impowered the ſaid Biſhop to conſecrate, not only the Church, but alſo two Altars in it; one to the Honour of the Bleſſed Virgins St. *Mary* and St. *Anne*, and the other to St. *John Baptiſt*, and St. *John Evangeliſt*: And further, to aſſign the Feaſt of the Dedication of this Church to be on *Thurſday* next after the Feaſt of St. *Anne*, the Mother of the immaculate Virgin, which is *Thurſday* next after *July* 26.

Sir *Hugh Brice*, Goldſmith, Mayor, in the firſt of *Henry* VII, Keeper of the King's *Exchange* at LONDON, and one of the Governors of the King's Mint in the Tower of LONDON, under *William* Lord *Haſtings*, in the fifth of *Edward* IV, deceaſed, built in the Church a Chapel, called the *Charnel*; as alſo Part of the Body of the Church, and of the Steeple, and gave Money towards the Finiſhing thereof, beſides the Stone that he had prepared.

Sir *Simon Eyre*, a famous Merchant, ſome Time an Upholſter, then a Draper, and Mayor of LONDON in 1445, the Founder of *Leadenhall*, and a fair Chapel there, gave the *Cardinal*'s *Hat* Tavern, in *Lombard-ſtreet*, with a Tenement annex'd on the Eaſt Part of it, and a Manſion-Houſe behind the Eaſt Tenement, together with an Alley from *Lombard-ſtreet* to *Cornhill* with the Appurtenances, all which were by him new built, towards a Brotherhood of our Lady in this Church.

George Luſken, ſome Time Taylor to the Prince, built the Chapel of St. *George* in this Church.

HERE was a perpetual Chantry founded for the Souls of *Gregory de Rokeſley* and *Amicia* his Wife, of which the Pariſhioners were Patrons, which *Gregory* was the ſame, who was Mayor of LONDON, from the Year 1275 to the Year 1281, and dying not long after, was buried in the *Grey-fryars* Church, in which Priory he built Chambers, and gave Beds to them.

ANOTHER perpetual Chantry was founded here at the Altar of the Bleſſed Virgin, and St. *Anne*, about the Year 1400, for the Souls of *Thomas Nocket*, *Gregory Norton*, and their Wives, and others their Relations, of which the Prioreſs and Convent of St. *Mary Clerkenwell* were Patrons. But theſe two Chantries, it ſeems, were afterwards united, by reaſon whereof the Rector, Church-wardens, and chief Pariſhioners preſented ſome Times, and ſome Time the ſaid Prioreſs and Convent of St. *Mary Clarkenwell*, as appears by the LONDON Regiſtry.

THE Advowſon of this Church was all along in the Gift of the Prioreſs and Convent of St. *Helen*'s LONDON, till their Suppreſſion in the Reign of *Henry* VIII, who ſoon after, *viz.* in the 31ſt of his Reign, granted it to Sir *Martin Bowes*, in whoſe Family the Right of Patronage hath continued ever ſince.

THIS Church was burnt down in the great Fire, *1666*, but rebuilt. Sir *Robert Viner*, Goldſmith, and Alderman of LONDON, contributed largely towards the Building; as a Memorial whereof there were Vines painted about that Part of the Church that fronted his Houſe and the Street. Inſomuch that the Church was uſed to be called Sir *Robert Viner*'s Church.

THIS Church, with the Steeple, was pulled down in the Year 1716, by an Act of Parliament, impowering the Commiſſioners for Building 50 Churches to advance ſo much Money as would rebuild the ſaid Church, and to be repaired out of the Surplus Money ariſing from St. *Paul*'s. This Church was rebuilding from the Date beforementioned, and finiſhed ſo as to be opened on *Eaſter-day*, 1727.

IT is a beautiful and ſtrong Building of Stone, the Steeple or Tower is ſquare, adorned with Pillars and Pilaſters of the *Corinthian* Order, the Roof is likewiſe ſquare, and ſupported by twelve magnificent fluted Columns, three at each Angle, with Architrave Frieze and Cornice of the *Corinthian* Order. The Pews, Pulpit, Galleries, and Wainſcot are of Oak finely finiſhed and carved. The Altar-piece is of the ſame Timber, and adorned with the Decalogue, under which are the *Creed* and the *Lord*'s *Prayer*, all done in Gold Letters upon Black.

PERSONS buried here:

Sir *Hugh Brice*, before-mentioned, was buried in the Body of this Church.

And *Guy Brice*, or *Boyce*, was alſo buried there.

Dame *Joan*, Wife to Sir *William Peach*.

George Luſken.

Hugh Acton, Taylor.

Thomas Nocket, Draper, 1396.

Simon Eyre, 1459.

Thomas Fairfax, who by his Will, made *Oct.* 1, 1490, bequeathed to the high Altar in the Pariſh Chnrch of St. *Mary Woolnoth*, one Diaper Table Cloth, and one Towel, and one Covering of a Bed of the beſt within his Houſe.

John Moager, Pewterer and *Emme* his Wife, in St. *John*'s *Chapel*.

Thomas Roch, and *Andrew Michael*, Vintners, and *Joan* their Wife.

William Hilton, Merchant Taylor, and Taylor to King *Henry* VIII, was buried there 1519, under the Chapel of St. *George*.

Robert Amades, Goldſmith, Maſter of the King's Jewels.

George Haſken.

Sir *Thomas Ramſey*, late Mayor.

Sir *John Percivall*, Knt. about *Ann.* 1504, and Dame *Thomaſine* his Wife, were worthy Benefactors to this Pariſh, and lie here both buried.

THE ſeveral Wills made by them both in antient Writing, are (to the Pariſh's great Commendation) very carefully kept and preſerved in this Church, in a good Encloſure made for the Purpoſe, and to be turned open like Folding-Tables.

THIS Man being one of the Mayor of LONDON's Officers, and Carver at his Table. And when the Mayor (as the Cuſtom of LONDON is) doth elect one of the Sheriffs of LONDON for the Year enſuing, by taking and drinking a Cup of Wine to ſuch a Man as he pleaſeth to name, the Mayor at that Time (whoſe Name was Sir *Henry Collett*, Knt. free of the Mercers) took the Cup of Wine, and drank to the aforeſaid *John Percivall*, his Carver, ſtanding bare-headed, waiting before him, and called him *Sheriff of* LONDON *for the Year enſuing*: Forthwith the ſaid Mayor cauſed the ſame *Percival* to ſit down at his own Table, and to cover his Head; and the ſame *Percivall* took upon him the Office of Sheriffalty, and afterward was Lord Mayor of LONDON, and Knighted.

THERE is a handſome Marble cloſe Tomb under the Communoin Table with this Inſcription:

Here lieth buried the Body of Sir *Martin Bowes*, Knight, Alderman, and Lord Mayor of LONDON, and alſo free of the Goldſmiths

Company, with *Cicilie*, Dame *Anne*, and Dame *Elizabeth*, his Wives. The which Sir *Martin Bowes* deceaſed the 4th Day of *Auguſt*, *A.D.* 1566.

His Will alſo is there kept in a fair Table.

At the Eaſt End of the Chancel are theſe Monuments.

Here lieth interred the Body of Sir *Thomas Ramſey*, Knight, a moſt worthy Citizen, and lately Lord Mayor of LONDON; being free of the Grocers Company: With whom (by Will) he hath left a perpetual Relief for poor young Men, Retailers of the ſaid Company, which he ſaw performed in his Life-time. He was a moſt careful Magiſtrate; walked in the Fear of God, and loved Peace. He lived 79 Years, and died (without Iſſue) in the Faith of Jesus Christ, the 19th Day of *May*, *Anno Dom.* 1590, whoſe godly End was a true Teſtimony of his virtuous Life.

Here lieth buried alſo Dame *Alice*, the firſt Wife of the ſaid Sir *Thomas Ramſey*, ſhe being eldeſt Daughter to *Bevis Lea* of *Endfield* in the County of *Stafford*, Gent. unto whom he was married 37 Years; and having lived 85 Years, ſhe departed this Life the 18th Day of *January*, *Anno Dom.* 1577.

Dame *Mary*, the ſecond Wife to the ſaid Sir *Thomas Ramſey*, was eldeſt Daughter to *William Dale* of *Briſtol*, Merchant, unto whom he was married twelve Years. In regard therefore of ſo worthy a Knight, and his two virtuous Ladies, this Monument is here placed, by the Executors to the ſaid Sir *Thomas Ramſey*, the 18th Day of *November*, *Anno Dom.* 1596.

The Monuments, *of later Times, in the Church of St.* Mary Woolnoth, *were*:

On the North Side of the Communion Table, the Effigies of a Man, in white Marble, leaning on his Left Arm, repreſenting *Thomas Viner*, Eſq; Son of Sir *Robert Viner*, Knight and Baronet, *February* 5, 1666.

On the South Side of the Table over-againſt this was the like Effigies in white Marble, of one leaning on the Right Arm, in his Livery Gown, being the aforeſaid Sir *Robert Viner*, Goldſmith, Alderman, Sheriff, and Mayor of this City, deceaſed *May* 11, 1665.

Againſt the Eaſt Wall was a Monument for Sir *William Phipps*, Knight; who, in the Year 1687, by his great Induſtry, diſcovered among the Rocks, near the Bank of *Bahama*, on the North Side of *Hiſpaniola*, a *Spaniſh* Plate Ship, which had been under Water 44 Years; out of which he took in Gold and Silver to the Value of 300,000 *l.* Sterling; and with a Fidelity equal to his Conduct, brought it all to LONDON; where it was divided between himſelf, and the reſt of the Adventurers. Died *Feb.* 18, 1694.

In the Middle Isle.

William Dunker, of LONDON, Merchant, *July* 19, 1685; and *Mary* his Wife, *December* 30, 1688.

Joſeph Hornby, Son of *Joſeph Hornby*, and *Judith* his Wife, 1670.

Edward Burton, M. A. of Univerſity College, *Oxon*, *November* 19, 1700.

In this Church alſo, ſince the Fire of LONDON, was buried a very eminent Merchant of LONDON, and as eminent for his Plainneſs and Piety, Mr. *James Houblon*; the Father of two worthy Citizens, Knights, Sir *John* and Sir *James Houblon*, Aldermen of the City, and ſome Time the City's Repreſentatives in Parliament, beſides ſeveral other Sons, Men of Reputation, Wealth, and Integrity. His Family deſcended from Confeſſors on both Sides. He married the Daughter of Mr. *Ducane*. Died at the Age of ninety, being born *July* 2, 1592, and deceaſed 1682. He had no Monument; but as well for the Preſervation of the Memory of ſo good a Man, as for the Compoſer, *S. Pepys*, Eſq; ſome Time the expert Secretary of the Admiralty, let this be his laſting Epitaph.

JACOBUS HOUBLON,
Londinas PETRI Filius,
Ob fidem *Flandria* exulantis:
Ex C. nepotibus habuit LXX. ſuperſtites:
Filios V. videns Mercatores florentiſſimos;
Ipſe *Londinenſis* Burſæ Pater;
Piiſſime obiit Nonagenarius,
A°. D. CIↃIↃCLXXXII.

This Pariſh of St. *Mary Woolnoth* is united by Act of Parliament to the Pariſh of St. *Mary Woolchurch*, which ſtood where *Stocks-Market* now is, and was called *Woolchurch*, becauſe the Tronage of Wool was in the Church-yard, a Beam being there formerly ſet up for weighing of Wool.

Woolchurch-haw (or Yard) is mentioned in the Reign of King *Edward* II, above 400 Years ago.

The Living of theſe united Pariſhes is a Rectory, in the Gift of Mr. *Bowes*, valued by Act of Parliament, at 150 *l. per Ann.* the firſt is rated in the King's Books at 25 *l.* the latter at 18 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.*

The Rector is the Reverend Mr. *Samuel Angier*, and the Lecturer the Reverend Dr. *James Finley*.

Prayers are daily at 10 in the Morning, and three in the Afternoon during the Winter; and at four in the Afternoon, during the Summer Half-year: Here is a good Organ and three Bells.

The Gift Sermons begin on St. *Martin*'s Day, and continue commonly half the Year. Here is alſo a Preparation Sermon on the *Friday* preceding every firſt *Sunday* in the Month.

The Veſtry is General.

The Pariſh Officers *of St.* Mary Woolnoth, *are*,	*The* Ward Officers *are*,
2 Church-Wardens.	2 Common-Council Men, ſometimes but one.
2 Sideſmen.	2 Inqueſts.
2 Collectors for the Poor.	2 Conſtables.
	1 Scavenger.

The Pariſh and Ward-Officers for St. *Mary Woolchurch*, are the like.

Streets, Lanes, &c. in the firſt Pariſh are:

Part of *Lombard-ſtreet*, Part of *Sherborn-lane*, Part of *Dove-court*, Part of *Bearbinder-lane*, *Six Bell-alley*, *Exchange-alley*, *Pope's Head-alley*, *Swan and Hoop-alley*, Part of *Swithin-lane*, Part of *Abchurch-lane*.

Number of Houſes 89.

Streets, Lanes, &c. in St. *Mary Woolchurch* Pariſh, in this Ward, are:

Part of *Stocks-Market*, of *Bearbinder-lane*, of *Dove-court*, and of *Lombard-ſtreet*, with ſome Places in four other Wards, *viz.* in *Cornhill*, *Walbrook*, *Cheap*, and *Broad-ſtreet* Wards.

Number of Houſes 64.

Preſent State of Langborn *Ward.*

As to the preſent State of *Langborn* Ward, it conſiſts of theſe following Streets, Lanes and Alleys, in Whole or in Part:

Lombard-ſtreet, on the North Side thereof, beginning 100 Feet from the Weſt Corner thereof, and extending Eaſtward within 35 Feet of the Weſt Side of *Gracechurch-ſtreet*: And on the South Side from within 125 Feet of the Weſt Corner of the Street to *Gracechurch-ſtreet*. *Fenchurch-ſtreet*, on the North Side, from *Gracechurch-ſtreet* in the Weſt, unto *Smith*'s-*buildings*, on the North Side of the Eaſt End, and unto *Mark-lane*, on the South Side. Beſides theſe two main Streets, theſe following: St. *Swithin*'s-*lane*, *Abchurch-lane*, St. *Nicholas-lane*, St. *Clement*'s-*lane*; all which are on the South Side of *Lombard-ſtreet*; and on the North Side are *Pope*'s *Head-alley*, *Exchange-alley*, *Birchin-lane*, and *George-yard*. Then in *Fenchurch-ſtreet* on the North Side, *Lime-ſtreet*, *Collum-ſtreet*, and *Smith*'s-*buildings*: And on the South Side *Philpot-lane*, *Rood-lane*, *Mincing-lane*, and *Mark-lane*: In all which ſaid Streets, Lanes and Alleys, there are ſeveral Courts; and of theſe in Order.

Lombard-ſtreet, is throughout graced with good and lofty Buildings, among which are many that ſurpaſs thoſe in other Streets, and is generally inhabited by Goldſmiths, Bankers, and other eminent Tradeſmen. At the Eaſt End near *Gracechurch-ſtreet*, on the North Side, is the Church of *Alhallows*, already deſcribed, one of the Peculiars of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*.

Ball-alley, not broad, but ſomewhat long, hath an Entrance by *Alhallows* Church, and with ſome Turnings falls into the *Croſs-keys* Inn; from whence it hath a Paſſage into *Gracechurch-ſtreet*. Near this was the *George* Inn; ſince the Fire rebuilt with very good Houſes, well inhabited; and Warehouſes; being a large open Yard, and now called *George-yard*: At the farther End of which is the *George* and *Vulture* Tavern; which is a large Houſe, and of great Trade, having a Paſſage into St. *Michael*'s-*alley*, and ſo ſtrait forward into *Cornhill*; on the Right Hand the Paſſage leads into *Gracechurch-ſtreet*; on the Left into *Birchin-lane* through *Caſtle-alley*, and alſo through *White-lyon-court*.

Then next on the North Side is the Church of St. *Edmund Lombard-ſtreet*, which fronts St. *Clement*'s-*lane* on the South. It is another Peculiar of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*.

A little farther Weſt on the ſame Side of the Way is *Birchin-lane*, which runs into *Cornhill*, a great Thoroughfare to and from the *Exchange*. It is well inhabited, eſpecially by Saleſmen for Mens Apparel. In this Lane are ſeveral Courts, and Alleys, *viz.* *Exchange-alley*, *Caſtle-alley*, and *White Lyon-court*, but are in *Cornhill* Ward.

But now for the South Side of *Lombard-ſtreet*, betwixt *Gracechuch-ſtreet* and St. *Clement*'s-*lane*, are theſe Courts and Alleys, *viz.* *White Hart-court*, which hath a Paſſage through an Entry into another Court ſo called, which leadeth into *Gracechurch-ſtreet*, a Place well inhabited by Wholeſale Dealers, and moſt by Quakers, where they have their Meeting-houſe; but of this Court the greateſt Part is in *Bridge* Ward Within, that which is in this Ward being next to *Lombard-ſtreet*. *Plough-yard*, hath a good Free Stone Pavement, and the Houſes well built and inhabited. *Three Kings-court*, well inhabited by Wholeſale Dealers and others; out of this Court is a Paſſage into two others, the one leading into St. *Clement*'s-*lane*, narrow and ordinary; but the other is large and open, and well Tenanted; and this Court hath a Paſſage into *Nag*'s *Head-court*, which is long and large, and another Paſſage into St. *Clement*'s-*lane*. *George-alley*, but ſmall.

Stepping over the Way again to the North Side, Weſtward of *Birchin-lane*, are theſe following Places. *Exchange-alley*, which paſſeth ſtrait through into *Cornhill*. *Pope*'s *Head-alley* hath a good Paſſage into *Cornhill*: Here is *Bridge*'s Coffeehouſe and Warehouſe.

Poſt-Office.

On the other Side the Way, is the *General Poſt-Office*, which was the Dwelling Houſe of Sir *Robert Viner*, Goldſmith, Alderman of the City of LONDON, and built by him on the Ground where ſtood a great Tavern before the Fire in *1666*. This is a large and ſtrong brick Building, with good Rooms and convenient Offices in it: the firſt Entrance from *Lombard-ſtreet* is through a great Gate and broad Paſſage into a handſome Court-yard, paved with Free Stone, encompaſſed by the Buildings of the Houſe; behind which is a Yard for Stabling and Coach-Houſes, where there is a Back Gate into *Sherborn-lane*.

At this Office, Letters are received from, and ſent abroad to moſt Parts of *Europe*, as;

To *France*, *Spain*, *Italy*, *Flanders*, *Germany*, *Sweden*, *Denmark*, *Kent*, and the *Downs*, every *Monday*.

To the *United Provinces*, *Germany*, *Sweden*, *Denmark*, and all Parts of *England*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*, every *Tueſday*.

To *Kent* and the *Downs*, every *Wedneſday*.

To *Spain*, *Italy*, *France*, and all Parts of *England* and *Scotland*, every *Thurſday*.

To *Germany*, *Holland*, *Flanders*, *Denmark*, *Sweden*, *Kent*, and the *Downs* every *Friday*; and on *Saturday* to all Parts of *England*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*.

And where-ever the Court is, the Poſt goes thither, and to the *Downs*, when the Fleet is there, every Day.

And Letters are received back from ſeveral Parts on theſe Days:

Tueſdays and *Fridays* from *Holland* and *France*.

Mondays and *Thurſdays* from *Flanders*.

Mondays, *Wedneſdays*, and *Fridays* from *Ireland*; and once a Week from *Portugal*, and *Spain*.

For the Eſtabliſhment of this Office, an Act of Parliament paſſed *Anno* 12 *Car.* II. *Chap.* 35. whereby the Rates in Proportion to the Diſtances and Bulk were ſettled. As for the Port of a Letter not exceeding one Sheet, to or from any Place not exceeding 80 Miles Diſtance, 2 *d.* two Sheets 4 *d.* and ſo in Proportion for Packets of Letters; for other Packets, 8 *d. per* Ounce. For a Letter not exceeding one Sheet, above 80 Miles, 3 *d.* two Sheets, 6 *d.* &c. Packets other than Letters *per* Ounce, and to *Berwick* or back, ſuch Packets 18 *d. per* Ounce. For a Letter from *Berwick* within 40 Miles Diſtance, not exceeding one Sheet, 2 *d.* not exceeding two Sheets 4 *d.* Packets of Letters proportionable; other Packets 1 *s. per* Ounce. For a Letter not exceeding one Sheet, to *Dublin*, or back, 6 *d.* not exceeding two Sheets, 1 *s.* &c.

But in Queen *Anne*'s Reign an additional Duty was laid on the Poſtage of Letters; thoſe which before paid 2 *d.* now pay 3 *d.* and thoſe which paid 3 *d.* now pay 4 *d.* and ſo on.

Merchants Accompts not exceeding one Sheet, Bills of *Exchange*, Invoyces and Bills of Lading and Covers not exceeding one Quarter of a Sheet ſent to *Marſeilles*, *Venice*, or *Leghorn*, to be ſent towards *Turkey*, ſhall paſs without Rate; and according to the ſame Rates to or from any Parts beyond the Seas, where Poſts may hereafter be ſettled.

Letters or Packets brought in any Veſſel to any Port Town, other than ſuch as are before excepted, ſhall be forthwith delivered to the Deputies of the Poſt-Maſters-General, for the ſaid Town to be forwarded, and none ſhall carry or employ others to carry Letters and Packets, but the Poſt-Maſters-General in LONDON, their Deputies or Agents, or their Servants (nor provide Horſes for Thorough Poſts) and Perſons riding Poſt in Poſt-Roads.

Under the Direction of the Poſt-Maſters-General are 182 Country Poſt-Maſters in *England* and *Scotland*, who have their Under-Poſt-Maſters, and each their Diſtance aſſigned in the ſeveral Roads, and Letter-Carriers or Foot-Poſts for Bye Roads.

Alſo for *Ireland*, 45 Deputy-Maſters; and there are for the Miſſion of Foreign Letters ſeveral Tranſport or Packet Boats for diſpatching the ſame as above, and alſo to the *Weſt-Indies*.

Such as ride Poſt pay for their Horſes 3 *d. per* Mile, and 4 *d.* for every Stage Conduct-Money, and are to have Horſes provided for them in half an Hour, under the Penalty of 5 *l.* Forfeiture.

The Principal Officers *of the* General-Poſt-Office *are:*

The Right Hon. *Thomas* Lord *Lovell* and the Hon. *Edward Carteret*, Eſq; Poſt-Maſters-Generals, *per Ann.* 2000 *l.*

Thomas Horne, Eſq; Senior Accomptant, 300 *l.*

Mr. *John Searle*, Deputy Accomptant.

Mr. *Joſeph Golding* his Aſſiſtant.

Mr. *Thomas Horne*, Junior, Clerk to the Accomptant.

Denzil Onſlow, Eſq; Receiver General, 300 *l.*

Mr. *Richard Williamſon*, Deputy Receiver

William Rouſe, Eſq; Secretary to the Commiſſioners, 200 *l.*

Joſeph Bell, Eſq; Comptroller, 200 *l.*

Thomas Robinſon, Eſq; Sollicitor, 200 *l.*

Mr. *John Hindmaſs*, Chamber-keeper, 50 *l.*

There are ſix Clerks of the Roads, who are as follow:

Mr. *Green*, Clerk of the *Cheſter Road.*

Mr. *Jabez Harris*, Clerk of the *Weſtern* Road.

Mr. *Giddyn*, Clerk of the *Briſtol* Road.

Mr. *Richard Dickenſon*, Clerk of the *North* Road.

Mr. *Jackſon*, Clerk of the *Yarmouth* Road.

Mr. *Clerk*, Clerk of the *Kent* Road.

These have 70 *l. per Ann.* Salary each, except the Clerk of the *Cheſter* Road, who has 10 *l. per Ann.* more.

Mr. *Salter*, Clerk of the Bye Nights, *per Ann.* 60 *l.*

There are likewiſe ſix Aſſiſtants to the Clerks of the Roads, four at 60 *l.* and two at 50 *l. per Annum* each. Alphabet-Man, 60 *l.* Comptroller to the Letter-Carriers, 60 *l.*

Ten Sorters, of which eight have 50 *l. per Annum* each, and two 40 *l. per Annum* each.

Sixty-Seven Letter-Carriers, at 11 *s. per* Week each.

Four Porters.

Robert Parſons, Eſq; and Mr. *John Day*, Inſpectors of the *Poſt-Office*, and Surveyors of Poſt-Houſes in Town, and the ſeveral Roads, each 100 *l.*

Mr. *Charles Peale*, and Mr. *Thomas Rouſe*, Clerks to the Poſt-Maſters-General, one 60 *l.* and the other 50 *l. per Ann.*

Mr. *John Lumley*, and Mr. *Ebenezer Haſlam*, Riding Surveyors, each 300 *l.*

The Officers *of the Foreign Poſt.*

Aſhburnham Frowde, Eſq; Comptroller, *per Annum*, 160 *l.*

Mr. *Allen Lavadale*, Alphabet-keeper, 100 *l.*

Mr. *Edmund Jones*, 50 *l.*

Mr. *George Hindmaſs*, 50 *l.*

Mr. *Francis Murant*, 50 *l.*

Mr. *Joſeph Bell*, Junior, 50 *l.*

Mr. *John Weſtgarth*, 50 *l.*

John Lefebure, Eſq; Foreign Secretary, 50 *l.*

Mr. *John Woolfe*, 40 *l.*

Next adjoining to this Office, on one Side, is St. *Mary Woolnoth*'s Church, before deſcribed; and a little from it on the other is *Dove-court*, a handſome ſquare Place, with a Free-ſtone Pavement, having a Paſſage into *Bearbinder-lane*, and another into the Upper End of *Swithin-lane*, near its falling into *Sherborn-lane*, and another into *Lombard-ſtreet*; but Part of this Court, as alſo *Swithin-lane*, and *Bearbinder-lane*, are in *Walbrook* Ward.

Out of *Lombard-ſtreet*, on the South Side, *Sherborn-lane*, *Abchurch-lane*, St. *Nicholas-lane*, and St. *Clement*'s-*lane* take their Riſe, and run Southward into *Cannon-ſtreet.*

Sherborn-lane hath the greateſt Part in *Walbrook* Ward, where it is taken Notice of.

Abchurch-lane hath the greateſt Part in *Candlewick* Ward, where it is treated of; but in that Part of it, which is in this Ward, is the famous Tavern called *Pontack*'s, from one of that Name, who formerly kept it. This Houſe, now kept by Mrs. *Auſtin*, has been always ſo noted for its Elegance in Entertainments, that it is not only made Uſe of by the rich Merchants, among whom it is ſeated, but very frequently by Perſons of the Firſt Quality from the Court End of the Town.

The next is St. *Nicholas-lane*, well built and inhabited by Merchants and Wholeſale Dealers. The South End beyond *Fox*'s Ordinary, is in *Candlewick* Ward. On the Weſt Side, near *Lombard-ſtreet*, is a ſmall Alley without a Name, and a little more Southwards, is the Church-yard of St. *Nicholas Acons*, which Church, as before-ſaid, was not rebuilt after the Fire of LONDON, but the Pariſh united to St. *Edmund the King's* in *Lombard-ſtreet.*

More South, on the ſame Side of the Way, is *Fox*'s-*court*, or *Ordinary*, ſo called from a publick Eating-Houſe formerly there kept; it is a handſome Place, with good built Houſes, well inhabited by Merchants and Perſons of Repute. Near this Court is the *Bell* Tavern, which hath a Paſſage through *Bell-alley* into *Cannon-ſtreet.*

More Eaſt from *Nicholas-lane* is St. *Clement*'s-*lane*, well built and inhabited. The South Part, which is next *Cannon-ſtreet*, is in *Candlewick* Ward; *viz.* from the North Side of St. *Clement*'s *Eaſtcheap* Church, which Church is deſcribed in *Candlewick* Ward.

Adjoining to this is a handſome Place called *Church-alley*; the North Side having a Row of Houſes, the South Side lying open to the Church and Church-yard.

A little more Northward, and on the ſame Side, is *Nag*'s-*head-court*, a very large Place, well built and inhabited, having a Paſſage into *Gracechurch-ſtreet.* About the Middle of this Court is an open ſquare Place, well built and inhabited alſo. Out of this Court is likewiſe a Paſſage into *Three-king*'s-*court*, which is a good ſquare Place, well tenanted; and out of this Court are two others, which bear the ſame Name of *Nag*'s-*head-court*, the one leading to *Lombard-ſtreet*, and the other into St. *Clement*'s-*lane.* And thus much for *Lombard-ſtreet.*

Then farther Eaſt is *Fenchurch-ſtreet*, a Street of good Account, being large, well built, and inhabited by Merchants, and others. It is of a good Length, beginning near *Aldgate*, and running Weſtward into *Gracechurch-ſtreet.*

At the Weſt Corner of this Street is the Church of St. *Bennet Graſschurch*; but not in this Ward.

The Courts, Alleys, and Places of Name in the Part of the Street in this Ward, are as follow, beginning at the Weſt End:

Firſt, The *Ram-head-Inn*, but ſmall and ordinary.

Ingram's-*court*, an open Place, with two good Houſes on each Side, built in the Place of Sir *Thomas Ingram*'s Houſe, the Owner thereof.

Bell-yard, but ſmall.

The *Mitre Tavern*, a new, handſome built Houſe, and well accuſtomed.

St. *Dionis Backchurch*, before-mentioned, by the Corner of which is the Turning into *Lime-ſtreet*, running Northwards into *Leadenhall-ſtreet*, againſt St. *Mary Axe*; at which End it is narrower than in the Midſt. A Street taken up by ſeveral Merchants; but the Part in this Ward goeth not much farther than *Collum-ſtreet*, the greateſt Part being in *Lime-ſtreet* Ward, where it is ſpoken of.

But to return to *Fenchurch-ſtreet*:

Eastward of *Lime-ſtreet* is St. *Paul*'s-*alley*; at the upper End of which are two or three good Houſes.

Hartford-court hath very handſome Houſes, and a Free-ſtone Pavement.

Collum-ſtreet, very open and large, with good new built Houſes, well inhabited, which, with a turning Paſſage Weſtward, falls into *Lime-ſtreet*: It takes its Name from Sir ——— *Collum*, Knt. the Owner thereof. In this Street is the *Ipſwich-Arms-Inn*, well built.

Fen-court, very handſome and broad, with a Free-ſtone Pavement; the Houſes are large and gracefully built, fit for Merchants, &c. who there inhabit. It hath a good Air, as lying open to Gardens on the Weſt Side.

Culver-court, but ſmall.

Smith's-*Buildings* hath a narrow Entrance, with a Free-ſtone Pavement; but at the upper End, the Court maketh an open Square, with very good Buildings, well inhabited: And this Court hath a good handſome open Paſſage into *Lime-ſtreet*, Weſt.

Next to *Smith*'s-*Rents*, or *Buildings*, is *Ironmonger*'s-*Hall*, an old Building. The Fire of LONDON ſtopping at this Part of *Fenchurch-ſtreet*, *Billiter-lane*, *Leadenhall-ſtreet*, and all the Eaſtern and Northern Parts from thence; all which want new Building. In this Hall the *Turkey* Company of Merchants have their Meetings, and keep their Courts.

In the South Side of *Fenchurch-ſtreet* are theſe Places of Name, beginning Eaſtward:

Mark-lane, or *Mart-lane*, over-againſt *Billiter-lane*, a long Street: But the Part in this Ward begins Southward of St. *Alhallow*'s *Staining* Church, which it takes in, and all the Weſt Side to *Fenchurch-ſtreet*, the reſt being in *Tower-ſtreet* Ward.

This *Alhallows Staining* is obſcurely ſeated, lying backward from the Street, the Paſſage to it being through *Star-alley*, which hath a turning Paſſage into *Fenchurch-ſtreet*: This Alley hath old built Houſes on the North Side, on the South whereof is the Church. The Pariſh is in the Dioceſs of LONDON, the Abbot of *Tourhill*, in antient Times, was Patron.

West of *Mark-lane*, is *Mincing*, or *Minchion-lane*, which hath little or no Part in this Ward; it lieth in *Tower-ſtreet* Ward, where it muſt be ſought for.

Mediford-court, a very handſome large Court, with graceful new built Houſes of Brick, well inhabited, eſpecially the upper Part, or End, where the Houſes are more ſpacious, for the Reception of Merchants.

From this Court to *Rood-lane*, are ſeveral large Houſes built backwards, with Court-yards before them, and great Gates to the Street to ſhut up, being the Seats of Merchants; as Sir *Thomas Cook*, Knt. Alderman, ſome Time Governor of the *Eaſt India Company*, and Sheriff of LONDON.

Rood-lane hath alſo but a ſmall Part in this Ward, the greateſt being in *Billingſgate* Ward, but in this Part is *Collum*'s-*court*, which is but ſmall.

Westward of *Rood-lane* is *Cradle-court*, which is but ſmall, with a Free-ſtone Pavement.

Philpot-lane; it falleth into *Great Eaſtcheap*, a Place pretty well ſupplied with Inhabitants: Amongſt which are ſeveral Merchants.

The South Part of this Ward, Northwards of *Coopers Hall*, is in *Billingſgate* Ward. On the Weſt Side is *Braben-court*, which is large, well built and inhabited; and on the Eaſt Side is *Moſes-court*, which is but narrow and ordinary.

There are to watch at the ſeveral Stands in this Ward every Night, a Conſtable, the Beadle, and 34 Watchmen.

The Jury returned by the Wardmote Inqueſt for this Ward, are to ſerve as Jurors in the ſeveral Courts in *Guildhall*, in the Month of *November*.

It hath an Alderman, and his Deputy; Common Council-Men 8, Conſtables 15, Scavengers 9, Men of the Wardmote Inqueſt 17, and a Beadle. It is taxed to the 15, in the Exchequer at 20 *l.* 9 *s.* 8 *d.* In LONDON at 21 *l.*

The Alderman is Sir *Henry Hankey*.

CHAP. IX.

BILLINGSGATE WARD.

Billingſgate Ward.

BILLINGSGATE Ward beginneth at the Weſt End of *Tower-ſtreet* Ward in *Thames-ſtreet*, about *Smart*'s-*key*, and runneth down along that Street, on the South Side, to St. *Magnus* Church, at the Bridge Foot, and on the North Side of the ſaid *Thames-ſtreet*, from over-againſt *Smart*'s-*key*, till over-againſt the North Weſt Corner of St. *Magnus* Church aforeſaid.

On this North Side of *Thames-ſtreet* is St. *Mary-hill-lane*, up to St. *Margaret*'s Church, and then Part of St. *Margaret*'s *Pattens-ſteeet*, at the End of St. *Mary-hill-lane*. Next out of *Thames-ſtreet* is *Lucas-lane*, and then *Botolph-lane*; and at the North End thereof *Philpot-lane*. Then is there *Rother-lane*, of old Time ſo called; and croſs the ſame Lane is *Little Eaſtcheap*; and theſe are the Bounds of this *Billingſgate* Ward.

Touching the principal Ornaments within this Ward. On the South Side of *Thames-ſtreet*, beginning at the Eaſt End thereof, there is firſt the ſaid *Smart*'s-*key*, ſo called from one *Smart* ſome Time Owner thereof.

Billingſgate.

THE next is *Billingſgate*, whereof the whole Ward taketh its Name, the which (leaving out the Fable thereof, faining it to be built by King *Belin*, a *Briton*, long before the Incarnation of CHRIST) is at this preſent a large Water-gate, Port, or Harbour for Ships and Boats, commonly arriving there with Fiſh, both Freſh and Salt, Shell-Fiſh, Salt, Oranges, Onions, and other Fruits and Roots.

TOUCHING the antient Cuſtoms of this *Billingſgate*, I have not read, ſaith *Stow*, in any Record, more than that in the Reign of *Edward* III, every great Ship landing there, paid for Standage two Pence; every little Ship with Orelocks, a Penny; the leſs Boat called a *Battle*, a Half-penny. Of two Quarters of Corn meaſured, the King was to have one Farthing; of a Comb of Corn, a Penny; of every Weight going out of the City, a Half-penny; of two Quarters of Sea Coals meaſured, a Farthing; and of every Tun of Ale going out of *England* beyond the Seas, by Merchant Strangers, four Pence; of every thouſand Herrings, a Farthing, except the Franchiſes.

ALTHO' *Stow* ſaith theſe Payments were not made before the Reign of *Edward* III. yet it appears in *Brompton*'s Chronicle, *inter Leges* Ethelredi, which was *Ann.* 1016, that Tolls were then paid at *Billingſgate.*

AN Act of Parliament was made (10 and 11 of *William* III.) to make *Billingſgate* a free Market for the Sale of Fiſh; when it was enacted, "That after the 10th of *May* 1699, *Billingſgate* Market ſhould be every Day in the Week; (except *Sunday*) a free and open Market for all Sorts of Fiſh. And that it ſhould be lawful for any Perſon to buy or ſell any Sort of Fiſh without Diſturbance.

THIS Act alſo ſettled the Tolls to be paid by the Fiſher-Boats; enacting, "That after the ſaid 10th of *May*, no Perſon ſelling any Sort of Fiſh in the ſaid Market, ſhould pay any other Toll, or Duty to any Perſon or Perſons, for coming with his Boat or Veſſel, or landing, ſtanding, or ſelling, in, or at this Market, than it was hereafter expreſſed, *viz.* For every Veſſel of Salt, Fiſh, for Groundage, 8 *d. per* Day, and 20 *d. per* Voyage, and no more, in full of all Duties and Demands, to be diſtributed and diſpoſed of, as the Lord Mayor, *&c.* ſhall yearly order and direct, according to the Right of the reſpective Perſons thereunto. For a Lobſter-Boat for Groundage *per* Day 2 *d.* and *per* Voyage 13 *d.* and no more, in full as aforeſaid. For every Veſſel of freſh Sea-Fiſh, Groundage *per* Day, 2 *d.* and *per* Voyage 13 *d.* For every Dogger-Boat or Smack, with Sea-Fiſh, for Groundage *per* Day 2 *d.* and *per* Voyage 13 *d.* For every Oyſter-Veſſel, or Cock, *per* Day 2 *d.* for Meetage one Half-penny per Buſhel.

"And that it ſhould be lawful for any Perſon that bought any Fiſh in the ſaid Market, to ſell the ſame again in any other Market, Place, or Places in the City of LONDON, or elſewhere, by Retale, being ſound and wholeſome Fiſh, without any Diſturbance or Moleſtation.

"AND that from and after the 10th of *May*, that Perſon that ſhould take or demand any Toll or Sample, or any Impoſition, or Set-price of Sea-Fiſh, of *Engliſh* catching, ſhould forfeit the Sum of 10 *l.* the one Half to his Majeſty, and the other Half to him that will ſue for the ſame.

AND becauſe the Fiſhmongers cauſed the greateſt Part of the Fiſh to be bought up at *Billingſgate*, and then divided the ſame by Lot among themſelves, in order to buy and ſell at what Rate they pleaſed, it was alſo enacted, "That no Perſon whatſoever, ſhould, after the ſaid 10th of *May*, buy, or cauſe to be bought at the ſaid Market of *Billingſgate*, any Quantity of Fiſh, to be divided by Lot, among any Fiſhmongers, or other Perſons, with an Intent to be put afterwards to Sale by Retale, or otherwiſe. Nor any Fiſhmonger to engroſs or buy in the ſaid Market, any Quantity of Fiſh, but what ſhall be for his own Sale or Uſe, and not on the Behalf of any other Fiſhmongers expoſed to Sale, on Pain of forfeiting 20 *l.* for every ſuch Offence, the one Half to the Uſe of the Poor of the Pariſh where he lives, the other Half to his own Uſe that ſhall ſue for it, provided nothing contained in this Act ſhould be conſtrued to prohibit the Selling of Mackarel before or after Divine Service.

AFTERWARDS, upon the Ingroſſing of great Quantities of Fiſh by ſome Perſons, to the Violation of this Act; this Order came forth *Anno* 1707, Sir *Robert Bedingfield*, Lord Mayor.

Jovis Viceſimo ſexto die Junij, 1707, *Annoq; Regni Reginæ* Annæ, Magnæ Britanniæ, *&c. Sexto.*

WHEREAS in and by an Act of Parliament made in the 10th and 11th Years of the Reign of King *William* III. intituled, *An Act to make* Billingſgate *a Free Market for Sale of Fiſh*, It is enacted, That it ſhall, and may be lawful for any Perſon or Perſons, to buy or ſell any Sort of Fiſh, in the ſaid Market, without any Diſturbance or Moleſtation whatſoever, and to ſell the ſame again in any other Market-place or Places within the City of LONDON, or elſewhere by Retale. But contrary to the true Intent and Meaning of the ſaid Act, divers Perſons do frequently buy and ingroſs to themſelves great Quantities of Fiſh, in, or at *Billingſgate* Market, and ſell the ſame again in the ſaid Market; which Practice tends greatly to the Enhanſing the Prices of Fiſh, and is puniſhable by the Statute made againſt Regrators, in the fifth and ſixth Years of the Reign of King *Edward* VI. *Chap.* 14.

FOR Prevention whereof for the future, It is now ordered by this Court, That no Fiſhmonger, Fiſhwoman, or other Perſon or Perſons whatſoever, do, or ſhall hereafter ſell or expoſe to Sale any Fiſh, in, or at *Billingſgate* Market, which was then before bought in the ſame Market; and that none but Fiſhermen, their Wives, Apprentices or Servants, be permitted to ſtand, ſtay or remain there to ſell by Retale the Fiſh by them taken, and brought to the ſaid Market to be ſold, ſo that the Citizens may have Fiſh at the firſt Hand for their own Uſe, according to the true Meaning of the Law: And it is further ordered by this Court, That the Hours limited for Beginning of the ſaid Fiſh-Market at *Billingſgate*, ſhall hereafter be ſtrictly obſerved, (that is to ſay) from *Lady-day* to *Michaelmas*, at four of the Clock in the Morning, and from *Michaelmas* to *Lady-day*, at ſix o'Clock in the Morning; and that before thoſe Hours none do preſume to buy or ſell any Sort of Fiſh at the ſaid Market, (except *Herrings, Sprats, Mackarel* and Shell-Fiſh) on Pain of being proceeded againſt as Foreſtallers of the Market: And the Yeomen of the Waterſide are ſtrictly enjoined and required to ſee this Order duly and conſtantly obſerved; and alſo, conſtantly to ring the Bell at *Billingſgate* preciſely at the Times aforeſaid, for the Beginning of the Market there; and that without fail they cauſe all Perſons that ſhall buy or ſell Fiſh there, before the ſaid Hours, and Ringing of the ſaid Bell, or ſhall regrate Fiſh, (that is to ſay, buy Fiſh, and ſell the ſame again in the ſaid Market) to be apprehended, and brought before the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor of this City, for the Time being, or ſome Juſtice of the Peace, to be bound over to the

The Hours of the Fiſh-market at Billingſgate.

the Seſſions, there to anſwer the ſame: And it is further ordered, That no Fiſh (except *Herrings*, *Sprats*, *Mackarel* and Shell-Fiſh) be ſold aboard any Veſſel or Boat at *Billingſgate*; which the ſaid Yeomen of the Waterſide, and the Under-Water-Bailiff are likewiſe carefully to ſee obſerved, as they will anſwer the contrary at their Perils.

GIBSON.

NEXT to this is *Somer*'s-*key*, which likewiſe took that Name from one *Somer*, who dwelt there, as did *Lion-key* from one *Lion*, Owner thereof, and ſince the Sign of the *Lion*.

Culver-key, juxta Billingſgate, is mentioned in the Biſhop of LONDON's Regiſter.

THEN is there a fair Wharf or Key, called *Botolph*'s-*gate*, by that Name ſo called in the Times of *William the Conqueror*, and of *Edward the Confeſſor*, as is ſhewn already in the Deſcription of the Gates.

Botolph-wharf was in the Crown in *Edward* I's Time, who granted it to *Richard de Kingſton* in theſe Words: " Our common Key of St. *Botolph* next *Billingſgate*, LONDON, with free going in and out to the ſame, in the Eaſt Head of the ſame Place. Which Place hath Land contained from the Tenement of the ſaid *Richard* againſt the Weſt, and to the Head of the ſaid Church, and the common Way which leadeth to the *Thames* againſt the Weſt, 18 Ells and one Quarter of an Ell, of the Iron Ell of our Sovereign Lord the King of *England*, without Inches meaſured: And it containeth in both Heads, from the Wall of the ſaid Church unto our common Key, in Breadth ſix Ells of the Ell aforeſaid, without Inches meaſured. To have and to hold to the ſaid *Richard* and his Heirs, and to whom he will give, ſell, bequeath, aſſign, or any other mannerwiſe alien, and their Heirs, of us, our Succeſſors, &c. freely, quietly, well and in Peace, &c. yielding therefore a Silver Penny at the Feaſt of the Nativity of St. *John Baptiſt*, for all Services, &c.

NEXT to this is:

The PARISH *of* *St.* BOTOLPH BILLINGSGATE.

The Pariſh of St. Botolph Billingſgate.

THE Church that belonged to this Pariſh ſtood over-againſt St. *Botolph-lane* End, on the South Side of *Thames-ſtreet*: *Stow* ſaith it was a proper Church, and ſeems to have been very antient; for, he ſaith, *Botolph*'s-*gate*, which was known by that Name, in the Time of *Edward the Confeſſor*, was ſo called from the Pariſh-Church of St. *Botolph* near adjoining.

THIS Church of St. *Botolph* was given to the Canons of St. *Paul*'s (as alſo the Church of St. *Martin, juxta Candlewick-ſtreet*) by *Odgarus* or *Ordgarus*; for by the Regiſter of the Dean and Chapter of St. *Paul*'s it appears, That in the Reign of King *Richard* I. *John Bocumter* and *Dionyſia* his Wife, ſued the Canons of St. *Paul*'s before the King's Juſtices for the aforeſaid two Churches of St. *Botolph* and St. *Martin*: But upon Inſpection of a Charter of the ſaid Canons, whereby it appeared, that they had the ſaid Churches by the Gift of the ſaid *Ordgarus*, his Sons, and *Chriſtina* the Mother of the ſaid *Dionyſia*, they renounced their Suit, and quitted all Claim to the ſaid Churches under their Seals, and the ſaid Canons thereupon promiſed yearly to celebrate the *Obits* of the ſaid *John* and *Dionyſia*, and alſo of the ſaid *Ordgarus*; all which was done *in pleno Huſtingo per Conceſſionem & Licentiam Dom.* Ranulphi de Glanvill, *Dom. Regis Juſtic.*

IN the Year 1636, the Profits of this Church were returned as follows:

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Tythes	120	00	0
Caſualties	15	00	0
A Parſonage Houſe	10	00	0

BUT being burnt down in the dreadful Fire of LONDON, *Anno* 1666, it was annex'd to that of St. *George Botolph-lane*, which is now made the Parochial-Church to the Inhabitants of both theſe Pariſhes; and the Site of the former Church remains now only as a Burying-Place for the Inhabitants of that Pariſh.

IN the Year 1693, the Church-wardens, in their Preſentment, ſay, That moſt Part of the Ground whereon the Chancel ſtood was, ſince the Fire, taken by Sir *Joſiah Child* into the Paſſage to *Botolph-wharf*; for which he was to pay 100 *l.*

AND upon Part of that Ground where the Body of the Church ſtood, there is an Houſe built by Leaſe from the Pariſh, which had 200 *l.* Fine, and have a Ground Rent of 6 *l. per Ann.*

ABOUT the Year 1677, a Vault was built for the Burial of their Dead in Part of their Church-yard; and, for the Benefit of the Poor, a Shop or Shed was built thereon, and leaſed out, *Jan.* 28, 1627, by the then Church-wardens, at 4 *l. per Ann.* Rent.

ALSO upon a Faculty obtained from the Biſhop of LONDON, another Vault was built in another Part of the ſaid Church-yard, and the Church-wardens and Pariſhioners, having Power, by the ſaid Faculty, to build or erect a Covering or Shed over this Vault, did, for the Benefit of their Poor, at a publick Veſtry, on the 22d of *March* 1692-3, order the ſame Perſon who had the other Shop to be treated with, for building a Shop or Shed over the ſaid Vault, and did thereupon agree with him and let him a Leaſe thereof for 61 Years, in Conſideration of a Fine of 150 *l.*

MONUMENTS in this Church were, for

Thomas Snodland, ſome Time Parſon of the Pariſh; who gave certain Lands and Tenements by his Laſt Will, for the Maintenance of a Chaplain here, to celebrate for ever Divine Service, for the Soul of the ſaid *Thomas*, and for all other Souls, & *pro ſalubri ſtatu fratrum fraternitatis Capellæ in Eccleſia prædict.* i.e. and for the healthful Eſtate of the Brethren of the Guild of the Chapel in the Church aforeſaid. This was confirmed by King *Edward* III, in the 44th of his Reign, about 1370.

Roger Cogger, 1384.

Andrew Pinkeman, and *Joan* his Wife, 1391.

Nicholas James, Ironmonger, one of the Sheriffs, 1423.

John Rainwell, Fiſhmonger, and *William Rainwell*, his Father. The ſaid *John Rainwell* was Mayor, 1426, and dying 1445, was buried there, with this Epitaph:

Citizens of LONDON,
  call to your Remembrance
The famous *John Rainwell*,
  ſome Time your Mayor,
Of the Staple of *Callis*,
  ſo was his Chance.
Here lieth now his Corpſe,
  his Soul bright and fair,
Is taken to Heaven's Bliſs,
  thereof is no Deſpair.

His Acts bear Witneſs,
by Matters of Record,
How charitable he was,
and of what Accord:
No Man hath been
ſo beneficial as he,
Unto the City
in giving Liberally.

HE gave a Stone Houſe to be a Reveſtry to that Church for ever: More, he gave Lands and Tenements to the Uſe of the Commonalty, that the Mayor and Chamberlain ſhould ſatisfy, unto the Diſcharge of all Perſons inhabiting within the Wards of *Billingſgate*, *Downgate*, and *Aldgate*, as oft as it ſhall happen any Fifteen, by Parliament to be granted. Alſo to the *Exchequer*, in Diſcharge of the Sheriffs, 10 *l.* yearly, which the Sheriffs uſed to pay for the Farm of *Southwark*, ſo that all Men of the Realm, coming or paſſing with Carriage, ſhould be free quitted and diſcharged of all Toll and other Payments, aforetime claimed by the Sheriffs.

FARTHER, That the Mayor and Chamberlain ſhall pay, yearly, to the Sheriffs, 8 *l.* ſo that the ſaid Sheriffs take no manner of Toll or Money of any Perſon of this Realm, for their Goods, Merchandizes, Victuals and Carriages, for their Paſſages at the great Gate of the Bridge of the City, nor at the Gate called the *Draw-bridge*, *&c.*

THE Overplus Money coming from the ſaid Lands and Tenements, divided into even Portions, the one Part to be employed to ſtore the Granaries of the City with Wheat, for the Relief of the poor Commonalty; and the other Moiety to clear and cleanſe the Shelves and other Stoppages of the River *Thames*, *&c.*

Stephen Forſter, Fiſhmonger, Mayor, in the Year 1454, and Dame *Agnes* his Wife, lie buried there.

William Bacon, Haberdaſher, one of the Sheriffs 1480, was buried there; beſides many other Perſons of good Account, whoſe Monuments are all deſtroyed.

John Steward, Tallowchandler, and Sheriff of LONDON, 1456.

Cardina, Uxor *Johannis Stroder*, Mil. & *Johannæ*, ejus filiæ, *Ob.* 1471.

Chriſtopher Langton, Dr. of Phyſick, *Ob.* 1578.

IN the Wall of the South Iſle, was a Monument, with this Inſcription:

Anna Saris, nuper Uxor *Johannis Saris*, Armigeri, Filia *Gulielmi Meggs*, Armigeri, quam ſuſcepit ex conjuge ſecunda *Dorothea*, filia venerabilis Dominæ *Annæ Cambel*, adhuc ſuperſtitis, ex hac vita Migravit, *Feb.* 21, Ann. Dom. 1622.

Ætatis 29.
Conjugii 8.

Hæc pietate Deo,
caſta virtute Marito,
Deceſſu Sanctis, Matri
conjuncta ſepulchro eſt.

Mœſtiſſimus conjux, Meritiſſimæ
conjugi, hoc Monumentum,
Amoris & Reminiſcentiæ
ergo poſuit.

Queen *Elizabeth*'s Monument:

Eliza Beata,

Spain's Rod, *Rome*'s Ruin,
Netherland's Relief,
Heaven's Gemm, Earth's Joy,
World's Wonder, Nature's Chief.

UNDER the Figure of three Crowns.

Ultimum manet in Cœlo.

I have fought a good Fight, I have finiſhed my Courſe, &c.

THIS Table was the Gift of *William Wigmore*, Church-warden, 1625.

IN this Church, likwiſe, was the following Table of Gifts.

DONORS.

1557. *Thomas Trumbel*, *per Ann.* for Coals between the Feaſt of *All Saints* and *Chriſtmas*; to be paid by the Fiſhmongers Company, 1 *l.*

1604. *Richard Cloſe*, *per Ann.* for a Diſh of Meat for the Church-wardens, 6 *s.*

1621. *Richard Smith*, for a Diſh of Meat for the Church-wardens, 5 *s.*

1624. Mrs. *Deedham*, Relict of the above *Richard Smith*, for a Diſh of Meat for the Church-wardens, 4 *s.*

1625. *Jaſper Huſſey*, *per Ann.* for Maintenance of the Poor, and a Sermon every New-year's-day, 2 *l.*

Alderman *Lamberd* and *Stiles*, (to be paid to the Church-wardens once in 16 Years for the Uſe of the Poor,) 1 *l.*

1633. Sir *John Leman*, *per Ann.* for 12 pennyworth of Bread, weekly, 2 *l.* 12 *s.*

1650. *Maudlin Stokes*, for a Sermon to be preached in the Church every New-year's-day, 1 *l.*

1656. *John Wordal*, *per Ann.* to keep a Lanthorn and Candle; the Lanthorn to be fixed to the North Eaſt Corner of St. *Botolph* Church: To continue burning from ſix at Night to ſix in the Morning, from St. *Bartholowew*'s to *Lady-day*, 4 *l.*

And to the Sexton for looking after the ſame, 1 *l.*

1624. *Thomas Barbar*, 6 *l.* 18 *s.* 6 *d.*
To twelve poor Men and Women, twelve Penny Loaves.
To poor Maidens and Widows that ſhall be married in the ſame Pariſh, each 4 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.*
To the Church-wardens, 6 *s.* 4 *d.*
To the Clerk, 1 *s.*
To the Sexton, 6 *d.*

1658. *Robert Fellows*, Merchant, to be kept as a Stock, 25 *l.* the Intereſt thereof to be diſpoſed, *viz.*
To a Miniſter for a Sermon on the 25th of *December*, yearly, 13 *s.* 4 *d.*
To the Clerk, 2 *s.*
To the Sexton, 1 *s.* 6 *d.*
To the Poor, four Dozen of Bread.
To the Church-wardens, for a Diſh of Meat for their Pains, 5 *s.*

1659. *William Fellows*, Citizen and Cooper of LONDON, to the Pariſh for a Stock, 25 *l.* The Intereſt to be thus diſpoſed:
For a Sermon on the 5th of *November*, 1 *l.*
Somewhat to the Clerk and Sexton, and the reſt to be diſpoſed by the Pariſhioners.

THE Pariſh of St. *Botolph*, ſaith *Stow*, is no great Thing, notwithſtanding divers Strangers were there harboured in his Time, as may appear by a Preſentment then made, of Strangers Inhabitants in the Ward of *Billingſgate*, in theſe Words:

“ IN *Billingſgate* Ward were one and fifty Houſholds of Strangers; whereof thirty of

“ theſe Houſholds inhabited in the Pariſh of St. “ *Botolph*, in the chief and principal Houſes, “ where they give 20 *l.* a Year for a Houſe, late- “ ly Let for four Marks. The nearer they dwell “ to the Water-ſide, the more they give for “ Houſes; and within thirty Years before, there “ was not in the whole Ward above three *Ne-* “ *therlanders*, at which Time, there was within “ the ſaid Pariſh levied for the Help of the Poor, “ 27 *l.* by the Year; but ſince they came ſo “ plentifully thither, there cannot be gathered “ above 11 *l.* for the Strangers will not contri- “ bute to ſuch Charges as other Citizens do.

On the North Side of this Ward is *Boſſe-alley*, ſo called from a *Boſſe* of Spring Water continually running, which ſtood by *Billingſgate*, againſt this Alley, and was ſome Time made by the Executors of *Richard Whittington*.

In this Ward there was a Houſe called *The Boar's Head*, inhabited by *William Sanderſon*, which came to King *Edward* VI, by the Statute about Chantries: Which, with the Shops, Cellars, Solers, and other Commodities and Eaſements, he ſold in the 2d of his Reign, (together with other Lands and Tenements) to *John Sicklemore*, and *Walter Williams*, for 2668 *l.* and upwards.

Then is St. *Mary-hill-lane*, which runneth up North from *Billingſgate*, to the End of St. *Margaret-Pattens*, commonly called *Rood-lane*; and the greateſt Half of that Lane is alſo of *Billingſgate* Ward.

The PARISH *of* St. MARY-HILL.

St. Mary-Hill.

In this St. *Mary-hill-lane*, is the Pariſh-Church of St. *Mary*, called *on the Hill*, becauſe of the Aſcent from *Billingſgate*.

It is ſo called in Memory of the bleſſed Virgin: The firſt Foundation of a Church here is uncertain; but the laſt Church before the Fire, (to the Charge of Building whereof *Robert Revel*, Eſq; Sheriff 1490, gave liberally) was built about the Year 1497, as *Stow* ſaith, from the firſt Hint given by *Robert Fabian*, in theſe Words:

“ In the Year 1497, in the Month of *April*, “ as Labourers digged for the Foundation of a “ Wall, within the Church of St. *Mary-Hill*, “ near unto *Billingſgate*, they found a Coffin of “ rotten Timber, and therein the Corpſe of a “ Woman, whole of Skin, and of Bones undiſ- “ ſevered, and the Joints of her Arms pliable, “ without breaking of the Skin; upon whoſe “ Sepulchre this was engraven:

In this Place lieth the Bodies of *Richard Hackney*, Fiſhmonger, and *Alice* his Wife. The which *Richard* was Sheriff in the 15th of *Edward* II.

Her Body was kept above Ground three or four Days without Nuiſance; but then it waxed unſavery, and ſo was again buried.

By the above Inſcription it appears that Body had lain in the Ground from the Year 1322, (the 15th of *Edward* II.) which was 175 Years before the Time of Rebuilding the Church, *viz.* in 1497, and conſequently ſo old the former Church muſt at leaſt have been.

The laſt Church was by the fatal Flames of 1666, reduced to Rubbiſh, except Part of the Walls, which yet ſtand in this new Church, rebuilt at the Charge of the Publick, as the other Churches that had the ſame Fate were, and was finiſhed in the Year 1672.

The Nature and Order of the Building is as follows: The Front, towards the Hill, is Stone; the reſt of the Walls Stone, cover'd with a Finiſhing. The Tower is alſo of Stone, and the Roof is cover'd with Lead: The Inſide thereof, over the Middle Iſle, is a little Arching, in the Middle whereof is a handſome Cupola. The Roofs of the Side Iſles are flat, and loweſt at the four Angles, ſupported by four Columns, which are properly of no Order at all, but of a Species compounded of the *Dorick* and *Corinthian*, as are two Pilaſters at Each End of the Church. The Floor of the Chancel is one Step higher than that of the Church, and the Foot Pace of the Altar aſcends two Steps above that of the Chancel; the two former are paved with Purbeck-Stone, the latter with white and black Marble; and the Windows on the North and South Sides are *Gothick*.

The Ornament and Finiſhing is agreeably neat; the Roof of the Cupola adorned with Cherubims, Arches, and Leaves, and the reſt of the Church Ceiling with Quadrangular Figures all of Fretwork; under which is a Cantaliver Cornice, extending almoſt round the Church.

It is well wainſcotted eight Feet high, and pewed with Oak; the Pulpit is of the ſame, and enriched with Cherubims, Feſtoons, and the Sound-Board finnier'd.

The Altar-piece is of *Norway* Oak, with a Cornice and Cartouch Pediment, whereon is placed the King's Arms; and, at ſome Diſtance, the Supporters. The *Commandments* are done in Black on Gold, under a Seraphim between two Cherubims; and there are other Enrichments of Cartouches, Fruit, *&c.* and above all, near the Roof are the *Pater Noſter*, and *Creed*; but ſo high that they are not eaſily to be read. Here is likewiſe a ſpacious Window, adorned with Pilaſters; but their Order is the Workman's Invention, as thoſe of the grand Pillars. Above this Window is a Glory, whoſe Rays iſſue out of an Equilateral Triangle, gilt with Gold.

The South Door-Caſe is of Oak, adorned with Pilaſters; their Entablature and Pediment of the *Corinthian* Order; and the like on the North Side, with Shields, Compartments, and Crown, between the Lion and Unicorn Seiant, and guarded with Shields.

The Dimenſions of this Church are, Length 96 Feet, Breadth 60, Altitude to the Ceiling of the Roof 26, and to the Center of the Cupola about 38 Feet; alſo that of the Steeple, conſiſting of a Tower and a Turret, about 96 Feet.

Persons *buried here.*

John Mordant, Stock-fiſhmonger, *Anno* 1387.
Nicholas Exton, Fiſhmonger, Mayor, 1387.
William Cambridge, Mayor, 1420.
William Philip, Serjeant at Arms, 1473.
Robert Revel, 1490, one of the Sheriffs of LONDON.
William Kemington, Mayor, 1500.
Anne, Wife of *Thomas Wilſon*, L.L.D. ſome Time Maſter of St. *Catharine's*, and one of the ordinary Maſters of Requeſts. She died *June* 30, 1574, and had Iſſue by the ſaid *Thomas*, *Mary*, *Lucreſe*, and *Frances*.
Sir *Thomas Blanke*, Mayor, 1582.
William Holſtocke, Eſq; Comptroller of the King's Ships.
Sir *Cuthbert Buckle*, Mayor, 1594.

At the Eaſt End of the Chancel is a fair Tomb, for the aforeſaid Sir *Thomas Blanke*, with this Inſcription:

Here lieth a Knight in LONDON born,
  Sir *Thomas Blanke*, by Name,
Of honeſt Birth, of Merchants Trade,
  a Man of worthy Fame.
Religious was his Life to God,
  to Men his Dealing juſt:
The Poor and Hoſpitals can tell
  that Wealth was not his Truſt.
With gentle Heart, and Spirit mild,
  and Nature full of Pity,
Both Sheriff, Lord Mayor, and Alderman,
  he ruled in this City.
The good Knight was his common Name,
  ſo call'd of many Men,
He lived long, and died of Years,
  twice ſeven, and ſix times ten.

Obijt 28 *Octob. Ann. Dom.* 1588.

On the other Side of the Tomb, Southward, was the following Epitaph on Dame *Margaret Blanke*, who departed this Life the ſecond of *February*, *An. Dom.* 1596.

Death was deceiv'd which thought theſe two to part:
  For though this Knight firſt left this mortal Life,
Yet till ſhe died, he ſtill lived in her Heart.
  What happier Husband or more kinder Wife?
Whom four and forty Changes of the Spring,
  In ſacred Wedlock mutual Love had linkt:
The dear Remembrance of ſo dear a Thing,
  Was not by Death in her chaſte Breaſt extinct.
Building this Tomb not long before ſhe died,
  Her lateſt Duty to his Funeral Rite,
Crown'd with her Virtues like an honeſt Bride,
  Here lies at Reſt by her beloved Knight.
Though worthy *Blanke* her Name it ſtill endures,
  Yet, *Traves*, boaſt, her Birth was only yours.

Beati qui moriuntur in Domino.

On the South Wall of the Choir was a fair Monument with this Inſcription:

Here lie intombed the Bodies of Sir *Robert Hampſon*, Knight, Alderman of LONDON, who deceaſed the 2d of *May* 1607, in the 70th Year of his Age, and of Dame *Catharine*, his Wife, at whoſe Charge this Monument is erected. They had Iſſue, nine Children, whereof four are living.

The following Monuments are in the Church at preſent, the old ones being taken away:

On the South Side of the Chancel is a neat Eliptical white Marble Monument, enriched with Mantling, Voluta's, and a Cherub, with this Inſcription:

Near this Place, in the Vault of his Anceſtors, lieth the Body of *John Harvey*, Eſq; the Son of *Stephen Harvey*, Eſq; by *Elizabeth* his Wife, Daughter of *Martin Freeman*, Eſq; all antient Inhabitants of this Pariſh, and Benefactors to the ſame. Having paſſed this Life with Integrity and Honour, he changed for Eternity, *October* the 12th, 1700, in the 82d Year of his Age. *Elizabeth* his Wife, one of the Daughters and Coheirs of *John Barnard*, Eſq; ſurviving, by whom he had five Sons and ſeven Daughters.

Also on a very neat Marble Monument, adorned with Pilaſters aud Entablature of the *Compoſite* Order, with curious Enrichments of Urn, Feſtoons, Mantling edg'd with Gold, and ſeveral Cherubims, is this Inſcription:

In Memory of *Thomas Davall*, of LONDON, Merchant, and *Anne* his Wife, Daughter of *Thomas Pots*, Gent. by whom he had ſix Sons and ſix Daughters. He was ſurvived by his Wife and nine Children, and ſhe by her eldeſt Son Sir *Thomas Davall*, and five Daughters.

He departed this Life, in the 44th Year of his Age; and ſhe lived a Widow to the 80th of hers, and died *Anno* 1700.

On a Black and White Marble Monument, adorned with Columns, Entablature and Pediment of the *Corinthian* Order, enriched with Feſtoons, *&c.* placed on the North Side of the Chancel, is this Inſcription:

Mors Janua Vitæ.

Underneath in the Vault reſteth, in ſure and certain Hope of a Reſurrection to eternal Life, the Body of *John Woods*, Citizen and Diſtiller of LONDON, who was 40 Years an Inhabitant of this Pariſh. His firſt Wife was *Anne*, Daughter of Mr. *John Burnet*, Citizen and Haberdaſher of LONDON, by whom he had two Sons and ſix Daughters. His Second was *Mary*, one of the Daughters of Mr. *Samuel Gott*, by whom he had Iſſue three Sons and four Daughters. He departed this Life, the 2d of *November* 1658, in the 52d Year of his Age.

Reſurgemus.

For if the Dead riſe not, then is not CHRIST *raiſed.* 1 Cor. 15, 16.

Thus ſaith the Lord, Behold, O my People, I will open your Graves, and bring you into the the Land of Iſrael; *and ye ſhall know that I am the Lord, when I have opened your Graves, O my People, and brought you up out of your Graves, and ſhall put my Spirit in you, and ye ſhall live,* Ezek. Chap. 37. Part of the 12th, 13th, and 14th Verſes.

While he lived, Reaſon and Religion were his Rules, Juſtice and Temperance his Meaſures, Gravity and Diſcretion his Ornaments; and therefore very uſeful and ſerviceable in this City, wherein he ſpent the greateſt Part of his laſt eight Years in advancing the Wealth and Proſperity of it, to its ſingular Advantage, and his own laſting Honour and Reputation.

Under a Grave-ſtone in the Middle Iſle, is buried *John Knap*, Citizen and Vintner of LONDON, who died *July* the 5th, 1708, aged 57. He was Son of *Robert Knap* of *Needham*, in the County of *Suffolk*, Gent. and alſo *Mary* his Wife, Daughter of *Robert Browrig* of *Williſham* Hall in the ſame County, Gent. She died *Decem.* 19, 1711.

Under a Grave-ſtone at the Weſt Entrance into the North Iſle, *Samuel Leadbeater*, late of LONDON, Merchant; departed the 5th of *January* 1716, aged 67.

Benefactors *and* Benefits *of this Pariſh are as follow:*

To the Poor of the Pariſh have been given by ſeveral Benefactors about 10 or 11 *l. per Annum*, for Bread: To be raiſed out of certain Houſes in the Ward, and committed to the Truſt of ſeveral Inhabitants of the Pariſh.

Chantry Lands given to this Pariſh (they know not by whom) at the Diſſolution of Abbies and Chantries; which they employed towards buying the perpetual Advowſon of the Church, and in Pewing and Repairing of the Church, both before and ſince the Fire of LONDON.

Benefactors.	*Gifts per Ann.* l.	s.	d.
Sir *William Leman* gave *per Ann.* for the Maintenance of a Divinity Lecture,	40	00	00
John Revel to the Poor,	05	00	00
Margaret Gibbons,	00	06	08
Mr. *Moungham*,	00	03	00
Thomas Malby, Eſq; for Bread,	02	00	00
Dr. *Stallard*, for Bread,	02	12	00
Mr. *Madox*, for Bread,	01	06	00
Capt. *Joſeph*, to the Poor, *per* Week,	00	00	06
Sir *John Leman*,	02	12	00
Bernard Hyde, Eſq; every tenth Year to be paid	04	10	00

There was a Parſonage-Houſe before the Fire; but burnt down, and rebuilt at the Charge of the Pariſhioners, who pay 6 *l. per Annum* Ground-Rent to the Rector, for the Term of forty Years.

There are two other Houſes, and Part of a third, belonging to this Benefice; which together pay 10 *l. per Ann.* Ground-Rent to the Rector, for the Term of forty Years.

This Pariſh, united to that of St. *Andrew Hubbard*, to be mentioned farther, is a Rectory in the Gift of the Crown; the yearly Value 200 *l. per Ann.* both rated in the King's Books together at 34 *l.* 2 *s.* 4 *d.*

The Rector is the Reverend Dr. *Snape*; and the Lecturer the Reverend Mr. *Gwyn*.

Prayers are every *Wedneſday*, *Friday*, and Holidays, at eleven in the Morning, and on *Saturdays*, at three in the Afternoon; and all *Lent* at ſeven in the Morning, and three in the Afternoon; and there's a Gift Sermon every *Thurſday* in the Year at ten in the Morning. Here is a good Organ, and two Bells.

The Veſtry is Select, conſiſting of the Churchwardens, and commonly thoſe who have ſerved that Office.

The Pariſh-Officers *for St.* Mary-Hill, *are*	*The* Ward-Officers, *are*
2 Church-wardens.	4 Common-Council-Men.
2 Sideſmen.	4 Inqueſts.
	4 Conſtables.
	1 Scavenger.

Streets, Lanes, &c. in this Pariſh, are

Part of St. *Mary-hill*, *Boſs-alley*, *Mercer's-alley*; Part of *Thames-ſtreet*, *Billingſgate*; Part of *Little Eaſt-cheap*, and Part of *Love-lane*.

Number of Houſes 127.

In this Pariſh of St. *Mary-hill*, there was a Place called *Septem Cameræ*; which was either one Houſe, or elſe ſo many Rooms or Chambers, which formerly belonged to ſome Chantry. The Rent whereof went towards the Maintaining of a Prieſt to pray ſuperſtitiouſly for the Soul of the deceaſed, who left thoſe *Septem Cameræ* for that Uſe. Theſe, with other Lands and Tenements in the City, and elſewhere, were ſold by King *Edward* VI, to *Thomas Heybarn*, and *Thomas Brand*, for the Sum of 988 *l.* 8 *s.* 1 *d.*

The PARISH *of* *St.* ANDREW HUBBARD.

St. Andrew Hubbard.

Runs by the Weſt End of St. *Mary-hill* Church, up another Lane, of old Time called *Rope-lane*, ſince called *Lucas's-lane*, from one *Lucas* Owner of ſome Part thereof, and now corruptly called *Love-lane*. It runneth up by where the Eaſt End of the Pariſh-Church of St. *Andrew Hubbard*, or St. *Andrew* in *Eaſtcheap* ſtood.

This Church was repaired and richly beautified at the Coſt and Charge of the Pariſhioners, in the Year of our Lord God *1630*: The Charge of it amounting to 600 *l.* and above.

The Place where this Church ſtood, and all the whole Lane, called *Lucas's-lane*, is of this *Billingſgate* Ward.

This Church and Pariſh, ſince the Fire, is united to the Pariſh of St. *Mary-hill*, and the Ground of the Church and Church-yard diſpoſed of by the City, for publick Uſes, being partly laid into the Street, and the Money given for it, paid to St. *Mary-hill*, towards Pewing of the Church. On the reſt the Lord Mayor and Aldermen have erected the King's Weigh-Houſe; but had paid for no more, *Anno 1693*, (as it was preſented that Year in a Parochial Viſitation) than the Miniſter's Glebe-Houſe, and the Pariſh's Veſtry and Coal-Houſe; allotting them Ground at the Eaſt End of their Weigh-Houſe, with their Leave; on which the Pariſh have built their Veſtry: Under which is a Piazza, publick Stocks and Cage, and a little Room.

There was a Parſonage-Houſe belonging to the Incumbent before the Fire, but burnt down, and the Ground ſold to the City for 75 *l.* to be laid out to the Advantage of the Rector and his Succeſſors: Which Sum was by Mr. *Thomas White*, the Incumbent of St. *Mary-hill*, transferred from the Coal-Money to the Chamber of LONDON; and ſo became a bad Debt.

Bequests *and charitable* Gifts *to this Pariſh, were as follow:*

Donors.	*Gifts.* l.	s.	d.
Margaret Dean, *per Ann.* payable by the Company of Ironmongers	00	03	04
Mr. *Jacobs*, payable by the Company of Vintners,	01	06	04
Mr. *Green*, payable by *Joſ. Dawſon* of *Edmonton*,	01	00	00

All payable for the Uſe of the Poor.

The Pariſh-Offcers *for St.* Andrew Hubbard, *are*	*The* Ward-Officers, *are*
2 Church-wardens.	1 Common-Council-Man.
2 Sideſmen.	2 Inqueſts.
	2 Conſtables.
	1 Scavenger.

Streets, Lanes, &c.

Part of *Little Eaſtcheap*; Part of St. *Mary-hill*, and of *Talbot-court*; *Turner's-alley*; Part of *Philpot-lane*, *Love-lane*, *Croſs-lane*; and Part of *Botolph-lane* and *Alley*.

Number of Houſes 81.

At the North End of St. *Mary-Hill*, is another Lane, formerly called St. *Margaret-Pattens-lane*, becauſe of old Time Pattens were uſually made and ſold there; but ſince it is called *Rood-lane*,

lane, from a Rood there placed in the Churchyard belonging to

The PARISH *of*

St. MARGARET PATTENS.

St. Margaret Pattens.

ST. *Margaret*, to whom this Church, and three more in the City are dedicated (called alſo by ſome Writers St. *Marina* and *Macrina*) was a holy Virgin and Martyr. She was born at *Antioch* in *Piſidia*, being the Daughter of *Ædeſius*, by others nam'd *Theodoſius*, a famous Prieſt of the *Gentiles*.

Olybrius, Preſident of the Eaſtern Parts, was much enamour'd of her rare Beauty, and had a Deſire to make her his Wife; but underſtanding that ſhe was a Chriſtian, when as by no means he could turn her from her Faith in CHRIST, nor mollify her Zeal by any fair Perſuaſions, he try'd her by many cruel and unheard of Torments; but theſe not prevailing, ſhe was at laſt beheaded, on 31 *Kal. Aug.* or, as ſome write, on the 3 *Id. Julii*, *Ann. Chriſti* 292, under the Reign of the Emperor *Decius*.

The Feſtival Day of her Commemoration is yearly celebrated on the 20th of *July*.

There are three other *Margarets*, which were Sainted; but being of a later Date, are none of them held to be the *Margaret* to whoſe Memory theſe Churches above-mentioned are dedicated; for that very few Churches have been founded, or newly erected, in this City of LONDON, ſince the *Norman* Conqueſt, ſince which Time the ſaid three *Margarets* were living, as appears by the ſeveral Stories related of them.

St. Margaret Pattens *Church*.

In the Year 1538, the old Church here was taken down, to be new built, during which Time the Oblations made to the Rood in the Churchyard, were employed towards carrying on the Work: But about the 23d of *May*, in the Morning, the ſaid Rood was found to have been in the Night preceding, by People unknown, broken all to Pieces, together with the Tabernacle, wherein it had been placed.

Also on the 27th of the ſame Month, in the ſame Pariſh, amongſt the Basket-makers, a great and ſudden Fire happened in the Night-time, which within the Space of three Hours conſumed more than a dozen Houſes, and nine Perſons were burnt to Death there. And thus ceaſed the Work of this Church, being at that Time nigh finiſhed to the Steeple.

It was repaired and beautified at the Charge of the Pariſh, *Anno* 1614; and in the Year 1666, being burnt in the fatal Fire, it was again rebuilt, and finiſhed, *Anno Domini* 1687.

It is a pleaſant Church, the Walls at the Weſt End of Stone, that fronting Southward is of Brick, covered with a Finiſhing, and there are Stone Quoins: The Tower is alſo of Stone, with *Acroteria* and Spire of the *Dorick* Order. The outer Door-caſe at the Weſt End is of the *Tuſcan*, and the Pillars and Pilaſters within are of the *Corinthian* Order.

As to the Ornament, the Roof is flat, having a Quadrangle of Fret-work, and the Arches adorned with the like.

On the North Side is a neat Gallery of Oak, and the Church is wainſcotted about ſeven Feet and a half high, and pewed very well with the ſame Sort of Timber, of which alſo are two fine inner Door-caſes; that at the Weſt End of the Church being very ſpacious, and adorned with Pilaſters, Entablature, and circular Pediment, whereon is placed the King's Arms, finely carved.

The Altar-piece is likewiſe carved Wainſcot, of the *Corinthian* Order, conſiſting of two Columns, Entablature, and Pediment; under which is a ſpacious *Glory*, and the *Ten Commandments*, done in Gold on Black, between the *Lord's Prayer* and *Creed*, done in Black Letters on Gold, with Enrichments of Fruit, Palm-Branches, &c. carved in *Relievo*, incloſed with Rail and Ballaſter, within which the Foot-pace is Black and White Marble; the Baſon alſo of the Font is of Marble, but has no Cover.

The Dimenſions of the Church are, Length 66 Feet, Breadth 52, Altitude 32, and that of the Steeple, which conſiſts of a ſpacious Tower and Spire, is 198 Feet and two Inches.

Benefactors *to this Pariſh.*

Mrs. *Joan Collyer* gave for Coals, *per Ann.* for ever, 5 *l.*

William and *Thomas Salter*, for a Sermon to be preached on the 7th of *January*, yearly, for ever, 20 *l.*

Richard Camden, for Repairing the Church, 20 *l.*

And, yearly, for a Sermon to be preached on the 1ſt of *January*, 2 *l.*

And for Bread for the Poor, 2 *l.*

Another Sermon to be preached the 1ſt of *November*, given by *John Bayworth*, and paid by the Company of Clothworkers, 2 *l.*

Sir *Peter Vandeput* gave, to be laid out for the Uſe of the Poor of the Pariſh, 100 *l.*

Margaret Dean, *per Ann.* 1 *s.* 4 *d.*

And ſome others not *per Annum*.

Monuments *in this Church are theſe following:*

In the Midſt of the Chancel, under the Communion-Table, three fair plated Stones, thus inſcribed:

Here lieth buried Mr. *Reginald Weſt*, Batchelor in Divinity, and late Parſon of this Pariſh, who deceaſed the 2d Day of *October*, *Anno Domini*, 1563. For whoſe ſincere, pure and godly Doctrine, as alſo his virtuous End, the Lord be praiſed for evermore.

Hereunder lieth *Thomas Gelſon*, Citizen and Grocer of LONDON, who deceaſed the 16th Day of *September*, *Anno Dom.* 1563. And in the ſame Church alſo lieth buried *Jane* his Wife: For whoſe virtuous Lives and godly Departing, God be praiſed for ever.

Here lieth buried the Body of *Richard Glover*, Citizen and Pewterer of LONDON. Who was twice Maſter of his Company, and one of the Common-Council of this City, having two Wives, *Elizabeth* and *Mary*; and had Iſſue by his firſt Wife, three Sons; and by his ſecond, he had eight Sons and four Daughters. He deceaſed the 16th Day of *Auguſt*, *An. Dom.* 1615, being aged 59 Years.

In the middle Part of this Chancel lieth interred the Body of Mrs. *Elizabeth Freeman*, Wife to Mr. *Thomas Freeman*, of this Pariſh, Merchant; to whom ſhe was eſpouſed 16 Years, two Months, and eight Days. By whom ſhe had Iſſue ſix Sons and three Daughters living; and died in Childbed of the laſt Son. She deſcended of worſhipful Parents: And as ſhe was virtuouſly bred, ſo lived and died, full of Faith, Hope, and Charity, as was known to many that had made Uſe thereof to their great Comfort in Time of Neceſſity. For her only Study was to ſerve God, and do good to others. She was of the Age of 35 Years, and departed this Life to a better the 21ſt of *February*, 1631.

Here lieth buried Mrs. *Anne Elkington*, the beloved Wife of Mr. *Thomas Elkington*, Merchant. She was the Daughter of Mr. *John Goodman*, Merchant, likewiſe of this City. She lived and died in the Fear of God, and in the Faith of our Lord Jeſus. She exchanged this Life for a better, the 27th Day of *September*, 1632, in the 23d Year of her Age, and in the 3d Year of her Marriage, leaving behind her *Anne*, her only Daughter, her Son is not.

She ſhall riſe again.

The later MONUMENTS *are:*

IN the Chancel.

Giles Vandeput, of *Antwerp*, Merchant, who died *Anno* 1646, aged 70, and *Sarah* his Wife, of *Ipre*, 1656, aged 67, and *Peter* the Son of *Giles*, 1658; and *Jane*, Daughter of *Theodoric Hoſte*, Merchant, Wife of the ſaid *Peter*, 1672. It is a very fair Monument againſt a Pillar erected by Sir *Peter Vandeput*, Knt. to his dear Parents.

Flat Stones in the Body of the Church, for

John Gardiner, Merchant, late Alderman of LONDON, 1690.

Anne Chaplain, Wife to *Joſeph Chaplain*, 1691-2.

Robert Smith, 1686.

Willoughby Hannam, 1683-4, and his Siſter *Frances*.

Margaret Tayler, Wife of *John Tayler*, 1683.

In the North Iſle, for

John Lorimer, Merchant, 1689, and *Gilbert Lorimer*, Merchant, 1688.

Mary and *Charles Throgmorton*.

In the South Iſle, for

Richard Litler, Citizen and Apothecary, Inhabitant of the Pariſh of St. *Gabriel Fenchurch*, 1674, and *Phœbe* his Wife.

James Donaldſon, City Garbler, 1684-5, and his Son *John*, 1681.

Thomas Arundel, Merchant, died *Feb.* 24, 1707, and *Priſcilla Arundel* his Wife, *Oct.* 1712.

THIS Living of the united Pariſhes of St. *Margaret Pattens*, and St. *Gabriel Fenchurch*, is a Rectory in the Gift of the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper for the Time being, and the City of LONDON, who preſent alternately: Value *per* Act of Parliament, 120 *l. per Annum*, beſides Fees and Perquiſites; and rated in the King's Books at 10 *l.*

THE Rector is the Reverend Mr. *Drew*, and the Lecturer the Reverend Mr. *Weaver*.

PRAYERS are *Wedneſdays*, *Fridays*, and Holidays, at 11 o'Clock. There is no Organ, and but two Bells.

THE Veſtries of both Pariſhes are general.

The PARISH-OFFICERS *for St.* Margaret Pattens, *are*	*The* WARD-OFFICERS, *are*
1 Church-warden.	1 Common Council Man.
1 Collector for the Poor.	2 Inqueſts.
	1 Conſtable.
	1 Scavenger.

The PARISH-OFFICERS *for St.* Gabriel's, *are*	*The* WARD-OFFICERS, *are*
1 Church-warden.	2 Common-Council-Men.
	2 Inqueſts.
	1 Conſtable.
	1 Scavenger.

Streets, Lanes, *&c.* in St. *Margaret*'s Pariſh.

PART of *Rood-lane*, of *Little Eaſtcheap*, of St. *Mary-hill*, and of *Little Tower-ſtreet*.

THE greateſt Part of St. *Gabriel*'s Pariſh is in *Langborn* Ward.

THE Number of Houſes in both Pariſhes are 124, *viz.* 44 and a half in St. *Margaret*'s, and 79 and a half in St. *Gabriel*'s.

The PARISH *of*

St. GEORGE BOTOLPH-LANE.

St. George's Botolph-lane.

ST. *George*, to whoſe Memory this Church is dedicated, was born in *Cappadocia*, of Chriſtian Parents, by whom he was educated from his Infancy in the Chriſtian Religion. He was trained up in the Wars under the Emperor *Diocleſian*, by whom, for his Dexterity in martial Affairs, (before he was diſcovered to be a Chriſtian) he was made a Tribune, and then an Earl (*Comes.*) After his Parents Death, being of the Age of twenty Years, he took Part of his Eſtate left him, and deſirous of Honour, repaired to the Emperor; but when he ſaw ſuch ſavage Cruelty exerciſed againſt the Chriſtians, he diſtributing all his Wealth and Apparel to the Poor, went of himſelf, without Fear, to the Emperor, aſſembled with his Council, and there boldly upbraided them for their Cruelty and profane Idolatry, profeſſing himſelf a Chriſtian; for which, when he would not be reclaimed, he was, by the Command of the Emperor, firſt caſt into Priſon, then tormented with the moſt cruel Tortures, as, torn with ſharp Hooks, caſt into burning Lime, rack'd with Cords, hack'd with ſharp Bills, and cut and ſlaſh'd with Swords; and, yet, in all theſe Torments, he was not perceived to be of a dejected or abject Spirit, but retain'd a generous Conſtancy to the laſt Breath of his Life: At laſt he was beheaded, on the 23d Day of *April*, which is yearly celebrated in Memory of his Martyrdom.

THIS St. *George* is the Patron of the *Engliſh* Nation, and alſo of the Noble Order of the Garter; but the Story of his killing the Dragon is look'd upon to be a Fable, or Allegory.

THIS Church of St. *George Botolph-lane*, ſo called, becauſe ſituate in *Botolph-lane*, a pretty Way up the Hill, on the Weſt Side thereof, is call'd alſo ſometimes St. *George de Eaſtcheap* becauſe near that Place.

IT was repaired and beautified, at the Charge of the Pariſh, in 1627, and being conſumed by the mercileſs Flames of 1666, it was again rebuilt, and finiſhed in the Year 1674; being a pretty, tho' ſmall Church, built of Stone. The Roof over the two Side Iſles lies flat; but that over the middle Iſle cammarated, and ſupported by Columns of the *Compoſite* Order; and here is a pretty Veſtry at the South Eaſt Corner.

IT is very well as to Ornament and Finiſhing; the Outſide of the Eaſt End is adorned with a Cornice and Pediment of Stone, and enrich'd with a Cherub and Feſtoon; the Roof with fretted Arches, and alſo ſeveral Quadrangular Figures, with an Entablament above the ſaid Column.

AT the Weſt End is a pretty Gallery of Bolection Wainſcot, and the Church is well pewed and wainſcotted with Oak about nine Feet high; alſo a pretty Pulpit, adorned with an Architrave, Frieſe and Cornice with Compaſs, Pediments, and Enrichments of Feſtoons, Cherubims, *&c.* and there are two Wainſcot Door-caſes.

THE Altar-piece is of right *Norway* Oak, adorned with two Columns, Entablature, and Pediment, of the *Corinthian* Order. The Intercolumns are the *Commandments* done in Gold Letters on Black; and juſt without the Columns are the *Lord*'s-*Prayer* and *Creed*, done in Black on Gold. Over the *Commandments* is a Seraphim between two Cherubims gilt with Gold; and above the Cornice, in the Pediment, is the King's Arms, carved, gilt, and painted; and the whole has Enrichments of Fruit, Leaves, Cartouches, *&c.* carved in *Baſſo Relievo.* The Foot Pace for the Communion Table is Marble, and incloſed with Rail and Ballaſter.

THE Dimenſions of this Church are 54 Feet in Length, Breadth 36, Height 36, and the Altitude of the Steeple, wherein there are two Bells, is about 84 Feet to the Top of the Tower.

MONUMENTS *in this Church are, for*

Adam Bamme, Mayor 1397.

Richard Bamme, Eſq; his Son, of *Gillingham* in *Kent*, 1452.

John Walton, Gentleman, 1401.

Marpor, a Gentleman, 1400.

John St. John, Merchant of *Levant*, and *Agnes* his Wife, 1400.

Hugh Spencer, Eſq; 1424.

William Combes, Stockfiſhmonger, one of the Sheriffs, 1452, who gave 40 *l.* towards the Works of that Church.

James Mounford, Citizen and Barber-Surgeon, who by his Will *October* 5, 1544, gave to the Parſon and Churchwardens of St. *George Botolph-lane*, LONDON, a Tenement called, *The Sign of the Bear in Botolph-lane*, which he purchaſed of the King, of the yearly Rent of 5 *l.* to keep in the Church of St. *George Botolph-lane*, an *Obit*, or Anniverſary, for his Soul. Beſtowing, yearly, at the ſame *Obit*, 20 *s.* And that they do every Year buy four Cart-Loads of great Coals; two of which ſhall be given to the poor People of the ſaid Pariſh, at the Feaſt of *All-Saints*; and the other two Cart-Loads about *Chriſtmas.*

John Stocker, Draper, one of the Sheriffs, 1477.

Richard Dryland, Eſq; and *Catharine* his Wife, Daughter to *Morrice Brune*, Knight, of *Southukenton* in *Eſſex*, Steward of the Houſhold to *Humphry* Duke of *Glouceſter*, 1487.

Nicholas Patrich, one of the Sheriffs 1519; [in the Church-yard].

William Forman, Mayor, 1538.

James Mounford, Eſq; Surgeon to King *Henry* VIII, buried 1544.

Thomas Gayle, Haberdaſher, 1540.

Nicholas Wilford, Merchant-Taylor, and *Elizabeth* his Wife, about the Year 1551.

Edward Herward, 1573, *&c.*

Roger Delakere, founded a Chantry there.

In this Church is alſo Queen *Elizabeth*'s Monument, who died *Anno Regni* 45, *Ætat. ſuæ* 70, 24 *Martii*, *Anno Salutis* 1602.

I have ſought a good Fight, &c.

IN the South Iſle of the Church, on a Graveſtone is this Inſcription:

Here lies the Body of *George Clint*, Pariſh-Clerk of this Church 30 Years, who died *December* 8, 1605.

Vita mihi Mors,
Mors mihi Lucrum.

Modern MONUMENTS *and* GRAVE-STONES *in this Church of St.* George'*s, ſince the great Fire.*

Againſt the Eaſt Wall, a Monument for *Daniel Wigſall*, Merchant, deceaſed 1698.

Flat Stones. For *Godfrey*, Son of *James Milner*, of LONDON, Merchant, 1704.

Joanna Holder, Daughter of *Melitiah Holder*, late of *Barbadoes*, 1701.

Mary Chambers, late Wife of *Henry Chambers*, 1680.

THIS Pariſh, after the Fire of LONDON, was united, as is before-mentioned, to that of St. *Botolph*'s *Billingſgate.*

THE Living is a Rectory, in the Gift of the King and the Dean and Chapter of St. *Paul's*, who preſent alternately; Value *per* Act of Parliament, 180 *l.* and both Pariſhes are rated in the King's Books at 31 *l.* 6 *s.*

THE Rector is the Reverend Mr. *Sherlock*, and the Lecturer the Reverend Mr. *Gregman.*

PRAYERS are *Wedneſdays*, *Fridays*, and Holidays, at 11 o'Clock: Here is a ſmall but good Organ, and two Bells.

THE Gift Sermons are, one upon *New-years-day* in the Morning, the Gift of Mr. *Jaſper Huſſey*; and one the ſame Afternoon, the Gift of Mrs. *Maudlin Stokes*, for which the Preacher hath 20 *s.* One on *Good-Friday*, one on the 5th of *November* after Morning Prayers, for which the Miniſter is paid 13 *s.* 4 *d.* the Clerk 2 *s.* and the Sexton 1 *s.* 6 *d.* the Gift of Mr. *Robert Fellows.* One Sermon on *Chriſtmas*-Day in the Morning, the Gift of Mr. *William Fellows*; and one on the ſame Day in the Afternoon, the Gift of Mr. *George Clint.*

BOTH Veſtries are general.

The PARISH-OFFICERS *for St.* George's, *are*	*The* WARD-OFFICERS, *are*
2 Church-wardens.	1 Common-Council-Man.
2 Collectors for the Poor.	1 Inqueſt.
	1 Scavenger.

The PARISH-OFFICERS *for St.* Botolph'*s, are*	*The* WARD-OFFICERS, *are*
2 Church-wardens.	3 Common-Council-Men.
2 Collectors for the Poor.	3 Conſtables.
	3 Inqueſts.
	1 Scavenger.

Streets, Lanes, *&c.* in St. *George*'s Pariſh are,

PART of *Pudding-lane*; St. *George*'s-*lane*; Part of *Botolph-lane*, and of *Botoph-alley.*

NUMBER of Houſes, 48.

IN *Pudding-lane*, in this Pariſh, is ſeated Butchers Hall, in which are three handſome Rooms finely adorned with Fret-work and Wainſcot, *viz.* an Upper and Lower Hall, and a Parlour.

Streets, Lanes, &c. in St. *Botolph*'s Pariſh are:

Part of *Thames-ſtreet*, and of *Botolph-lane*; *Church-yard-court*; Part of *Pudding-lane*; *Freſh-wharf*, *Cox*'s-*key*, *Botolph-wharf*, *Somer*'s-*key*, *Somer*'s-*key Gateway*, *Botolph-wharf Gateway*, *Vintners-alley*, *Cox*'s-*key Gateway*, and *Freſh-wharf Gateway*.

Number of Houſes, beſides Warehouſes, 56.

In both Pariſhes 104.

These two Pariſhes in Conjunction with the other Part of *Billingſgate* Ward, maintain 40 Boys by Subſcription.

Rother-lane, or *Red-roſe-lane*, from ſuch a Sign there, *Stow* ſays, was afterwards called *Pudding-lane*, becauſe the Butchers of *Eaſtcheap* had their Scalding-Houſe for Hogs there, and their Puddings with other Filth of Beaſts, were voided down that Way to their Dung-Boats on the *Thames*.

This Lane ſtretcheth from *Thames-ſtreet* to *Little-Eaſtcheap*, chiefly inhabited by Baſket-makers, Turners, and Butchers, and is all of *Billingſgate* Ward.

The *Garland* in *Little-Eaſtcheap*, ſome Time a Brewhouſe, with a Garden on the Backſide, adjoining to the Garden of Sir *John Philpot*, was the chief Houſe in this *Eaſtcheap*. It is now divided into ſundry ſmall Tenements, &c.

Now for the preſent State and Condition of this Ward:

In this Ward the dreadful Fire of LONDON began, and in a few Hours it was wholly laid in Aſhes. This Ward hath for its Weſtern Bounds *Bridge Ward Within*; for its Northern *Langborn Ward*; for its Eaſtern *Tower-ſtreet Ward*; and for its Southern the River *Thames*.

The chief Places in this Ward are, *Thames-ſtreet*, *Little Eaſtcheap*, *Pudding-lane*, *Botolph*'s-*lane*, *Love-lane*, St. *Mary-hill*, *Rood-lane*, for about 200 Feet, and *Philpot-lane*, for about 150 Feet; the reſt of theſe Lanes being in *Langborn Ward*: And in theſe Places are ſeveral Courts, and Places of Note; of which in order:

Thames-ſtreet is a Place of very conſiderable Trade, on Account of its convenient Situation near the Water, the *Cuſtom-houſe*, *Billingſgate*, and the ſeveral Wharfs and Keys for lading and unlading Merchants Goods, &c.

The Keys, Wharfs, and Docks, which are now aſſigned and allowed to be lawful by an Act of Parliament, for ſhipping, lading, and landing of Goods and Merchandizes, are theſe; 1 *Brewer*'s-*key*, 2 *Cheſter*'s-*key*, 3 *Gally-key*, 4 *Wooldock*, 5 *Cuſtom-houſe-key*, 6 *Porter*'s-*key*, 7 *Bear*'s-*key*, 8 *Sab*'s-*key*, 9 *Wiggan*'s-*key*, 10 *Young*'s-*key*, 11 *Raſe*'s-*key*, 12 *Dice-key*, 13 *Smart*'s-*key*, 14 *Billingſgate*, 15 *Somer*'s-*key*, 16 *Lion*'s-*key*, 17 *Botolph*'s-*key*, 18 *Hamon*'s-*key*, 19 *Gaunt*'s-*key*, 20 *Cock*'s-*key*, and *Freſh Wharf*.

Billingſgate is that from which the Ward takes its Name, being a large Water-gate, Port, or Harbour for ſmall Veſſels, which here arrive with Fiſh, Salt, Oranges, Lemons, Onions, and ſeveral other Commodities; and in the Summer Seaſon with abundance of Cherries from *Kent*. Likewiſe Wheat, and other Grain at *Smart*'s-*key*. And theſe Stairs of *Billingſgate* are very much reſorted unto by the *Graveſend* Watermen, this being the noted Place to Land and take Water at, for that and other Eaſtern Towns down the River. And here the Coalmen and Woodmongers meet every Morning about eight or nine o'Clock, this Place being their *Exchange* for the Coal Trade, which brings a great Reſort of People, and occaſions a great Trade to the Inhabitants. And this Place is now more frequented than in antient Time, when *Queen-hith* was made Uſe of for the ſaid Purpoſe, this being more commodious. And therefore it was ordained to be the only Port for all ſuch Sorts of Merchandizes.

Boſs-alley, being long, but very ordinary and narrow.

Near this Alley is St. *Mary-hill*, which runs Northwards to St. *Margaret Pattens* Church. This St. *Mary-hill* has very good Houſes on it, inhabited by ſeveral Merchants. On the Eaſt Side is *Croſs-lane*, which falls into *Idle-lane*, againſt St. *Dunſtan*'s Church. *Auſtin*'s-*court*, but mean, lying Northwards of *Croſs-lane*. *Maſſie*'s-*court*, a little more Northwards, hath a dark Paſſage up Steps, and then is an open Court, but mean.

The Church here *Stow* calls St. *Mary on the Hill*, but others have called it St. *Mary at Hill*, becauſe it ſtands not *on* the Hill, but *at*, or *about* the Middle of the Aſcent from *Billingſgate* to *Little Eaſtcheap*. The back Part of the Church ſtands in *Love-lane*, and adjoining to it is an Alley called *Church-alley*, which leadeth into *Love-lane*, and hath Buildings only on the South Side, pretty good, the other Side lying open to the Church-yard.

Love-lane, comes out of *Little Eaſt-cheap*, and falls into *Thames-ſtreet*, where it hath but a narrow Entrance only for a Coach or Cart: In this Lane on the North Weſt Corner, entering into *Little Eaſtcheap*, is the *Weigh-houſe*, built on the Ground, where the Church of St. *Andrew Hubbard* ſtood before the Fire of LONDON, 1666; which ſaid *Weigh-houſe* was before in *Cornhill*. In this Houſe are weighed Merchandizes brought from beyond the Seas by the King's Beam, to which doth belong a Maſter, and under him four Maſter Porters, with labouring Porters under them. They uſed to have Carts and Horſes to fetch the Goods from the Merchants Warehouſes to the Beam, and to carry them back. The Houſe belongeth to the Company of Grocers, in whoſe Gift the ſeveral Porters, &c. Places were. But of late Years little is done in this Office, as wanting a compulſive Power to conſtrain Merchants to have their Goods weighed, they alledging it to be an unneceſſary Trouble and Charge. Over this Office or Weigh-houſe is a large Room, now made uſe of as a Meeting-houſe for ſome Diſſenters from the Church of *England*. On the Backſide of this Building is a Paſſage into St. *Botolph*'s-*lane*; but the chief Entrance into this Weigh-houſe is in *Little Eaſtcheap*.

St. *Botolph*'s-*lane*. The Pariſh-Church here is already ſpoken of; adjoining to which is *George*'s-*lane* on the North Side, which gives an Entrance into the Church, and this Lane hath a narrow Paſſage into *Pudding-lane*. Over-againſt this Church is St. *Botolph*'s-*alley*, indifferently well inhabited, with a broad Free-ſtone Paſſage into *Love-lane*. More Southward is St. *Botolph*'s Church-yard, at the Upper End of which is two or three ordinary Houſes. This Lane, except the Part towards *Thames-ſtreet*, broad and well inhabited by Merchants. This Church of St. *George Botolph*'s is in the Dioceſs of LONDON, the Abbot of *Bermondſey* was antiently Patron.

Pudding-lane. In this Lane it was that the dreadful Fire of LONDON, on the 2d of *September*, 1666, firſt began, which conſumed above 13000 Dwelling-Houſes.

On the Houſe where this diſmal Fire began is this Inſcription, ſet up by Authority:

Here, by the Permiſſion of Heaven, Hell brake looſe upon this Proteſtant City, from the malicious Hearts of barbarous Papiſts, by the Hand of their

Agent *Hubert*, who confeſſed, and on the Ruins of this Place declared his Fact, for which he was hanged, *viz.* That here began the dreadful Fire, which is deſcribed and perpetuated on and by the neighbouring Pillar, erected *Anno* 1680, in the Mayoralty of Sir *Patience Ward*, Knt.

It was then a Baker's, now a Cooper's Houſe. And in Commemoration thereof, there is erected hard by, a ſtately Monument of Free-ſtone, of a vaſt Height, which taketh up a good Part of the Eaſt Side of *Fiſh-ſtreet-hill*; to the End it may be obvious to all that paſs that Way, being a very great Thoroughfare to and from *Southwark*, of which more in *Bridge* Ward *Within*.

On the Eaſt Side of *Pudding-lane* is *Fiſh-yard*, a ſmall Court with a Free-ſtone Pavement. On the Weſt Side is a Paſſage to *Fiſh-ſtreet-hill*, by the *Monument*; and more Northwards on the Eaſt Side is Butchers Hall.

Little Eaſtcheap, ſevered from *Great Eaſtcheap*, by *Gracechurch-ſtreet* and *Fiſhſtreet-hill*. It is of chief Account for Butchers there inhabiting; on the North Side, and at the Corner of *Rood-lane*, ſtands St. *Margaret Pattens* Church, as aforeſaid; and betwixt *Rood-lane* and *Philpot-lane* is *Turner*'s-*alley*, ſmall and narrow; at the upper End of which is a Garden, belonging to a Merchant's Houſe.

Rood-lane. This Lane is well built and inhabited by Merchants, and others.

Philpot-lane hath the greateſt Part in *Langborn* Ward.

Talbot-court, ſeated in *Little Eaſtcheap*, a large and well inhabited Place; out of which a narrow Paſſage leadeth into another handſome Court, which hath an Entrance into *Gracechurch-ſtreet*

There are to Watch at the ſeveral Stands in this Ward every Night, beſides a Conſtable and Beadle, 30 Watchmen.

The Jurymen returned by the Wardmote Inqueſt for this Ward, are to ſerve as Jurors in the Courts of *Guildhall*, in the Month of *May*.

This Ward hath an Alderman, and his Deputy, ten Common Council-Men, eleven Conſtables, ſix Scavengers, fourteen Men of the Wardmote Inqueſt, and a Beadle. It is taxed to the Fifteen in LONDON at 32 *l.* and in the *Exchequer* at 31 *l.* 10 *s.*

The Alderman of this Ward is Sir *Edward Bellamy*.

CHAP. X.

BRIDGE WARD WITHIN.

Bridge *Ward. Within.*

Bridge *Ward within*, ſo called from *London-Bridge*, which is a principal Part of this Ward, and beginning on the South End by *Southwark*, runneth along the Bridge, and North up *Bridge-ſtreet*, commonly called, from the Fiſh-Market, *New Fiſh-ſtreet*, from *Fiſh-ſtreet-hill* up *Gracechurch-ſtreet*, to the End of *Lombard-ſtreet*.

In *New Fiſh-ſtreet*, and on *Fiſh-ſtreet-hill*, live Perſons of divers Trades, but chiefly Fiſhmongers.

The Fiſhmongers who lived here upon *Fiſh-ſtreet-hill*, and thoſe of *Old-fiſh-ſtreet*, in the Reign of King *Edward* II, were the topping rich Men and Merchants of the Trade, and would not ſuffer any others that kept Stalls to Trade (as it ſeems) by Wholeſale with them. So that there was an Order iſſued out from *John de Blund*, Mayor, to forbid theſe Fiſhmongers to hinder the Trade. And it was enjoined by the ſaid Mayor, and divers Aldermen, to the Fiſhmongers of *Bridge-ſtreet*, and of the *Old Fiſhery* then preſent, (*viz.* at a Court held on *Thurſday* after the Feaſt of the Converſion of St. *Paul*, 34 *Edward* II.) that they, under a heavy Penalty, permit Fiſhmongers, Freemen of the City, ſtanding at Stalls, to Merchandize together with them, and freely to obtain their Shares of Merchandizes ſold, as it was fit and juſt, and the Freedom of the City required.

In *Gracechurch*, or *Graſs-ſtreet*, as it was then called, was a handſome Conduit of ſweet Water, in old Times, caſtellated with Creſt and Vent, made there by the Appointment of *Thomas Hill*, Mayor 1484, who gave by his Teſtament an hundred Marks towards the Conveyance of Water to this Place. It was begun by his Executors in the Year 1491, and finiſhed by his Goods, whatſoever it coſt.

The PARISH *of* *St.* MAGNUS.

St. Magnus.

St. *Magnus the Martyr*, (to whom this Church, probably, is dedicated; for there were divers other Martyrs of this Name, but none of whom ſuch ſpecial Notice is taken) ſuffer'd in *Cæſarea* in *Cappadocia*, in the Time of *Aurelian* the Emperor, *Ann. Dom.* 276, under *Alexander* the Governor, who after he had expoſed this holy Martyr, for refuſing to ſacrifice to the *Pagan* Gods, twice to the fiery Furnace to be conſumed in the Flames; thrice to the wild Beaſts to be devoured by them, but in vain; at laſt commanded him to be ſtoned; and when they had lain an Heap of Stones on him, and thought he was dead, on a ſudden, in every one's Hearing, he prayed to the Lord, that he would take away his Soul in Peace, and preſently gave up the Ghoſt. His Body was buried in that City, in a new Coffin on the 14th of the Kal. *Decemb.*

Some obſerve the Feſtival of St. *Magnus* on the 19th of *Auguſt*, on which Day the Feaſt of St. *Magnus the Martyr*, Biſhop of *Anagnia*, is celebrated.

The Church of St. *Magnus*, in ſome Writings is called *Eccleſia S.* Magni Martyris *Civitatis* London, *juxta Pedem*, *vel ad Pedem*, *Pontis* London.

In the Year 1433, (Sir *John Brockle*, then Mayor of LONDON) upon a Controverſy that was then like to ariſe between the ſaid Mayor and the Commonalty of LONDON, and the Bridge-maſters on the one Part, and *Richard Morysby*, Archdeacon of LONDON, and Rector of this Church, on the other, about the Oblations,

lations, and other ſpiritual Profits, which were made in a certain Chapel, called the Chapel of St. *Thomas the Martyr* upon the Bridge, within the Precincts of this Pariſh: There was a Compoſition or Agreement made and confirm'd by *Robert* (*Fitzhugh*) then Biſhop of LONDON, whereby (*inter alia*) it was agreed, That the Chaplains of the ſaid Chapel, and their Succeſſors, ſhould receive all the Profits of the ſaid Chapel to the Uſe of the ſame, and the Bridge, and ſhould pay yearly at *Michaelmas* the Sum of xx*d.* to the ſaid Church of St. *Magnus*, and to the Rector of the ſame, and the Succeſſors for ever.

In this Church of St. *Magnus*, *Hugh Pourt* (one of the Sheriffs of LONDON, in the Year 1302) and *Margaret* his Wife founded a perpetual Chantry.

Here was alſo another founded at the Altar of the Bleſſed Virgin for the Souls of Sir *John Depeden*, Knt. and *Elizabeth* his Wife, and *Robert Ramſey*, and *Joan* his Wife, and of their Parents and Benefactors, and all the Faithful deceaſed.

The old Church of St. *Magnus* had 500 *l.* laid out in the Repairs thereof, in the Years 1623, 1624, and 1625, and was richly beautified in 1629; but being a Sharer in the Calamity by Fire in 1666; it was again re-edified, *Anno* 1676, and the Steeple, as it now appears in 1705, in which Year, and 1706, this Church was new beautified.

The Church is very well built of Stone, that Part of the Roof over the Middle Iſle cammerated, over the two other Iſles flat, ſupported by Columns, of the *Ionick* Order, with their Entablature; and the Steeple (which is adorned with Vaſes, *&c.*) conſiſts of a Tower, a Lanthorn, a Cupola, and a ſpiry Turret.

The Church is adorned on the Outſide with a Door-caſe, of the *Ionick* Order, a curious Dial, having the Figures of *Atlas* and *Hercules*, St. *Magnus* and St. *Margaret*, (a ſtrange Confuſion of the *Pagan* and *Chriſtian* Theology) and two Cupids, one with a Sun, the other holding an Hour-glaſs, as alſo two Eagles, and ſeveral Cherubims; the two firſt Figures are very ſpacious, and lie on the Pediment of the Weſt Door-caſe, the reſt are erect, richly carved and gilt with Gold. This Clock was new gilt and repaired the laſt Year (1732.)

And the Inſide of the Roof enrich'd with Arches of Fretwork; alſo an architrave Frieſe and Cornice round the Walls of the Church. It is well pewed with Oak, and wainſcotted about ſeven Feet high. The Pulpit is alſo Oak, well carved and finier'd.

The Weſt Inner Door-caſe is very ſpacious adorned with two Pilaſters, and their Entablature, of the *Corinthian* Order, with Enrichments of Shield, Feſtoons, *&c.*

The North Door-caſe is of the ſame Order adorned with two Columns and their Entablament with Cartouches, Flowers, Leaves, *&c.*

The Altar-piece is alſo very neat, of the *Corinthian* Order, having the Ornament of four Columns, Entablaments and Pediments. The Intercolumns are the *Commandments* done in Gold on Black, between, the *Lord's Prayer* and *Creed* in Gold Letters on Green; under the the Upper Pediment is a Glory, and the whole is enrich'd with Cherubims, Palm Branches, *&c.*

The Altar Cloth here is finely embroider'd, and ſo curious a Piece of Work, that a very large Sum of Money, we are informed, was once offered for it, by ſome Foreigners.

The Benefactors towards the rebuilding, finiſhing, and furniſhing the Church with Ornaments, are preſerved in a Table hung up in the Church, *viz.*

Richard Spires, by Will, gave 25 *l.*

Anne Yeend, by Will, 100 *l.*

Lady *Philips*, by Will, 100 *l.*

Edward Pitt 25 *l.*

Sir *Peter Daniel*, Knt. Alderman of the Ward, gave the great Branch Candleſtick.

Robert Tainton, the King's Arms.

Sir *Thomas Player*, 10 *l.*

Sackford Gunſton, wainſcotted the Veſtry.

Deputy *Smith*, and Deputy *Collier*, gave towards railing the Altar, 10 *l.*

William Richardſon, *Henry Freeman*, and *Thomas Paſſenger*, gave the Font.

Thomas Powell, gave the great Bible.

Robert Dickins, gave two Statute Books, and the Works in *Folio* of the Author of the *Whole Duty of Man*: And likewiſe erected the Church-Wardens Pew.

Sir *Charles Duncomb*, Knt. and Alderman of this Ward, *Anno* 1700, gave the Clock and Dial: The whole Charge amounting to 485 *l.* 5 *s.* 4 *d.*

In this Church have been buried many worthy Men, whoſe Monuments are now for the moſt Part utterly defaced; as,

John Blund, Mayor, 1307.

Henry Yeuele, Free-Maſon to *Edward* III, *Richard* II, and *Henry* IV, who deceaſed 1400. His Monument yet remaineth.

Henry Yeuele, Citizen and Maſon, was buried in the Chapel of St. *Mary* in this Church, where *Margaret* his former Wife was buried. He founded a Chantry in this Chapel for the Souls of him: *Margaret* and *Catharine* his Wives, *Roger* his Father, *Marione* his Mother, his Brothers and Siſters, and alſo of King *Edward* III, *John de Bello Campo*, *&c.* The Probat of his Will was *Sept.* 1400.

Richard Winter, Stock Fiſhmonger, by his laſt Will, *Anno* 1407, gave a Shop in the Pariſh of St. *Magnus*, to the Rector and Church-wardens of that Pariſh for his Anniverſary in the ſaid Church; and to lay out 20 *s.* the Remainder to be diſtributed to poor Houſekeepers.

William Brampton.

John Mitchell, Mayor, 1436.

John French, Baker, Yeoman of the Crown to *Henry* VII, 1510.

Robert Clarke, Fiſhmonger, 1521.

Richard Turke, one of the Sheriffs, 1549.

William Steed, Alderman.

Richard Morgan, Knt. Chief Juſtice of the *Common-Pleas*, 1556.

Mauritius Griffith, Biſhop of *Rocheſter* 1559.

Robert Branch, Girdler, 1567.

Robert Belgrave, Girdler,

William Brame.

John Couper, Fiſhmonger, Alderman, who was put by his Turn of Mayoralty, 1584.

Sir *William Gerrard*, Haberdaſher, Mayor, 1555, a grave, ſober, wiſe, and diſcreet Citizen, equal with the beſt, and inferior to none of our Time: Deceaſed 1571, in the Pariſh of St. *Chriſtopher*, but was buried in this Church of St. *Magnus*, as in the Pariſh where he was born. A fair Monument is there raiſed on him.

Robert Harding, Salter, one of the Sheriffs, 1558.

Simon Low, Merchant Taylor, Eſq;

Here lieth interred the Bodies of Sir *John Gerrard*, Knt. and Dame *Jane* his Wife, who was Daughter to *Richard Patridge*, Citizen and Haberdaſher of LONDON, by whom he had thirteen Children, five whereof died young. They lived comfortably together 43 Years.

He was Lord Mayor of LONDON in the Year of our Lord God 1601.

She departed this Life the 24th of *Jan.* 1616, and he left this World the 7th of *May*, 1625, being 79 Years old; leaving two Sons and ſix Daughters behind him.

This Monument was erected at the Charges of *Benedict Gerrard*, Gent. his youngeſt Son, *Anno* 1629.

Monuments *ſince the Rebuilding of this Church are but few:*

There are flat Stones laid over *Benjamin Biddle*, who died 1690, and *Mary Preſton*, Wife of *Joſiah Preſton*, 1692.

In the North Iſle, againſt the Eaſt Wall, is a neat Monument, as it were a Tent; the Curtains opened, being held back by two Boys, with Torches in their other Hands. It is erected for *Thomas Collet*, who twenty Years honourably diſcharged the Office of Deputy of this Ward. A Perſon all his Life-Time exemplary in Piety, Temperance and Charity. Intermarried with *Sarah*, one of the Daughters and Coheirs of *Humphrey Howland*, Citizen and Draper of this City. By her he had Iſſue ſix Sons and one Daughter, deceaſed *September* 22, 1703, aged 71.

On the Eaſt Wall in the South Iſle is fixed a Monument with this Inſcription:

Prope jacet *Robertus Dickins*, Civis nuper *Londinenſis*, ex Familia æque honeſta ac antiqua de *Leaton* in Agro *Staffordien.* Uxorem duxit amatam pariter ac amantem *Franciſcam*, filiam *Gulielmi Goffe*: Ex qua plures liberos ſuſcepit; at filiam ſuperſtitem ſolum reliquit. Vir humanioris indolis, Liberalis, vitæ integer Mercaturam cum facilius per ætatem licebat, ſedulus exercebat. In graveſcentibus vero annis, Negotium & ſtrepitum otio & Tranquillitate ſapiens mutavit. Ob. 31 die *Januarii*, 1705-6.

A Memorial and Regiſter of the Gifts to the Pariſh and Poor, is kept in the great Church Book: But this Account was brought in upon the Parochial Viſitation, *Anno* 1693, *viz.*

Samuel Petty gave 600 *l.* to purchaſe 30 *l.* *per Ann.* Whereof to the Rector, for ſeveral Things he was to do, 24 *l.*

And to the Poor the remaining 6 *l.*

But, as they were told, the Bonds were not good; and ſo no more was got in but 250 *l.* which the Pariſh received *Ann.* 1649. Since the Year 1658 they have paid to the Miniſter *per Ann.* 10 *l.*

And to the Poor, *per Ann.* 4 *l.*

A Perpetuity out of the *Exchequer*, 21 *l.* 4 *s.*

Thomas Hall gave 2 *l.*

John Wooler, to be received from the Merchant-Taylors, 1 *l.*

John Jennings, payable from the Fiſhmongers, 13 *l.*

Suſanna Chambers, 17 *l.*

To the Parſon for Preaching on the 12th of *February*, for God's Mercy in preſerving the Church from the Fire that happened upon *London-Bridge*, 1 *l.*

To the Clerk and Sexton, 2 *s.*

Thomas Arnold, to be diſtributed in Bread 1 *s.* *per* Week; charged upon the *Sun* Tavern in *New Fiſh-ſtreet*, 2 *l.* 12 *s.*

In this Church (as moſt other Churches had theirs) was a ſamous Guild of our Lady *de Salve Regina*: An Account whereof was brought into the King, upon an Act of Parliament in King *Edward* the IIId's Reign, when ſome ſpecial Cognizance was taken of theſe Guilds, or Fraternities, throughout *England*. And that we may ſee a little the Manner and Intent of theſe Devotions, here follows the Certificate thereof, offered by this Fraternity, as it is in the *Tower* Records.

La Fraternite de Notre Dame *de Salve Regina*, & de Seint *Thomas* en Egliſe de Seint *Magne* ſur le Pount de *Loundres*, donct les Meſtres ſount a preſent *John Sandherſt*, *Walter atte Welle*, *Gilbert Sporiere*, &c. *Eſtephen Bartelet.*

17 *Edw.* III. In *Engliſh* thus: "Be it remembered, that *Rauf Capelyn du* Bailiff, *Will. Double*, Fiſhmonger; *Roger Lowher*, Chancellor; *Henry Boſeworth*, Vintner; *Stephen Lucas*, Stockfiſhmonger; and other of the better of the Pariſh of St. *Magnus*, near the Bridge of LONDON, of their great Devotion, and to the Honour of God and his glorious Mother our Lady *Mary* the Virgin, began and cauſed to be made a Chantry, to ſing an Anthem of our Lady called *Salve Regina*, every Evening. And thereupon ordained five burning Wax Lights at the Time of the ſaid Anthem, in the Honour and Reverence of the five principal Joys of our Lady aforeſaid; and for exciting the People to Devotion at ſuch an Hour, the more to merit to their Souls. And thereupon many other good People of the ſame Pariſh, ſeeing the great Honeſty of the ſaid Service and Devotion, proffered to be Aiders and Partners to ſupport the ſaid Lights and the ſaid Anthem, to be continually ſung; paying to every Perſon every Week, an Half-penny. And ſo that hereafter, with the Gift that the People ſhall give to the Suſtentation of the ſaid Lights and Anthem, there ſhall be to find a Chaplain ſinging in the ſaid Church, for all the Benefactors of the ſaid Lights and Anthems. And after the ſaid *Rauf Chapelyn*, by his Teſtament made the 18th of *June*, the Year of the ſaid King the 23d, deviſed 3 *s.* by Quit Rent, iſſuing out of one Tenement in the Pariſh of St. *Leonard* of *Eaſtcheap.*

Oyſtre Gate
Oyſtre Hill, ex oppoſito Eccleſiæ Sti Magni } *in Paroch. Sti Magni.*
Tiyſh Wharſe apud le hole

There was a Parſonage Houſe in the Church-yard, burnt in the great Fire; ſince rebuilt, and let for forty Years, at 8 *l.* *per Ann.* Ground Rent.

This Pariſh being united to that of St. *Margaret Fiſhſtreet-hill*, an Account of which follows: The Living of both is a Rectory, and the Advowſon is in the Biſhop of LONDON, the Value *per* Act of Parliament, is 170 *l.* *per Ann.* beſides Glebe, Fees, and Perquiſites.

The Rector is the Reverend Dr. *Reuben Clark*; and the Lecturers are the Reverend Mr. *Rayner*, and the Reverend Mr. *Scott*.

Prayers are *Wedneſdays*, *Fridays*, and Holidays, at Eeleven o'Clock; here is a good Organ and ten Bells.

Gift Sermons are, one on every *Thurſday* before the firſt *Sunday* in the Month; one on *Chriſtmas-Day* in the Afternoon; and one on *New-Years-Day*.

The Veſtry of St. *Magnus* is Select, and conſiſts of 33; the other is General.

The Pariſh Officers *for St.* Magnus, *are*	*The* Ward Officers, *are*
2 Church-Wardens, one of whom is Collector for the Poor.	4 Common-Council-Men.
	4 Conſtables.
	4 Inqueſts.
	4 Scavengers.

Streets, Lanes, &c. in St. *Magnus* Pariſh, are

Part of *London-Bridge*, *London-Bridge-ſquare*, Part of *Thames-ſtreet*, Part of *Crooked-lane*, *Three Tun-court*, *Three Tun-alley*, *Church-yard-alley*, Part of *Fiſh-ſtreet-hill*, *Globe-yard*, Part of *King's-Head-court*, *Mitre-court*, and Part of *Puddding-lane*.

NUMBER of Houſes 114. Next to this, is

The PARISH *of*

St. MARGARET *in* NEW FISH-STREET.

St. Margaret in New Fiſh-Street.

THIS Church, when ſtanding, had but one remarkable Monument in it, which had the following Inſcription:

Joannes de Coggeſhal, Civis & Cordarius de Parochia St. *Margaretæ* de *Bridge-ſtreet*, LONDON. Anno 1384, An. Reg. *Richardi* Secundi Octavo.

Teſtamentum irrotulat. in Huſtingo LONDON. die Lunæ in Feſto St. *Leonardi* Abbatis, An. Reg. *Richardi* Secundi 9.

HE lay buried in the ſaid Church Wall, under the Marble Stone in the Window, next to St. *Peter's* Altar on the North Side of the Church.

GIFTS *and* CHARITIES *belonging to this Pariſh of St.* Margaret New Fiſh-ſtreet. are theſe that follow:

John Wybert, out of the *Swan* in *Kenton* in *Lincolnſhire*, 2*l.* 10*s.* to be diſtributed 1 *s.* every Sabbath-Day to the Poor.

John Jennings, to be paid by the Fiſhmongers Company, 13*s.* 4*d.*

Catharine Parry, out of Houſes in *Anchor-lane*, in *Thames-ſtreet*, 3*l.* but now reduced to 2*l.*

Mr. *Moſyer*, out of the *Pomegranate*, now the *Lobſter*, and a little Shop adjoining, for the Uſe of the Church, 1*l.* 10*s.*

A Part of the Tenement of the *Blue-boar* in *New Fiſh-ſtreet*, for the Uſe of the Church, at *per Ann.* 7*l.*

OUT of which is paid a Quit-Rent of 1*l.* *per Ann.* to the Crown.

THERE was a Parſonage-Houſe before the Fire. The Ground was let by Leaſe to *George Legoe*, who reſigned the ſaid Leaſe to the City of LONDON; for which the Miniſter receives 21*l.* *per Ann.* and the Pariſh 20*s.* *per Ann.*

A Foot Way paſſed by the South Side of this Church from *Fiſh-ſtreet-hill* into *Rother-lane*.

The PARISH-OFFICERS, *are*	*The* WARD-OFFICERS, *are*
2 Church-wardens, one of whom is Collector for the Poor.	2 Common Council Men. 2 Conſtables. 2 Inqueſts. 2 Scavengers.

Streets, Lanes, &c. in this Pariſh, are

PART of *Crooked-lane*; Part of *Fiſh-ſtreet-hill*, *Bell-yard*; Part of *King's-Head-court*; Part of *Pudding-lane*, *Fiſh-yard*, and *Monument-yard*.

NUMBER of Houſes 78.

The PARISH *of*

St. LEONARD in EASTCHEAP.

St. Leonard in Eaſtcheap.

UP higher on this Hill, was the Pariſh-Church of St. *Leonard Milk* Church, ſo called from one *William Melker*, the Builder thereof, but more commonly St. *Leonard's in Eaſtcheap*, becauſe it ſtood at the Corner of *Eaſtcheap*.

IN the Year of our Lord, 1618, this Church, by a Caſualty of Fire, happening by Whiting of Baskets, in the Houſe of one *Jerome Baynton*, a Turner, (ſituate in *Little Eaſtcheap*; on the North Side of the ſaid Church, whoſe Houſe was burnt down, and in the Place thereof another built with Brick) was fired in the Steeple thereof, being a Spire covered with Lead; it was quenched, but not without great Pains and much Danger to ſome Perſons, (who were not unrewarded by the Pariſh) before any great Hurt was done to it by the Fire, more than the Defacing of it, and other Parts of the Church; but for that the ſaid Steeple was very old, much ruined and decayed in the Stone-work thereof, to prevent further Danger, it was pulled down, and all the Weſt End of the Church thereto adjoining, a new Foundation laid, inlarged three Feet toward the Eaſt, and new built, not without great Charge to the Inhabitants of the Pariſh, who were all willing and ready to contribute towards the Rebuilding, Repairing, and Beautifying the Houſe of GOD; and the better to ſet forward the Work, the Inhabitants of the Pariſh tax'd themſelves towards the Charge, at 198*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.* but for that the Pariſh is but ſmall, and the greater Part of the Inhabitants poor, they were inforced, by their Petition, to ſeek Help from his Majeſty, (King *James* I.) who was graciouſly pleaſed to grant them his Letters Patents (for their Relief) to collect and gather in ſeveral Counties within this Kingdom towards the Charge of the Rebuilding the Steeple, and the Repairing of the Church.

The Steeple being finiſhed, the South Wall towards the Church-yard, being much decayed, was alſo taken down and new built, and the Church in other Parts repaired, the Charge thereof amounting to above 850*l.* of which the Pariſh received by Way of Collection (toward their Charge) in LONDON, and other Places, the Sum of 170*l.* 1*s.* 9*d.* and of other Benefactors, 10*l.* 15*s.* they having one Patent for ſix Shires alſo; the Party that was employed to lay the Briefs, and gather the Collections, went away with all, and brought to the Pariſh neither Brief nor Money The Steeple of this Church, and the Wall on the South Side (towards the Church-yard) was built, and the Church, in other Parts, repaired and beautified, in the Years 1618, 1619, 1620, 1621.

MONUMENTS *there were chiefly for the* Doggets, *namely*;

Walter Dogget, Vintner, one of the Sheriffs, 1380.

John Dogget, Vintner, and *Alice* his Wiſe, about 1456.

This *John Dogget* gave Lands to that Church.

William Dogget, &c. And none elſe of Note.

BY good Hap we are able to retrieve a Number of the antient Monuments in this Church of St. *Leonard's* (together with the Coats of Arms ſet on the Stones) from the Oblivion wherein they have lain for many Years. So much beholden are we to ſome in former Times, whoſe

Inclinations led them to take Notice of, and to tranſcribe Funeral Inſcriptions.

Mr. *Strype* gives us the following, from a Manuſcript, he ſays, belonging to Sir *Henry St. George*, Garter King at Arms.

Iſto ſub lapide requieſcunt Corpora *Jahannis Johnſon* nuper Civis & Carnificis LONDON. ——— quorum Anniverſariorum exequias annuatim fecit (celebrari) undecimo die Feb. quo dictus *Johannes* ab hac luce migravit, *An. D.* 1280.

WHICH if the Date be not miſtaken, is a Monument of great Antiquity. The Coat, which ſtood on the Right Side, was two Battle-Axes, in Saltier, between four Roſes.

Hic jacet *Rob. Burgener*, quondam Civis & piſcenarius LONDON. Qui Ob. 6, Menſ. Jul. *A. D.* 1361.

Iſpoliti feſto migravit, tu memor eſto
M. C. quatuor & I. domum ter fine beato.

THIS was a *Dogget*: His Death ſeemed, by this Verſe to be in the Year 1401. His Shield ſtood in the Middle: Which was Ermin, a Bend charged with three Talbots Heads erazed. On each Side of theſe Verſes ſtood a Talbot's Head erazed.

Hic jacet *Johannes Plays* nuper Civis & Pinner LONDON. Et *Iſabel* & *Emma* uxores ejus. *Johannes* Ob. 21mo *Maij* 1403.

On the South Window of the CHOIR.

Orate pro anima *Willielmi Kyng*, & pro anima *Agnetis* uxoris ejus. Ob. 1420. Quorum animabus propitietur Deus. *Amen.*

Thomas Sampſon, Citizen and Butcher, and *Florence* his Wife. He died the 3d of *June*, 1422.

John Buckſton, Citizen and Butcher, and *Cecilia* his Wife. She died the 20th of *July*, 1425.

Hic jacet magiſter *Thomas Riggeley* quondam Rector iſtius Eccleſiæ. Qui obiit 6 die menſ. *Aprilis*, *Ann. Dom.* 1432.

John Dogget's Epitaph, who was buried about 1456, a Citizen of Eminence in his Days, was this;

Londinis natus hic *John Dogget* vocitatus
Bis deſpenſatus jacet hic Chriſto renovatus,
Hic bona pauperibus tribuens ———
Sic erat ———
——— *Amen.*

ON the Dexter Side, a croſs Patee, and a Talbot's Head erazed. And againſt it, on the Siniſter Side, a Talbot's Head erazed. And again on the Dexter Side, a Coat Baron and Femme Baron, Ermin, a Bend charged with three Talbots Heads erazed Femme, a Feſſe engrailed, a Mullet in the Siniſter Canton. On the Siniſter Side of the Epitaph, a Coat Baron and Femme Baron, the ſame Coat of the *Doggets*, as above. Femme, 3 Lucies hauriant.

Hic jacet *Walterus Dogget*, Civis & Vinetarius LONDON. Et *Alicia* uxor ejus. Quorum predictus *Walterus* Ob. 19 di. menſ. *Jul. A. D.* M.CCCCLXXX, & predict. *Alicia* Ob. ——

Thomas Hawkins, Grocerus & Civis LONDON. Cum *Joanna* & *Margareta* uxorib. ejus. Qui quidem *Thomas* Ob. ——

Two Coats on either Side the Inſcription: One on the Dexter, parted Perpale and Chevron: In the firſt Quarter a Chough; in the ſecond, an Eſcalop; the third as the ſecond; the fourth as the firſt. On the ſiniſter Side, a Chevron charged with three Eſcalops. A Bendlet.

Thomas Dogget & *Letitia* ſa feme. Dieu de leur Almes eit mercy.

Hic jacet *Willielmus Athawe*, Civis & Vinetarius LONDON. Qui obijt *Martii* —— *An. D.* 1484.

The Coat on the Dexter Side, a Chevron between three Tuns: Which is the Arms of the Vintners Company.

John Harvey, Citizen and Butcher, and *Matilda* his Wife. *John* died the 14th of *March*, *An. Dom.* 1485.

Coats on each Side. On the Dexter Side, a Boar's Head. On the Siniſter two Battle Axes.

William Herſt, *Margaret*, *Joanna*, and *Agnes* his Wives. *William* died the 4th of *November* 1487.

Orate pro animabus *Johannis Tiſhne*, nuper Civis & Groceri LONDON. ac *Alicie* & *Chriſtiane* uxorum ſuarum. Qui quidem *Johannes* Ob. 13 di. *Jan.* 1496.

John Woolſton, Citizen and Butcher of LONDON, and *Roſe* and *Catharine* his Wives. *John* died the 10th of *February*, *Ann. Dom.* 1510.

Thomas Stevens, Citizen and Grocer of LONDON, and *Elizabeth* and *Elizabeth* Wives. The firſt *Elizabeth* died 1510, the ſecond *Elizabeth* died 1523.

Orate pro anima *Petri Petkin*, L. L. D. Curie de Arcubus unius Advocatorum, & hujus Eccleſiæ Rectoris. Ob. 1 *Maij*, 1520.

John Cooper, Citizen and Butcher of LONDON, and *Alice* his Wife. *John* deceaſed the 19th of *September* 1533.

Another Monument, the Epitaph beginneth thus,
Ye that behold and ſee. ——

All the reſt defaced. Two Coats on each Side. Pray for the Souls of *John Gyve*, Ironmonger, and *Elizabeth* his Wife. *John* died the 4th of *October* 1511, and *Elizabeth* 1536.

John Gurrey, died *May* 6, 1536.

Humphry Bar, Ironmonger of LONDON.

Geffrey Elmiſton, ſome Time dwelling in the Pariſh of *Rainham* in *Kent*. He died the 4th of *February* 1546.

John Strelley, Citizen and Vintner of LONDON, *Alice* and *Anne* his Wives. *John* died *Auguſt* 29, 1559; *Alice* died *May* 17, 1543; and *Anne*, *October* 11, 1558.

Here under this Stone doth lie buried *Joan*, the Wife of *Thomas Allyn*, Citizen and Alderman of LONDON. She died in Childbed of her ninth Child, *May* 22, 1560.

Here under foot lie buried the Bodies of *John Athey*, Citizen and Grocer of LONDON, and *Elizabeth*, *Eleanor*, and *Sibil*, his Wives. Which *John* deceaſed the 24th Day of *October* in the Year of our Lord God 1565. The Grocers Coat of Arms on the Siniſter.

THE Site of this Church, and from thence into *Little Eaſtcheap*, to the Eaſt Part of where the Church ſtood, is in the *Bridge* Ward.

The

The PARISH *of* St. BENNET GRACECHURCH.

St. Bennet Gracechurch. ST. *Benedict*, or *Bennet*, (to whoſe Memory this, and other Churches in the City, are dedicated) was born at *Nurſia*, a Town in *Umbria* in *Italy*. He was Patriarch of a famous Order called after his Name *Benedictines*, and was the firſt who brought a Monaſtical Life to be eſteemed in the Weſt, where the moſt antient Monks are the *Benedictines*, who are alſo the moſt famous of the *Roman* Church. He founded twelve Monaſteries in his own Country, the chief whereof is *Mont-Caſſin*; and gave them a Rule, which was afterwards approved by Pope *Gregory* the Great, *Anno Dom.* 595. They were called alſo *Black Monks*, from the Colour of their Habit, which was a Black looſe Coat of Stuff, reaching down to their Heels, with a Cowl, or Hood, of the ſame, and a Scapular, and under that Coat another white Habit as large as the former, made of white Flannel, and Boots on their Legs. Of this Order were all our Cathedral Priories, except *Carliol*, and moſt of the richeſt Abbies in the Kingdom.

IN the ſixteenth Year after he had finiſhed his illuſtrious Monaſtery of *Caſſino*, as *Bede* writes, on *March* 21, about the 62d Year of his Age, as *Trithemius* writes, he gave up his Ghoſt to the Lord, and was buried with his Siſter *Scholaſtica* at *Caſſino*, where he died. His Feſtival is celebrated yearly on *March* 21.

THE Order of St. *Benedict* has been the Source of ſeveral others, who follow the Rule of the firſt Founder, and have made new Branches of Monks in the Church of *Rome*.

THIS Church of St. *Bennet*, formerly called *Graſs-church*, from the Herb-Market kept there, but now *Gracechurch* ſtands in *Fenchurch-ſtreet*, at the South Weſt Corner thereof, the Weſt End fronts *Gracechurch-ſtreet*.

IT is uncertain when the laſt Church here was firſt built, but Mr. *Stow* ſays, it was repaired and beautified in the Year 1630; and had a new Clock, Dial and Chimes added, *Anno* 1633. In the Year 1666, it was conſumed by the Fire of LONDON, and again re-edified and finiſhed in the Year 1685; and it was afterwards beautified, *Anno* 1693.

THE Roof is arched, adorned with Fretwork of Cherubims, *&c.*

IT is very well wainſcotted round, ten Feet high, with right *Norway* Oak, and handſomely pewed; and at the Weſt End of the Church is a neat little Gallery.

THE Pulpit is of the aforeſaid Timber, very well finnier'd, carved, and adorned with Cherubims, Leaves, Fruit, *&c.*

THE Altar-piece is ſpacious, conſiſting of four fine Columns, with the Entablament of the *Corinthian* Order; between the two Middle ones are the *Commandments*, well done in Gold on Black, immediately over which is a *Glory*, being the Word *Jehovah* in *Hebrew* Characters, within an Equilateral Triangle; and above that two Cherubims, over which is a Circular Pediment, and above that the King's Arms in their proper Colours, within a fine Compartment, over which is a large Crown carved and gilt, and on each Side the ſaid Arms, at about two Feet Diſtance, are the Lion and Unicorn, on two Acroters. Over each of the Outer Columns, a fine ſpacious Lamp, and between the ſaid Columns the Effigies of *Moſes* and *Aaron*; North and South from which are the *Lord's-Prayer* and *Creed*, done in black Letters upon Gold; over which are Circular Pediments, upon each of which is a gilded Shield, with its Compartments: And the whole is curiouſly enrich'd with Cartouches, Fruit, Leaves, Feſtoons, *&c.* all carved in fine *Norway* Oak.

OVER this carved Work is a large Piece of Architecture, painted in Perſpective, repreſenting the arched Roof, and Pilaſters of a Building, which appear from under a Purple Velvet Feſtoon Curtain, elevated by two Cupids. All which Altar-piece is incloſed with Rail and Balaſter, and the Floor within is paved with black and white Marble.

HERE is alſo a curious Font, adorned with Cherubims, *&c.* and the Cover is fine carved Work, round which are theſe Words:

Suffer the little Children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of ſuch is the Kingdom of God.

THE Length of the Church within is about 60 Feet, Breadth 30, and Height about 32. It is moſtly built with Stone; as is alſo the Tower or Steeple, whoſe Altitude is about 149 Feet, and where is a large gilded Clock-Dial, extending near as far as to the Middle of the Street.

Some old Monuments remained undefaced before the Fire; as of,

John Harding, Salter, 1576.

John Sturgeon, Haberdaſher, Chamberlain of LONDON.

Philip Caſhen, or *Corſine*, a *Florentine*, and a famous Merchant, 1600.

On a Tomb.

To the Memory of *James Bunce*, Eſq; ſome Time Burgeſs of the Parliament for this City, married *Mary*, Daughter of *George Holmedon* of *Kent*, Gent: By whom he had ſeven Children, whereof living at the Time of his Deceaſe, *James* his eldeſt Son, who married *Sarah*, Daughter of *Thomas Gipps*, Eſq; *Matthew*, and *Mary*, Wife of Mr. *John Langham*, of this City, Merchant. He departed this Life the 26th of *January*, *Anno* 1631. Aged 68.

When Death cuts off a Branch from Earth's worn Stem,
Faith, Hope tranſports the Soul to Heaven's Diadem.

On a Graveſtone there.

Here lieth *James Bunce*, Eſq; that departed this Life the 26th of *January*, *Anno* 1631; and *Mary* his Wife, that died the 2d of *October*, 1612.

Queen ELIZABETH'*s Monument.*

ELIZABETH, Queen of *England*, *France*, and *Ireland*, Daughter of King *Henry* VIII, by *Anne Bullen* his Wife. She died at *Richmond* the 24th of *March* 1602, being 69 Years, ſix Months, and 17 Days old; when ſhe had reigned forty four Years, four Months, and ſeven Days.

As in the Figure of a Book, this written:

They that put their Truſt in the Lord are even as the Mount of Sion, *which may not be removed, but ſtandeth firm for ever.*

On the one Side, thus:

Britain's Bleſſing, *England*'s Splendor, Religion's Nurſe, the Faith's Defender.

On the other Side, thus:

Spain's Rod, *Rome*'s Ruin, *Netherland*'s Relief, Heaven's Gem, Earth's Joy, World's Wonder, Nature's Chief.

Under her.

If Royal Virtues ever crown'd a Queen,
If ever Mildneſs ſhined in Majeſty,
If ever Honour honoured true Renown,
If ever Courage dwelt with Clemency,
If ever Princeſs put all Princes down,
For Temperance, Proweſs, Prudence, Equity,
This, this was ſhe, that in deſpight of Death,
Lives ſtill admir'd, ador'd ELIZABETH.

SOME few flat Stones with Inſcriptions have been laid upon Perſons buried here, ſince the Rebuilding of the Church. As in the Chancel upon *Frances Rayney*, only Daughter of *Thomas Gibbes* of *Watergal* in the County of *Warwick*, Eſq; deceaſed *1690*. She was the Wife of Sir *John Rayney*, Knt. and Bart. And ſome Children of *Edward Rayney* and *Anne* his Wife, Son of the ſaid Dame *Frances*.

IN the Body of the Church, *Roger Mingay*, 1688, with his Mother *Mary Badger*, 1678: And two Daughters, *Anne* and *Elizabeth*.

UPON a Grave-ſtone at the North Side of the Chancel, is an Inſcription, That underneath was buried *Richard Bourne*, late of *Enfield* in the County of *Middleſex*, Gent. who married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *George Young* of the County of *York*, Gent. By whom he had Iſſue *George*, who married *Mary*, ſecond Daughter of *Eraſmus Smith*, Eſq; and *Elizabeth*, who married *Thomas Draper*, Citizen and Mercer of LONDON; he departed *July* 4, 1707, aged *62*.

Mr. *Thomas Draper* aforeſaid, deceaſed *Nov.* 16, 1705, *Ætat.* 47.

CHARITIES.

THIS Pariſh of St. *Bennet Gracechurch*, enjoyeth theſe charitable Gifts.

IT hath 3 *l. per Ann.* out of certain Lands in *Eaſtham*.

AND 2 *l. per Ann.* out of the *Cat* and *Fiddle* in *Gracechurch-ſtreet*. This and the former Sum, to be laid out in Coals for the Poor.

A Gift of 50 *l.* to the Pariſh, to purchaſe 50 *s. per Ann.* to be given to the Poor in neceſſitous Times. The ſaid 50 *l.* is laid out upon the Purchaſe of two Houſes in *Deptford*.

Other ſmall GIFTS *to the Poor.*

MONEY is given to the Pariſh for Payment of 40 *s. per Ann.* to a Lecturer: And 20 *s.* for a Sermon on *Chriſtmas-day*, yearly.

THERE is a Regiſter kept of the Benefactors Names and Gifts.

MOREOVER in an antient Book, they found that *Robert Offley*, the Elder in 30 *Eliz.* granted a Tenement to *Gracechurch*, formerly belonging to the Chantry of the Lady *Johan Roſe*, in the Church of St. *Bennet Gracechurch*, and is on the Eaſt Side of the ſaid Church, to beſtow the Rents and Profits thereof towards the Repairing of the Body of the ſaid Church; and for Repairing and Defending the ſaid Houſe: And the Reſidue of the Rents to good and godly Uſes as the Feoffees ſhall think fit.

ALSO *Will. Jordan*, by his Laſt Will, dated 1610, did give unto *Will. More*, the Rector, and the Church-wardens and their Succeſſors, a Meſſuage in the ſame Pariſh. The Rents and Profits thereof to ſuſtain and ſupport the Works, Ornaments, and other Burthens of the Pariſh-Church. This Meſſuage adjoined to the Meſſuage aforementioned, were both burnt down in the Fire: rebuilt now, and made into one Meſſuage by *John Butts*, Grocer, upon a Leaſe, and 17 *l. per Ann.* Ground Rent.

Mrs. *Doxie*, Widow, gave 50 *l.* for the Purchaſe of 50 *s.* yearly, to be paid to the Parſon for his better Maintenance; ſuppoſing he be reſident and preach every Sabbath in the Pariſh-Church. This Mr. *Dan. Fogg*, the Lecturer had, becauſe Mr. *Halſtead*, the Incumbent, did not reſide nor preach.

Johan. Newton, Widow, *Anno* 1631, gave by Will 30 *l.* for Payment of 40 *s. per Ann.* to *John Doon* and *Elizabeth* his Wife, for their Lives. And afterwards for Maintenance of a Lecture in the ſaid Church.

THE Lady *Elizabeth Newton* alſo gave to the Miniſter and Church-wardens, and unto the Antients of the Pariſh, the Sum of 40 *l.* to be paid to ſuch Miniſter as her Husband Sir *Robert Newton*, and after his Deceaſe as the Lady *Elizabeth Baker*, their Daughter; and after her Deceaſe, as the Miniſter, Church-wardens and Veſtrymen, ſhall chuſe. To preach a Sermon upon every *Chriſtmas-day*, and for a Chaldron of Coals, yearly to the moſt poor Men and Widows.

TO the Incumbent of this Pariſh, belonged a Parſonage Houſe before the Fire. Since it is leaſed out, and rebuilt at 40 *s. per Ann.* for 40 Years.

AT this St. *Bennet*'s *Gracechurch* were the Pictures of the Nine Worthies; and amongſt them King *Henry* VIII, ſtanding with the Bible in his Hands and *VERBUM DEI* written upon it. All theſe Figures, *Anno* 1555, were new beautified and painted: But the Bible in King *Henry*'s Hand gave great Offence, and Commandment was given immediately that it ſhould be put out, and ſo it was, and a Pair of Gloves pictured in the Room of it.

TO this Pariſh was annexed by Act of Parliament, 22, 23 *Car.* II. the Pariſh of St. *Leonard Eaſtcheap*. Theſe united Pariſhes are a Rectory in the Gift of the Dean and Chapter of *Canterbury*, and the Dean and Chapter of St. *Paul's*, alternately, value *per* Act of Parliament, 140 *l. per Ann.* rated in the King's Books at 18 *l.* 1 *s.* 3 *d.*

THE Rector is the Reverend Dr. *Holcombe*, and the Lecturer the Reverend Mr. *Thomas*.

PRAYERS are *Wedneſdays*, *Fridays*, and Holidays at 11 o'Clock, one Charity Sermon, which is uncertain. No Organ, two Bells.

THE Veſtry is Select.

The PARISH-OFFICERS *are*	*The* WARD-OFFICERS *are*
2 Church-wardens, and they are Collectors for the Poor.	5 Common-Council Men 2 Conſtables 2 Inqueſts. 2 Scavengers.

THE Veſtry of St. *Leonard Eaſtcheap* is Select; the Pariſh and Ward Officers are the ſame with St. *Bennet*'s.

Streets, Lanes, &c. in St. *Bennet*'s Pariſh, are

PART of *Gracechurch-ſtreet*, of *Nag's-head-court*, of *Crown-court*, of *Jeruſalem-court*, of *Talbot-court*, and of *Little Eaſtcheap*, all in this Ward; and Part of *Fenchurch-ſtreet*, and *Grace-court* in *Langborn* Ward.

NUMBER of Houſes 52.

Streets, Lanes, &c. in St. *Leonard*'s *Eaſtcheap*, are

PART of *Gracechurch-ſtreet*, of *Little Eaſtcheap*, and of *Fiſh-ſtreet-hill* in this Ward; Part of

Part of *Little Eaſtcheap*, and of *Pudding-lane* in *Billingſgate* Ward; and Part of *Great Eaſtcheap* in *Candlewick* Ward.

NUMBER of Houſes 53 and a Half.

ON the Weſt Side of this Ward, at the North End of *London-Bridge*, is a Part of *Thames-ſtreet*, which is alſo of this Ward; that is to ſay, ſo much as of old Time was called *Stockfiſhmonger*'s-*row*, from the Stockfiſhmongers Dwelling there. Down Weſt to a Water-gate, of old Time called *Ebgate*, ſince *Ebgate-lane*, and now the *Old Swan*; which is a noted Landing-place on the *Thames*, but the Paſſage is very narrow, by means of Encroachments.

Fiſhmongers-hall.

ON the South Side of *Thames-ſtreet*, about the Midway betwixt the *Bridge-foot* and *Ebgate-lane*, ſtandeth the Fiſhmongers-Hall, which is a ſpacious Building, with a handſome Front towards the Water-Side, and the North Side is adorned with a Piazza, with Columns and Arches of the *Ionic* Order. There are Galleries round the Inſide, and the Figure of Sir *William Wallworth*, Fiſhmonger, who, when Lord Mayor, ſlew *Wat Tyler*; alſo a Screen of the *Compoſite* Order, with a Golden Buſto under the Pediment.

THESE Fiſhmongers were ſometimes of two ſeveral Companies, to wit, Stockfiſhmongers and Saltfiſhmongers; of whoſe Antiquity we find, that by the Name of the Fiſhmongers of LONDON, they were for foreſtalling, &c. contrary to the Laws and Conſtitutions of the City, fined to the King at 500 Marks the 8th of King *Edward* I. More, That the ſaid Fiſhmongers hearing of the great Victory obtained by the ſame King againſt the *Scots*, in the 26th of his Reign, made a triumphant and ſolemn Shew through the City, with divers Pageants, and more than a thouſand Horſemen, &c.

THESE two Companies of Stockfiſhmongers and Saltfiſhmongers, of old Time, had their ſeveral Halls; to wit, in *Thames-ſtreet* two; in *New Fiſh-ſtreet* two; and in *Old Fiſh-ſtreet* two, in each Place, one for either Company: In all, ſix ſeveral Halls, the Company was ſo great.

THESE Fiſhmongers have been famous Citizens, and have had ſix Mayors of their Company in twenty four Years; to wit, *Walter Freke* 1350, *John Lofkin* 1359. *John Wroth* 1361, *John Pechie* 1362, *Simon Morden* 1369, and *William Walworth* 1374. It followed, that in the Year 1382, through the Council of *John Northampton*, Draper, then being Mayor, *William Eſſex*, *John More*, Mercers, and *Richard Northbury*, the ſaid Fiſhmongers were greatly troubled, hindered of their Liberties, and almoſt deſtroyed by Congregations made againſt them: So that in a Parliament at LONDON, the Controverſy depending between the Mayor and Aldermen of LONDON, and the Fiſhmongers there, *Nicholas Exton*, Speaker for the Fiſhmongers, prayed the King to receive him and his Company into his Protection, for Fear of corporal Hurt. Whereupon it was commanded that each Party ſhould keep the Peace, upon Pain of loſing all they had: Hereupon a Fiſhmonger ſtarting up, replied, That the Complaint brought againſt them by the Movers, &c. was but Matter of Malice; for that the Fiſhmongers, in the Reign of *Edward* III, being chief Officers of the City, had, for their Miſdemeanors then done, committed the chief Exhibitors of thoſe Petitions to Priſon. In this Parliament the Fiſhmongers (by the King's Charter Patents) were reſtored to their Liberties. Notwithſtanding, in the Year next following, to wit, 1383, *John Cavendiſh*, Fiſhmonger, craved the Peace againſt the Chancellor of *England*, which was granted; And he put in Sureties, the Earl of *Stafford* and *Saliſbury*, *Cavendiſh* challenging the Chancellor for taking a Bribe of 10 *l.* for favour of his Caſe; which the Chancellor, by Oath upon the Sacrament, avoideth. In farther Trial it was found, that the Chancellor's Man (without his Maſter's Privity) had taken it; whereupon *Cavendiſh* was adjudged to Priſon, and to pay the Chancellor a thouſand Marks for ſlandering him.

AFTER this, many of the Nobles aſſembled at *Reading*, to ſuppreſs the ſeditious Stirs of the ſaid *John Northampton*, or *Combarton*, late Mayor, that had attempted great and heinous Enterprizes, of which he was Convict. And when he ſtood Mute, nor could utter one Word, it was decreed, That he ſhould be committed to perpetual Priſon, his Goods confiſcate to the King's Uſe, and that he ſhould not come within a hundred Miles of LONDON during his Life. He was therefore ſent to the Caſtle of *Tintegall*, in the Confines of *Cornwal*, and in the mean Time the King's Servants plundered his Goods. *John More*, *Richard Northbury*, and others, were likewiſe there Convict, and condemned to perpetual Priſon, and their Goods, Confiſcate, for certain Congregations by them made againſt the Fiſhmongers in the City of LONDON, as is aforeſaid; but they obtained and had the King's Pardon, in the 14th of his Reign, as appeareth by Record: And thus were all theſe Troubles quieted.

THOSE Stockfiſhmongers and Saltfiſhmongers were united in the Year 1536, the 28th of *Henry* VIII, their Hall to be but one, in the Houſe given to them by Sir *John Cornwall*, Lord *Franhope*, and of *Ampthull*, in the Pariſh of St. *Michael* in *Crooked-lane*, in the Reign of *Henry* VI.

> “ Thus much, ſaith *Stow*, have I thought good
> “ to Note of the Fiſhmongers, Men ignorant of
> “ their own Antiquities, and not able ſo much
> “ as to ſhew the Reaſon why, or when, they
> “ were joined in Amity with the Gold-
> “ ſmiths, and do give Part of their Arms, &c.
> “ Neither to ſay ought of Sir *William Walworth*
> “ the Glory of their Company (more, than that
> “ he ſlew *Jack Straw*, which is meer Fable; for
> “ the ſaid *Jack Staw* was, after the Overthrow
> “ of the Rebels, taken, and by Judgment of
> “ the Mayor, beheaded, which Confeſſion at the
> “ Gallows is extant in my Annals. Where alſo
> “ is ſet down the moſt valiant and praiſe-worthy
> “ Act of Sir *William Walworth*, againſt the
> “ principal Rebel *Walter Tyler*.

ON that South Side of *Thames-ſtreet*, was, in *Stow*'s Time, *Drinkwater-wharf*, and *Fiſh-wharf*, in the Pariſh of St. *Magnus*. On the South Side *Thames-ſtreet*, St. *Martin*'s-*lane*; a Part of which Lane was alſo of this Ward; to wit, on one Side to a Well of Water; and on the other Side as far up as againſt the ſaid Well. Then St. *Michael*'s-*lane*, Part whereof alſo of this Ward, up to a Well there, &c.

THEN at the upper End of *New Fiſh-ſtreet*, is a Lane turning towards St. *Michael*'s-*lane*, and is called *Crooked-lane*, from the crooked Windings thereof. Above this Lane's End, upon *Fiſhſtreet-hill*, was one great Houſe, for the moſt Part built of Stone, which pertained ſome Time to *Edward* the Black Prince, Son to *Edward* III, who was in his Life-time lodged there. It was afterwards a common Hoſtery, having the Black Bell for a Sign.

AS to the preſent State of this Ward:

THE Streets and Places of Note, are *London-bridge*, *New Fiſh-ſtreet*, *Gracechurch-ſtreet*, as far as *Fenchurch-ſtreet*.

Thames-ſtreet from *New Fiſh-ſtreet* unto *Old Swan-lane* in the Weſt, of which it takes in but the Eaſt Side.

St. *Martin*'s-*lane*, about a hundred Feet of the South End next to *Thames-ſtreet*.

St. *Michael*'s-*lane*, about a hundred and fifty Feet of the South End next to *Thames-ſtreet*.

Crooked-lane, about a hundred and twenty Feet of the Eaſt End of it.

WE begin with *London-bridge*; a Bridge not inferior to any in *Europe* for its Length, Breadth, and Buildings thereon, being ſuſtained by nineteen great Stone Arches, ſecured by Piles of Timber drove to the Bottom of the River, having a Draw-bridge towards *Southwark*, as alſo ſtrong Gates; and by the Houſes built thereon on both Sides, it ſeemeth rather a Street than a Bridge, being now furniſhed with good Timber Buildings, which are very well inhabited by ſufficient Tradeſmen, who have very conſiderable Dealings, as being ſo great a Thoroughfare from *Southwark* into LONDON: And amongſt theſe Buildings ſome are very large with curious Fronts in that Part near the *Draw-bridge*, where it hath an open Proſpect on both Sides into the River *Thames*; but we cannot help being of the Opinion of a late Writer, that this Bridge would have been more convenient for Paſſage, and a greater Ornament to the City, if, inſtead of the Houſes thereon, it had been only adorned with a ſtrong Breaſtwork and Baluſtrade.

THE Rents of the Houſes upon it belong to the City, for and towards the Maintenance of the ſaid Bridge, the Bridge-houſe, and Officers thereunto belonging, which are very conſiderable; the greateſt Part of the Land in St. *George*'s-*fields*, *Southwark*, is alſo ſettled for the ſame Purpoſe: But of this Bridge ſee more in *Book* I, *Chap.* VII.

Fiſh-ſtreet-hill is a Street very well built, and inhabited by great Dealers, and the rather as being ſo great a Thoroughfare in and out of the City, Southwards.

ON the Eaſt Side near the Bridge is St. *Magnus*'s Church, ſeated in the Corner going into *Thames-ſtreet*; it is in the Dioceſe of LONDON; the Abbots of *Weſtminſter* and *Bermondſey* were Patrons. It was deſtroyed by the Fire of LONDON.

ON the Weſt Side of the Bridge is the Water-houſe, being a lofty wooden Building, which by Wheels, Iron Chains, *&c.* drinketh, or rather forceth up Water through leaden Pipes to the Top, where there is a Ciſtern, and from thence deſcends in other leaden Pipes to the Bottom, and thence, received by other Pipes, is conveyed under the Pavements of the Streets, and ſo ſerveth many Families in this Part of the City with Water, of which we have ſpoken before.

THEN paſſing *Thames-ſtreet*, on the Eaſt Side of *Fiſh-ſtreet-hill* is the *Hoop-tavern*, which hath a Paſſage into *Thames-ſtreet*.

King's-*Head-court*, open with indifferent good Buildings, hath a Paſſage into *Pudding-lane*.

Globe-yard, an open and ſomewhat large Place, having ſeveral Turnings, with a Free-ſtone Pavement, and is indifferently well inhabited.

Crooked-lane, on the Weſt Side, hath a turning Paſſage into St. *Michael*'s-*lane*, but the greateſt Part being in *Candlewick* Ward is there treated of.

The Monument.

ON the Eaſt Side ſtands the *Monument*, ſeated in a Square, open to the Street, erected to perpetuate the Remembrance of the dreadful Fire of LONDON, in the Year *1666*. This fine Piece of Architecture is the Deſign of that great Genius Sir *Chriſtopher Wren*; it is undoubtedly the fineſt modern Column in the World, and in ſome Reſpects may vie with the moſt famous of Antiquity, being 24 Feet higher than *Trajan*'s Pillar at *Rome*.

THIS Column is of the *Dorick* Order, fluted; whoſe Altitude is 202 Feet from the Ground, the greateſt Diameter of the Shaft (or Body) of the Column is 15 Feet, the Ground bounded by the Plinth, or loweſt Part of the Pedeſtal, 28 Feet Square, and the Pedeſtal is in Altitude 40 Feet, all of *Portland* Stone; within is a large Stair-caſe of Black Marble, containing 345 Steps, 10 Inches and a half broad, and ſix Inches Riſers, and a Balcony within 32 Feet of the very Top; where is a curious and ſpacious gilded Flame, very ſuitable to the Intent of the whole Column.

THE North and South Sides of the Pedeſtal have each a *Latin* Inſcription, one deſcribing the Deſolation of this City laid in Aſhes, and the other its glorious Reſtauration. That on the North Side runs thus:

Anno Chriſti CIↃDCLXVI. Die 11. Nonis *Septembris*, hinc in Orientem, pedum CCII Intervallo (quæ eſt hujuſce Columnæ Altitudo) erupit de media Nocte Incendium, quod vento ſpirante hauſit etiam longinqua, *&c.* partes per omnes populabundum ferebatur cum impetu & fragore incredibili. XXCIX Templa, portas, Prætorium, Ædes publicas, Ptochotrophia, Scholas, Bibliothecas, Inſularum magnum Numerum, Domus CCIↃↃOOO OOOCC, Vicos CD abſumpſit: De XXVI Regionibus, XV funditus delevit, alias VIII laceras & ſemi-uſtas reliquit. Urbis Cadaver ad CIↃXXXVI. Jugera, hinc ab Arce per *Thameſis* Ripam ad Templariorum Fanum, illinc ab Euro Aquilonali Portus ſecundum Muros ad Foſſæ Fletanæ Caput, perrexit; adverſus Opes Civium, & Fortunas infeſtum, erga Viros innocuum, ut per omnia referret ſupremam illam mundi Exuſtionem velox Clades fuit; exiguum Tempus eandem vidit Civitatem florentiſſimam, & nullam Tertio die, cum jam evicerat humana Conſilia, & Subſidia omnia, cœlitus, ut par eſt credere, juſſus ſtetit fatalis Ignis & quaquaverſum elanguit, *i. e.*

In the Year of Chriſt *1666*, the 2d Day of *September*, Eaſtward from hence, at the Diſtance of 202 Feet (the Height of this Column) about Midnight a moſt terrible Fire broke out, which, driven on by a high Wind, not only waſted the adjacent Parts, but alſo Places very remote, with incredible Noiſe and Fury: It conſumed 89 Churches, the City Gates, Guildhall, many publick Structures, Hoſpitals, Schools, Libraries, a vaſt Number of ſtately Edifices, 13200 Dwelling-Houſes, 400 Streets; of 26 Wards, it utterly deſtroyed 15, and left eight others ſhatter'd and half burnt; the Ruins of the City were 436 Acres, from the Tower by the *Thames* Side, to the *Temple* Church, and from the North Eaſt Gate along the City Wall to *Holborn-bridge*: To the Eſtates and Fortunes of the Citizens it was mercileſs, but to their Lives very favourable; that it might in all Things reſemble the laſt Conflagration of the World.

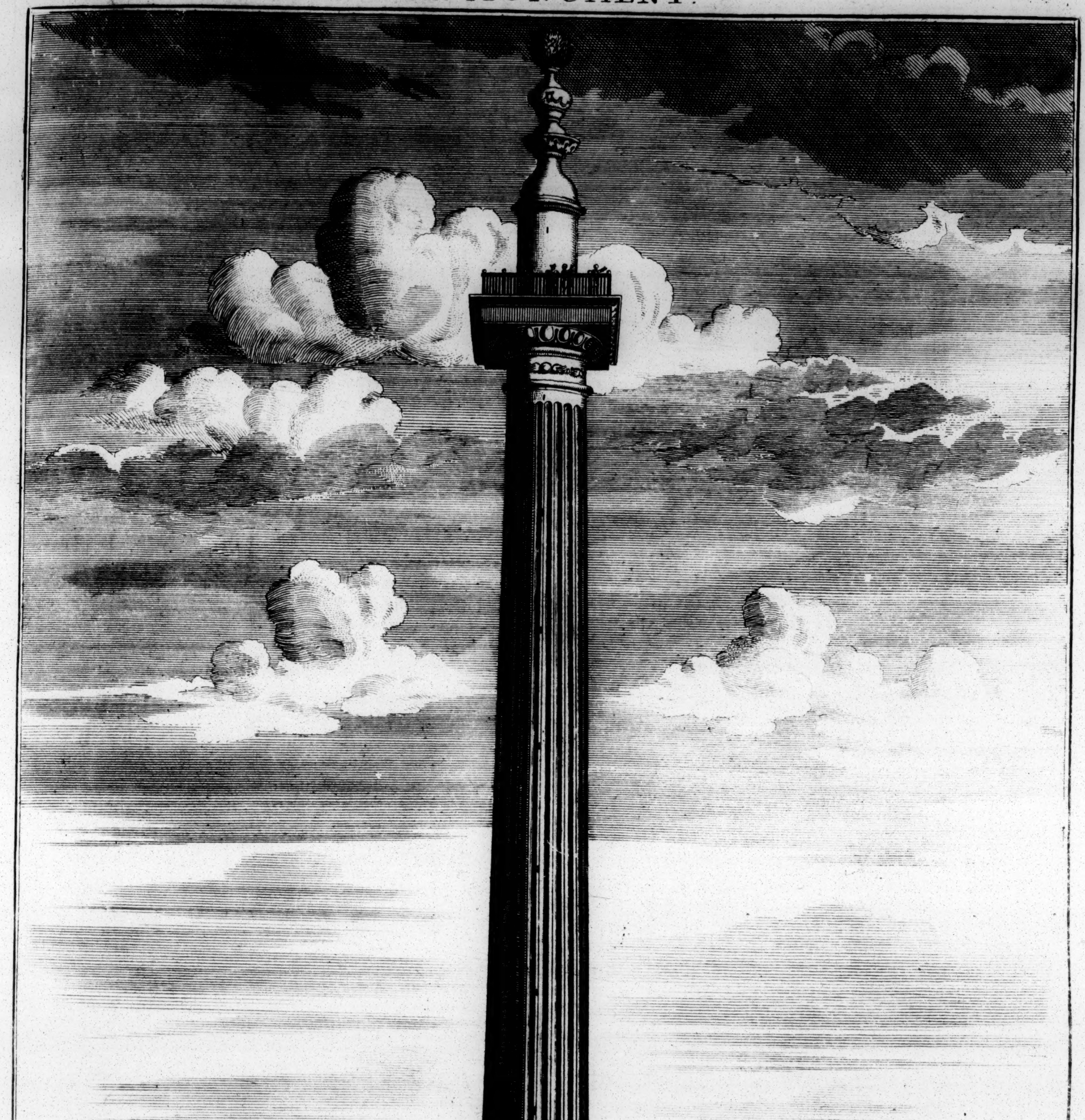
The Deſtruction was ſudden, for in a ſmall Space of Time, the ſame City was ſeen moſt flouriſhing and reduced to nothing.

Three Days after, when this fatal Fire had baffled all human Counſels and Endeavours in the Opinion of all, as it were by the Will of Heaven, it ſtopp'd, and on every Side was extinguiſh'd.

THE South Side Inſcription thus:

Carolus II. C. Mart. E. Mag. Brit. Franc. & Hib. Rex. Fid. D. Princeps clementiſſimus, miſeratus luctuoſam Rerum faciem, plurima fumantibus, jam tum Ruinis, in ſolatium Civium & Urbis ſuæ Ornamentum providit, Tributum remiſit. Preces Ordinis & Populi Londinenſis retulit

The MONUMENT.



T. Bowles Sculp.

lit ad Regni Senatum, qui continuo decrevit, ut Publica Opera pecunia publica, ex vectigali Carbonis foſſilis oriunda, in meliorem formam reſtituerentur; utique Ædes ſacræ & D. *Pauli* Templum a Fundamentis omni magnificentia extruerentur; Pontes, Portæ, Carceres novi fierent; emundarentur Alvei, Vici ad regulam reſponderent, Clivi complanarentur, aperirentur Angiportus, Fora, & Macella in Areas ſepoſitas eliminarentur. Cenſuit etiam, uti ſingulæ Domus muris intergerinis concluderentur, univerſæ in frontem pari altitudine conſurgerent, omneſque Parietes ſaxo quadrato aut cocto Latere ſolidarentur; utique nemini liceret ultra ſeptennium ædificando immorari. Ad hæc Lites de Terminis orituras Lege lata præſcidit; adjecit quoque Supplicationes annuas, & ad æternam Poſterorum Memoriam H. C. P. C. Feſtinatur undique, Reſurgit Londinum, majore celeritate an ſplendore incertum: Unum Triennium abſolvit quod ſeculi opus credebatur, *i. e.*

Charles II. Son of *Charles* the Martyr, King of *Great Britain*, *France* and *Ireland*, Defender of the Faith, a moſt gracious Prince, commiſerating the deplorable State of Things, whilſt the Ruins were yet ſmoaking, provided for the Comfort of his Citizens, and the Ornament of his City; remitted their Taxes, and referred the Petitions of the Magiſtrates and Inhabitants to the Parliament, who immediately paſſed an Act, that publick Works ſhould be reſtored to greater Beauty with publick Money, to be raiſed by an Impoſition on Coal; that Churches, and the Cathedral of St. *Paul*'s, ſhould be rebuilt from their Foundations, with all Magnificence; that Bridges, Gates and Priſons ſhould be new made, the Sewers cleanſed, the Streets made ſtrait and regular, ſuch as was ſteep levelled, and thoſe too narrow made wider, Markets and Shambles removed to ſeparate Places. They alſo enacted, that every Houſe ſhould be built with Party Walls, and all in Front raiſed of equal Height, and thoſe Walls all of Square Stone or Brick; and that no Man ſhould delay beyond the Space of ſeven Years. Moreover, Care was taken by Law, to prevent all Suits about their Bounds. Alſo, Anniverſary Prayers were enjoined; and to perpetuate the Memory hereof to Poſterity, they cauſed this Column to be erected. The Work was carried on with Diligence, and LONDON is reſtored; but whether with greater Speed or Beauty, may be made a Queſtion. A three Years Time ſaw that finiſhed, which was ſuppoſed to be the Buſineſs of an Age.

The Eaſt Side of the Pedeſtal has alſo an Inſcription, expreſſing the Times in which this Pillar was began, continued and brought to Perfection. The Words are theſe:

Incepta
Richardo Ford, Eq.
Prætore *Lond.*
A. D. CIↃDCLXXI.
Perducta altius
Geo. Waterman, Eq. Præ.
Roberto Hanſon, Eq. Præ.
Gulielmo Hooker, Eq. Præ.
Roberto Viner, Eq. Præ.
Joſepho Sheldon, Eq. Præ.
Perfecta
Thoma Davis, Eq. Præ.
Urb.
Anno Dom.
MDCLXXVII.

i. e.

This Pillar was begun
Sir *Richard Ford*, Knt. being Lord Mayor of
LONDON, in the Year 1671.
Carried on
In the Mayoralties of
Sir *George Waterman*, Knt.
Sir *Robert Hanſon*, Knt.
Sir *William Hooker*, Kt. } Lord Mayors.
Sir *Rober Viner*, Knt.
Sir *Joſeph Sheldon*, Knt.
And finiſh'd,
Sir *Thomas Davis* being Lord Mayor, in the
Year 1677.

And whereas upon Evidence, it was thought that this dreadful Fire was contrived and carried on by the *Popiſh* Faction, the ſame is expreſſed in *Engliſh* round the Baſe of the Pedeſtal, under the ſaid Inſcriptions, in theſe following Words:

This Pillar was ſet up in perpetual Remembrance of the moſt dreadful Burning of this antient City; begun and carried on by the Treachery and Malice of the *Popiſh* Faction, in the Beginning of *September*, in the Year of our Lord *1666*, in order to the carrying on their horrid Plot for Extirpating the Proteſtant Religion, and old *Engliſh* Liberty, and Introducing *Popery* and Slavery.

On the Front, or Weſt Side, of the Die of the Pedeſtal of this magnificent Column, is finely carved, a curious Emblem of this Tragical Scene, by the Maſterly Hand of Mr. *Cibber*, Father to the preſent King's Poet, who likewiſe carved the inimitable Figures on the Gate of *Bethlem*, already mentioned. The 11 principal Figures on this Pedeſtal are done in *Alto*, the reſt in *Baſſo Relievo*, *viz.*

I. At the North End of the ſaid Plain, is repreſented in *Baſſo Relievo*, the City in Flames, and the Inhabitants in a Conſternation, with their Arms extended upward, and crying out for Succour.

II. A little nearer the Horizon are the Arms, Cap of Maintenance, and other Enſigns of the City's Grandeur, partly buried under the Ruins.

III. On the Ruins lies the Figure of a Woman crowned with a Caſtle, her Breaſts pregnant, and in her Hand a Sword; denoting the ſtrong, plentiful, and well-govern'd City of LONDON in Diſtreſs.

IV. The Sovereign (King *Charles* II.) is repreſented ſtanding on an Anabathrum, or Place aſcended to by (three) Steps, in a *Roman* Habit, providing with his Power and prudent Directions (as is expreſſed by the Inſcription on the South Side) for the Comfort of his Citizens, and Ornament of his City.

V. On the ſaid Steps, ſtand, in the King's Preſence, the Figures of three Women, that next his Majeſty repreſenting *Liberty*, having in her Right Hand a Hat, whereon is the Word *Libertas*, denoting the Freedom, or Liberty, given to thoſe that engaged three Years in the Work.

VI. Another of the ſaid three Women is *Ichnographia*, with Rules and Compaſſes in one Hand (the Inſtruments whereby Plans and Deſigns are delineated in due Proportion) and a Scrol partly unrolled in the other Hand, whereon ſuch Deſigns are to be drawn; and near this is a Bee-hive, the known Emblem of Induſtry.

VII. The third of the ſaid Figures, repreſents *Imagination*, holding the Emblem of Invention, and having on her Head Wings, and ſmall Children (as being ſwift and fruitful) and on the Border of her Garment theſe Words, *Non aliunde*; all which ſhew, that the ſpeedy Re-erection of the City, is principally owing to *Liberty*, *Imagination*, *Contrivance*, *Art*, and *Induſtry*.

VIII. And farther, to encourage the ſaid Citizens, here is the Figure of *Time*, elevating the Woman in Diſtreſs, and *Providence* with his winged Hand, containing an Eye, promiſing Peace and

Plenty, by pointing towards thoſe two Figures appearing above the Clouds.

IX. Behind the King (as it were Eaſtward) the Work is going forward, as Scaffolding, Labourers carrying Materials, &c.

X. Partly within a camerated Cell, under the Sovereign's Feet, appeareth *Envy*, diabolically enraged at the Meaſures concerted, and the great Proſpect of Succeſs. He is endeavouring to renew the Diſaſter, by blowing Flames out of his Mouth towards the diſtreſſed City.

XI. On the ſame Plain, South End from the King, is a Lion with one Fore Foot tied up and curbed by the Left Hand of *Fortitude*, in whoſe Right Hand is a Sword, under which Figures appears the Muzzle of a Cannon, which denotes this deplorable Loſs and Misfortune to happen in Time of War.

XII. Between that and the King, is the Figure of *Mars*, with a Chaplet in his Hand, an Emblem, that an approaching honourable Peace would be the Conſequence of the War.

AND above this, round the Cornice of the Pedeſtal, are noble Enrichments of Trophy Work, and the King's Arms; alſo of the Sword, Mace, Cap of Maintenance, &c. and at the Angles are four very large Dragons, the Supporters of the City Arms.

IT will not be improper, we think, in this Place, to give a fuller Account of the terrible Fire, which was the Occaſion of ſetting up this Column, than what is inſcribed thereon: We ſhall begin with the Account of it, publiſhed by Authority in the *Gazette*, *Monday*, *September* the 10th, *1666*.

An Account of the Fire of London.

ON the 2d Inſtant, at One o'Clock in the Morning, there happened to break out a ſad and deplorable Fire in *Pudding-lane*, near *New Fiſh-ſtreet*; which falling out at that Hour of the Night, and in a Quarter of the Town ſo cloſe built with Wooden Pitch'd Houſes, ſpread itſelf ſo far before Day, and with ſuch Diſtraction to the Inhabitants and Neighbours, that Care was not taken for the timely preventing the farther Diffuſion of it, by pulling down Houſes, as ought to have been; ſo that this lamentable Fire, in a ſhort Time, became too big to be maſtered by any Engines, or Working near it. It fell out moſt unhappily too, that a violent Eaſterly Wind fomented it, and kept it burning all that Day, and the Night following, ſpreading itſelf up to *Gracechurch-ſtreet*, and downwards from *Cannon-ſtreet* to the Water Side, as far as the *Three Cranes* in the *Vintry*.

THE People in all Parts about it, diſtracted by the Vaſtneſs of it, and their particular Care to carry away their Goods, many Attempts were made to prevent the ſpreading of it, by pulling down Houſes, and making great Intervals, but all in vain, the Fire ſeizing upon the Timber and Rubbiſh, and ſo continuing itſelf, even through thoſe Spaces, and raging in a bright Flame all *Monday* and *Tueſday*, notwithſtanding his Majeſty's own, and his Royal Highneſs the Duke of *York*'s, indefatigable and perſonal Pains to apply all poſſible Remedies to prevent it, calling upon and helping the People with their Guards; and a great Number of Nobility and Gentry unweariedly aſſiſted therein, for which they were requited with a thouſand Bleſſings from the poor diſtreſſed People.

BY the Favour of GOD the Wind ſlackened a little on *Tueſday* Night, and the Flames meeting with Brick Buildings at the Temple, by little and little it was obſerved to loſe its Force on that Side; ſo that on *Wedneſday* Morning we began to hope well, and his Royal Highneſs never deſpairing, or ſlackening his perſonal Care, wrought ſo well that Day, aſſiſted in ſome Parts by the Lords of the Council, before and behind it, that a Stop was put to it at the *Temple* Church, near *Holbourn-bridge*, *Pye-corner*, *Alderſgate*, *Cripplegate*, near the lower End of *Coleman-ſtreet*, at the End of *Baſing-hall-ſtreet*, by the Poſtern, at the upper End of *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet* and *Leadenhall-ſtreet*, at the *Standard* in *Cornhill*, at the Church in *Fenchurch-ſtreet*, near Clothworkers-hall in *Mincing-lane*, at the Middle of *Mark-lane*, and at the *Tower-dock*.

ON *Thurſday*, by the Bleſſing of GOD, it was wholly beat down and extinguiſh'd; but ſo as that Evening it unhappily burſt out again afreſh at the *Temple*, by the falling of ſome Sparks, (as is ſuppoſed) upon a Pile of Wooden Buildings; but his Royal Highneſs, who watch'd there that Night in Perſon, by the great Labours and Diligence uſed, and eſpecially by applying Powder to blow up the Houſes about it, before Day, moſt happily maſter'd it.

DIVERS Strangers, *Dutch* and *French*, were, during the Fire, apprehended, upon Suſpicion that they contributed miſchievouſly to it, who are all impriſoned, and Informations prepared to make a ſevere Inquiſition thereupon, by my Lord Chief Juſtice *Keeling*, aſſiſted by ſome of the Lords of the Privy-Council, and ſome principal Members of the City; notwithſtanding which Suſpicions, the Manner of the Burning all along in a Train, and ſo blown forwards in all its Way by ſtrong Winds, makes us conclude, the Whole was an Effect of an unhappy Chance; or, to ſpeak better, the heavy Hand of GOD upon us for our Sins, ſhewing us the Terror of his Judgment in thus raiſing the Fire, and immediately after his miraculous and never enough to be acknowledged Mercy in putting a Stop to it, when we were in the laſt Deſpair, and that all Attempts for the quenching it, however induſtriouſly purſued, ſeemed inſufficient. His Majeſty then ſat hourly in Council, and ever ſince hath continued making Rounds about the City in all Parts of it where the Danger and Miſchief was greateſt, 'till this Morning that he hath ſent his Grace the Duke of *Albemarle*, whom he hath called for to aſſiſt him in this great Occaſion, to put his happy and ſucceſsful Hand to the finiſhing this memorable Deliverance.

ABOUT the Tower, the ſeaſonable Orders given for plucking down Houſes to ſecure the Magazines of Powder, was more eſpecially ſucceſsful, that Part being up the Wind, notwithſtanding which it came almoſt to the very Gates of it, ſo as by this early Proviſion, the ſeveral Stores of War lodged in the Tower, were entirely ſaved: And we have further this infinite Cauſe particularly to give GOD Thanks, that the Fire did not happen in any of thoſe Places where his Majeſty's Naval Stores are kept, ſo as tho' it hath pleaſed GOD to viſit us with his own Hand, he hath not, by diſfurniſhing us with the Means of carrying on the War, ſubjected us to our Enemies.

IT muſt be obſerved, That this Fire happened in a Part of the Town, where, though the Commodities were not very rich, yet they were ſo bulky, that they could not well be removed; ſo that the Inhabitants of that Part where it firſt began, have ſuſtained very great Loſs; but by the beſt Enquiry we can make, the other Parts of the Town, where the Commodities were of greater Value, took the Alarm ſo early, that they ſaved moſt of their Goods of Value, which poſſibly may have diminiſhed the Loſs, though ſome think that if the whole Induſtry of the Inhabitants had been applied to the Stopping of the Fire, and not to the Saving of their particular Goods, the Succeſs might have been much better, not only to the Publick, but to many of them in their own Particulars.

THRO' this ſad Accident it is eaſy to be imagined how many Perſons were neceſſitated to remove themſelves and Goods into the open Fields, where they were forced to continue ſome Time, which could not but work Compaſſion in the Beholders; but his Majeſty's Care was moſt ſignal on this Occaſion, who, beſides his Perſonal Pains, was frequent in conſulting all Ways for relieving thoſe diſtreſſed Perſons, which produced ſo good Effect, as well by his Majeſty's Proclamation, and the Orders iſſued to the Neighbouring Juſtices of the Peace, to encourage the ſending in Proviſions to the Markets, which are publickly known as by other Directions, that when his Majeſty, fearing leſt other Orders might not yet have been ſufficient, had commanded the Victualler of his Navy to ſend Bread into *Moor-fields* for the Relief of the Poor, which for the more ſpeedy Supply he ſent in Biſket out of the Sea-Stores; it was found that the Markets had been already ſo well ſupplied, that the People being unaccuſtomed to that Kind of Bread, declined it, and ſo it was returned, in great Part, to his Majeſty's Stores again, without any Uſe made of it.

AND we cannot but obſerve, to the Confutation of all his Majeſty's Enemies, who endeavour to perſwade the World Abroad of great Parties and Diſaffection at Home againſt his Majeſty's Government, that a greater Inſtance of the Affections of this City could never have been given, than hath been now given in this ſad and deplorable Accident, when, if at any Time, Diſorder might have been expected from the Loſſes, Diſtraction, and almoſt Deſperation of ſome Perſons in their private Fortunes; Thouſands of People not having Habitations to cover them. And yet in all this Time there hath been ſo far from any Appearance of Deſigns, or Attempts, againſt his Majeſty's Government, that his Majeſty and his Royal Brother, out of their Care to ſtop and prevent the Fire, frequently expoſing their Perſons with very ſmall Attendants, in all Parts of the Town; ſometimes even to be intermixed with thoſe who laboured in the Buſineſs, yet nevertheleſs there hath not been obſerved ſo much as a murmuring Word to fall from any; but on the contrary, even thoſe Perſons, whoſe Loſſes rendered their Conditions moſt deſperate, and to be fit Objects of others Prayers, beholding thoſe frequent Inſtances of his Majeſty's Care of his People, forgot their own Miſery, and filled the Streets with their Prayers for his Majeſty, whoſe Trouble they ſeemed to compaſſionate before their own.

THE Damage done by this Fire is thus computed. Burned and conſumed 12000 Houſes, within the Walls of the City, and above 1000 more without the Walls, but all of them within the Freedom and Liberty of LONDON; that is, in all 13000, or as others 13200 Houſes. There were alſo deſtroyed the Cathedral Church of St. *Paul's*, which at that Time was new building, and as to the Stone Work, almoſt finiſhed: Alſo 87 Pariſh-Churches, and ſix conſecrated Chapels; moſt of the principal and publick Edifices: As the great *Guildhall*, wherein were nine ſeveral Courts belonging to the City; the *Royal-Exchange*; the King's *Cuſtom-houſe*; *Juſtice-hall*, where the Seſſions were kept eight or nine Times in the Year for the Trial of Murderers, Felons and other Malefactors; the four Priſons; four of the principal Gates of the City; and fifty Halls of Companies, moſt of which were moſt magnificent Structures and Palaces. The whole Damage ſuſtained by this Fire is almoſt incredible. Yet to make ſome Computation, that which follows is the Method that hath been taken.

An Account of the vaſt Damage and Spoil made by the aforementioned Conflagration.

THAT the Reader may the better judge of the Damages done by this Fire, ſome have computed the Thirteen thouſand odd hundred Houſes burnt and deſtroyed, to be worth one with another 25 *l.* yearly Rent; which at the low Rent of 12 Years Purchaſe, will in the whole amount unto 3,900,000 *l.* Sterling, and upwards.

AND for the other Work of publick Concern, they have been thus moderately eſtimated.

A TABLE *of Eſtimates.*

	l.
In Houſes burnt as aforeſaid	3,900,000
In Churches and other Publick Edifices as follow: The 87 Pariſh-Churches at 8000 *l.* each	696,000
Six Chappels, at 2000 *l.* each	12,000
The *Royal-Exchange*, at	50,000
The King's *Cuſtom-houſe*, at	10,000
The 52 Halls of Companies, 1500 *l.*	78,000
Three of the City Gates, at 3000 *l.* each	9,000
The Jail of *Newgate*	15,000
Four Stone Bridges	6,000
The *Seſſions Houſe*	7,000
The *Guildhall*, and Courts and Offices belonging to it	40,000
Blackwell-hall.	3,000
Bridewell	5,000
Poultry Compter	5,000
Woodſtreet Compter	3,000
	939,000

To which add,

	l.
Towards the Building of St. *Paul's* Cathedral	2,000,000
The Wares, Houſhold-ſtuff, Monies, and other moveable Goods, loſt and ſpoiled, may probably amount to	2,000,000
In the Hire of Porters, Cart, Waggons, Barges, Boats, *&c.* for Removing of Wares, Houſhold-Stuff, and the like, during the Time of the Fire and ſome ſmall Time after, may well be reckoned at	200,000
In printed Books and Paper in ſeveral Shops and Warehouſes	150,000
In Wine, Tobacco, Sugar, Plumbs, *&c.* of which the City was at that Time very full.	1,500,000
	5,850,000

For publick Works enjoyned by Act of Parliament.

	l.
For cutting a Navigable Channel from the *Thames* to *Holborn-bridge*	27,000
For a Monument to be erected near to the Place where the Fire began	14,500
	41,500

Melioration Money paid to ſeveral Proprietors, who had their Ground taken away, for the Making of Wharfs, enlarging of Streets, making of new Streets and Market-Places, *&c.*

All which Particulars, viz.

	l.
For Houſes burnt	3,900,000
For Publick Edifices burnt.	939,000
For Loſſes ſuſtained in Monies, and in Goods burnt; and in Carriage and Removing, and by St. *Paul's* Church being then almoſt new built	5,850,000
For Publick Works enjoined to be done by Act of Parliament	41,500
For Melioration	
The Sum of all,	10,730,500

Of the ſtrange Concurrence of ſeveral Cauſes, (happening at the ſame Time) occaſioning the Fire ſo vigorouſly to ſpread and increaſe.

BESIDES the ſupine Negligence of the People (whether Maſter or Servants) of the Houſe, where this dreadful Conflagration began, next unto God's juſt Judgments for the heinous crying Sins of this Nation, and City in particular, ſome have made Enquiry into other natural Cauſes, which might Occaſion ſuch a geneal Ruin, from ſo ſmall a Beginning: And,

Firſt, They conſider the Time of the Night when it firſt began, *viz.* between One and Two o'Clock, after Midnight, when all were in a dead Sleep.

Secondly, It was *Saturday* Night, when many of the moſt eminent Citizens, Merchants, and others, were retired into the Country, and none but Servants left to look to their City Houſes.

Thirdly, It was in the long Vacation, being that particular Time of the Year, when many wealthy Citizens and Tradeſmen are wont to be in the Country at Fairs, and getting in of Debts, and making up Accompts with their Chapmen.

Fourthly, The Cloſeneſs of the Building, and Narrowneſs of the Street where it began, did much facilitate the Progreſs of the Fire, by hindering of the Engines to be brought to play upon the Houſes on Fire.

Fifthly, The Matter of which the Houſes all thereabouts were, *viz.* Timber, and thoſe very old.

Sixthly, The Dryneſs of the preceeding Seaſon; there having been a great Drought even to that very Day, and all the Time that the Fire continued, which had ſo dried the Timber, that it was never more apt to take Fire.

Seventhly, The Nature of the Wares and Commodities ſtowed and vended in thoſe Parts, were the moſt Combuſtible of any other ſold in the whole City; as, Oil, Pitch, Tar, Cordage, Hemp, Flax, Roſin, Wax, Butter, Cheeſe, Wine, Brandy, Sugar, *&c.*

Eighthly, An Eaſterly Wind, (which is the drieſt of all others) had blown for ſeveral Days together before; and at that Time very ſtrongly.

Ninthly, The unexpected failing of the Water thereabouts at that Time; for the Engine at the North End of *London-bridge*, called the *Thames-water-Tower*, (which ſupplied all that Part of the City with *Thames* Water) was out of Order, and in a few Hours was itſelf burnt down, ſo that the Water Pipes, which conveyed the Water from thence through the Streets, were ſoon empty.

Laſtly, An unuſual Negligence at firſt, and a Confidence of eaſily quenching it, and of its ſtopping at ſeveral Places afterwards, turned at length into a Confuſion, Conſternation, and Deſpair; People chooſing rather by Flight to ſave their Goods, than by a vigorous Oppoſition to ſave their own Houſes, and the whole City.

To all which Reaſons muſt not be paſt over the general Suſpicion, that moſt then had of Incendiaries laying combuſtible Stuff in many Places, having obſerved divers diſtant Houſes to be on Fire together. And many were then taken up upon Suſpicion.

Having now given the Reader this brief View and Account of the Condition the City of LONDON was in, until *Anno 1666*; and how in that Year, by this dreadful Conflagration, the greateſt Part of it was buried in its own Aſhes, let it reſt in this ruinous Condition, till I acquaint you how, and by what Means, it came to be rebuilt in that magnificent, ſubſtantial and beautiful Manner, as now it is; with its Cathedral and Parochial Churches, Gates, Halls, Publick Edifices, *&c.* And of all ſuch additional Buildings, new Streets, Markets, Courts, and other Ornaments enjoined, ſuch as the like before were never erected: And this ſhall be our next Work.

Several Things Premiſed and Enacted before the Beginning of the Re-building of the City of LONDON, *neceſſary thereunto*, Anno 19 *&* 20 Caroli II. Regis.

I. *For the Levelling of Hills, Streets, and Lanes.*

FOR the preventing Inundations, and for Eaſineſs of Aſcent, be it enacted, That the Street called *Thames-ſtreet*, and all the Ground between the ſame Street and the River *Thames*, ſhall be raiſed and made higher by three Feet, at the leaſt, above the Surface of the Ground as now it lieth.

Now therefore, for the bringing of the Ground unto a nearer Level than formerly it was, At a Meeting of the Commiſſioners and Surveyors *Anno* 1667, appointed by Act of Parliament, there were by them made and iſſued out, theſe following:

Rules *and* Directions *preſcribed and made for the Pitching and Levelling the Streets and Lands of the City of* LONDON, *and Liberties, for the more eaſy and convenient Current, and Conveyance of the Water thereof; as alſo for the eaſier Paſſing of Carts, Coaches*, &c.

1. *TOWER-DOCK* in *Thames-ſtreet*, is to be raiſed 3 Feet. At 147 f. upwards from *Thames-ſtreet* to be raiſed 2 f. 10 Inches: At the higheſt Part in *Tower-ſtreet*, againſt the Middle of St. *Alhallow*'s-*Barking* Church-yard, to be ſunk 6 Inches.

2. *Beer-lane* is to be raiſed at *Thames-ſtreet* 8 f. at 90 f. upwards 4 f. and to be abated at 192 f. upwards, 3 Inches; and at *Tower-ſtreet* 6 Inches.

3. *Water-lane* is to be raiſed at *Thames-ſtreet* 6 f. at 83 f. upwards nothing; and to be abated at 128 f. upwards, 1 f. 11 Inches: At *Tower-ſtreet* abate 2 f.

4. *Harp-lane* is to be raiſed in *Thames-ſtreet* 7 f. at 100 f. upwards, 4 f. 7 Inches; and to be abated at 180 f. 1 f. 6 Inches; at 270 f. 3 f. 4 Inches; at *Tower-ſtreet* 2 f. 6 Inches.

5. *Idle-lane* is to be raiſed in *Thames-ſtreet* 7 f. at 90 f. upwards, 4 f. 2 Inches; and to be abated at 165 f. upwards 2 f. 3 Inches; at 262 f. 3 f. 10 Inches; in *Tower-ſtreet* 2 f. 6 Inches.

6. St. *Dunſtan*'s-*hill*, beginning at *Idle-lane*, is to be raiſed 4 f. 2 Inches; at 76 f. upwards, 3 f. 3 Inches; at 126 f. 1 f. and to be abated at 226 f. 2 f. 1 Inch; at *Tower-ſtreet* 1 f. 10 Inches.

7. St. *Mary-hill* is to be raiſed in *Thames-ſtreet* 5 f. at 87 f. upwards, 2 f. 6 Inches; and to be abated at 187 f. 1 f. 8 Inches; at 287. 5 f.

8 Inches, at 387, 5 f. at little *Eaſtcheap* 1 f. 6 Inches.

8. *Love-lane* is to be raiſed in *Thames-ſtreet* 4 f. at 100 f, upwards, 2 f. 6 Inches, at 200 2 f. 3 Inches; and to be abated at 270 f. 3 f. 10 Inches; at 370 f. 3 f. at 470 f. 2 f. at *Eaſtcheap* 3 f. 10 Inches.

9. *Botolph-lane* is to be raiſed at *Thames-ſtreet* 4 f. at 133 f. upwards, 4 f. 5 Inches; at 233 f. 10 Inches, and to be abated at 333 f. 2 f. at 433 f. 2 f. at *Eaſtcheap* 3 Inches.

10. *Pudding-lane* is to be raiſed in *Thames-ſtreet* 6 f. at 115 f. 4 f. 5 Inches, at 212 f. 1 f. 8 Inches, and to be abated at 300 f. 1 f. at 400 f. 2 f. at *Eaſtcheap* 5 f. 9 Inches.

11. *New Fiſh-ſtreet-hill* is to be raiſed at *Thames-ſtreet* 2 f. at 80 f. upwards, 2 f. and to be abated at 280 f. nothing, at 380 f. 1 f. 9 Inches at *Eaſtcheap* 3 f.

12. St. *Michael*'s-*lane* is to be raiſed in *Thames-ſtreet* 7 f. at 80 f. upwards, 6 f. 9 Inches at 280 f. 6 f. 6 Inches, at 380 f. 2 f. 10 Inches, and to be abated at 480 f. 8 Inches, at *Eaſtcheap*, 5 Inches, the Current of it is 13 Inches upon 20 f.

13. St. *Martin*'s-*lane* is to be raiſed in *Thames-ſtreet* 6 f. at 103 f. 6 f. at 203 f. 4 f. 3 Inches at 303 f. 2 Inches, and to be abated at 403 f. 2 f. 1 Inch, at *Cannon-ſtreet*, 1 f.

14. St. *Lawrence-Pountney-lane* is to be raiſed in *Thames-ſtriet*, 4 f. at 157 f. 3 f. 7 Inches, and abated at 261 f. 11 Inches; at 361 f. 4 f. at *Cannon-ſtreet*, 1 f,

15. *Green Lettice* and *Duck-field-lanes* are to be raiſed at *Thames-ſtreet*, 3 f. at 135 f. 1 f. 10 Inches, and abated at 235 f. 2 f. 11 Inches, at 297 f. 4 f. 5 Inches, at 397 f. 4 f. 5 Inches, at *Cannon-ſtreet* 10 Inches.

16. *Suffolk-lane* is to be raiſed in *Thames-ſtreet* 3 f. at 110 f. upwards, 2 Inches, and to be abated at 190 f. 3 f. 6 Inches, at 290 f. 7 f. 9 Inches at the Entrance into *Ducks-field-lane*, 4 f. and 4 Inches.

17. *Buſh-lane* is to be raiſed in *Thames-ſtreet*, 3 f. at 103 f. 2 f. and to be abated at 203 f. 8 Inches, at 303 f. 4 f. 4 Inches, in *Cannon-ſtreet*, nothing.

18. *Dowgate* is to be raiſed in *Thames-ſtreet*, 3 f. at 134 f. 1 f. 4 Inches, raiſed at *Budge-row*, 1 f.

19. *College-hill* is to be raiſed at *Thames-ſtreet*, 3 f. at 216 f. 3 Inches, the Current 1 upon 35.

20. *Garlick-hill* is to be raiſed at *Thames-ſtreet*, 3 f. at 216 f. 11 Inches, the Current 1 upon 26.

21. *Little Trinity-lane* is to be raiſed in *Thames-ſtreet*, 4 f. at 75 f. 2 f. 11 Inches, and to be abated at 150 f. 1 f. 4 Inches, at 250 f. 2 f. at *Great Trinity-lane*, 1 f. 6 Inches.

22. *Huggen*'s-*lane* is to be raiſed in *Thames-ſtreet*, 4 f. at 63 f. 3 f. 1 Inch, and abated at 153 f. 1 f. 10 Inches, at 253 f. 5, 7, at *Trinity-lane*, 2 f.

23. *Bread-ſtreet-hill* is to be raiſed in *Thames-ſtreet*, 4 f. at 53 f. 3 f. at 153 f. 3 Inches, and abated at 253 f. 2 f. 11 Inches, at *Trinity-lane* End 2, 0.

24. *Old Fiſh-ſtreet-hill* is to be raiſed at *Thames-ſtreet*, 4 f. and abated at *Old Fiſh-ſtreet*, 1, 0.

25. *Lambeth-hill* is to be raiſed in *Thames-ſtreet*, 4 f. at 73 f. 11 Inches, and to be abated at 173 f. 3 f. 6 Inches, at *Old Fiſh-ſtreet*, 3 f. Current 1 upon 17 one half.

26. The *Old Change* is to be abated at *Fiſh-ſtreet*, 1 f. 4 Inches, and ſo gradually upwards.

27. St. *Paul*'s-*chain*, or St. *Bennet*'s-*hill*, is to be raiſed in *Thames-ſtreet* 8 f. at 100 f. 3 f. and to be abated at 190 f. 2 f. 5 Inches, at 340 f. 3 f. at 490 f. 1 f. In St. *Paul*'s Churchyard, as it was.

28. *Thames-ſtreet*, at the Foot of *Addle-hill*, is to be raiſed 6 f. and ſo gradually up the Hill.

29. *Puddle-Dock* is to be raiſed at *Thames-ſtreet* End, 8 f. at 56 f. 6 f. 2 Inches, at 196 f. 3 f. 3 Inches, at 286 f. 3 f. 3 Inches, at 386 f. 9 Inches, and to be abated at *Carter-lane*, 1 f. 7 Inches.

30. *Creed-lane*, at *Carter-lane* End, is to be abated 2 f. and ſo gradually to *Ludgate-hill*.

31. *Ludgate-hill* is to be raiſed at *Fleet-bridge* 6 f. at 200 f. upwards, 8 f. 7 Inches, at 300 f. 5 f. 2 and a half, at 400 f. 11 Inches, and to be abated at *Ludgate* 10 Inches, at *Ave-Mary-lane* End, 1 f. 8 Inches, at St. *Paul*'s Churchyard, nothing.

32. *Mark-lane* is to be abated at the Ending in *Tower-ſtreet*, 2 f. and ſo gradually to about 100 f. up the Lane.

33. *Rood-lane* is to be abated all the Length of it. In *Eaſtcheap* 1 f. 6 Inches. In *Fenchurch-ſtreet*, nothing.

34. *Gracechurch-ſtreet* is to be ſunk at *Eaſtcheap* 3 f. at the Conduit 1 f. at *Lombard-ſtreet* End, none.

35. *Cannon-ſtreet* is to be abated in *Eaſtcheap*, at *Gracechurch-ſtreet*, 3 f. the higheſt Ground, 200 f. within the Street, near St. *Michael*'s-*lane* End; the other Parts of it are to be ſunk, according to the Endings of the Streets before-mentioned.

36. *Bread-ſtreet* is to be abated at *Trinity-lane* End 2 f. at *Watling-ſtreet*, none.

37. *Friday-ſtreet* is to be abated at *Old Fiſh-ſtreet* 2 f. at *Watling-ſtreet*, none.

38. *Cheapſide*, about *Woodſtreet* End, is to be raiſed 2 f. and ſo gradually Eaſtward and Weſtward, and that Raiſing to end at the *Old Change* Weſtward, and *Soper-lane* Eaſtward.

39. The *Stocks* to be abated 2 f. and that Abatement to be gradually extended into *Cornhill*, *Lombard-ſtreet*, *Threadneedle-ſtreet*, and the *Poultry*, and a little Way into *Walbrook*; which about the South End of the Churchyard of St. *Mary Woolchurch* is to be raiſed 2 f. that the Current of the Water that Way may be ſtopped, and turned back towards the *Stocks*, whence it is to be conveyed by a grated Sewer into the main Sewer, not far diſtant.

40. *Baſinghall-ſtreet* is to be raiſed at *Maſon*'s-*alley* 2 f. and ſo gradually, Northward and Southward.

41. The Street of *Aldermanbury*, from the North Side of *Aldermanbury* Church, to the North Side of *Addle-ſtreet*, is to be gradually ſunk.

42 *Coleman-ſtreet* is to be raiſed, at the Church, 3 f. and that Raiſing to be gradually extended to *London-wall*.

43. *Queen-ſtreet* is to be raiſed, at *Three Crane-ſtairs*, 3 f. and ſo gradually to *Soper-lane* End, the Deſcent of the Current is 1 upon 34.

II. *For the Opening and Enlarging of ſeveral Streets and Publick Paſſages.*

WHEREAS many antient Streets and Paſſages within the City of LONDON, and Liberty thereof, were narrow and incommodious for Carriages and Paſſengers, and prejudicial to the Trade and Health of the Inhabitants; and are neceſſary to be enlarged, as well for the Convenience as Ornament of the City: It is therefore enacted by this preſent Parliament, (*Caroli* II. *Decimo Nono*) that theſe Streets and Places following ſhall be enlarged, *viz.*

1. The Street called *Fleet-ſtreet*, from the Place where the *Greyhound* Tavern ſtood, to *Ludgate*, and from thence to *Paul*'s Churchyard.

2. The Street leading from the Eaſt End of St. *Paul*'s Church into *Cheapſide*.

3. The Street and Paſſage at the Eaſt End of *Cheapſide*, leading into the *Poultry*.

4. The Street and Paſſage out of the *Poultry* leading into the Weſt End of *Cornhill*, at or near the Place lately called the *Stocks*.

5. The Street called *Blow-bladder-ſtreet*, leading from the Weſt End of *Cheapſide* towards *Newgate-market*; and to enlarge the Street and Paſſage from thence towards *Newgate-market*, by laying the Ground where the *Middle-Row* in the *Shambles* there lately ſtood, into the ſaid Street; and in like manner, to enlarge the Paſſage from *Newgate-market* towards *Newgate*, by laying the Ground of the four late Houſes, between *Warwick-lane* End and *Newgate-market*, and the late *Bell* Inn there, into the Street.

6. The Lane, called *Ave-mary-lane*, leading from *Pater-noſter-row* to *Ludgate-ſtreet*.

7. And the Street or Paſſage at the End of St. *Martin*'s-*le-Grand*, towards *Blow-bladder-ſtreet*, aforeſaid.

8. And alſo the Paſſage from St. *Magnus*'s Church, to the Conduit in *Gracechurch-ſtreet*, and the North End of *Gracechurch-ſtreet* alſo.

9. *Thames-ſtreet*, from the Weſt Corner of St. *Magnus*'s Church, to the *Tower-dock*.

10. To enlarge *Old Fiſh-ſtreet*, by laying the *Middle-Row* there into the Street.

11. And whereas the Way, or Paſſage, of *Holbourn-bridge*, is now too ſtrait and incommodious for the many Carriages and Paſſengers daily uſing and frequenting the ſame; and is therefore neceſſary to be enlarged: Be it therefore enacted, That it ſhall and may be lawful for the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commoners of the City of LONDON, ſo to enlarge and make wider the ſame, as that the ſaid Way and Paſſage may run in a Level Line, from a certain Timber Houſe on the North Side thereof, commonly called, or known, by the Name or Sign of the *Cock*; unto the Front of the Buldings of a certain Inn, called the *Swan Inn*, ſituate on the North Side of *Holbourn-hill*, as aforeſaid.

12. That the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of LONDON, may, and ſhall open and enlarge a Street, or Paſſage, called *Water-lane*, leading from *Fleet-ſtreet* to *White-fryar*'s-*dock*, by the River *Thames*.

13. And open and enlarge one other Street, or Paſſage, through *Mincing-lane*, by St. *Dunſtan*'s *in the Eaſt*, to *Thames-ſtreet* near the *Cuſtom-houſe*. And to make the ſaid Streets, or Paſſages, twenty four Feet in Breadth; for the Conveniency of Trade, and better Paſſage of Carts, and other Carriages, to and from the River *Thames*.

14. That the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-Council, alſo ſhall and may, by Virtue of this preſent Act, enlarge and make wider any ſuch ſtrait and narrow Paſſages within the ſaid City, as are leſs than fourteen Feet in Breadth.

AND of ſuch there have been many enlarged; too many here to be enumerated.

III. *For the making of new Streets and Wharfs, Market Places, and other Publick Monuments.*

1. THAT the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen are by this Act enabled to make, or cauſe to be made, a new Street, leading and extending from the *Guildhall* of the ſaid City, into *Cheapſide*; the ſame Street to be of ſuch Breadth and Wideneſs, as they ſhall judge meet and convenient.

2. That they ſhould alſo open and enlarge a Street, or Paſſage, to the River *Thames*, from *Cheapſide* through *Soper-lane*, and thence to *Thames-ſtreet*, and thenceforth to the River *Thames*: And from *Three-cranes* to the *Thames* aforeſaid. And to make the ſame Streets and Paſſages four and twenty Feet in Breadth.

3. That they ſhall alſo cauſe a Street to be opened, fourteen Feet wide, from the Weſt End of *Threadneedle-ſtreet*, down to *Lothbury*.

4. And it is enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That (for the better Benefit and Accommodation of Trade, and for other great Conveniencies) there ſhall be left a convenient Tract of Ground, all along from the *Tower-wharf* to *London-bridge*, and from *London-bridge* to the *Temple*, of the Breadth of forty Feet, from the North Side of the River *Thames*; to be converted to a Key, or publick and open Wharf. And that (in Order thereunto) all Buildings, Sheds, Pales, Walls, Incloſures, and other Obſtructions and Impediments whatſoever, now ſtanding, or being within forty Feet Northward of the ſaid River *Thames*, between the Places aforeſaid, (Cranes, Stairs, and Docks only excepted) ſhall be taken down and removed, and the ſaid Ground cleared and levelled: And that from henceforth there ſhall be no Building or Erection whatſoever, (except Cranes, Stairs, and Docks) placed or ſet within or upon the ſaid forty Feet of Ground, or any Part thereof, between the Places aforeſaid.

5. And that all Buildings that ſhall hereafter immediately border upon any Part of the ſaid Ground, upon the North Side thereof, ſhall front and be placed in the Line that ſhall be ſet out for the Bounds of the Breadth of the ſaid forty Feet of Ground Northward. And that the Buildings that ſhall be built upon that Line, and fronting the River *Thames*, ſhall be of the ſecond or third Sort or Rate of Buildings, hereafter mentioned in the Act *for the Rebuilding of the City of* LONDON, except Common Halls for Companies, and other Buildings; which ſhall be otherwiſe allowed of by the King's Majeſty.

6. And that all the ſaid Tract of Ground of the Breadth of forty Feet from the ſaid River, ſhall be open and at large, without any Diviſion or Separation: And that the Bounds of each Proprietor's Ground therein, ſhall be diſtinguiſhed only by Denter-ſtones, to be placed in the Pavement thereof.

7. And be it further enacted, That for the further Convenience of Trade, the Channel of *Bridewell-dock*, from the Channel of the River *Thames* to *Holbourn-bridge*, ſhall be ſunk to a ſufficient Level, whereby to make it Navigable: And that the Ground to be ſet out for the Breadth of the ſaid Channel, and of the Wharfs on each Side thereof, ſhall not be leſs in Breadth than one hundred Feet; nor ſhall exceed one hundred and twenty Feet in Breadth.

8. And that the Line of the ſaid Channel, and Wharfs and Levels thereof, together with the Cranes and Stairs to be placed thereon, ſhall be aſcertained by the Lord Mayor, *&c*. And that all the ſaid Wharf Ground on each Side the River, ſhall lie open and at large, (Cranes and Stairs only excepted) without any Diviſion or Separation; and each Perſon's Propriety therein, to be diſtinguiſhed only by Denter-ſtones in the Pavement thereof.

9. And that all Buildings bordering upon each Side of the ſaid Wharfs, ſhall front and be placed in the Line, that ſhall be ſet out for the Bounds of the Breadth of the Wharfs from the Channel. And that the ſaid Buildings ſhall be of the ſecond Rate of Building, mentioned in the Act for Rebuilding the City, *&c*.

10. Whereas by a late Act of this preſent Parliament it was enacted, That the Pariſhes to be rebuilt within the ſaid City of LONDON, in Lieu of thoſe which were demoliſhed by the late dreadful Fire, ſhould not exceed the Number of thirty nine: But foraſmuch as upon an exact Survey taken of the Number of Houſes to be rebuilt, and of the Extent of the reſpective

Pariſhes neceſſary to be ſettled and continued within the ſaid City, it doth appear, That the Pariſhes to be ſettled and continued, and the Pariſh Churches to be rebuilt within the ſaid City, in Lieu of thoſe demoliſhed or conſumed by the ſaid late Fire, cannot conveniently, by Union, or otherways, be reduced to a leſs Number than fifty one. Be it therefore enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That the Number of Pariſhes to be ſettled, and the Pariſh Churches to be rebuilt, within the ſaid City of LONDON, ſhall be fifty one: The former Act, or any Thing therein contained to the contrary, notwithſtanding.

11. And that the Citizens of LONDON, and their Succeſſors, for all the Time to come, may retain the Memorial of ſo ſad a Deſolation, and reflect ſeriouſly upon their manifold Iniquities, which are the unhappy Cauſes of ſuch Judgments: Be it therefore enacted, That the ſecond Day of *September* (unleſs the ſame happen to be *Sunday*, and if ſo, then the next Day following) be yearly for ever hereafter obſerved, as a Day of Publick Faſting and Humiliation within the ſaid City, and Liberties thereof; to implore the Mercy of Almighty GOD upon the ſaid City; to make devout Prayers and Supplication unto him, to divert the like Calamity for the Time to come.

12. And the better to preſerve the Memory of this dreadful Viſitation: Be it further enacted, That a Column, or Pillar of Braſs or Stone, be erected on, or as near unto the Place where the ſaid Fire ſo unhappily began, as conveniently may be; in perpetual Remembrance thereof; with ſuch Inſcription thereon, as hereafter by the Mayor and Court of Aldermen, in that Behalf, be directed.

Of the Rebuilding of the City of LONDON *ſo ſpeedily, ſubſtantially, and ſplendidly effected.*

NOTWITHSTANDING the extraordinary Loſſes by the fore-mentioned Fire, the devouring Peſtilence in this City the Year preceding, and the chargeable War with the *Dutch* at that Time depending; yet, by the King's Grace, the Wiſdom of the Parliament then ſitting at *Weſtminſter*, the Diligence and Activity of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commoners of the ſaid City (who were almoſt the only Loſers by that fatal Accident) it was in the Space of four or five Years, well nigh rebuilt. Divers Churches, the ſtately *Guildhall*, many Halls of Companies, and other Publick Edifices; all infinitely more Uniform, more Solid, and more Magnificent than before: So that no City in *Europe*, (nay, ſcarcely in the World) can ſtand in Competition with it, at leaſt in many Particulars.

How the Alterations and Augmentations enjoined: As alſo the Rebuilding of fifty one Parochial Churches, and the Cathedral of St. Paul's *ſhould be accompliſhed.*

THE fore-mentioned Alterations and Augmentations, to be made in the Rebuilding of the City of LONDON, being by Act of Parliament enjoined; they took it then into their Conſiderations, by what Means Money might be raiſed for the carrying on of thoſe Works, by them preſcribed and enacted. And in their Seſſion, *Anno* 19 *Caroli* II. *Regis*, they enacted as followeth:

FOR the enabling of the Lord Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of the City of LONDON, and their Succeſſors, to perform and accompliſh the Works in this Act mentioned; be it enacted by the Authority hereof,

THAT for all Sorts of Coals, which from and after the 24th Day of *June* 1667, and before the 24th Day of *June* 1677, ſhall be imported and brought into the Port of the City of LONDON, or the River *Thames*, within the Liberty of the ſaid City of LONDON, upon the ſame River to be ſold by the Chaldron or Tun, there ſhall be paid, by Way of Impoſition thereupon, (over and beſides all other Impoſitions and Duties, due and payable for any Sort of the ſaid Coals, by Virtue of any Law, or Statute, now in Force) according to the Rates hereafter mentioned. That is to ſay, For ſuch Sorts of Coals as are uſually ſold by the Chaldron, for every Chaldron thereof, containing thirty ſix Buſhels *Wincheſter* Meaſure, the Sum of 12 *d.* And for all ſuch Sorts of Coals as are Sold by the Tun, for every Tun thereof, containing twenty hundred Weight, the like Sum of 12 *d.* which ſaid Impoſition of 12 *d.* for every Chaldron, or Tun, of Coals, ſhall, during the Time aforeſaid, be anſwered and paid unto the Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens, or their Deputy, or Deputies, by the Maſter, Owner, or Owners, or other Perſons, taking Charge of the Veſſel, before they ſhall break Bulk, or have a Meter aſſigned for the Meaſuring, or Weighing, of any Coals aforeſaid. The which Impoſition of 12 *d.* to be paid at ſuch Place, or Places, as by the Lord Mayor, and Court of Aldermen, ſhall from Time to Time be appointed for the Receipt thereof.

2. THAT all and every ſuch Sum and Sums of Money, which ſhall be raiſed upon the Receipt of the ſaid Impoſition of 12 *d.* for every Chaldron, or Tun, of Coals, ſhall, in the firſt Place, be applied and diſpoſed unto, and for the Satisfaction of ſuch Perſons, whoſe Grounds ſhall be taken and employed for the enlarging of the Streets and narrow Paſſages within the City. And after Satisfaction given for the ſame, the Reſidue ſhall be applied and diſpoſed unto, and for, the Satisfaction of ſuch Perſons, whoſe Grounds ſhall be employed for the making of Wharfs, or Keys, on the North Side of the River *Thames*; and upon each Side of the Shore, called by the Name, or Names, of *Bridewell-dock*, *Fleet-ditch*, and *Turn-mill-brook*. And alſo for the Building and Making of ſuch Priſons within the ſaid City, as ſhall be neceſſary for the ſafe Cuſtody and Impriſonment of Felons, and other Malefactors.

Anno 22 *Caroli* II. *Regis.*

BUT foraſmuch as it doth and will require far greater Sums of Money, to give Satisfaction for the Ground to be taken and employed for the enlarging of the Streets, by this and the foreſaid Act appointed to be enlarged, and for Publick Market-Places, and other the Publick Uſes and Purpoſes in this Act mentioned. Therefore

3. For the further enabling the ſaid Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of the ſaid City, and their Succeſſors, to perform the Works in this and the ſaid Act mentioned; and alſo for the Rebuilding of the Pariſh Churches, by this Act appointed; be it enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That for all Sorts of Coals, which (from and after the firſt Day of *May* 1670, and before the twenty ninth Day of *September*, which ſhall be in the Year of our Lord 1687) ſhall be imported and brought into the ſaid Port of the City of LONDON, or River *Thames*, within the Liberties of the ſaid City, upon the ſaid River, there ſhall be paid, by Way of Impoſition thereupon, according to the Rates hereafter mentioned. That is to ſay, For all ſuch Coals as ſhall be there imported and brought in, from and after the ſaid firſt Day of *May* 1670, and before the

24th Day of *June* 1677, there ſhall be paid for every Chaldron or Tun thereof, 2 *s.* over and beſides the aforeſaid Impoſition of 12 *d.* the Chaldron, or Tun, by the former Act appointed to be paid. —And for all ſuch Coals which ſhall be there imported and brought in, from and after the 24th Day of *June* 1677, and before the ſaid 29th Day of *September* 1687, there ſhall be paid for every Chaldron or Tun thereof, 3 *s.* And the ſame ſhall, by Virtue of this Act, be collected, levied and paid, in ſuch Sort and Manner, in all and every Reſpect, as in and by the ſaid Act is limited and appointed, for the Collecting of the 12 *d.* upon the Chaldron or Tun. All which Monies ſo to be received upon Account of the reſpective Impoſitions, or either of them, ſhall from Time to Time be paid into the Receipt of the Chamber of LONDON; and from thence ſhall be iſſued and paid according to the Directions and Appointment of this preſent Act, and not otherwiſe.

4. And be it further enacted, that all and every Sum and Sums of Money, which ſhall be raiſed upon the Receipt of the ſeveral Impoſitions aforeſaid, ſhall be employed and diſpoſed in Manner and Form following. That is to ſay, Three Fourth Parts of all the Monies, which from and after the 1ſt Day of *May* 1670, and before the 24th Day of *June* 1677, ſhall be raiſed, or payable, upon the Receipt of the aforeſaid Impoſition of 2 *s.* for every Chaldron or Tun of Coals, ſhall be employed and diſpoſed of, for and towards the Rebuilding, Erecting or Repairing of the Pariſh-Churches, according to ſuch Order and Direction, as by the Lord Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, the Lord Biſhop and Lord Mayor of LONDON, or any two of them ſhall be given in that Behalf: And the ſame ſhall from Time to Time be iſſued out, and paid accordingly. And the other fourth Part; Reſidue thereof, ſhall be employed for and towards the giving Satisfaction for Grounds, ſet out and employed for the Enlarging of Streets, Making of Wharfs, Keys, Publick Market-places, and other Publick Uſes, in this and the aforeſaid Act mentioned and appointed.—And that one Moiety of all the Monies, which from and after the ſaid 24th Day of *June* 1677, ſhall be raiſed, or payable upon the aforeſaid Impoſition of 3 *s.* the Chaldron or Tun, ſhall be employed and diſpoſed, for and towards the Rebuilding, Erecting and Repairing of the Pariſh-Churches; by ſuch Order and Direction, and to be iſſued and paid by ſuch Warrant of the ſaid Lord Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, Lord Biſhop and Lord Mayor of LONDON, for the Time being. And the other Moiety thereof ſhall be employed and diſpoſed, for the giving of Satisfaction for Ground, ſet out and employed as aforeſaid; and ſuch other Publick Uſes and Purpoſes, as in this and the aforeſaid Acts are mentioned and appointed.

5. And be it enacted, That it ſhall and may be lawful for the Lord Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, the Lord Biſhop of LONDON, and Lord Mayor of LONDON, or any two of them, as aforeſaid, to employ or diſpoſe, for and towards the Building and Repairing the Cathedral Church of St. *Paul*, One fourth Part of the Money by this Act given and appointed, for the Building, Erecting, or Repairing the Pariſh-Churches aforeſaid.

For the avoiding of Suits of Law and other Differences that might ariſe between Landlords and Tenants, &c. *after this General Calamity by the Fire.*

FOR the avoiding of ſuch Inconveniences, which would of Neceſſity ariſe concerning the Repairing and new Building of Houſes, and Payment of Rents; which, if they ſhould not be determined with all Speed, and without Charge, would much obſtruct the Rebuilding of the ſaid City: Wherefore, the King's moſt Excellent Majeſty, by and with the Advice and Conſent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in Parliament aſſembled, made an Act for the Reconciling of ſuch Differences, entitled, *An Act for Erecting a Judicature, for the Determination of Differences, touching Houſes burned or demoliſhed, by reaſon of the late Fire which happened in* LONDON, wherein it was enacted;

1. That the Juſtices of the Courts of *King's-Bench* and *Common-Pleas*, and the Barons of the Coif of the *Exchequer*, or any three or more of them, are authoriſed to hear and determine all Differences and Demands whatſoever, which have or may ariſe between Landlords, Proprietors, Tenants, Leſſees, Under-Tenants, or late Occupiers of any of the Buildings, or other Things by the ſaid Fire demoliſhed.

2. For or concerning the Payment, Defalcation, Apportioning, or Abatement of any Rent or Rents, other than Arrears of Rent only due before the firſt Day of *September* 1666, or for or touching any Covenant, Condition or Penalty relating thereunto; or for touching or concerning the Prefixing or Limiting of any Time for ſuch Repairs or new Building; or any Rate or Contribution to be born, or paid thereunto by any Perſon or Perſons, Bodies Politick or Corporate intereſted in the Premiſes, and all Incidents relating thereunto.

3. That they, without the Formalities of Proceedings in Courts of Law or Equity, ſhall and may, upon the Verdict or Inquiſition of Jurors, Teſtimony of Witneſſes upon Oath, Examination of Perſons intereſted, or by all or any of the ſaid Ways, or otherwiſe according to their Diſcretions, proceed to the Hearing and Determining of the Demands or Differences between the ſaid Parties concerning the Premiſes. And that the Definitive Order of the ſaid Juſtices and Barons ſhall be final; from which there ſhall be no Appeal, or Review. Nor ſhall any Writ of *Error* or *Certiorari*, lie for the Removal, or Reverſal of the ſame.

4 The ſaid Juſtices and Barons are hereby empowered, where they ſhall think it convenient, to order the Surrendering, Increaſing, Abridging, Ceaſing, Determining, or Charging of any Eſtates in the Premiſes, or to order new or longer Leaſes or Eſtates, not exceeding 40 Years, to be made of any of the Premiſes, by the Proprietors or Owners thereof, or other Perſons intereſted therein, to any Tenant or Sub-Tenant, or late Occupiers of the ſame; their Heirs or Aſſigns, at ſuch Rents and Fines, or without any Rent or Fine, as they ſhall think fit.

5. That all Orders made as aforeſaid, according to the Tenors thereof, ſhall be obeyed by all Perſons concerned therein reſpectively; and ſhall conclude and bind them, their Heirs, Succeſſors, Executors, Adminiſtrators, and Aſſigns reſpectively.

6. That upon the Complaint or Requeſt of any Perſon or Perſons concerned, in any of the ſaid Houſes or Buildings, and other the Premiſes, ſhall iſſue out Notes or Warrants under their Hands, warning the Party or Parties therein named to appear before them at ſuch Time and Place, as in ſuch Note or Notes ſhall be ſpecified; and upon Appearance, or Default of Appearance, the ſaid Juſtices and Barons may proceed to make ſuch finite and definite Orders as aforeſaid.

7. That for the Matters, and according to the Powers herein before-mentioned, ſhall be, and ſhall be taken to be a Court of Records: And that the Judgments and Determinations that ſhall be made between Party and Party by Authority of this Act, ſhall be recorded in a Book provided for that Purpoſe; which Book, ſo recorded and ſigned, ſhall be placed and intruſted in the Cuſtody of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the City of LONDON, for the Time being, to be kept with the Records of the ſaid City, and to remain as a perpetual and ſtanding Record.

8. That none of the ſaid Juſtices and Barons ſhall take any Fee or Reward whatſoever, directly or indirectly, for any Thing to be done by them, by Virtue or Colour of this preſent Act.

9. And for a Reward of the Officers to be employed herein, the ſaid Juſtices and Barons, are to order and direct a Table of ſuch reaſonable Fees to be made, as may carry on and effect the Purport and Intent of this Act.

THIS Act was to continue in Force till the laſt Day of *December*, in the Year of our Lord, 1668, and no longer: But all Differences in that Time not being ended, the former Act was continued till the 29th of *September*, 1671, and afterwards till the 29th of *September* 1672.

Rules and Directions to be obſerved in the Re-building of the City of LONDON.

FOR the ſpeedy Reſtoration, and for the better Regulation, Uniformity, and Gracefulneſs, of ſuch new Buildings as ſhall be erected for Habitations; and to the Intent that all Encouragement and Expedition may be given unto, and all Impediments and Obſtructions that may retard and protract the Undertaking, or carrying on a Work ſo neceſſary, and of ſo great Honour and Importance to his Majeſty, this Kingdom, and this City in particular, may be removed;

BE it therefore enacted by the King's moſt excellent Majeſty, by and with the Advice and Conſent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in this preſent Parliament aſſembled, and by the Authority of the ſame, That the Rules and Directions here preſcribed be duly obſerved by all Perſons therein concerned.

1. That no Buildings whatſoever be hereafter erected within the Limits of the ſaid City and Liberties thereof, but ſuch as ſhall be purſuant to ſuch Rules and Orders of Building, and with ſuch Materials as are hereby particularly appointed; and according to ſuch Scantlings, as are ſet down in a Table in this preſent Act ſpecified: And if any Perſon or Perſons ſhall preſume to build contrary thereunto; that then, and in ſuch Caſe, the ſaid Houſe ſo irregularly built, ſhall be deemed a common Nuſance, and the Builder thereof ſhall enter into Recognizance, for Abatement, and Demoliſhing the ſame in convenient Time, or to amend the ſame according to ſuch Rules and Orders as aforeſaid; and in Default of either, the Offender to be committed to the common Jail of the City, there to abide without Bail or Mainprize, till he ſhall have demoliſhed, or otherwiſe amend the ſame.

AND that ſuch irregular Buildings may be the better prevented, the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, are authoriſed to nominate and appoint diſcreet and intelligent Perſons in the Art of Building to be the Surveyors or Supervíſors, to ſee the ſaid Rules and Scantlings well and truly obſerved. Unto which Surveyors or Supervíſors, the Mayor and Aldermen in their Court of Aldermen, are impowered to adminiſter an Oath upon the Holy Evangeliſts for the true and impartial Execution of their Office in that Behalf.

2. That there ſhall be only four Sorts of Buildings and no more; and that all manner of Houſes ſo to be erected ſhall be of one of thoſe four Sorts of Building, and no other.

THE firſt and leaſt Sort of Houſes fronting Bye Streets or Lanes. The ſecond Sort of Houſes fronting Streets or Lanes of Note. The third Sort of Houſes fronting high and principal Streets. The Fourth and laſt of Manſion-Houſes for Merchants, Citizens, or other Perſons of extraordinary Quality, not fronting either of the three former Ways. And the Roofs of each of the firſt three Sorts of Houſes reſpectively ſhall be uniform.

3. That all the Outſides of all Buildings in and about the ſaid City be henceforth made of Brick or Stone, or of Brick and Stone together, except Door-caſes and Window-frames, the Breſt Summers, and other Parts of the firſt Story to the Front, to uſe ſubſtantial Oaken Timber inſtead of Brick or Stone, for Conveniency of Shops: And that the ſaid Doors, Breſt Summers, and Window-frames, be ſufficiently diſcharged of the Burthen of the Fabrick, by Arch Work of Brick or Stone, either ſtrait or circular.

4. That there ſhall be Party Walls, and Party Piers ſet out equally on their Builder's Ground, to be built upon by the firſt Beginner of ſuch Building: And that convenient Toothing be left in the Front Wall by the ſaid firſt Builder, for the better joining of the next Houſe that ſhall be built to the ſame: And that no Man be permited to build on the ſaid Party Wall, or on his own contiguous Ground, until he hath fully reimburſed the ſaid firſt Builder the full Moiety of the Charges of the ſaid Party Wall and Piers; together with Intereſt for the ſame, after the Rate of *6 per Cent. per Annum*, for Forbearance thereof, to be accounted from the Beginning of the ſaid firſt Building.

5. That the Houſes of the leaſt Sort of Building, fronting Bye-Streets or Lanes, ſhall be of two Stories high, beſides Cellars and Garrets; the Cellars thereof to be ſix Feet and a half high, the firſt Story nine Feet high from the Floor to the Cieling; and the ſecond Story Nine Feet. That all Walls in Front and Rear (ſo high as the firſt Story) be of the full Thickneſs of two Bricks at length; and upwards to the Garrets of the Thickneſs of one Brick and a half; and the Walls at the Eves of the Garrets not to be leſs than one Brick.

6. That the Houſes of the ſecond Sort of Building, fronting Streets and Lanes of Note, and the River *Thames*, ſhall conſiſt of three Stories high, beſides Cellars and Garrets. That the Cellars thereof be ſix Feet and a half high, the firſt Story 10 Feet high; the ſecond 10 Feet high; the third nine Feet from the Floor to the Cieling; that all Walls in Front and Rear, as high as the firſt Story be two Bricks and an half thick; and upwards, to the Garret Floor, one Brick and a half thick; the Thickneſs of the Garret Walls at the Diſcretion of the Workman: And alſo, that the Thickneſs of the Party Walls be two Bricks thick ſo high as the firſt Story, and upwards to the Garrets one Brick and a half thick.

7. That the Houſes of the third Sort of Buildings, fronting the High and Principal Streets, ſhall conſiſt of four Stories high, beſides Cellars and Garrets. The firſt Story to contain full 10 Feet from the Floor to the Cieling. The ſecond, 10 Feet and a half: The third, nine Feet; and the fourth, eight Feet and a half.—That all the Walls in Front and Rear, as high as the firſt Story, be two Bricks and a half thick; and from thence upwards to the Garret Floor, one Brick and a half thick. And that the Thickneſs of the Party Walls between every Houſe, be two Bricks thick ſo high as the firſt Story, and thence upwards to

the Garrets, of the Thickneſs of one Brick and a half.——The Scantlings for Timber and Stone, to be as in the Table following is expreſſed.

8. That all Houſes of the fourth Sort of Building, being Manſion-Houſes, and of the greateſt Bigneſs, not fronting any of the Streets, or Lanes, aforeſaid, ſhall bear the ſame Scantlings of Timbers, as in the following Table are ſet down for the ſame; and that the Number of Stories, and the Heights of them be left to the Diſcretion of the Workman, or Builder, ſo as he exceed not four Stories.

9. And for the greater Grace and Uniformity of Buildings in the high and principal Streets, it is enacted, That all Houſes hereafter to be erected in any of them, ſhall have Balconies four Feet Broad with Rails and Bars of Iron, equally diſtant from the Ground. Every of which Balconies ſhall contain in Length two Parts of the Front of the Houſe on which it ſhall be placed, in three Parts to be divided; and the remaining Vacancy of the Front ſhall be ſupplied with a Pent-Houſe, of the Breadth of the Balcony, to be covered with Lead, Slate, or Tile, and to be Cieled with Plaiſtering underneath. And that the Water falling, as well from the Tops of the ſaid Houſes, as from the Balconies and Pent-Houſes, be conveyed into the Channels, by Party-Pipes, on the Sides, or Fronts, of the ſaid Houſes: And that Pavements under every of the ſaid Balconies and Pent-Houſes, be made of good and ſufficient broad Flat-ſtone, at the Charge of the Builder.

10. That no Builder of any of the Houſes, fronting any of the High Streets, Streets, or Lanes of Note, be permitted to lay his firſt Floor over the Cellar, more than thirteen Inches above the ſaid Street, or leſs than ſix, with one circular Step to lead up thereunto, to be placed without the Building. And that no Trap-Doors, or open Grates, be in any wiſe ſuffered to be made into any ſuch Cellar, or Warehouſe, without the Foundations of the Front; but that all Lights to be made into any of them be henceforth made upright, and not otherwiſe. And that no Bulks, Jetties, Windows, Poſts, Seats, or any Thing of like Sort, ſhall be made or erected, in any Streets, Lanes, or Bye-Lanes, to extend beyond the antient Foundation of Houſes: Nor that any Houſe be ſet farther into the Street than the antient Foundation; ſaving only, that in the high and principal Streets, it ſhall be lawful for the Inhabitants to ſuffer their Stall-Boards (when their Shop-Windows are ſet open) to turn over and extend eleven Inches, and no more from the Foundation of their Houſes into the Streets, for the better Conveniency of their Shop-Windows.

A TABLE *of the Heights of Stories, and Thickneſs of Walls, in all the three Sorts of Buildings, within the City and Liberties of* LONDON *to be obſerved.*

I. *For the firſt and leaſt Sort of Houſes, fronting Bye-Streets and Lanes:*

The Height of the	shall be
Cellar	6 Feet 6 Inch.
Firſt Story	9 Feet.
Second Story	9 Feet.
Garret	

And the Thickneſs of the Walls of the

	In the Front Rear	between Houſe and Ho.
Cellar	2 Bricks	1 Br. ½
Firſt Story	1 Br. ½	1 Br. ½
Second Story	1 Br. ½	1 Br. ½
Garret	1 Br.	1 Br.

II. *For the ſecond Sort of Houſes, fronting Streets and Lanes of Note, and the River* Thames.

The Height of the	ſhall be
Cellar	6 Feet 6 Inches.
Firſt Story	10 Feet.
Second Story	10 Feet.
Third Story	9 Feet.
Garret	

And the Thickneſs of the Walls of the

	In the Front and Rear	Between Houſe & Houſe
Cellar	2 Br. ½	2 Br.
Firſt Story	2 Br.	1 Br. ½
2d Story	2 Br.	1 Br. ½
3d Story	1 Br. ½	1 Br. ½
Garret	1 Br.	1 Brick.

III. *For the third Sort of Houſes, fronting High Streets, Lanes, and Places of Note.*

The Height of the	ſhall be
Firſt Story	10 Feet
Second Story	10 Feet 6 Inch.
Third Story	9 Feet
Fourth Story	3 Feet 6 Inch.
Garret	

And the Thickneſs of the Walls of the

	In the Front and Rear	Between Houſe and Houſe
1ſt Story	2 Bricks ½	2 Br.
2d Story	1 Br. ½	1 ½
3d Story	1 Br. ½	1 ½
4th Story	1 Br. ½	1 ½
Garret	1 Br.	1 Br.

Scantlings of Timbers for the firſt Sort of Houſes.

For the Floors		Inch.	Inch.
Summers	under 15 Feet long	12 and	8.
Wall Plates		7	5.

For the Roof			
Principal Rafters under 15 Feet long	at Feet	8	6 Inches.
	at Top	5	
Single Rafters, 4 Inch. 3 Inch.			

Joiſts to 10 Feet long, 3 and 7 Inches:
Or for Garret Floors, 3 and 6 Inches.

Scantlings of Timbers, for the other two Sorts of Houſes.

For the Floors,

Summers or Gird. which bear in Len. from	Feet.	Ought to be	Br.	Deep. Inches.	And Joiſt bear. 10 F.	Inch.	
	10 to 15		11	8		3	6
	15 to 18		13	9		3	7
	18 to 21		14	10		3	7
	21 to 24		16	12		3	8
	24 to 26		17	14		3	8

Principal Diſcharges upon Piers, in the firſt Stories, in the Fronts, 13 and 12, 15 and 13 Inches

Binding Joiſt with their Trimming Joiſt 5 Inches thick, and equal to their own Floors.

Wall Plates, or Raiſing Pieces, and Beams. 10 and 6, 8 and 6, 8 and 5 Inches.

Lintels of Oak in the 1ſt and 2d Story 8 and 6, Third Story 5 and 4 Inches.

For

For the Roofs.

Principal Rafters from	15 to 18	at	Foot 9 Top 7	7 Thick
	18 to 21	at	Foot 10 Top 8	8 Thick
	21 to 24	at	Foot 12 Top 9	8½ Thick
	24 to 26	at	Foot 13 Top 9	9 Thick

Purlines, from	15 to 18	are to be	9 and 8	Inches
	18 to 21		12 and 9	

Single Rafters not exceeding in Length	9 Feet	muſt be	5 and 4	Inches
	6 Feet		4 and 3½	

Scantlings *for ſawed Timber and Laths, uſually brought out of the Weſt Country, not leſs than*

			Broad		Thick	
Single Quarters	8 Feet long, muſt be		3½	and	1½	Inches
Double Qtrs.			4		3½	
Sawed Joiſts of			6		4	

Laths, in Length	5 Feet	muſt be	1¼ Inches	Thick
	4 Feet		0¼ ½ qu.	

Where Stone is uſed in the Buildings, theſe Scantlings are to be obſerved:

I. For the firſt Sort of Houſes.

Corner Piers 18 Inches ſquare,

Middle, or ſingle Piers, 14 Inches, and 12 Inches.

Double Piers, between Houſe and Houſe, 14 Inches and 18 Inches.

Door-Jambs and Heads, 12 Inches and 8 Inches.

II. For the ſecond and third Sorts of Houſes.

Corner Piers, 2 Feet 6 Inches Square.

Middle or Single Piers, 18 Inches ſquare.

Double Piers, between Houſe and Houſe, 2 Feet and 18 Inches.

Door-Jambs and Heads, 14 Inches and 10 Inches.

Scantlings for Sewers.

Sewers, 3 Feet Wide, and 5 Feet High,

The Walls 1 Brick and a half Thick.

The Arch, 1 Brick on End.

The Bottom paved Plain, and then 1 Brick an Edge Circular.

Other general Rules, neceſſary to be obſerved in Building.

IN every Foundation, within the Ground, add one Brick in Thickneſs to the Thickneſs of the Wall mentioned in the Table, next above the Foundation, to be ſet off in three Courſes, equally on both Sides.

That no Timber be laid within 12 Inches of the Foreſide of the Chimney Jambs. And that all Joiſts on the Back of any Chimney, be laid with a Trimmer, at ſix Inches Diſtance from the Back of the Chimney,

That no Timber be laid within the Tunnel of any Chimney, upon Penalty of the Workman for every Default, 10*ſ*. and 10*ſ*. every Week it continues unreformed.

That no Joiſts or Rafters be laid at greater Diſtances from one to the other, than 12 Inches, and no Quarters at greater Diſtance than 14 Inches.

That no Joiſts bear at longer Length than 10 Feet, and no ſingle Rafters, at more in Length than nine Feet.

That all Roofs, Window-frames, and Cellar-doors be made of Oak.

The Tile Pins of Oak.

No Summers or Girders to lie over the Head of Doors and Windows.

No Summer or Girder to lie leſs than 10 Inches into the Wall; no Joiſts than eight Inches, and to be laid in Loam.

But here the Reader may take Notice, that although the Fronts of the Houſes which are next the Street, and lie open thereunto (moſt of which are Shopkeepers and Tradeſmen) yet the principal Buildings within this City, and ſuch are the Halls of Companies, great Merchants Houſes, eminent Taverns, *&c.* are built backwards, and have as good Fronts as thoſe on the Street Side, many having handſome Court Yards before them, and pleaſant Gardens behind them, with ſpacious Rooms and Galleries in them, little inferior to ſome Princes Palaces: And theſe lie for the moſt Part backwards, and cannot be taken Notice of by Strangers; but as *Hercules*'s Body may be judged by his Foot, the Reader, Stranger, may view the Front of the Hall of one of the Companies of LONDON, namely the Mercers, which ſtands in *Cheapſide*, the Entrance thereof only; the Hall, Chapel, *&c.* being all backwards.

Of the Eighty-ſeven Parochial-Churches, demoliſhed or conſumed by the Fire, (beſides the Cathedral Church of St. Paul. *Of the Rebuilding the Cathedral, and one and fifty of the other; and of the uniting two or more of the remaining Thirty-ſix Pariſhes into one and Fifty, whoſe Churches are rebuilt.*

A*NNO Viceſimo Secundo Caroli* II. *Regis.* It is hereby enacted, that the Pariſh-Churches to be rebuilt within the City of LONDON, in lieu of thoſe which were demoliſhed by the late Fire, ſhall be in Number Fifty-one, the which ſhall be ſet out and appointed by, and with the Advice and Conſent of the Lord Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and the Biſhop of LONDON, for the Time being: Provided that the Sites and Materials of ſuch Churches as are intended to be rebuilt, together with the Churchyards belonging to the ſaid Churches, ſhall be, and are hereby veſted in the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the City of LONDON, for the Time being; to the End, ſo much of the ſaid Ground, as ſhall not, upon the Rebuilding of the City, be laid into the Street, be ſold and diſpoſed of by the ſaid Lord Mayor and Aldermen, for the Time being, with the Conſent of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and Biſhop of LONDON; and the Money raiſed by ſuch Sale, ſhall by the ſaid Mayor and Aldermen be diſpoſed of and employed for, and towards the Rebuilding of ſuch Pariſh-Churches, as by this Act are intended to be rebuilt, and for no other Uſe whatſoever.

And it is enacted, that the Fifty-one Pariſh-Churches to be rebuilt, ſhall be ſuch as hereafter follow, *viz.*

St. *Alhallows, Lombard-ſtreet,*
St. *Bartholomew Exchange,*
St. *Bridget*'s, alias *Brides,*
St. *Bennet Fink,*
St. *Michael*'s, *Crooked-lane,*

St. *Chriſtopher*'s,
St. *Dionis Back-church*,
St. *Dunſtan's in the Eaſt*,
St. *James Garlick-hith*,
St. *Michael Cornhill*,
St. *Michael Baſſiſhaw*,
St. *Margaret Lothbury*,
St. *Mary Aldermanbury*,
St. *Martin Ludgate*,
St. *Peter Cornhill*,
St. *Stephen Coleman-ſtreet*,
St. *Sepulchre*'s.

THESE ſeventeen Pariſhes ſhall remain and continue as heretofore they were; and the reſpective Pariſh-Churches to each of the ſaid Pariſhes belonging, ſhall be rebuilt; and continue for the Uſe of the ſaid Pariſhes as formerly they did.

AND that the ſeveral Pariſhes hereafter mentioned ſhall be reſpectively united into one Pariſh, in Manner hereafter following: That is to ſay,

The Pariſh of	Shall be United to the Pariſh of	Which Church is to be rebuilt, and to be the Pariſh-Church of the ſaid Pariſhes ſo United.
St. *John Evangeliſt*,	*Alhallows Breadſtreet*,	
Alhallows the Leſs,	*Alhallows the Great*,	
St. *Olave*'s *Silver-ſtreet*,	St. *Alban*'s *Woodſtreet*,	
St. *John Zachary*,	St. *Anne* and *Agnes*,	
St. *Faith*'s,	St. *Auguſtine*'s,	
St. *Anne Black-fryars*,	St. *Andrew Wardrobe*,	
St. *John Baptiſt*,	St. *Antholin*'s,	
St. *Leonard Eaſtcheap*,	St. *Bennet Grace-church*,	
St. *Peter*'s, *Paul*'s *Wharf*,	St. *Bennet*'s *Paul*'s*-wharf*,	
St. *Leonard Foſter-lane*,	*Chriſt-church*,	
St. *Nicholas Acons*,	St. *Edmond the King*,	
St. *Botolph Billingſgate*,	St. *George Botolph-lane*,	
St. *Magdalen Milk-ſtreet*,	St. *Lawrence Jury*.	
St. *Margaret New Fiſh-ſtreet*,	St. *Magnus*,	
St. *Martin*'s *Vintry*,	St. *Michael Royal*,	
St. *Peter*'s *Cheap*,	St. *Matthew Friday-ſtreet*,	
St. *Gabriel Fenchurch*,	St. *Margaret Pattens*,	
St. *Andrew Hubbard*,	St. *Mary Atthil*,	
St. *Mary Wool-church*,	St. *Mary Woolnoth*,	
St. *Martin*'s *Orgars*,	St. *Clement*'s *Eaſtcheap*,	
St. *Lawrence Poultney*,	St. *Mary Abchurch*,	
St. *Thomas Apoſtle*,	St. *Mary Aldermary*,	
St. *Pancras Soper-lane*, St. *Alhallows Honey-lane*,	St. *Mary-le-Bow*,	
St. *Mary Cole-church*,	St. *Mildred*'s *Poultry*,	
St. *Mary Staining*,	St. *Michael Wood-ſtreet*,	
St. *Margaret Moſes*,	St. *Mildred Breadſtreet*,	
Trinity,	St. *Michael Queenhith*,	
St. *Gregory*'s,	St. *Mary Magdalen Old Fiſh-ſtreet*,	
St. *Mary Mounthaw*,	St. *Mary Somerſet*,	
St. *Nicholas Olave*'s,	St. *Nicholas Cole-abby*	
St. *Martin*'s *Pomroy*, alias *Ironmonger-lane*,	St. *Olave*'s *Jury*,	
St. *Bennet Sherehog*,	St. *Stephen Walbrook*,	
St. *Mary Bothaw*,	St. *Swithin*,	
St. *Michael Quern*,	St. *Vedaſt*, alias St. *Foſter*,	

AND it is hereby further enacted and declared, that the ſaid reſpective Churches, to be rebuilt within the ſaid City of LONDON, and Liberty thereof, ſhall be built and erected according to ſuch Models, and of ſuch Dimenſions, and in ſuch Manner and Form in all reſpects, as by the ſaid Lord Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, Lord Biſhop of LONDON, and Lord Mayor of LONDON, for the Time being, with his Majeſty's Approbation thereof) ſhall direct and appoint.

AND the ſaid reſpective Pariſhes herein beforementioned and appointed to be united as aforeſaid, ſhall, for ever, hereafter remain and continue ſo united, and conſolidated and annexed unto the ſeveral and reſpective Pariſh-Churches, by this Act appointed to be rebuilt as aforeſaid: And the reſpective Pariſhioners and the Inhabitants of the ſaid ſeveral Pariſhes ſo to be united, ſhall hereafter reſort to the ſaid Churches reſpectively, as to their proper Pariſh-Church.

AND it is hereby enacted, That notwithſtanding ſuch Union as aforeſaid, each and every of the Pariſhes ſo united, as to all Rates, Taxes, Parochial Rights, Charges and Duties, and all other Privileges, Liberties and Reſpects whatſoever, ſhall continue and remain diſtinct, and as heretofore they were.

THERE was further, for the Conveniency and Beauty of the Buildings of the City, an Order of Common Council made *April* 29, 1667, which was laid before the King and Council and by them approved; and is as followeth.

At the Court at *Whitehall*, the 8th of *May* 1667,

PRESENT

The King's moſt Excellent Majeſty,

His Royal Highneſs the Duke of *York*,
Lord Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*,
Lord Chancellor,
Lord Privy-Seal,
Duke of *Albemarle*,
Marqs. of *Dorcheſter*,
Lord *Chamberlain*,
Earl of *Bridgewater*,
Earl of *Berkſhire*,
Earl of *Bath*,
Earl of *Carliſle*,
Earl of *Craven*,
Earl of *Lauderdale*,
Earl of *Middleton*,
Lord *Arlington*,
Lord *Aſhley*,
Mr. Comptroller,
Mr. Secretary *Morice*,
Mr. Chancellor of the Dutchy.
Sir *William Coventry*.

An

An ORDER *made by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-Council of the City of* LONDON, *of the 29th of* April *in the enſuing Words,* viz.

IT is ordered, That the Surveyors take ſpecial Care, that the Breaſt Summers of all Houſes do range of an equal Height, Houſe with Houſe, ſo far as ſhall be convenient, and there to make Breaks by their Directions.

AND that they do encourage and give Directions to all Builders for Ornament ſake, that the Ornaments and Projections of the Front Buildings be of rubbed Bricks; and that all the naked Part of the Walls may be done of rough Bricks neatly Wrought, or all rubbed, at the Diſcretion of the Builder, or that the Builders may otherwiſe enrich their Fronts as they pleaſe.

THAT if any Perſon, or Perſons, ſhall deſire in any Street, or Lane, of Note, to Build on each Side of the Street, or Lane, (oppoſite one to the other) ſix, or more, Houſes, of the third Rate, or that the upper Rooms, or Garrets, may be flat Roofs, encompaſſed with Battlements of Bricks, covered with Stone, or Table Ends, or Rails, and Balliſters of Iron, or Stone; or to vary their Roofs, for the greater Ornament of Building: The Surveyors, or one of them, ſhall certify their Opinions therein to the Committee for Rebuilding, who ſhall have Liberty to give Leave for the ſame, if they ſee Cauſe.

THAT in all the Streets no Sign-Poſts ſhall hang croſs, but the Signs ſhall be fixed againſt the Balconies, or ſome other convenient Part of the Side of the Houſe.

IT is ordered, That a Poſtern ſhall be made on the North Side of *Newgate*, for Conveniency of Foot-Paſſengers; and that *Holborn-bridge* ſhall be enlarged to run ſtrait on a bevil Line from the Timber-Houſe, on the North Side thereof, known by the Sign of the *Cock*, to the Front of the Buildings at the *Swan-Inn*, on the ſaid North Side of *Holborn-hill*.

FORASMUCH as it is provided in the late Act for Rebuilding, That the Surveyors ſhall take Care for the equal ſetting out of all Party-Walls, and Piers, and no Peſon be permitted to build till that be done; therefore, for Prevention of any Exaction in the taking of ſuch Surveys, and of all Quarrels and Contentions that may ariſe between the Builders, it is ordered, That no Builder ſhall lay his Foundation, until the Surveyors, or one of them, (according to the Act) ſhall view it, and ſee the Party-Walls and Piers equally ſet out, and that all Perſons obſerve the Surveyor's Directions concerning the Superſtructure to be erected over the ſaid Foundation.

AND that for the defraying that, and all other Charges of Meaſuring, ſtaking out, taking the Level, and ſurveying the Streets and Ground, each Builder, before he lay his Foundation, or ſuch Survey ſhall be taken, do repair to the Chamber of LONDON, and there enter his Name, with the Place where his Building is to be ſet out, and do pay to the Chamberlain the Sum of 6*s.* 8*d.* for every Foundation to be rebuilt; for which Mr. Chamberlain ſhall give Acquittances: Upon Receipt of which Acquittances the Surveyors ſhall proceed to ſet out ſuch Perſons Foundations.

AND it is ordered, That all Perſons who have already laid any Foundations, ſhall forthwith pay into the Chamber of LONDON, 6*s.* 8*d.* for every Foundation.

AND this Court is conſenting, and deſirous that all ſtrait and narrow Paſſages, which ſhall be found convenient for common Benefit and Accommodation, and ſhall receive his Majeſty's Order and Approbation, ſhall and may be enlarged and made wider, and otherwiſe altered, before the 20th Day of *May*, now next enſuing, as ſhall be fitting for the Beauty, Ornament, and Conveniency thereof, and ſtaked and ſet out accordingly.

SEVERAL late Inhabitants of *Fleet-ſtreet*, intending to rebuild their Houſes, which did formerly ſtand backward of other Foundations near adjoining, and deſiring Liberty to advance their Houſes, that the whole Front may run on a ſtrait Line, the Committee did agree to the ſame, if the Right Honourable the Lord High Chancellor of *England*, and the other Lords, ſhall approve thereof, and procure his Majeſty's Approbation to the ſame: And the Committee do deſire Liberty may be given for other Perſons in other Places, where it ſhall be found convenient.

AND it is ordered, That the Committee for Rebuilding, do preſent the Particulars aforeſaid to the Right Honourable the Lord High Chancellor of *England*, and the other Lords, and that the ſame (if they receive his Majeſty's Approbation) ſhall be forthwith printed and publiſhed.

“ WHICH being this Day repreſented to the
“ Board by the Right Honourable the Lord High
“ Chancellor of *England*, the ſame was allowed
“ and approved of; and it was ordered, that the
“ ſame be punctually obſerved in every Part
“ thereof. And all Perſons concerned, are required
“ and commanded to yield due Obedience,
“ and conform themſelves thereunto. And
“ that the ſaid Order be forthwith printed and
“ publiſhed.

EDW. WALKER.

AND for the better preventing and ſuppreſſing any Fires for the Time to come, happening within the City of LONDON, and Liberties thereof, was this good Act of Common-Council made *Anno* 1667, Sir *William Peake*, Knight, Mayor, and re-printed 1677.

COMMUNE Concilium tent' in Camera Guilhald *Civitatis* LONDON, *die* Veneris, *decimo quinto die* Novembris, *Anno Domini* 1667, *Annoque Regni Domini noſtri* Caroli *ſecundi*, *Dei Gratia*, Angliæ, Scotiæ, Franciæ, *&* Hiberniæ, *Regis*, *Fidei Defenſoris*, &c. *decimo nono*, *coram* Willielmo Peak, *Milite*, *Majore Civitatis* LONDON, Thoma Aleyn, *Milite* &c. *Baronetto*, *Aldermanno*, Johanne Laurence, Thoma Bloudworth, Willielmo Bolton, Willielmo Turner, Willielmo Hooker, *Militibus*, *Aldermannis*, Franciſco Aſty, *Armigero*, *Aldermanno*, *ac* Dionyſio Gauden, *&* Thoma Davies, *Militibus*, *Aldermannis*, *& Vicecomitibus ejuſdem Civitat*, *necnon majore parte Communiariorum de Communi Concilio ejuſdem Civitat' tunc & ibidem aſſemblat.*

WHEREAS the late fierce and outrageous Fire which happened in this City (continuing violently, to the great Aſtoniſhment of all Beholders, more than the Space of four Days and four Nights) burnt, deſtroyed, and conſumed, the greateſt Part of the Churches and Dwelling-Houſes, rendering very many of the Inhabitants calamitous, and much impoveriſhed by the great Loſſes they ſuſtained, and is by all juſtly reſented as a moſt ſad and diſmal Judgment of Heaven: For the Prevention, avoiding, and ſuppreſſing (as much as human Prudence is capable of) the like deplorable (and ſtill too viſible) Events, and dreadful Danger of Fire for the future, within this City, and Liberties thereof, be it ordained, enacted, and eſtabliſhed, by the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, the Aldermen, his Brethren, and the Commons in this Common-Council aſſembled, and by the Authority of the ſame, in Manner and Form following; that is to ſay,

I. THAT the City, and the Liberties thereof, ſhall be divided and appointed into four equal Parts, or Quarters; and the Eaſt Part, or Quarter, to contain theſe Wards following, *viz.* *Portſoken*, *Aldgate*, *Tower*, *Billingſgate*, *Bridge*, *Langborn*, and *Lime-ſtreet*. The Weſt Part, or Quarter, to contain *Farringdon within*, *Farringdon without*, *Caſtle-Baynard*, *Cheapſide*, and *Alderſgate*. The North Part, or Quarter, to contain *Cornhill*, *Broad-ſtreet*, *Coleman-ſtreet*, *Baſſiſhaw*, *Biſhopſgate*, and *Cripplegate*: And the South Part, or Quarter, to contain *Queenhith*, *Bread-ſtreet*, *Vintry*, *Cordwainer*, *Dowgate*, *Walbrook*, and *Candlewick-ſtreet*.

II. *Item*, That every of the ſaid Quarters ſhall be furniſhed and provided at or before the Feaſt of the Birth of our Lord God next enſuing, of 800 Leather Buckets, 50 Ladders, *viz.* 10, 42 Feet long; 10, 30 Feet long; 10, 20 Feet long; 10, 16 Feet long; and 10, 12 Feet long; as alſo of ſo many Hand-ſquirts of Braſs, as will furniſh two for every Pariſh, 24 Pickax Sledges, and 40 Shod Shovels.

III. *Item*, That every one of the 12 Companies provide and keep in Readineſs 30 Buckets, one Engine, ſix Pickax Sledges, three Ladders, and two Hand-ſquirts of Braſs.

IV. *Item*, That all the other inferior Companies provide and keep in Readineſs Buckets and Engines, proportionable to their Abilities. Of which thoſe leaſt able, to provide portable Engines to carry up Stairs into any Rooms or Tops of Houſes. The Number of which Buckets and Engines to be from Time to Time preſcribed and allotted by the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen's Direction.

V. *Item*, That every Alderman who hath paſſed the Office of Shrievalty, provide 24 Buckets, and one Hand-Squirt of Braſs; and all thoſe who have not been Sheriff, 12 Buckets and one Hand-Squirt of Braſs to be kept in their reſpective Dwellings: And all other principal Citizens and Inhabitants, and every other Perſon, being a Subſidy Man, or of the Degree of a Subſidy Man, ſhall provide and keep in their Houſes a certain Number of Buckets, according to their Quality.

VI. *Item*, That the ſeveral Inhabitants and Furniture of each reſpective Quarter ſhall remain and abide within their own Quarters, and not go out farther; excepting only ſuch ſerviceable Perſon, of other Quarters fit to take Pains in that Behalf, who may be called to yield their Help as Need ſhall require; and none other Perſons or Furniture, without ſpecial Order of the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs for the Time being.

VII. *Item*, It is farther ordained by the Authority aforeſaid, that in every of the ſaid Quarters or Parts of this City, by the Advice of the Aldermen and Common Council of each ſeveral Ward within that Quarter, there ſhall be choſen, retained, and appointed for each Ward, one honeſt and ſufficient Perſon, dwelling within the ſame, to be Bellman there, who ſhall from henceforth every Night, from the Feaſt of St. *Michael*, until the Annunciation of St. *Mary*, diligently walk up and down within the ſame Ward, from 10 o'Clock in the Night, till 5 o'Clock next Morning. Their Wages or Salaries to be levied within their reſpective Wards, according as the ſame ſhall be aſſeſſed by the Common Council of the ſame Ward, or the greateſt Part of them.

VIII. *Item*, That every Houſholder, upon any Cry of Fire, ſhall place a ſufficient Man at his Door well armed, and hang out a Light at his Door, if in the Night-time; upon Default whereof, every Party offending ſhall forfeit 20 *s*.

IX. *Item*, That every Houſholder ſhall, during the Time of any Fire, have Water in a Veſſel ready at his Door to quench and ſuppreſs all farther Increaſe of the Fire.

X. *Item*, That in every of the ſaid four Quarters or Parts of the City a noted Bell be rung from *Lady-day* to *Michaelmas* at 10 o'Clock every Night, and at 5 o'Clock every Morning; and from *Michaelmas* to *Lady-day*, at 8 o'Clock every Night, and at 7 o'Clock every Morning. At which reſpective Hours the Watch ſhall punctually ſit and riſe, who as ſoon as they are met together, one out of every Watch ſhall be ſent the Rounds into every Part of the Ward: And at his Return another ſhall be ſent out, and ſo ſucceſſively all Night long, without Intermiſſion, for Prevention of Fire, Robbing, or other Inconvenience.

XI. *Item*, That every Inhabitant prepare ſome ſecure Place in their Dwellings (not under or near any Stair-caſe) to lay in their Seacoal-Aſhes, Embers, or any other Sort of Fire-aſhes; and that the ſaid Aſhes be quenched with Water every Night before they go to Bed: And that all Conſtables make Enquiry of the Security of Hearths, Ovens, and Stoves, and Places for laying Fire-aſhes in, twice every Year.

XII. *Item*, That Plugs be put into the Pipes in the moſt convenient Places of every Street, whereof all Inhabitants may take Notice; that breaking of the Pipes in a diſorderly Manner may be avoided.

XIII. *Item*, That as many Wells as can be found may be provided in every Street, with Pumps placed conveniently for furniſhing of Water, eſpecially in froſty Weather, when other Water may be ſcarce.

XIV. *Item*, That the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, as alſo the Deputies and Common Council Men of ſuch Ward where any Fire ſhall happen, have ſpeedy Notice thereof by ſeveral Meſſengers to be diſpatched from the Conſtables upon the firſt Diſcovery.

XV. *Item*, That at all ſuch Times the Lord Mayor be attended with all his Officers, with the Marſhals and all their Men, as alſo the City Workmen, and their Labourers, the Bridge Maſter with the Officers and Workmen, and their Labourers, who are all, upon Notice of any Fire, forthwith to repair to the Lord Mayor, and to obſerve ſuch Directions as ſhall be given them; the Sheriffs alſo to be attended with all their Officers upon Pain to them of forfeiting 3 *l.* in Default of ſuch their Attendance.

XVI. *Item*, That the ſeveral Companies of Carpenters, Bricklayers, Plaiſterers, Painters, Maſons, Smiths, Plumbers and Paviors, do yearly for each Company elect two Maſter-Workmen, four Journeymen, eight Apprentices, and 16 Labourers, to be ready upon all Occaſions of Fire to attend the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, for quenching the ſame.

XVII. *Item*, That all Workmen and Labourers belonging to any publick Water-works within the City, the Sea-Coal-Meeters, Porters, *Blackwelhall* Porters, *Leadenhall* Porters, Ticket-Porters, and Package Porters, do conſtantly attend the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs in ſuch Services: And that a Liſt of all the Names of the afore-mentioned Perſons, with the Places of their Abode, be brought yearly in a Table to the Lord Mayor elect upon the 1ſt Day of *October*, to be placed in the Hall of the ſaid Lord Mayor to publick View: And that henceforth the Admittances of all ſuch Perſons may be upon the ſame Condition.

XVIII. *Item*, That all Perſons, unleſs ſuch as are employed or allowed by the Lord Mayor or Sheriffs, Aldermen, Deputies, or Common Council Men, do keep (during the Time of any Fire) nalties therein contained: Which Clauſe hereafter follows, *viz.*

And whereas Fires often happen by the Negligence and Careleſneſs of Servants, be it therefore enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Menial, or other Servant, or Servants, thro' Negligence or Careleſneſs, ſhall Fire, or cauſe to be fired, any Dwelling-Houſe, or Out-Houſe, or Houſes; ſuch Servant, or Servants, being thereof lawfully convicted, by the Oath of one or more credible Witneſſes, made before two or more of her Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace, ſhall forfeit and pay the Sum of one hundred Pounds, unto the Church-wardens of ſuch Pariſh where ſuch Fire ſhall happen, to be diſtributed amongſt the Sufferers by ſuch Fire, in ſuch Proportions as to the ſaid Church-wardens ſhall ſeem juſt. And in caſe of Default, or Refuſal, to pay the ſame immediately after ſuch Conviction, the ſame being lawfully demanded by the ſaid Church-wardens; that then, and in ſuch Caſe, ſuch Servant, or Servants, ſhall, by Warrant under the Hand of two or more of her Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace, be committed to ſome Workhouſe, or Houſe of Correction, as the ſaid Juſtices ſhall think fit, for the Space of eighteen Months; there to be kept to hard Labour.

GIBSON.

A Statute was made, 7 *Regin. Annæ*, Cap. 17. for preventing of Fires; that Engines ſhould be provided and kept in every Pariſh, and Stockblocks, and Fire-Cocks, and other Implements and Materials for that Uſe: But that if the Veſtries within the weekly Bills of Mortality, ſhall think it neceſſary to have more than one great Engine, or Hand Engine, they may provide it at the Pariſh Charge, by Aſſeſſment to be made.

And concerning Party-Walls, in the ſame Statute it was enacted, That they be wholly of Brick or Stone, excepting the Houſes built upon *London-bridge*. And that all Houſes to be built on old or new Foundations, within the Bills of Mortality, except on *London-bridge*, and on the River *Thames* below Bridge, ſhall have Party-Walls between Houſe and Houſe, wholly of Brick or Stone; except Door-Caſes, Windows, Lentils, *&c.*

All Party-Walls to be built nine Inches on each Man's Ground, *&c.*

But now to proceed to the Deſcription of the remaining Places in this Ward.

Star Inn, Northward of the Monument, is very large, and well accuſtomed, and hath a Paſſage into *Pudding-lane*.

Bell-yard, ſeated almoſt againſt the Monument, is a good open Court, containing three or four large Houſes, well inhabited.

Gracechurch-ſtreet is a very handſome, ſpacious Street, graced with good Buildings, which are well inhabited by wealthy Tradeſmen, being a Street of great Reſort. In that Part of the Street lying in this Ward, are theſe Places; *Talbot-court*, with a wide Entrance for a Coach or Cart, being large and well inhabited.

Out of this Court is a narrow Paſſage into another of the ſame Name, which leadeth into *Little Eaſtcheap*, there alſo taken Notice of. *Crown-court*, neat, with a Free-ſtone Pavement, well inhabited, but ſmall.

Jeruſalem-court, indifferent long, with an open Paſſage, a Free-ſtone Pavement, and good Houſes.

On the Weſt Side of the Street *White-hart-court*; a pretty good open Place, well inhabited by Wholeſale Dealers, hath a Paſſage into another Court ſo called, which leadeth into *Lombard-ſtreet*, mentioned in *Langborn* Ward. Near unto this is a ſmall Court, with about two or three Houſes, but without a Name.

Nag's-head-court, very long, well built and inhabited, hath a Paſſage into St. *Clement*'s-*lane*, where it is mentioned; the greateſt Part being in *Langborn* Ward.

Gracechurch. It is in the Dioceſe of LONDON, the Dean and Chapter of St. *Paul's* is Patron. It was deſtroyed by the great Fire; and ſince its Rebuilding, is a very handſome Free-ſtone Structure, with a Leaden Spire, and from the Steeple hangs a very curious Dial into the Street, on the Top of which is the Figure of *Time*, ſtanding with the uſual Emblems, *viz.* a Scithe and an Hour-glaſs, and on each Side the Figure of *Fame*, ſtanding with a Trumpet all gilt with Gold.

Now back to *Thames-ſtreet*, a Place of great Trade; the Part thereof in this Ward begins on the Eaſt Side of the *Old Swan-lane*, and goeth Eaſtward to *Fiſh-ſtreet-hill*.

Places of Note in this Part of the Street, are *Gully-hole*, being a Paſſage to the Water-houſe, and ſo to the *Thames* Side, which lieth open to the Wharfs as far as the *Stylliard* in *Dowgate* Ward.

Three-tun-alley, on the North Side, which is but ſmall.

Churchyard-alley, but narrow and indifferent, falls down into the new Paſſage, being the open Ground next the *Thames*; which ſaid Paſſage leads to *Old Swan* Stairs Weſtward, and to the Water-houſe Eaſtward, as aforeſaid.

Fiſhmongers-hall, before-mentioned, a curious large Building, with a handſome Paſſage paved with Free-ſtone, which leadeth into a large ſquare Court, alſo paved, ſurrounded by the Hall, the Court Room, and other Apartments. The Front of this Hall, towards the *Thames*, is very graceful, giving a pleaſant Proſpect: And to it belongs a curious Pair of Stairs to take Water at.

North from *Thames-ſtreet* is St. *Michael*'s-*lane*; which hath the greateſt Part in *Candlewick* Ward. In the Part of this Lane belonging to this Ward, is *Fen-court*, a handſome, open, and well built Place, with a Free-ſtone Pavement.

Three-tun-court, a good ſquare Place, with an open Entrance for Carts.

Egbate-lane runs down to the *Thames*, and unto the *Old-Swan* Stairs, much reſorted unto by Watermen, and is of good Note.

The *Old-Swan-lane* alſo runs down to the Water Side, and leadeth to the ſaid Stairs: The Weſt Side of this Lane is in *Dowgate* Ward.

St. *Martin*'s-*lane*, another Lane North from *Thames-ſtreet*, hath but a ſmall Part in this Ward, the greateſt being in *Candlewick* Ward, as it was ſaid of St. *Michael*'s-*lane*.

There are to Watch in this Ward, at the ſeveral Stands, every Night, beſides the Conſtable and the Beadle, twenty five Watchmen.

The Jurymen returned by the Wardmote Inqueſt for this Ward, are to ſerve in the ſeveral Courts in *Guildhall* in the Month of *July*.

This Ward hath an Alderman and his Deputy, fifteen Common-Council Men, fifteen Conſtables, ſix Scavengers, ſixteen Wardmote Inqueſt Men, and a Beadle. It is taxed to the Fifteen in LONDON at 47 *l.* and in the *Exchequer* at 49 *l.* 10 *s.*

The Alderman of this Ward is *George Champion*, Eſq;

ERRATUM.

In Book II. Page 431, Col. 2, Lines 41 and 42, for *Northwards of* Coopers-hall, read *Northwards of* Turners-hall.

CHAP. XI.

CANDLEWICK-STREET WARD.

Candlewick-ſtreet *Ward.*

C*Andlewick-ſtreet*, or *Candlewright-ſtreet* Ward, beginneth at the Eaſt End of *Great Eaſtcheap*, and paſſeth Weſt through *Eaſtcheap* to *Candlewright-ſtreet*, and through the ſame down to the North End of *Suffolk-lane*, on the South Side, and down that Lane, by the Weſt End of St. *Laurence*'s Churchyard; and that is the fartheſt Part of this Ward. The Street of *Great Eaſtcheap* was ſo called from a Market there kept in the Eaſt Part of the City, as *Weſtcheap* was from another in the Weſt Part of it.

Eaſtcheap was a Fleſh Market for Butchers, and there were ſometimes Cooks mixed among them; for, ſaith *Stow*, of old Time when Friends did meet, and were diſpoſed to be merry, they went not to dine and ſup in Taverns (for they dreſſed not Meats to be ſold) but to the Cooks, where they call'd for what Meat they lik'd, which they always found ready dreſſed, at a reaſonable Rate.

IN the Year 1410, the 11th of *Henry* IV, upon the Even of St. *John Baptiſt*, the King's Sons, *Thomas* and *John*, being in *Eaſtcheap* at Supper (or rather at Breakfaſt; for it was after the Watch was broken up, betwixt two and three o'Clock after Midnight) a great Quarrel happened between their Men, and other of the Court, which laſted an Hour, even till the Mayor and Sheriffs appeaſed the ſame; for which afterwards, the ſaid Mayor, Aldermen and Sheriffs, were ſent for to anſwer before the King; his Sons and divers Lords being highly moved againſt the City. At which Time, *William Gaſcoigne*, Chief Juſtice, required the Mayor and Aldermen, for the Citizens, to put them in the King's Grace. Whereunto they anſwered, that they had not offended, but (according to the Law) had done their beſt in ſtinting Debate, and maintaining of the Peace: Upon which Anſwer the King remitted all his Ire, and diſmiſſed them.

AND to prove this *Eaſtcheap* to be a Place repleniſhed with Cooks, it may appear by a Song, called *London Lickpenny*, made by *Lidgate* a Monk of *Bury*, in the Reign of *Henry* V. in the Perſon of a Countryman coming to LONDON, and travelling through the ſame. In *Weſtcheap* (ſaith the Song) *he was called on to buy Lawn*, Paris *Thread, Cotton Umble*, and other Linen Cloaths, and ſuch like: (he ſpeaketh of no Silks) In *Cornhill, to buy old Apparel, and Houſhold-ſtuff, where he was forced to buy his own Hood, which he had loſt in* Weſtminſter-hall. In *Candlewright-ſtreet*, Drapers profferr'd him cheap Cloth. In *Eaſtcheap*, the Cooks cried *Hot Ribs of Beef roaſted, Pyes well-bak'd*, and other Victuals: There was *clattering of Pots, Harp, Pipe and Sawtrie; yea by cock, nay by cock*, for other greater Oaths were ſpared: Some ſang of *Jenkin* and *Julian*, &c. all which Melody liked well the Paſſenger, but he wanted Money to abide by it, and therefore got him into a *Graveſend* Barge, and home into *Kent*.

Candlewright, ſo called in old Records of the *Guildhall* of St. *Mary Overies*, and other, or *Candlewick-ſtreet*, took that Name (as may be ſuppoſed) either of the Chandlers, or Makers of Candles, both of Wax and Tallow; for *Candlewright* is a Maker of Candles, or of *Weeke*, which is the Cotton or Yarn thereof, or otherwiſe Wike, which is the Place where they uſed to work them; as *Scalding-wike*, by the *Stocks-market*, was ſo called from the Poulterers dreſſing and ſcalding their Poultry there: And in divers Countries, Dairy-houſes, or Cottages, wherein they make Butter and Cheeſe, are uſually call'd Wicks. There dwelled alſo of old Time divers Weavers of Woollen Cloth, brought in by *Edward* III; for in the 44th of his Reign, the Meetings of the Weavers, brought out of *Flanders*, were appointed to be in the Churchyard of St. *Lawrence Poultney*; and the Weavers of *Brabant* in the Churchyard of St. *Mary Somerſet*. There were then in this City Weavers of divers Sorts, to wit, of Drapery, of Tapery, and Napery. Theſe Weavers of *Candlewright-ſtreet* being, in ſhort Time, worn out, there Place is now poſſeſſed by rich Drapers, Sellers of Woollen Cloth, *&c.*

The PARISH *of*

St. CLEMENT EASTCHEAP.

St. Clement's Eaſtcheap.

ON the North Side of this Ward, at the Weſt End of *Eaſtcheap* is St. *Clement*'s-*lane*, a Part whereof, on both Sides, is of *Candlewick-ſtreet* Ward; to wit, ſomewhat North, beyond the Pariſh-Church of St. *Clement* in *Eaſtcheap*.

St. *Clement*, to whom this Church is dedicated, was born at *Rome*, upon Mount *Cælius*, his Father's Name was *Fauſtinus*; he was a Diſciple of St. *Peter*, mentioned by St. *Paul. Phil.* iv, *v.* 3, *As one of his Fellow-labourers, in the Goſpel*; ordained Biſhop of *Rome*, in the Year of our Lord 93, and was (as moſt Writers agree) the fourth Biſhop of that See, where (according to Dr. *Cave*) he ſat ſole Biſhop of that whole Church, nine Years, 11 Months and 12 Days.

BY his Piety and Learning he converted many to the Chriſtian Faith, for which Cauſe he was baniſhed by *Trajan*, the Emperor, to the *Cherſoneſus*, a diſconſolate Place beyond the *Pontick* Sea, to dig in the Marble Quarries, and labour in the Mines, where he found vaſt Numbers of Chriſtians condemned to the ſame miſerable Fate, whoſe Minds were not a little elevated under all their Preſſures, at the Sight of ſo good a Man, by whoſe conſtant Preaching, and the frequent Miracles he wrought, their Enemies were converted to a better Opinion of them and their Religion, the Inhabitants of thoſe Countries daily flocking over to the Faith, ſo that in a little Time Chriſtianity had beaten Paganiſm out of the Field, and all Monuments of Idolatry thereabouts were defaced and over-turned.

THE Fame whereof ſo incens'd the Emperor, that he cauſed great Numbers of them to be put to Death; but this not availing, but rather increaſing the Number of Converts, St. *Clement* was pitched upon, as one of Note above the reſt, whoſe exemplary Puniſhment might ſtrike Dread and Terror into the reſt, and therefore he was carried on board of Ship, and thrown into the Sea, with an Anchor about his Neck, where the Chriſtians might deſpair to find him.

Fire) within their own Dwellings, until they are ſummoned to give their Aid; that ſo Diſorder and Confuſion in the Streets may be prevented.

XIX. *Item*, That all the Conſtables and Watchmen of the Ward, where any Fire happens, aſſemble immediately at ſuch a Place, and there attend on the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs and follow their Directions.

XX. *Item*, That all Brokers on the *Exchange* (according to their Obligation at their Admittance) do attend, in Order to take Care for ſuch Goods and Houſhold-ſtuff as may be removed.

XXI. *Item*, That, yearly, there be choſen ſome able Citizen and ſkilful Engineer, to attend the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, or any of them, upon ſuch Accident, who, by their Advice, is to give his Aſſiſtance, and to blow up by their Direction ſuch Houſes, whereby the Increaſe of the Fire may be moſt probably prevented; and that Labourers be appointed to attend ſuch Engineer.

XXII. *Item*, That the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs, Deputies, Common Council Men, Engineer, and all Perſons appointed and required by the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, to be aiding in ſuppreſſing and extinguiſhing the Fire, by blowing up, or pulling down Houſes, ſhall be indemnified by this Court.

XXIII. *Item*, That all Perſons, whoſe Houſes ſhall be blown up, or otherwiſe demoliſhed, for the Prevention of the Increaſe of Fire, ſhall have ſuch Damages as the Common Council ſhall award; and that all Perſons labouring therein ſhall be rewarded, as by Order of the Court of Aldermen ſhall be appointed; and that a Rate be laid by the Common Council on the remaining Houſes of the City and Liberties, for the ſatisfying thereof.

XXIV. *Item*, That once a Quarter the Deputy and Common Council of every Ward return Certificates to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, of the Numbers and Condition of their Buckets, Engines, Ladders, and all other Neceſſaries of that Nature: And the Engineer to examine the ſame, that on all Occaſions they may be found in Readineſs; and that the Certificates of *Michaelmas* Quarter be returned as well to the Lord Mayor elect, as to the Lord Mayor.

XXV. *Item*, That ſuch Quantities of Powder as ſhall be thought fit by the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, ſhall be provided by the ſeveral Wards, and the ſeveral Companies of this City reſpectively, and laid up in ſuch convenient Places as the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen ſhall from Time to Time direct and appoint; and that the principal Engineer make Trial of all ſuch Powder, that being ſatisfied of the Strength and Goodneſs thereof, he may the better uſe it accordingly.

XXVI. *Item*, That no Perſon whatſoever be henceforth permitted at any Time to make, or cauſe to be made any Sort of Fire-works, or to fire, or cauſe to be fired any ſuch Fire-works within the City or Liberties thereof; except ſuch Perſons only as ſhall be thereunto appointed by his Majeſty, or any lawful Authority under him.

XXVII. *Item*, That no Gunpowder be kept within the Walls of the City (except as aforeſaid) but in ſuch ſecure Places as ſhall be allowed and approved by the Court of Aldermen.

XXVIII. That no Perſon lay Hemp, Flax, Wax, Gunpowder, Pitch, Tar, Brimſtone, Roſin, or the like combuſtible Commodities, in any Cellar, Warehouſe, or other Place on that Side next the Street, which by the Shaking of Links, Torches, or caſting in of other Fire at the Windows next the Street, may be in Danger of ſuch Fire.

And it is farther enacted and ordained by the Authority aforeſaid, that all and ſingular the Pains, Penalties and Forfeitures, which ſhall be forfeited or incurred by Virtue of this Act, ſhall be obtained, levied and recovered, either by Action of Debt, Bill, Plaint, or Information in the Name of the Chamberlain of the ſaid City, for the Time being, in the King's Majeſty's Court, holden in the Chamber of *Guildhall* of the ſaid City, before the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the ſaid City, for the Time being. In which no Eſſoign, Protection, or Wager of Law, ſhall be admitted or allowed for the Defendant: And the Chamberlain of the ſaid City, for the Time being, in all Suits to be proſecuted by Virtue of this Act againſt any Offender or Offenders, ſhall recover the ordinary Coſts of Suit, to be expended in or about the Proſecution of them, or any of them: And that all ſuch Pains, Penalties and Forfeitures, (the Charges of Suit for Recovery thereof being firſt deducted) ſhall be divided into two equal Parts, one Moiety whereof to be paid unto the Treaſurer of *Chriſt*'s-*Hoſpital*, for the Time being, to be employed towards the Maintenance of the poor Children harboured and kept in the ſaid Hoſpital; and the other Moiety to him or them that will ſue for the ſame, any other Act or Ordinance to the contrary thereof notwithſtanding.

Avery.

As to the Occaſion of this dreadful Fire, whether it was wilful or accidental, it was for a long Time made a Party Diſpute, which ſeems in ſome Degree to be juſt now revived. Mr. *Pope*, a Gentleman of great Genius, but a profeſſed *Roman Catholick*, ſpeaking of the *Monument*, in a Poem of his, not long ſince publiſhed, ſays,

Where *London*'s Column pointing at the Skies,
Like a tall Bully, lifts the Head, and lies.

And the Author of the *Craftſman*, a very popular Writer, has theſe remarkable Words, *It ſeems almoſt wonderful that the Plague was not imputed to the* Papiſts, *as peremptorily as the Fire.*

But notwithſtanding what theſe Gentlemen and others have ſaid, when we conſider that ſeveral Depoſitions were made ſoon after the Fire, of its breaking out in many different Places at the ſame Time, and that one Man confeſſed his ſetting Fire to the Houſe, where it began, when he was executed for the ſame, we cannot think Men will be eaſily convinced that it was entirely accidental: It has indeed been ſaid that the Perſon executed for it was a *Hugonot*, and therefore not likely to be employed by the Papiſts: But might not all *Frenchmen* at that Time paſs under the Name of *Hugonots*?

The following is the Account given of this Man, by Biſhop *Kennet*, in his Hiſtory of *England*.

“ Various were the Conjectures (ſaith he) how this Fire began. Moſt People did then look upon it to be the Hand of God, in a terrible Judgment, upon a wicked City; ſome ſaid it was contrived and carried on by the Papiſts, which was offered to be made appear in the *Popiſh* Plot. Others did ſuſpect it an inſidious Way of the *Dutch* and *French* making War, their two Fleets being neareſt to joining at that very Time. There was but one Man tried at the *Old Bailey* for being the Incendiary, who was convicted by his own Confeſſion, and executed for it. His Name was *Robert Hubert*, a *French Hugonot*, of *Rohan* in *Normandy*. Some People ſhamm'd away this Confeſſion, and ſaid he was *Non compos Mentis*, and had a Mind, it ſeems, to aſſume the Glory of being hang'd for the greateſt Villain. Others ſay, he was ſober and penitent; and

“ being, after Conviction, carry'd through the Ruins, to ſhew where he put Fire, he himſelf directed through the Aſhes and Rubbiſh, and pointing at the Spot whereon the firſt Burning-Houſe ſtood. It was ſoon after complain'd of, that *Hubert* was not ſufficiently examined who ſet him to Work, or who joined with him. And Mr. *Hawles*, in his Remarks upon *Fitz-Harris*'s Trial, is bold to ſay, *That the Commons reſolving to examine* Hubert *upon that Matter next Day,* Hubert *was hang'd before the Houſe ſat, ſo could tell no farther Tales.*

WHERE the Opinions of Men are ſo much divided, as upon this Point, we ſhall not pretend to determine on either Side of the Queſtion; but beg Leave in this Place to take Notice of the great Advantages which have already, and might have, aroſe, to the City of LONDON, from this melancholy Occaſion.

THE firſt from the Obſervations of that learned Antiquary Dr. *Woodward*, late Phyſick Profeſſor at *Greſham College*, in a private Letter to Sir *Chriſtopher Wren*, wherein he ſaith,

“ THAT the Fire of LONDON, however diſaſtrous it might be to the then Inhabitants, proved infinitely beneficial to their Poſterity, and to the Increaſe and vaſt Improvement, as well of the Riches and Opulency, as of the Buildings. And how by the means of the Common Sewers, and other like Contrivances, ſuch Proviſion was made for Sweetneſs, for Cleanneſs, and for Salubrity, that it is not only the fineſt and pleaſanteſt, but the moſt healthy City in the World; inſomuch, that for the Plague, and other infectious Diſtempers, with which it was formerly ſo frequently annoyed; and by which ſo great Numbers of the Inhabitants were taken off, but the very Year before the Fire, (*viz. Anno* 1665) an Experience of above forty Years ſince hath ſhewn it ſo wholly freed from, that he thought it probable it was no longer obnoxious to, or ever again likely to be infeſted by thoſe ſo fatal and malicious Maladies.

THE other from ſome little Weekly Eſſays on the Buildings of LONDON, in which the Author ſhews himſelf to be not only an elegant Writer, but a Connoiſſeur in Science treats of.

Sir Chriſtopher Wren's *Scheme for rebuilding the City.*

“ THE Fire of LONDON, ſaith he, furniſhed the moſt perfect Occaſion that can ever happen in any City, to rebuild it with Pomp and Regularity. This *Wren* foreſaw, and, as we are told, offered a Scheme for that Purpoſe, which would have made it the Wonder of the World. He propoſed to have laid out one large Street from *Aldgate* to *Temple-Bar*, in the Middle of which was to have been a large Square, capable of containing the new Church of St. *Paul*, with a proper Diſtance for the View all round it; whereby that huge Building would not have been coop'd up, as 'tis at preſent in ſuch a Manner, as no where to be ſeen to Advantage at all; but would have had a long and ample Viſta at each End, to have reconcil'd it to a proper Point of View, and give it one great Benefit, which, in all Probability, it muſt now want for ever. He farther propos'd to rebuild all the Pariſh-Churches in ſuch a Manner as to be ſeen at the End of every Viſta of Houſes, and diſpers'd in ſuch Diſtances from each other, as to appear neither too thick, nor thin, in Proſpect; but give a proper Hightning to the whole Bulk of the City, as it fill'd the Landſcape: Laſtly, he propos'd to build all the Houſes uniform, and ſupported on a Piazza, like that of *Covent-Garden*; and, by the Water-Side, from the *Bridge* to the *Temple*, he had plann'd a long and broad Wharf, or Key, where he deſign'd to have rang'd all the Halls that belong to the ſeveral Companies of the City, with proper Warehouſes for Merchants between, to vary the Edifices, and make it at once one of the moſt beautiful, and moſt uſeful Ranges of Structure in the World. But the Hurry of Rebuilding, and the Diſputes about Property, prevented this glorious Scheme from taking Place.

AS the Government of LONDON had taken the beſt Orders they could for preventing and ſuppreſſing of Fires; ſo in the Year 1681, they ſet themſelves upon contriving the Inſurance of Houſes in caſe of Fire. At a Meeting of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City, they declared, how they had, for many Years, under their Conſideration, the better ſecuring and inſuring the Inhabitants of this City and Liberties from dangerous Accidents happening by Fire, and now were reſolved forthwith to engage a ſufficient Fund, and undoubted Security, by the Chamber, in Lands and good Ground Rent, for the Performance thereof. And that a Committee, thereunto appointed, ſhould meet from Day to Day in *Guildhall*, every Afternoon, from three to ſix, to perfect the ſame Undertaking, to the good Satisfaction of all Perſons, both Citizens and others, who have, or ſhall have, Intereſt in any Building there.

THIS Notice was publiſhed in Print; being dated at *Guildhall* the 15th of *October* 1681.

PURSUANT to this, at a Common-Council, Sir *John Moore*, Mayor, *November* 16, 1681, it was agreed, That Books ſhould be prepared by the firſt of *December* following, and lodged in the Chamber of LONDON, for receiving and entering Subſcriptions: And that Lands and Ground Rents belonging to the City, to the Value of one hundred thouſand Pounds, ſhould be forthwith ſettled as a Fund, to inſure ſuch Houſes as ſhould be ſubſcribed for. And that hereafter, as Subſcriptions ſhould be made, a further additional Fund, by the *Præmium* which ſhould be received, ſhould be made. The *Præmium* for inſuring Brick Houſes, to be 4 *l. per Cent.* and for Timber Houſes, 8 *l. per Cent.*

BUT this would not take; perhaps, becauſe the Credit of the City, at this Time, was but low.

THESE ſad Accidents in the City by Fire, occaſioned oftentimes by the Negligence of Servants taking Tobacco, or not putting out their Candles, or putting live Embers in dangerous Places, or otherwiſe, moved the Parliament, in the ſeventh Year of Queen *Anne*, to make an Act; wherein was a Clauſe for the Puniſhment of ſuch Servants. And by an Act of Common-Council, Sir *William Withers*, Mayor, it was thought fit to be printed and made publick, and to be ſent into all the Wards of the City; that all Perſons whatſoever might be the better acquainted with it. And was as followeth:

Martis, viij° *Die* Junij, *Anno Dom.* 1708,
Annoque Regni Reginæ ANNÆ, *Magnæ Britanniæ*, &c. *Septimo.*

IT is this Day ordered by this Court, That the Clauſe relating to Servants in a late Act of Parliament, entitled, *An Act for the better preventing Miſchiefs that may happen by Fire*, be forthwith printed, and ſent into the ſeveral Wards of this City, and by the Beadles delivered to every Houſe-keeper, that all Servants may be acquainted with the ſame, and know the Penalties

His Martyrdom happen'd on *November* 24, according to *Baronius*, and the ordinary Computation; but on the 9th of that Month, according to the *Little Martyrology*, publiſhed by *Bucherius*, and which, unqueſtionably, (ſaith Dr. *Cave*) was one of the true and genuine Calendars of the antient Church, in the third Year of *Trajan*, *Anno Chriſti* 100.

We ſhall ſay nothing of the miraculous Diſcovery of his Body, becauſe few would believe what is written of it. He is honour'd at *Rome*, by a Church erected to his Memory; and his Feſtival is yearly celebrated on the 23d of *November*.

As to the Time when this Church was firſt built, it is uncertain; but *Stow* ſaith, it was repaired at the Charge of the Pariſh, in the Year 1632; it was conſumed in the Fire in 1666, and was again well built in the Year 1686, at the publick Charge, (as the reſt were) of Brick and Stone.

It is of the *Compoſite* Order, having a flat Roof, a Tower, and Pilaſters round the Inſide of it; and as to Ornament,

The inſide of the Roof, (or the Cieling) is adorned with a ſpacious Circle, whoſe Periphery is curious Fretwork.

It is well wainſcotted eight Feet and a half high; the Pews are uniform; four handſome inner Door-Caſes, with Branches of Palm, Shields, with other Compartment, Cherubims, and Pilaſters of the *Corinthian* Order.

The Pulpit is alſo adorned with Finniering, Cherubims, Feſtoons, and Cupids, all carved in right *Norway* Oak.

Here is alſo a neat Marble Font, with a carved Cover finely embelliſh'd.

The Altar-piece is ſpacious and beautiful, conſiſting of ſix Columns, with their Entablature, of the *Corinthian* Order, and ſeven Pediments; at each End of two Triangular ones, are Lamps on Acroters, above which is a large circular Pediment, and under that is a *Glory* in the Shape of a Dove in *Relievo*, with ſolid Rays gilt with Gold, between Cherubims. The inner Columns are the *Commandments*, done in Gold Letters on Black, and outward from theſe, the *Lord's-Prayer* and *Creed*, done in Gold on Blue, the whole having the Enrichment of Fruit, Palm, and Laurel Branches, *&c.* incloſed with Rail and Balliſter, and the Ground paved with black and white Marble.

Here is alſo a neat Wainſcot Gallery on the South and Weſt Sides of the Church, and the King's Arms on the North Side carved in Wood.

The Dimenſions of the Church are, Length 64 Feet, Breadth 40, Altitude 34, and that of the Tower 88.

Monuments *in this Church, before the Fire, were for,*

Francis Barnam, Alderman, who deceaſed 1575, and of *Benedict Barnam* his Son, Alderman alſo 1598.

William Chantrey and *William Overie*, founded a Chantry there.

On a Tomb on the North Side of the Choir, made into the Wall.

Franciſci Barneham, Civis, Senatoris, Vicecomitis *Londinenſis*; *Aliciaq;* Uxoris ſuæ, e *Bradbrigeorum* Familia, æternæ Memoriæ.

Vixit Annos LX. Obiit X° Maij, 1576. } Julius genuit { *Martinum.* *Stephanum.* *Antonium.* *Benedictum.*

On another beautiful Tomb on the South Side of the Choir.

Deo & Poſteris.

Benedictus Barneham, filius Junior *Franciſci Barneham*, Senatoris, & quondam Vicecomitis LONDON. cum iiſdem honoribus, quibus Pater ſumma cum laude in hac urbe functus fuiſſet. Et ex *Dorothea* Uxore chariſſima, filia *Ambroſii Smith*, unius e filiis *Johannis Smith*, de *Wocock*, in Com. *Leiceſtria*, Armigeri; Quinque filias, *Elizabetham*, *Aliciam*, *Dorotheam*, *Bridgettam* & *Benedictam* ſuperſtites & hæredes reliquiſſet: Quarum minor natu *Benedicta*, paulo poſt hunc erectum Tumulum diem obiit. Ipſe quod a terra accepit, hic terræ commendavit. Quod vero e Cœlo, latus lubenſq; Chriſto reddidit, ſummumque ſui deſiderium omnibus bonis ob eximiam prudentiam, doctrinam, eloquentiam, & præclara in hanc Urbem merita reliquit.

Vixit Annos 39, Obiit *Aprilis* die tertio; Anno Dom. 1598.

Monumentum ELIZABETHÆ.

In the Figure of a Book.

Pſal. cxxv.

They that truſt in the Lord ſhall be as Mount Sion, *which cannot be removed, but remaineth for ever.*

Spain's Rod, *Rome*'s Ruin,
Netherland's Relief,
Heaven's Jem, Earth's Joy,
World's Wonder, Nature's Chief.
Britain's Bleſſing, *England*'s Splendor,
Religion's Nurſe, the Faith's Defender.

I have fought a good Fight, I have finiſhed my Courſe, &c.

At preſent there is only this notable Monument: It is of white Marble, adorned with Mantling, Cherubims, *&c.*

The Inſcription is,

In this Vault repoſes the Body of *Mary*, the beloved Wife of Mr. *John Cater* of this Pariſh, Merchant, who had by her one Daughter, named *Ann*, yet living: And one Son named *John*, who died at nineteen Days old, and lies buried by his Mother.

She was third Daughter of Mr. *Abraham Weſſell*, a late eminent Merchant of this City. She departed this Life at *Carſhalton* in *Surrey*, the 2d Day of *March* 1694-5, in the 25th Year of her Age; much lamented by her Husband, and all that knew her Piety, and other exemplary Virtues.

There was no Parſonage-Houſe; but only one Room reſerved to the Rector before the Fire. And ſince the Rebuilding of the City, the Rector receiveth 5 *l.* yearly, in Conſideration of the ſaid Room: But it appears by a Parochial Viſitation, *Ann.* 1636, that there was a Parſonage-Houſe, which was let for 10 *l.* *per Ann.*

There are ſeveral Gifts belonging to the Pariſh: A Memorial of which, with the Names of the Donors, is kept within the Pariſh.

The Living is a Rectory in the Gift of the Biſhop of LONDON, Value *per* Act of Parliament 140 *l.* *per Ann.* for this Pariſh and that of St. *Martin Orgars*, which is united to it, and are both rated together in the King's Books at 32 *l.* 18 *s.* 4 *d.*

The Rector is the Reverend Dr. *Thomas Gooch*, and the Lecturer is the Reverend Mr. *Butler*.

PRAYERS are *Wedneſdays*, *Fridays*, and Holidays, at eleven o'Clock. A good Organ, and one Bell. A Sermon from *Michaelmas-day*, every *Wedneſday*, to *Lady-day*, at five o'Clock.

BOTH Veſtries are General.

The PARISH OFFICERS *for St.* Clement's, *are*

2 Church-wardens.
1 Collector for the Poor.

For St. Martin's, *are*

5 Auditors of Account.
2 Church-wardens.
1 Collector for the Poor.

The WARD OFFICERS *for both Pariſhes, are*

4 Common-Council-Men.

2 Conſtables.

5 Inqueſts.

2 Scavengers.

STREETS, Lanes, &c. in St. *Clement*'s Pariſh, are

PART of *Nag's-head-court*, *Church-alley*; Part of *Clement*'s-*lane*; Part of *Cannon-ſtreet*; Part of *Great Eaſtcheap*; Part of *Bell-alley*, and *Maidenhead-alley*.

NUMBER of Houſes are 56, beſides a Meeting-houſe.

STREETS, Lanes, &c. in St. *Martin Orgars*, are

Part of St. *Nicholas-lane*; Part of *Cannon-ſtreet*; Part of *Thames-ſtreet*; Part of *Lawrence-Pountney-lane*; Part of St. *Martin*'s-*lane*, *Old-ſwan-lane*; Part of *Thames-wharf*, and *Black-raven-alley*.

NUMBER of Houſes 76, beſides a Meeting-houſe.

The PARISH *of* St. MARTIN ORGARS.

THE Pariſh Church of St. *Martin Orgars* was very ſmall.

IN the Year 1630, the Steeple of this Church was repaired: The Eaſt Window in the Chancel, and three great South Windows, were new glazed; which, with the Plumber's Work and Tiling, amounted to the Sum of 122 *l.* 6 *s.* 6 *d.*

IN this Pariſh Church of St. *Martin*'s, in former Times, were two Tenements in the Tenure of *Hopkins* and *Beck*, which were Parcel of the Revenues of the Chantry, called *Pultney*'s *Chantry* in St. *Paul*'s Church, LONDON. But Chantries coming in to the Crown under King *Edward* VI, he granted theſe Tenements unto *Henry Tanner* and *Thomas Becker*.

THIS Church is now uſed by the *French* Proteſtants, who have a *French* Miniſter Epiſcopally ordained, and the Service is according to the Uſage of the Church of *England*.

William Cromer, Mayor, built a proper Chapel on the South Side of this Church, and was buried there in 1533, (or rather 1433.)

Other Perſons here buried.

John Matthew, Mayor 1490.

Sir *William Huet*, Mayor 1559; with his Lady and Daughter, Wife to Sir *Edward Oſburne*.

Ralph Tabinham, Alderman.

Alice, Wife to *Thomas Winſlow*.

Thorndon, *Benedicke Reading*, *Thomas Harding*, *James Smith*, *Richard Gainsford*, Eſq; *John Winſlow*, Gent. *John Bold*, &c.

An antient Tomb in the Eaſt End of the North Iſle, of *Robert Coſyn*, Eſq; *Elizabeth* his Wife, and *Robert* his Son, Gent. all there buried.

Sir *Humfrey Browne*, Knight, Lord Chief Juſtice, died *December* 15, 1562.

Tumulus Walburgis Gretſiin, Georgii Stecher, P. M. viduæ. Obiit An. 1597, 19 Julij, Filiæq; mærentes P. P.

A fair Monument in the Wall of the Chancel, Eaſt.

A Memorial of *John Franke*, Eſq; and *Cecilie* his Wife, who had Iſſue four Sons; *viz. John*, a Soldier; *Peter*, Gentleman-Uſher, and Daily-Waiter to Queen *Anne*; *Robert*, Gentleman-Uſher, and Quarter-Waiter to the ſaid Queen; and *Edward*, a Soldier. And four Daughters, *viz. Elizabeth*, *Dorothy*, *Heſter* and *Jane*.

For Remembrance of whom, the ſaid *Peter Franke*, who lieth interred near unto this Place, beſtowed the Charge of this Monument. And the ſaid *Robert* (being his Executor) cauſed the ſame to be erected. And the which *Peter* died the 24th Day of *October* 1612.

A rich and beautiful Monument in the Chancel, with this Inſcription:

M. S.

Sir *Allen Cotten*, Knight, and Alderman of LONDON, ſome Time Lord Mayor of this Honourable City, Son of *Ralph Cotten*, of *Allington*, in the Pariſh of *Whitchurch*, in the County of *Salop*, Gent. was eſpouſed unto *Ellinor*, the Daughter of *Edmund Moore*, Citizen and Draper of LONDON, by whom he had Iſſue ſeven Sons and ſeven Daughters, and lived unto the Age of ſeventy Years, generally beloved; and died the 24th of *September* 1628. He left behind him three Sons, *Edmond*, *John*, and *William*; and two Daughters. Which Sons, in a filial Expreſſion of their Duties, have cauſed this Monument to be erected, in the Memory of their dear deceaſed Father.

When he left Earth, rich Bounty dy'd,
Mild Courteſy gave Place to Pride,
Soft Mercy to bright Juſtice ſaid,
O! Siſter, we are both betray'd;
White Innocence lay on the Ground
By Truth, and wept at either's Wound.

The Sons of *Levi* did lament,
Their Lamps went out, their Oil was ſpent.
Heaven hath his Soul, and only we
Spin out our Lives in Miſery.
So Death, thou miſſeſt of thy Ends,
And kill'd not him, but kill'dſt his Friends.

Queen ELIZABETH'*s Monument.*

Here lies her Type, who was of late
  The Prop of *Belgia*, ſtay of *France*,
Spain's Foil, Faith's Shield, and Queen of State,
  Of Arms, of Learning, Fate and Chance.
  In brief, of Woman ne'er was ſeen,
  So great a Prince, ſo good a Queen.
Sith Virtue her Immortal made,
  Death (envying all that cannot die)
Her earthly Parts did ſo invade
  As in it wrack'd ſelf Majeſty.
But ſo her Spirit inſpir'd her Parts
That ſhe ſtill lives in loyal Hearts.

Prov. xxxi. 29.

Many Daughters have done virtuouſly, but thou ſurmounteſt them all.

She is not dead, but ſleepeth.

I have fought a good Fight, I have finiſhed my Courſe, &c.

BENEFACTIONS.

This Pariſh of St. *Martin Orgars* enjoyed many Benefactions. It had to beſtow in Bread 52 *s. per Ann.* and other Gifts to the Uſe of the Poor, and for Ornaments and Repairs of the Church, *viz.*

Donors

1421. Sir *William Cromer*, Knt. by Will gave his Houſe or Tenement, ſtanding in *Sweetings* (*Swithens*) *Lane*; and likewiſe his Houſe and Garden in *Crutched-friars*, in St. *Olave*'s *Hart-ſtreet*, in LONDON, for the Repair and Ornaments of the Church, and for the Uſe of the Poor.

1562. Sir *Humfrey Browne*, Knt. by Will gave ſix Meſſuages in *Cow-lane*, in the Pariſh of St. *Sepulchre*'s, for the Uſe of the Poor.

1588. *Benedict Barnham*, by Will, gave 10 *l.* yearly, for Bread, to the Poor, duly paid by Sir *Eliab Harvey*, Knt. while he lived.

1592. *Robert Cotton*, by Will, 2 *l.* 10 *s.* to the Poor, payable by the Drapers Company.

1611. *Thomas Nicholſon*, by Will, 5 *l. per Ann.* to the Poor: To be paid by the Carpenters Company.

1613. Sir *Humfrey Walwyn*, Knt. by Will, 5 *l. per Ann.* for the Poor, 10 *s.* whereof for a Sermon to be preached on the 5th of *November*.

1613. ——*Benſham*, yearly, 8 *s.* to the Poor: To be paid by the Haberdaſhers.

1628. *Samuel Middlemore*, 3 *l.* yearly, by the Company of Clothworkers.

—— *James Hall* gave by Will three Tenements ſituate in *Lamb-alley*, in St. *Botolph*'s Pariſh without *Biſhopſgate*, going at the yearly Value of 18 *l.* 10 *s.* or thereabouts, for a Lecture to be preached every *Wedneſday* Afternoon, from *Michaelmas* to *Lady-day*.

1635. Sir *Alwyn Cotton*, by Will, 4 *l. per Ann.* to the Poor: To be paid by the Drapers.

1646. Mr. *Henry Wollaſton*, 2 *l.* 12 *s. per Ann.* for Bread.

A Gift called the King's Debenture, being the Sum of 2 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* for the Poor of the Pariſh: Paid by the King's Auditor.

There was a Parſonage-Houſe here before the Fire; Mr. *Sherwood* the Miniſter, in the Year 1673, did let it out for 40 Years, reſerving 5 *l. per Ann.* to the Incumbent.

A Bill in Parliament being engroſſed for the Erecting a Church for the *French* Proteſtants, ſojourning in LONDON, in the Church-yard of this Pariſh of St. *Martin Orgars*, after the great Fire; the Pariſhioners offered Reaſons to the Parliament againſt it; declaring, nevertheleſs, that they were not againſt erecting a Church, but only againſt erecting it in the Place mentioned in the Bill: Since by the Act for Rebuilding the City, the Scite and Church-yard of St. *Martins Orgars*, was directed to be encloſed with a Wall, and laid open for a Burying-place for the Pariſh. The ſaid Act was for confirming a Leaſe of the Church-yard, made from the Parſon and Church-wardens of the ſaid Pariſh, unto certain Truſtees for 50 Years, to erect a Church there for *French Proteſtants*, with Liberty for the Parſon and Church-wardens during the ſaid Term, to renew the ſaid Leaſe for 50 Years, and ſo on. This was agreed on at a Veſtry: But many of the Pariſhioners not knowing of this that was done, and ſo without and contrary to their Aſſent, now put up their Reaſons againſt paſſing the Bill: But notwithſtanding the Bill paſſed; and there is a *French* Church there at this Time, where the Liturgy of the Church of *England*, being turned into *French*, is uſed.

Next is St. *Nicholas-lane*, for the moſt Part on both Sides of this Ward, almoſt to St. *Nicholas* Church.

The PARISH *of*

St. MARY ABCHURCH.

THEN is *Abchurch-lane*, which is on both Sides, almoſt, wholly of this Ward. The Pariſh-Church here is called St. *Mary Abchurch*. *Abchurch*, to diſtinguiſh it from other Churches which are likewiſe dedicated to the ſame Saint.

The bleſſed Virgin *Mary* was the Daughter of *Joachim*, a *Galilean* of *Nazareth*, and of *Anne*, his Wife, a *Bethlehemite*, both of the Tribe of *Judah*; the Time of her Birth was about *Ann. Mund.* 3956. *Anne*, the Mother of the Bleſſed Virgin, was barren till ſhe had been married 20 Years, which, among the *Jews*, was accounted a Shame and Reproach; inſomuch as *Joachim* coming to *Jeruſalem* to offer Sacrifice, was repulſed by *Iſachar* the High-Prieſt, for his Wife's Sterility; yet, after that he had been married 20 Years, God heard his Prayers, and by an Angel it was revealed unto him, that he ſhould have a Child by his Wife *Anne*, which came to paſs, ſhe being in Time delivered of a Female Child, which was the Bleſſed Virgin *Mary*: The Day of whoſe Birth is yearly celebrated on *September* 8.

This Bleſſed Virgin was afterwards eſpouſed to *Joſeph*, a Carpenter; after which, the Angel *Gabriel* appearing to her, ſhewed her how ſhe ſhould conceive by the Holy Ghoſt and bear a Son, which ſhould be called *Jeſus*, and this was at *Nazareth*, 16 Miles from *Jeruſalem*. The Day of which Annunciation is yearly celebrated on *March* 25, on which Day we begin our Year.

Our Saviour *Jeſus Chriſt* was afterwards, according to the Angel's Prediction, born at *Bethlehem* in *Judea*; after whoſe Birth, three Wiſe Men came from the Eaſt, by Direction of a Star to *Jeruſalem*, to worſhip him that was born King of the *Jews*; which King *Herod* hearing, being much ſtartled thereat, enquired of the Prieſts and Scribes where *Chriſt* ſhould be born; they told him in *Bethlehem*; ſo he ſent the Wiſe Men thither, requiring them to bring him Word at their Return, that he might go and worſhip him; but after they had been at *Bethlehem*, and worſhipped the Child *Jeſus*, and offer'd their Gifts, Gold, Frankincenſe, and Myrrh, being warned of God in a Dream, they returned Home another Way; and *Joſeh* being warned in a Dream, took his Wife and Child, and fled into *Egypt*. *Herod* now being very angry that he was deluded by the Wiſe Men, ſlew all the Infants of two Years old, and under, in *Bethlehem*, and the Coaſts thereof.

After *Herod*'s Death, *Joſeph* and *Mary* return'd with the Child into *Judea*, by the Direction of God in a Dream, and ſeated themſelves at *Nazareth*, where they lived together. It appears by the Evangeliſts, (*Luke* ii. 42) that the Parents of *Jeſus*, when he was twelve Years old, went with him up to *Jeruſalem*, and that as they returned, the Child *Jeſus* tarried behind, and that after they had found him, he went down with them, and came to *Nazareth*, and was ſubject to them; but after this, how long *Joſeph* lived is not ſet down in Holy Scripture, nor in any authentick Author; but we read, that the Virgin *Mary* was at the crucifying of her Son *Jeſus*, ſtanding by the Croſs with other Women, to whom *Jeſus* ſaid (pointing to his Diſciple *John*, whom he loved) *Woman, behold thy Son;* and then ſaid to *John*, *Behold thy Mother;* and from that Hour that Diſciple took her to his own Home. So that from hence it is likely *Joſeph* was then dead, otherwiſe it is probable, that *Chriſt* would not have committed her to the Care of *John:* But how long the Bleſſed Virgin lived after *Chriſt*'s Aſcenſion, there is no Certainty.

CONCERNING her Aſſumption, the Commemoration whereof is celebrated on *Auguſt* 15, it is reported by Tradition only, that at the Time of her Death all the Apoſtles diſperſed over all the World, were in a Moment lifted on high in the Air, and brought to *Jeruſalem*, where they were preſent at her Death, and that her Body being laid in a Coffin, was carried to *Gethſemane*, where a Choir of Angels attended on her ſacred Body three Days, with Angelical Harmony, which then being ended, the Apoſtles looking into the Coffin, found the Body gone, concluding thereupon, that ſhe was aſſumed into Heaven.

WHEN this Church of St. *Mary* was firſt built is uncertain; but *Simon de Wynchecombe*, Citizen and Armorer, and one of the Sheriffs of LONDON in 1383, founded a perpetual Chantry in the Church, by Licence from *Richard* II, in the 19th of his Reign, at the Altar of the *Holy Trinity*, of which Chantry, the Rector and Church-wardens of this Pariſh were Patrons. After which (to wit) in 1437, the then Rector and Church-wardens, with the Conſent of all the Pariſhioners, granted Licence to *John Wall* and *John Skelton*, two Chaplains of this Chantry, to build a Houſe upon three or four Poſts in the Weſt Part of this Church-yard, near to the Tenement of the Abbot of *Gerondon*, containing in Length 27 Feet, and in Breadth 14, for themſelves and their Succeſſors for ever, which was confirmed by the then Biſhop, and the Dean and Chapter of St. *Paul's*.

IN 1526, by the Authority of *Cuthbert Tunſtal*, then Biſhop of LONDON, and Conſent of the Rector and Church-wardens of this Pariſh, one *Richard Rogers*, of the ſame Pariſh, Citizen and Clothworker of LONDON, built a Houſe conſiſting of two Chambers, in Length 25 Feet and a half, and in Breadth 12, and in Height nine and a half; at the Weſt End alſo of this Church-yard, between the Chambers pertaining to *Wynchecombe*'s Chantry, and the Houſe of *Thomas Roche*, which he, by Indenture dated *June* 10, that Year, freely gave to the ſaid Rector and Church-wardens, and their Succeſſors for ever, to the Uſe of this Pariſh, with one half of the Profits thereof, to keep the ſaid Houſe in Repair, and with the other half to find the Paſchal within the ſaid Church, yearly, for ever; and what remained over, above the Charge of the Paſchal, was to be diſtributed as Alms among the Poor of the Pariſh, on *Good Friday*, yearly, for ever, for the Souls of him the ſaid *Richard*, his Wife, his Father and Mother, and all his Friends, and all Chriſtian Souls: All which was to be done by the ſaid Rector and Church-wardens, upon certain Penalties mentioned in the ſaid Indenture.

John Littleton and *Thomas Hondon* (ſays *Stow*) founded alſo Chantries here. This Church was repaired and beautified at the Charge of the Pariſhioners, *Ann.* 1611, and being burnt down in the Fire of LONDON, was rebuilt *Anno* 1686.

IT is a neat Church, well built of Brick, and Stone Quoins, Windows and Door-caſes; the Tower is alſo of the like Materials, which Steeple has alſo a Cupola and Spire; the Roof is covered with Lead, and the Inſide thereof is a Dome finely painted above a Cantaliver Cornice, ſupported by one Column, and ſeveral Pilaſters and Membretto's of the *Corinthian* Order. In the Dome are four Port-hole Windows, opening Eaſt, Weſt, North, and South.

AS for Ornament and Finiſhing, beſides that of Pillars and Pilaſters, and Corniſh aboveſaid, this Church is wainſcotted round with right *Norway* Oak, about eleven Feet high; and there is a very pretty Gallery at the Weſt End, of the like Timber, having a Front of circular Pannels in carved Frames, with Enrichments of Cherubims; and under this Gallery a handſome Door-caſe, adorned with Architrave, Cornice, and Pediment, whereon are the King's Arms carved. The North Door-caſe is likewiſe adorned with Attick Pilaſters and Arches; alſo two fluted Pilaſters, Entablature, and Pediment, of the *Corinthian* Order, enrich'd with Cherubims, Fruit, Leaves, Cornutes, *&c.*

THE Altar-piece is a moſt magnificent Piece of carved Work. It conſiſts of four Columns, their Entablature, and a ſpacious arched open Pediment, of the *Corinthian* Order; on which laſt is the Letter *R.* within a Garter, ſupported by two Cherubims. The Intercolumns are the *Commandments*, very neatly done in Gold Characters on Black; and the *Lord's-Prayer* and *Creed* are Gold on Blue; all the four Tables are within Frames, carved and gilt. Over the Columns are four Lamps on Acroters; and the whole has Enrichments, in great Variety, of ſpacious Feſtoons of Fruit, Leaves, Palm Branches, and a Pelican feeding her young, all curiouſly carved in *Relievo*.

THE Communion Table is finnier'd, and adorned with four Cherubims; it ſtands on a Foot-pace of black and white Marble.

The Pulpit is alſo carved *Norway* Oak, enrich'd with Cherubims, Vaſes, Feſtoons, *&c.*

HERE is a ſpacious Braſs Branch Candleſtick given by Mr. *John Watſon*, as mentioned hereafter in the Table of Benefactors.

HERE are his Arms engraved; *viz.*

ON a *Chevron engrailed between three Martlets Sable, as many Creſcents Vert.*

THE Dimenſions of the Church are, Length 63 Feet; Breadth 60; Altitude 51; and that of the Steeple about 140.

MONUMENTS *in the old Church, before the Fire, were for,*

William Jawdrell, Taylor, 1440.

John Long, Eſq; of *Bedfordſhire*, 1442.

William Wilkinſon, Alderman, 1519.

Sir *James Hawes*, Mayor 1574.

Sir *John Branch*, Mayor 1580.

John Minors.

William Kettle.

ON a comely Monument, in the South Wall of the Choir, was this Inſcription:

Joanni Branche, Equiti, hujus Urbis olim Prætori, viro bono, & prudenti, 24 Julij, *Anno Dom.* 1588. Ætatis ſuæ 73. Vita functo in Sepulchro *Wilkinſoni* avi Materni humato: *Daniel Dun*, Legum Doctor, ipſius ex ſorore Nepos poſuit.

ON a fair Tomb in the Wall at the Eaſt End of the Church:

In felicem Memoriam, piæ, pulchræ & pudicæ feminæ, Dominæ *Helenæ Branch*, filiæ venerabilis *Gulielmi Nicholſon*, olim Civis & Pannarii LONDON. Quondam (per quadraginta annos & eo amplius) uxoris viri digniſſimi, *Joannis Minors*, Civis, ac etiam Pannarii LOND. Cui peperit filium unum *Rogerum*, & filias tres, *Joannam*, *Ripinam*, & *Margaretam*, omnes ſine prole defunctas; nuper (ad annum uſque vigeſimum) uxoris venerabiliſſimi viri *Joannis Branch*, Militis Aurati, Quondam præclariſſimæ Civitatis LONDON. Honoratiſſimi Majoris.

Robertus Nicholſon Generoſus, ex fratre Nepos, utriuſque heres, & dictæ Dominæ ſolus Executor, ſuis ſumptibus ſpontaneis hoc Monumentum poſuit.

Quam ter felicem, pietas, opulentia forma
Fecere in terris, modo ſuffragante popello,
Suffragante Deo, fidei Conſtantia vivæ,
Æternum in cœlis, te nunc jubet eſſe beatam.

Nonagenaria Obijt 10 Aprili, Anno Salutis, 1594.

THIS Dame *Helen Branch*, Widow of Sir *John Branch*, Knight, Lord Mayor of LONDON, *Anno* 1580, gave 50 *l.* to be lent to young Men of the Company of Drapers, from four Years to four Years, for ever. Which Lady gave alſo to poor Maids Marriages, 10 *l.* To the Poor of *Abchurch* 10 *l.* To the poor Priſoners in and about LONDON, 20 *l.* Beſides, for twenty ſix Gowns to poor Men and Women, 26 *l.* And many other worthy Legacies to the Univerſities, *&c.*

On a Monument in the Chancel, an Epitaph upon the Departure of the illuſtrious Precedent of Bounty and pious Induſtry, Maſter *Roger Mountague*, Eſq;

In Life and Death thy Works did well purſue
The Honourable Name of *Mountague*.
Nobility of Birth ran in thy Blood:
Nobility of Action made that good.
Thy Charity, the Top of all thy Fame,
The Figure that thy Monument may claim
With Juſtice; 'tis thine own, fit to inrol
Thy Memory here, as Heaven adorns thy Soul.
Sum up all Virtues in Man ever known,
And ſet them to thy Actions, th'are thine own.
That's the near'ſt Way to make for thy Worth room;
Particular Praiſes would o'reſpread the Tomb.
Here's all in brief, who ſhall henceforth endite
A good Man's Epitaph, let him but write
The Copy of thy Life: it ſtands for all,
That ever made Man's Praiſe, or ever ſhall.

IN the Church ſince the Rebuilding; Sir *Patience Ward*, Knight, ſome Time Alderman and Lord Mayor, buried in the Chancel, hath a fair Monument in the Eaſt Wall, near the South Corner, with this Inſcription:

Hereunder lies interred the Body of Sir *Patience Ward*, Knight, Alderman, and Lord Mayor of LONDON *Anno* 1681. He married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *William Hobſon* of *Hackney*, in the County of *Middleſex*, Eſq; She departed this Life the 24th of *December* 1685, and lies buried in the great Church at *Amſterdam*. He the 10th of *July* 1696, without Iſſue.

ANOTHER Monument in the South Wall of the Chancel for Mr. *Edward Sherwood* of St. *Laurence Poultney*; who married *Hannah*, the Daughter of Mr. *Abraham Foſter* of *Alhallows the Leſs*. He died *January* 5, 1690, aged 62. Alſo *Elizabeth* his youngeſt Daughter, Wife of Mr. *Samuel Lordell*, of LONDON, Merchant. Died the 8th of *June* 1703, aged 30. And *John Sherwood* his eldeſt Son, *December* 23, 1703, aged 37. And *Richard Sherwood* his ſecond Son, *March* 3, 1703, aged 33.

Mr. *George Fellows*, Citizen and Haberdaſher of LONDON; Son of *Will. Fellows*, Deputy Alderman of the Ward of *Vintry*, died *Sept.* 27, 1712; his Grave Stone was laid by *John Fellows*, Merchant, in Memory of his dear deceaſed Brother.

John Aylworth, Citizen and Mercer of LONDON, died the 12th of *Nov.* 1693, aged 32.

Thomas Allen, Citizen and Draper of LONDON, died *July* 27, 1699, aged 45.

Thomas Harris of LONDON, Merchant, died *June* 2, 1672, aged 61.

James Smith, died *Auguſt* 4, 1686, aged 30.

John Worth, Citizen and Merchant of LONDON, who died *Ann.* 1693. Theſe have flat Stones laid over them.

AGAINST the South Wall, near the Door is a neat Marble Monument with this Inſcription:

To the Memory of Mrs. *Jane Tournay*, Daughter of *Robert Biddulph* of *Aldermanbury*, Eſq; *Hambrough* Merchant, and late Wife of *Anthony Tournay*, Eſq; Deputy of *Dowgate* Ward. She died the 10th of *May*, *A.D.* 1718, *Ætat.* 57; ſhe left three Sons and four Daughters.

At Home ſhe lead an exemplary Life,
As Friend, and Neighbour, Parent, and as Wife.
Abroad, at Church a bright Example ſhown,
Of pure Devotion to her God alone.

ALSO of *Anthony Tournay*, Eſq; deſcended of the antient Family of *Tournay* of *Cainby* in *Lincolnſhire*. He died *October* 26, *A. D.* 1726, *Ætat.* 77.

AND alſo of *Nathaniel Bateman*, Gent. their Son-in-Law, who died, *December* 24, *A. D.* 1726, *Ætat.* 43.

And alſo of Mr. *Edward Tournay*, their youngeſt Son, who died *May* 6, *A. D.* 1727, *Ætat.* 20.

He was a Perſon always zealous of good Works, a dutiful Son, a loving Brother, a ſincere Friend and a truly charitable Chriſtian.

AGAINST the North Wall of the Church is a large Table, thus inſcribed, in Gold Letters on Black:

BENEFACTORS *to the Pariſh of St.* Mary Abchurch.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*	
By ſeveral Benefactors for Poor's Coals, given above 100 Years ago	15	00	7	
By Mr. *Hyde* for Poor's Bread, *per Annum*	3	18	0	1668
By Mr. *Miller*	2	00	0	
By Mr. *Hill*, *per Annum*	2	00	0	
By Mr. *John Watſon*	3	00	0	1674
By ditto, *per Annum*	4	00	0	
By Mr. *Mickelbourn*	2	00	0	1677
By Mr. *Everard*	2	00	0	
By Mr. *Brearcliff*	1	00	0	1678
By Mrs. *Suſan Kelſey*	1	00	0	1679
By Mr. *Daws*	2	00	0	1684
By a Legacy to poor Houſekeepers, paid by Mr. *Poynter*	4	00	0	
By ditto of Mr. *Pemmels*	50	00	0	
By Mrs. *Poynter*	2	00	0	1686
By Mr. *Poynter* a Piece of Communion Plate	10	00	0	
By Mr. *John Pemmels* two ſilver Flaggons.				

	By Mr. *Thomas Greſham* a gilt Cup and Cover.			
	By Mr. *John Poynter* two gilt Chalices			
	By ditto, a gilt Baſon.			
1687.	By Mrs. *Catharine Greſham*, a gilt Cup and Cover			
1690.	By Mr. *Abraham Walwin*, a gilt Spoon			
1692.	By Mr. *Watſon*, a Braſs Branch and Iron Work.	28	07	0
1697.	By Sir *Patience Ward* to the Poor	8	00	0
1712.	By Mr. *Littlepage* to ditto	30	00	0
	By Mr. *Watſon* to ditto	2	00	0
1715.	By Mr. *John Aſton* to ditto	10	00	0
	By Mrs. *Catharine Chamberlain*, 20 *l.* the Intereſt to be given on the 5th of *November* to the Poor, for ever			
1719.	By *Iſaac Franks*, a Jew, to the Poor	2	00	0
1725.	By an unknown Perſon, a Crimſon Velvet Carpet with Gold Lace for the Communion Table, and two Cuſhions of the ſame, with two new Common Prayer Books, and Valence for the Clerk's Deſk on *Whitſunday*			
	By Mr. *Thomas Greſham* to the Poor, for ever, *per Annum*	2	00	0
1727.	By Mr. *John Lordell*	50	00	0

TO this Pariſh, after the Fire of LONDON, was united that of St. *Lawrence Poultney*. The Living is a Rectory in the Gift of *Corpus Chriſti* College, Value *per* Act of Parliament, 120 *l.* rated in the King's Books at 20 *l.* 2 *s.* 6 *d.*

THE Rector is the Reverend Mr. *Fawcet*, and the Lecturer the Reverend Mr. *Turner*.

PRAYERS are *Wedneſdays*, *Fridays*, and Holidays, at 11 o'Clock in the Morning.

NO Organ, one Bell.

THE Veſtry is General.

The PARISH-OFFICERS, *are*	*The* WARD-OFFICERS, *are*
2 Church-wardens	1 Common-Council-Man.
	1 Conſtable.
	2 Inqueſts.
	1 Scavenger.

Streets, Lanes, *&c.*

PART of *Abchurch-lane*, Part of *Sherborn-lane*, of *Nicholas-lane*, of *Lawrence Poultney-lane*, of *Green Lettice-lane*, of *Cannon-ſtreet*, *Abchurch-yard*, *Lamb-alley*, *Lamb-court*, *Artichoak-court*, *Black Swan-court*, and *Bell-alley*.

NUMBER of Houſes, 100.

The PARISH *of*

St. LAURENCE POULTNEY.

St. Laurence Poultney.

THE Pariſh-Church of St. *Laurence*, was increaſed with a Chapel of *Jeſus*, by *Thomas Cole*, for a Maſter and Chaplain: The which Chapel and Pariſh-Church was made a College of *Jeſus*, and of *Corpus Chriſti*, for a Maſter and ſeven Chaplains, by *John Poultney*, Mayor, and was confirmed by *Edward* III, the 20th of his Reign. Of him was this Church called St. *Laurence Poultney* in *Candlewick-ſtreet*. Which College was valued at 79 *l.* 17 *s.* 11 *d.* and was ſurrendered in the Reign of *Edw.* VI. who in the 2d of his Reign, granted and ſold unto *John Cheke*, his Schoolmaſter, and *Walter Moyle*, the ſaid College of *Corpus Chriſti*, which ſtood near the ſaid St. *Laurence*'s Church, with ſeveral Meſſuages and Tenements there, together with the Cottages, Shops, Cellars, Solars, Chambers, Stables, Courts, and Curtelages thereunto belonging. Alſo there belonged unto the ſame College, a Capital Meſſuage and Tenement called *Catford*, ſituate in *Lewiſham* in *Kent*; which, with other Things, was granted to *Henry Polſtede* and *William More*, for 2034 *l.* odd Money.

IT was alſo called the College of St. *Laurence de Polteney*. The Founder had an Houſe called *Polteney*'s Inn, which was exchanged for the Church of *Napton* in the County of *Warwick*, and laid to this College in 8 *Richard* II. And the Manor of *Catford* in the County of *Kent*, granted to the ſame College in 13 *Edward* III. To it alſo belonged *Abchurch*, and a Penſion thence.

Robert Witherley, *Magiſter Eccleſiæ Collegiatæ Sti* Laurentii *de* Pulteney, LONDON, *An.* 1385.

William Thorp, *Magiſter Colleg. Sti.* Laurentii Pountney, LONDON. *Apr.* 16, 1426.

THE Steeple of this Church was new leaded, five new Bells were hung, and the Frames they hung in new made. All the Iſles were new raiſed and levelled, and the whole Church within and without repaired and beautified, at the Coſt and Charge of the Pariſh, in the Years of our Lord God 1631 and 1632,

George Downes,
Robert Mead, } Church-wardens.

ANTIENTLY through the Church-yard of St. *Laurence Poultney* Church, was a Way which the Rector once ſtopp'd up, or intended ſo to do, which cauſed a Precept directed to the Rector of St. *Laurence* in *Candlewick-ſtreet* Ward, that he ſhut not the Church-yard there; becauſe it was a common Way.

Robert Radcliffe, Earl of *Suſſex*, and *Henry Radcliffe* Earl of *Suſſex*, were buried there.

Alderman *Beſwyke* was buried there.

John Olyffe, Alderman.

Robert Browne, and others.

ON an antient Monument in the North Iſle Eaſtward, was this Inſcription:

Hereunder lieth the Body of *William Beſwyke* of *Beſwyke*, Citizen while he lived, and Draper, and ſome Time Alderman of LONDON, who deceaſed the 5th Day of *May*, *An. Dom.* 1567.

ON a fair Stone on the Ground in the ſame Iſle,

John Olyffe, Alderman, lying under this Stone, died the 26th Day of *June* 1577, aged 65 Years: He was married forty Years to *Joan* his Wife: He had ſeven Children, *Anne*, *John*, *Joan*, *John*, *Thomas*, *Matthew*, and *Edward*, who died all without Iſſue, ſave only *Joan*; who married *John Leigh*, Eſq; and Heir of *Addington* in *Surrey*, and had Iſſue *Olyffe Leigh*, now living.

ON another Stone, and fairly plated, in the South Iſle and Body of the Church, was the following Epitaph on *Elizabeth Lucar*.

Every Chriſtian Heart
ſeeketh to extol
The Glory of the Lord,
our only Redeemer:

Wherefore Dame Fame
muſt needs inroll
Paul Withypoll his Child,
by Love and Nature,
Elizabeth, the Wife
of *Emanuel Lucar*,
In whom was declared
the Goodneſs of the Lord,
With many high Virtues,
which truly I will record.

She wrought all Needle-works
that Women exerciſe,
With Pen, Frame, or Stool,
all Pictures artificial,
Curious Knots, or Trails,
what Fancy could deviſe,
Beaſts, Birds, or Flowers,
even as Things natural.
Three manner Hands could ſhe
write, them fair all.
To ſpeak of Algoriſme,
or Accounts, in every Faſhion,
Of Women, few like
(I think) in all this Nation.

Dame Cunning her gave
a Gift right excellent,
The goodly Practice
of her Science Muſical,
In divers Tongues to Sing,
and play with Inſtrument,
Both Vial and Lute,
and alſo Virginal;
Nor only upon one,
but excellent in all.
For all other Virtues
belonging to Nature,
God her appointed
a very perfect Creature.

Latin and *Spaniſh*,
and alſo *Italian*,
She ſpake, writ, and read,
with perfect Utterance;
And for the *Engliſh*,
ſhe the Garland won:
In Dame Prudence School
by Grace's Purveyance;
Which cloathed her with Virtues,
from naked Ignorance.
Reading the Scriptures,
to judge Light from Dark,
Directing her Faith to Chriſt,
the only Mark.

The ſaid *Elizabeth* deceaſed the 29th Day of *October*, *An. Dom.* 1537, of Years not fully twenty ſeven. This Stone, and all herein contained, made at the Coſt of the ſaid *Emanuel*, Merchant-Taylor.

A Monument at the upper End of the North Iſle, with this Inſcription:

Hoc eſt neſcire, ſine Chriſto
plurima ſcire,
Si Chriſtum bene ſcis,
ſatis eſt, ſi cætera neſcis.

This Monument was erected *Anno Domini* 1620, by the Lady *Ann Bromley*, late Wife unto Sir *Henry Bromley* of *Holt*, in the County of *Worceſter*, Knight, Daughter of *William Beſwyke*, of LONDON, Alderman, in Remembrance of her firſt Huſband, *William Offley*, of LONDON, Merchant; who, being Free of the Merchant-Taylors, fined both for Sheriff and Alderman.

He had Iſſue by the ſaid *Anne*, fifteen Children, whereof five are living; *viz. William*, *Elizabeth*, *Margaret*, *Robert*, and *Mary*. The reſt died Infants.

In the laſt Parochial Viſitation, the Church-wardens brought in, that they never knew or heard of any Houſe belonging to the Miniſter, it having been an Impropriation.

This Pariſh, as is ſaid before, was united to St. *Mary Abchurch*, after the Fire of LONDON.

The Veſtry is General.

The Pariſh-Officers, are	*The* Ward-Officers, are
2 Church-wardens.	1 Common-Council-Man.
2 Collectors.	1 Conſtable.
	2 Inqueſts.
	1 Scavenger.

Streets, Lanes, *&c.*

Part of *Suffolk-lane*, *Laurence Poultney-hill*; Part of *Laurence Poultney-lane*; Part of *Thames-ſtreet*, and *Old Swan-alley*; Part of *Ebgate-lane*, and *Ducksfield-lane*.

Number of Houſes 79.

On the South Side of this Ward, beginning again at the Eaſt, is St. *Michael*'s-*lane*; which Lane is almoſt wholly of this Ward, on both Sides down towards *Thames-ſtreet*, to a Well or Pump there. On the Eaſt Side of this Lane is *Crooked-lane* aforeſaid, by St. *Michael*'s Church, toward *New Fiſh-ſtreet*. One of the moſt antient Houſes in this Lane is called *The Leaden Porch*, and belonged, ſome Time, to Sir *John Merſton*, Kt. the firſt of *Edward* IV.

The PARISH *of*

St. MICHAEL *Crooked-lane.*

St. Michael *Crooked-lane.*

THE Pariſh-Church of St. *Michael*'s was ſome Time but a ſmall and homely Thing, ſtanding upon Part of that Ground, whereon now ſtandeth the Parſonage-Houſe: And the Ground thereabouts was a filthy Plat, by Reaſon of the Butchers in *Eaſtcheap*, who made the ſame their Layſtall.

William de Burgo gave two Meſſuages to that Church, ſituate in *Candlewick* (now *Cannon*) *ſtreet*, *Anno* 1317. *John Loveken*, Stock-Fiſhmonger, four Times Lord Mayor of LONDON (at laſt, *Anno* 1366) built St. *Michael*'s Church there, and was buried in the Choir, under a fair marble Tomb.

His Arms were; *a Chevron between three Falcons Volant.*

This Church was afterwards increaſed with a new Choir and Side Chapel, by Sir *William Wallworth*, Stock-Fiſhmonger, Lord Mayor of LONDON, *Anno* 1374, who was Servant formerly to the ſaid *Loveken*; and who (when Mayor) wounded the Rebel *Wat Tyler* in *Smithfield*, for which he was by the King Knighted; as was alſo *John Philpot*, *Nicholas Brember*, and *Robert Laud*, Aldermen; the Mayor was rewarded alſo with 100 *l. per Ann.* the other three with 40 *l. per Ann.* to them and their Heirs for ever. This Sir *William Wallworth* afterwards founded in this Church a College of a Maſter and nine Prieſts; and deceaſing, *Anno* 1385, he was here buried.

His Arms; *a Bend Ragul'd between two Garbs.*

But this Monument being, amongſt others, defaced in the Reign of King *Edward* the VIth, was again ſince renewed by the Fiſhmongers; who for Lack of Knowledge, whatſoever

ever before had been written in his Epitaph, followed a fabulous Book, and wrote *Jack Straw*, inſtead of *Wat Tyler*; a great Error, fit to be reformed there, and elſewhere.

THIS ſecond Monument, after the demoliſhing of the firſt, was ſet up in *June* 1562, with his Effigies in Alabaſter, in Armour gilt richly, by the Fiſhmongers, ſaith *Stow*; at the Coſt of *William Parvis*, Fiſhmonger, that dwelt at the Caſtle in *New Fiſh-ſtreet*, ſaith a MS. in the *Cotton* Library: (Perhaps he was the Maſter of the Company at that Time.) The Epitaph of ſo memorable a Citizen, being omitted in *Stow*, is here ſet down:

Here under lyth a Man of Fame,
William Wallwoꝛth called by Name.
Fiſhmonger he was in Lyfftime here,
And twiſe Loꝛd Maioꝛ, as in Books appere;
Who with Courage ſtout and manly Myght
Slew Jack Straw in King Richard's Syght.
Foꝛ which Act done and trew Entent.
The Kyng made hym Knight incontinent.
And gave hym Armes, as here you ſee,
To declare his Fact and Chivaldrie.
He left this Lyff the Yere of our God
Thirteen hondꝛed fourſcoꝛe and three odd.

IT hath alſo been, and is now grown to a common Opinion, that in Reward of this Service done by the ſaid *William Wallworth* againſt the Rebel; that King *Richard* added to the Arms of this City (which was Argent, a plain Croſs Gules) a Sword, or Dagger, (for ſo they term it.) Whereof there is no ſuch Record, but rather that which ſoundeth to the contrary. For in the fourth Year of *Richard* II, in a full Aſſembly made in the upper Chamber of the *Guildhall*, ſummoned by this *William Wallworth*, then Mayor, as well of Aldermen, as of the Common-Council in every Ward, for certain Affairs concerning the King, it was there by Common-Conſent, agreed and ordained, that the old Seal of the Office of the Mayoralty of the City, being very ſmall, old, unapt, and uncomely for the Honour of the City, ſhould be broken, and one other new ſhould be had. Which the ſaid Mayor commanded to be made artificially, and honourably for the Exerciſe of the ſaid Office thereafter, in place of the other. In which new Seal, beſides the Images of *Peter* and *Paul*, which of old were rudely engraven, there ſhould be under the Feet of the ſaid Images, a Shield of the Arms of the ſaid City perfectly graved with two Lions ſupporting the ſame, with two Serjeants of Arms on either Part, one, and two Tabernacles, in which, above, ſhould ſtand two Angels, between whom (above the ſaid Images of *Peter* and *Paul*) ſhould be ſet the glorious Virgin. This being done, the old Seal of the Office was delivered to *Richard Odiham* Chamberlain, who broke it, and in Place thereof, was delivered the new Seal to the ſaid Mayor, to uſe in his Office of Mayoralty as Occaſion ſhould require. This new Seal ſeemeth to be made before *William Wallworth* was Knighted; for he is not there intitled Sir, as afterwards he was: And certain it is, that the ſame new Seal then made, is now in Uſe, and none other in that Office of Mayoralty; which may ſuffice to anſwer the former Fable, without ſhewing of any Evidence ſealed with the old Seal which was the Croſs and Sword, as now, *&c.* of St. *Paul*, and not the Dagger of *William Wallworth*.

THIS Church of St. *Michael*'s was new Roofed in 1621, Charge 500 *l.* and ſharing in the common Calamity by Fire in the Year 1666, was reedified *Anno* 1688. The Church was beautified, and the Tower finiſhed in 1698.

THE Building is in this Nature; the Walls of the Church and Steeple are Stone, the latter having four Pinnacles, on the Vertex whereof were many Vaſes, which are now broken off by the Wind, on the 27th of *November* 1703; being the moſt violent Storm known in the Memory of any one now living; it was a South Weſterly Wind, attended with ſmall Rain (and ſome ſay an Earthquake) beginning to blow very fierce about half an Hour paſt One; was at the higheſt from four to half an Hour paſt five: It much affected the South Part of the Nation, killing ſeveral Perſons by Land and Sea, and deſtroying and damnifying a great many Houſes and Shipping. It has a ſquare Roof covered with Lead, the Floor moſtly paved with Stone, that of the Chancel one Step higher than that of the reſt of the Church, which is without Columns, but with Arches and Impoſts.

IT is adorned with a Cornice of Crocketwork, extending round the Church's Roof; pewed and wainſcotted with Oak, the latter nine Feet high; the Weſt and South Door-caſes are of the ſame Sort of Timber, adorned with Pilaſters and Entablature of the *Corinthian* Order; the Frieſe, *&c.* enrich'd; and under the Arches are two artificial white Curtains carved very natural, as at *Alhallows Lombard-ſtreet*, and over the Weſt Door are the King's Arms.

THE Altar-piece is of the ſame Species of Materials, adorned with four Columns and Entablature of the *Corinthian* Order. The Intercolumns are the *Commandments* done in gold Letters on Black, under a *Glory*; theſe between the *Pater Noſter* and *Creed*, done in Black on Gold, each under a gilded Cherub, and has Enrichments of two Lamps, Fruit, Leaves, *&c.* and theſe Words of our Saviour, in St. *John*'s Goſpel, are under the Decalogue;

A new Commandment I give unto you, that you love one another.

DIMENSIONS are, Length 78 Feet, Breadth 46, Altitude 32, and that of the Tower to the Top of the Pinnacle about 100.

THERE has not been one Monument erected in this Church built ſince the Fire, but in the old one, beſides that of Sir *William Wallworth*, were the following for,

Simon Mordon, Mayor, 1368.

Richard Radwel, Citizen and Stockfiſhmonger, who by his Will, 1415, gave two Marks, yearly, for ever, to the Miniſter and Church-wardens of the Pariſh, out of a Houſe in *Thames-ſtreet*. He gave alſo a Part of his Eſtate at *Radwel* in *Hertfordſhire*, for the Repair and Leading of the Church.

John Olney, Mayor, 1446.

Robert March, Stockfiſhmonger, gave two Pieces of Ground to be a Church-yard.

George Gowre, Eſq; Son to *Edward Gowre*, Stockfiſhmonger, Eſq; 1470.

Alexander Purpoynt, Stockfiſhmonger, 1373.

Andrew Burel, Gentleman, of *Grays*, 1487.

John Shrow, Stockfiſhmonger, 1487, with this Epitaph.

Farewell, my Friends,
the Tide abideth no Man
I am departed hence,
and ſo ſhall yee.
But in this Paſſage,
the beſt Song I can,

Is *Requiem Æternam*,
now *Jeſu* grant it me:
When I have ended
all mine Adverſity,
Grant me in Paradiſe
to have a Manſion,
That ſhedſt thy Blood
for my Redemption.

John Finkell, one of the Sheriffs, 1487, was Knighted, and gave 40 *l.* to this Church, the one half for his Monument.

John Patteſley, Mayor, 1441.

Thomas Ewen, Grocer, bore half the Charges in Building of the Steeple, and was buried 1501.

William Combes, Gent. of *Stoke* by *Guildford* in *Surrey*, 1502.

Sir *John Brudge*, Mayor, 1530, gave 50 *l.* for a Houſe, called the *College* in *Crooked-lane*: He lieth buried in St. *Nicholas Acon*.

Walter Faireford, *Robert Barre*, *Alexander Heyband*, *John Motte*, *John Gramſtone*, *John Brampton*.

John Wood, Stockfiſhmonger, 1531.

Sir *Henry Amcots*, Mayor, 1548, *&c.*

Hic jacet *Richardus Gurneyus*, *Civitatis* LONDON. Aldermanus: Qui tam ſummis quam infirmis viris gratus, charuſque ſemper fuit, tum ob integritatem vitæ ac humanitatem, tum propter curam Reipublicæ ſingularem: Vixit cum dulciſſima Uxore ſua *Anna* Annos . Suſcepitque ex ea duodecim liberos; quorum ſeptem ſuperſtites reliquit. Cum ſummo omnium dolore exceſſit e Vita quinto Die Martii, Anno Domini 1596, Ætatis ſuæ LXXII.

Hic etiam uxor ejus *Anna* jacet, quæ poſt viri obitum Annos tres, menſes & ſeptimanas totidem vidua vivens, tandem juſtæ Ætatis marito, viro Nobili nupſit, qui etiamſi ab illa magna commoda, emolumenta, imo honores accepit, multa tamen illi contra ſpem, & merita amore juxta conjugali benevolentia defecit, hoc nomine ſibi accelerato ſenio. Cum jam Annos duodecim, Menſes duos, & Dies quinque illiocum conjunxit, præ dolore ac angore, triceſimo primo *Auguſti*, 1612, Annum agens ſeptuageſimum ſecundum, Vitam clauſit.

Relictis ex priore marito *Richardo Gurneyo* liberis quinque, juſta ei ſolennia (a marito ſuperſtite denegata) per filium unicum ſuum *Thomam Gourney* pie peragebantur, ſumptibus ejus propriis, & in Vita ipſi eo nomine mandatis, viceſimo ſecundo *Septemb.* Anno Salutis humanæ, Milleſimo ſexcenteſimo duodecimo.

Here under lieth the Bodies of Sir *Henry Amcotes*, Knt. Alderman and Lord Mayor of LONDON, and Dame *Joan*, his Wife. Which Sir *Henry Amcotes* deceaſed the 5th Day of *September*, *Anno* 1554; and the ſaid Dame *Joan* deceaſed the 4th Day of *September*, *Anno Dom.* 1573.

A rich and very beautiful Monument on the South Side of the Chancel. This Iſle called *The Fiſhmongers Chapel*.

S. S.

Necnon piæ Memoriæ
Johannis Lemanni,
Viri Clariſſ. Civis, ac Senatoris integerrimi,
Equitis Aurat. olim hujus Urbis Prætoris.
Qui ſe, in ſuo munere, laudatiſſime geſſit;
Pietatis Cultor, Juſtitiæ Vindex.
Suis in Cælibatu perpetuo vixit Parens:
Et ſuis, plus quam pater, munifice mortuus:
Hic Reſurrectionem expectat;

Sallinghamiæ
ex
Agro Norfolcienſi
oriundus,
Probitate
Simplicitate,
Nixus
Anno Salutis Humanæ CIↃ,IↃC,XXXII.
Et ſuo octuageſimo octavo,
Die *Mart.* 26,
Regnum Cæleſte,
Certa Fide
Præſtolatur.

Upon a Marble Stone in the Chancel:

Sub hoc Marmore Requieſcit, in Spe Reſurrectionis ad Gloriam, *Maria*, fidelis Uxor *Johannis More*, Mercatoris, Filia *Edwardi Whorwood*, Grocer.

Obijt 10 *Decemb. Anno Chriſti* 1632. Ætatis 35.

The Figure of a Death's Head.

Memento Mori.
Hic
Mitis, Amans, Humilis, Pia,
Pulcra, Pudica, Modeſta,
Grata Deo, ſponſo Chara,
Maria jaces. J. M.

Queen ELIZABETH*'s Monument*.

The Righteous ſhall be had in Remembrance.

Queen *Elizabeth* both was, and is alive,
What then can more be ſaid?
In Heaven a Saint, in Earth a bleſſed Maid.
She ruled *England*, Years 44 and more
And then return'd to God,
At the Age of 70 Years, and ſomewhat odd.

Chriſt is to me Life; Death is to me Advantage,
Phil. i. 21.

I have fought a good Fight, and have finiſhed my Courſe, &c.

In the new built Church are two flat Stones, that are laid over *Benjamin Henſhaw*, that died 1688-9, aged 80: And *Martha* his Wife 1697. And *Henry*, Son of *Richard Amy*.

And under another, in the Body of the Church, lies the Body of Mr. *Jacob Babington*, departed the 25th of *November* 1708, aged 64. And near, his two Sons *Thomas* and *John*.

Adjacent lies the Body of *John Stint*, Vintner, who died the 20th of *April* 1709, in the 44th Year of his Age.

ON the North Wall of the Church is a Table with the Names of ten Benefactors, one of which gave 20 *l.* the others ſmall Sums, the largeſt among them 2 *l.* 18 *s.*

THE Living is a Rectory in the Gift of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, Value *per* Act of Parliament 100 *l. per Annum*, and rated in the King's Books at 26 *l.* 8 *s.* 4 *d.*

THE Rector is the Reverend Mr. *King*; and the Lecturer the Reverend Mr. *Reading*.

PRAYERS are every *Wedneſday*, *Friday* and Holidays, at eleven o'Clock, an Organ, and two Bells.

The Gift Sermons are eight; one preached on St. *John*'s-*Day*, and one on *New-Years-Day*; the other ſix at the Diſcretion of the Rector, being Preparation Sermons, preached on *Fridays* before the Sacrament Days.

The Veſtry is General.

The Pariſh-Officers *are*,	*The* Ward-Officers *are*,
2 Church-wardens.	2 Common-Council-Men.
2 Collectors for the Poor.	2 Conſtables.
	3 Inqueſts.
	1 Scavenger.

Streets, Lanes, *&c.*

Part of *Crooked-lane*, St. *Michael*'s-*lane*, *Bell*'s-*court*, *Moor*'s-*court*, *Meeting-houſe-court*, *Three-tun-court*, *Money-court*, *Wheatſheaf-alley*; and Part of *Great Eaſtcheap*.

Number of Houſes 118, beſides the Parſonage-Houſe.

Hard by this St. *Michael*'s Church, on the South Side thereof, in the Year 1560, on the 5th of *July*, through the ſhooting off a Gun, which broke into the Houſe of one *Adrian Arten*, a *Dutchman*, and ſet Fire on a Firkin and Barrel of Gun-powder, four Houſes were blown up, and divers others much ſhattered; eleven Men and Women were ſlain, and ſixteen ſo hurt and bruiſed, that they hardly eſcaped with Life.

West from this St. *Michael*'s-*lane* is St. *Martin*'s *Orgar-lane*, by *Candlewick-ſtreet*, which Lane is, on both Sides down to a Well, repleniſhed with fair and large Houſes for Merchants, and it is of this Ward: One of which Houſes was ſome Time called *Beauchamp*'s-*Inn*, as pertaining unto them of that Family. *Thomas Arundel*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, commonly for his Time was lodged there.

The Modern State of Candlewick-ſtreet *Ward.*

The modern State of this Ward ſtands thus: The chief Streets and Lanes herein (whether the whole or greateſt Part of them) are *Great Eaſtcheap*, the whole on both Sides, except a very ſmall Part in the North Corner next to *Graſschurch-ſtreet*; *Candlewick* (now commonly called *Cannon*) *ſtreet*, from *Green-Lettice-lane* on both Sides to *Great Eaſtcheap*: *Abchurch-lane*, all, except 96 Feet on the Weſt Side, and about 140 Feet on the Eaſt Side of the North End towards *Lombard-ſtreet*. St. *Nicholas-lane*, about 200 Feet, at the South End, on both Sides. St. *Clement*'s-*lane*, the South End, and about 180 Feet on the Weſt Side, and 150 Feet on the Eaſt Side. St. *Michael*'s-*lane*, all but about 140 Feet at the South End on both Sides. *Crooked-lane*, the Weſt End, about half. St. *Martin*'s-*lane*, all on both Sides, except about 95 Feet at the South End. St. *Laurence Poultney-lane*, or *Hill*, from *Cannon-ſtreet* on both Sides, a little beyond St. *Laurence* Church-yard. *Green Lettice-lane*, the Eaſt Side. And all theſe Streets and Lanes have ſeveral Courts and Alleys, and ſmall Paſſages, which ſhall be mentioned under each.

Great Eaſtcheap begins by the Corner of *Fiſh-ſtreet-hill*, and runs Weſtward unto St. *Clement*'s-*lane*, where *Cannon-ſtreet* begins. It took its Name, *Eaſtcheap*, from a Market antiently there kept for the ſerving the Eaſt Part of the City: Which Market was afterwards removed to *Leadenhall-ſtreet*, and now is kept in *Leadenhall*. But ſtill *Eaſtcheap* continues a Fleſh Market, and is inhabited by a great many Butchers, as is *Little Eaſtcheap* alſo.

This Street is a great Thorough-fare from the Eaſtern Parts to thoſe in the Weſt. In this Street is the *Boar*'s-*head* Tavern, under the Sign of which is wrote, *This is the oldeſt Tavern in* LONDON. It is in this Tavern where ſome of the Scenes of the Poet *Shakeſpear*'s *Henry* IV, are laid, in which he introduces Prince *Henry*, *Falſtaff*, and his Companions. The Courts and Alleys are as followeth, beginning Eaſtwards, *viz.*

Small-alley, very ordinary, only for Stabling.

Maidenhead-court, but ſmall, with a Meeting-Houſe at the upper End.

Rat-alley, alſo narrow and very mean.

White Bell-alley, alſo ſmall and ordinary.

Cannon-ſtreet begins at *Eaſtcheap*, and runs Weſtwards to *Green Lettice-lane*; a Street well built and inhabited by able Tradeſmen: The Courts and Alleys are, *Bell-alley*, which hath a Paſſage into St. *Nicholas-lane*, through the *Bell* Tavern. *Black Swan-alley*, but indifferent. *Artichoak-court*, a pretty good Place, with a Free-ſtone Pavement.

St. *Clement*'s-*lane*, on the North Side of *Cannon-ſtreet*, falls into *Lombard-ſtreet*, a Place well built and inhabited; the Part in this Ward goeth a little beyond St. *Clement*'s *Eaſtcheap* Church. Which is a handſome Brick Building, with Free-ſtone Work at the Corners; adjoining to which Church is a good handſome Place called *Church-alley*, the North Side having a Row of Houſes, and the South Side lying open to the Church and Church-yard. This Church is in the Dioceſe of LONDON; the Abbot of *Weſtminſter* was Patron.

St. *Nicholas-lane*, ſpoken of in *Langborn* Ward, in which the greateſt Part is ſeated.

Abchurch-lane comes out of *Lombard-ſtreet*, and runs up to *Cannon-ſtreet*, a Place well built and inhabited by Merchants and Perſons of Repute. In this Lane are theſe Courts and Alleys.

St. *Nicholas-alley*, but narrow, with a Paſſage into St. *Nicholas-lane*.

Lamb-alley, but indifferently inhabited, and narrow, with a Paſſage into *Sherborn-lane*; and near unto this Alley is *Lamb-court*, which is but ordinary.

St. *Mary Abchurch*. It is a good Brick Building, with a Church-yard encloſed by a Brick Wall; and hath an open large Free-ſtone Pavement on the South Side.

The Lanes on the South Side of *Cannon-ſtreet*, are St. *Michael*'s-*lane*, and *Crooked-lane*, St. *Martin*'s-*lane*, St. *Laurence Poultney-lane*, and *Green Lettice-lane*.

St. *Michael*'s-*lane* goes out of *Great Eaſtcheap*, and runs down into *Thames-ſtreet*, which Lane is almoſt all in this Ward; that Part towards *Thames-ſtreet* being in *Dowgate* Ward. It is a Place well built and inhabited. On the Eaſt Side is ſeated St. *Michael*'s *Crooked-lane* Church. This Church is a Peculiar of *Canterbury*, the Archbiſhop thereof being Patron. *Crooked-lane* comes out of St. *Michael*'s-*lane* by St. *Michael*'s Church, and falls into *Fiſh-ſtreet-hill* againſt the Monument: Which Part next *Fiſh-ſtreet* is in the *Bridge* Ward Within. It is a Place of ſome Note for the Tin Ware there made and ſold; as alſo for Fiſhing Tackle.

On the Weſt Side of St. *Michael*'s-*lane*, overagainſt the Church, is *Hockins-court*, which is but ſmall, containing two Houſes. And on the ſame Side is *Meeting-houſe-yard*, ſo called from a Meeting-Houſe, which takes up the greateſt Part. *Fen-court* hath pretty good Houſes, and a Free-ſtone Pavement.

Three-tun-court, a good ſquare Place, with an open Entrance for Carts.

St. *Martin*'s-*lane* alſo falls into *Thames-ſtreet*, and is well built and inhabited by Merchants. On the Eaſt Side is St. *Martin*'s *Orgar* Church-yard; the Church not being rebuilt ſince its burning down in the great Fire, the Pariſh is united unto St. *Clement*'s *Eaſtcheap*. Part of the Steeple remains, where there is a Dial, which hangs over into the Street.

St. *Laurence Poultney-lane*, ſo called from the Pariſh-Church there formerly ſtanding on the Weſt Side, that was conſumed by the Fire of LONDON, which is not ſince rebuilt; but the Pariſh is united unto St. *Mary Abchurch*: And the Place where the Church ſtood goes by the Name of St. *Laurence Poultney-hill*, which is an open Place, where, in the Houſe which was formerly Sir *John Ward's*, who was the laſt Alderman of this Ward, is kept the Office belonging to the *Charitable Corporation*, a Company eſtabliſhed on a very good Deſign, to aſſiſt the Poor with Money at ſmall Intereſt; but thro' the Roguery of ſome employed by them, the Proprietors were defrauded of the greateſt Part of their Capital Stock, amounting to near 400,000 *l*. The Parliament taking the Matter into Conſideration, paſſed an Act (in the laſt Seſſion 1733) to raiſe 500,000 *l*. by Way of Lottery, 100,000 *l*. of which to go towards the Relief of the unhappy Sufferers, in this Corporation; whoſe Affairs being in other Hands, and better regulated, may yet anſwer the good Intention for which they obtained their Charter. Great Part of this Hill is in *Dowgate* Ward.

Green Lettice-lane comes out of *Cannon-ſtreet*, and falls into St. *Laurence Poultney-hill*; a Place well inhabited. The Eaſt Side is only in this Ward; the Weſt in *Wallbrook*. Out of this Lane is a Paſſage into *Suffolk-lane*, which is alſo in *Wallbrook* Ward.

THERE are to watch at the ſeveral Stands in this Ward every Night a Conſtable, the Beadle, and 24 Watchmen. The Jurymen returned by the Wardmote Inqueſt are to ſerve on Juries for this Ward in *Guildhall*, in the Month of *December*.

IT hath an Alderman, his Deputy, Common-Council-Men eight, Conſtables eight, Scavengers ſix, Wardmote Inqueſt Men 12, and a Beadle. It is taxed to the Fifteen at 16 *l*.

THE Alderman of this Ward is Sir *John Thompſon*, Knt.

CHAP. XII.

WALLBROOK WARD.

Wallbrook Ward.

W*Allbrook* Ward begins at the Weſt End of *Candlewick* (now *Cannon*) *Street*, and runneth down the ſaid Street, Weſt towards *Budge-row*. It hath on the North Side of it St. *Swithen*'s-*lane*, ſo called from St. *Swithen*'s Pariſh-Church by *London-ſtone*. This Lane is repleniſhed, on both Sides, with handſome Houſes, and is wholly of this Ward.

The PARISH *of*

St. SWITHEN.

St. Swithen's Church.

THE Pariſh-Church of St. *Swithen* ſtands at the South Weſt Corner of this Lane. The Saint to whom this Church is dedicated, was born *Anno* 800, or thereabouts, bred up in Piety and Learning, by the Monks at *Wincheſter*, was ordained Prieſt by *Helmſtan*, his Predeceſſor in that See, and afterwards became Prior of that Monaſtery.

Helmſtan being dead, *Swithen*, from being Prior, was made Biſhop of that See, conſecrated thereto by *Celnoth*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, by the Appointment of *Ethelwolfe* (or *Adulph*) King of the *Weſt Saxons*, whoſe Tutor he had been in the Reign of *Egbright* (or *Egbert*) his Father.

HE was a Perſon of exemplary Life, very charitable to the Poor, and had that Regard for Places conſecrated to Religion, that he left Orders not to be buried in the Church, but without it, where his Corpſe muſt be trampled over by Paſſengers, and ſubject to the Falling of the Rain from above. He died *Anno* 862, as ſome write, and others 863.

IT ſhould ſeem, by long Continuance of Time, the Place where this Holy Biſhop was buried was forgot; for in the Year 970 (near 110 Years after his Sepulture) it was diſcover'd to a poor labouring Man, by St. *Swithen* himſelf; which poor Man, by the Saint's own Direction, told *Ethelwold*, Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, in what Place he was buried, who finding it accordingly, took up his Bones and Reliques, and put them up in a Shrine, where ſo many Miracles have been wrought, ſaith *Malmsbury*, as were never before in the Memory of Man.

THE Day of the Saint's Death is commemorated in the *Roman* Martyrology, *July* 2; but his Tranſlation having been made *July* 15, his principal Feaſt is celebrated in the *Engliſh* Churches on that Day.

THIS Church of St. *Swithen* was new built, *Anno* 1420, which was done chiefly at the Charge of Sir *John Hind*, Lord Mayor of LONDON, in the Years 1391, and 1404. Mr. *Stow* ſays, the Building was then augmented, both of the Church and Steeple, which implies that a Church was here before, and conſequently, that it is of a very antient Foundation.

ARMS of *Hind*; *Argent on a Chevron, three Eſcallop Shells, on a Chief Azure a Lion Paſſant of the firſt.*

THIS Church was repaired in the Years 1607, and 1608; and laſt, a little before the Fire, when about 1000 *l*. was laid out on it.

THIS Church and Tower are well built with Stone, the Roof covered with Lead, ſupported with Demy-Columns of the *Compoſite* Order; the Floor is paved with Stone, and pewed, with three Iſles; the Roof and Cupola, and the whole is commodious and pleaſant, tho' ſmall.

IT is well wainſcotted 10 Feet high, and pew'd with Oak, there is a neat Gallery on the North and North Weſt Sides, alſo a Pulpit carv'd and finnier'd; all, as likewiſe two inner Door-caſes, are of Wainſcot. The Altar-piece is of the ſame Species of Timber, it is adorned with four fluted Pilaſters, Entablature and Pediment of the *Corinthian* Order; in the Pediment the King Arms are carved, gilt and colour'd. The Intercolumns are the *Decalogue* depencil'd in Gold Letters on Black, within gilded Frames, under a Glory and two Cherubims, and all this between the *Creed* and *Pater Noſter*, done in Black and Gold, each under a Cherubim, with Enrichment of Fruit and Leaves of various Kinds; and the Roof is adorned with Pannels, Circles and Feſtoons of

Crocket-work, and the three Front Sides, outward with Cornice and circular Pediment; alſo a Clock-Dial, adorned with the Figure of St. *Swithen*, gilt with Gold, ſtanding on a Pedeſtal between two Vaſes.

The Dimenſions are, Length 61 Feet, from North to South; from Eaſt to Weſt, 42; Altitude about 40, and that of the Tower and Spire, about 150.

MONUMENTS.

Roger Dephem, Alderman, was buried there.

Thomas Aylesborough, *William Neve*, and *Matilda Caxton*, founded Chantries, and were buried there.

John Butler, Draper, one of the Sheriffs, 1420.

Ralph Jocolme, Mayor, a Benefactor, buried in a fair Tomb.

William White, Draper, one of the Sheriffs, 1482, and others.

Robert Taterſal, Citizen and Clothworker, buried in the Church of St. *Swithen*, near the Door of St. *Catharine*'s Chapel, gave by his Will, dated *September* 8, 1429, his Manor of *Wanſted* in *Eſſex* to his Wife *Anne*, for her Life: And after, to his Son, *John Taterſal*. *Item*, He bequeathed xx *s*. *Pro Conſolatione*, *Confortatione*, *&* *Diſportatione*, *inde faciend.* *&* *habend. in eſculentis*, *&* *poculentis*, *inter Juvenes*, *Homines ſervientes* *&* *Apprenticios Artis meæ pannar. in* Candelwyk-ſtreet, LONDON. *ad orand. pro anima mea.* He was Sheriff, *Ann.* 1422.

Stephanus Slanie, Miles, Senatus, Vicecomes & Prætor florentiſſimæ iſtius Urbis; cum ſumma Fide, nec minore Prudentia iis Honoribus functus fuiſſet, et ex Margareta Conjuge, Filia Gaſpari Pheſant, Armig. quinque Filios & ſex Filias ſuſcepiſſet: Tandem ſatur Annis, Ætatis 84, Salutis 1608, *Decembris* 27, Animam Cœlo, Corpus humo reddidit.

Stephanus Filior. natu maximus, ſuperſtite *Anna* unica Filia ex *Catharina*, Filia *Walteri Aſton*, Militis, obiit *Gaſparus* & *Thomas* Cœlibes, *Richardus* Biennis, *Timotheus* Bimeſtris obierunt. *Maria* primogenita ſuperſtes, nupta primum *Richardo Broadgate*, Mercatori, deinde *Humphry Weld*, Militi Majori iſtius Civitatis: *Alicia* moritur, *Elizabetha* ſuperſtes nupta *Samueli Lennard*, Militi. *Alicia* obiit. *Anna* nupta *Thomæ Culpepper*, Armig. cui cum tres liberos ſuperſtites peperiſſet, e Vita migravit *Martha* Cælebs expiravit.

At the upper End of the South Iſle is a handſome Tomb with this Inſcription:

In Obitum viri vere venerabilis, Domini *Johannis Hart*, Equitis, olim hujus Civitatis Prætoris & hujus Eccleſiæ Patroni, Carmen Funebre.

Quis laudes memorare
  tuas? Quis facta valebit
Nuper ad Æthereos,
  Harte, reverſe polos?
Quis genium, ingenium,
  magnæque capacia Curæ
Pectora, *Londino*
  pectora grata tuo?
Aſpice qui dubitas,
  ſurgentia culmina Muſis,
Illa ſub Arctois
  qua jacet ora plagis,
Nunc obiit. Cohibe
  lachrymas, nec credito, Lector,
Vitam, quæ fuerat
  non niſi Sancta, brevem.

This Sir *John Hart* had two Wives; and one Daughter, married to Sir *George Bolls*, and another to *Humphry Smith*, Alderman.

In the South Wall is a handſome Monument, with the following Inſcription:

Near this Place lieth the Body of the Worſhipful *Randal Manning*, Eſq; Merchant-Adventurer, Citizen and Skinner of LONDON, who had to Wife, *Catharine*, Daughter of *Nicholas Dewren*, Citizen and Goldſmith of LONDON, and had by her ſundry Children, whereof eight married, and ſix of them were living at his Death. He departed this Life at the Age of 78 Years, on the 19th Day of *January*, *Anno Domini* 1611.

On a Pillar in the Middle Iſle.

Maſter *Bartholomew Barnes*, Citizen, Mercer, and Merchant-Adventurer, a worſhipful and wiſe Gentleman, and a worthy Friend and Favourer of Religion. He had fined both for Sheriff and Alderman, and at laſt, being 61 Years old, ſickened, died, and was buried at *Bath*, *October* the firſt, 1606, and left behind him *Margaret* his Wife; by whom he had Iſſue, *Bartholomew*, *Elizabeth*, *Margaret* and *Mary*.

Bartholomæus adeſt,
  tumulo *Barneſius* iſti
Nomen adeſt, non cum
  nomine corpus ineſt.
Sexaginta nimis,
  quem ſex donaſſe miniſtros
Conſtat, erat tantus
  Religionis amor.
Attigerat ſummus,
  quos abnuit, urbis honores,
Subcomitis faſces,
  patriciamque togam.
Jamque ſui luctum
  deſideriumque reliquit
Nato & natabus
  cum genetrice tribus.

On another Pillar:

In the middle Iſle lieth the Body of *Walter Plummer*, of this City and Pariſh, Merchant-Taylor, who departed this Life in *March*, 1607. Alſo of *Elizabeth* his Wife, Daughter of *Robert Delacre*, who died *Anno* 1595, and had together five Sons and one Daughter, and left living three Sons, *John*, *Edward*, and *Thomas*. *John Plummer*, of LONDON, Eſq; one of thoſe Sons, died in *September*, 1608, and lieth here buried, who had two Sons and one Daughter, whereof *John* and *Elizabeth* were living at his Death, and his Wife with Child of a third Son.

Diſceſſerunt e Vita Anno Ætatum ſuarum 78 *&* 58.

On a handſome plated Stone in the ſame Iſle.

No living Creature lives ſo long,
  but once muſt needs give Place,
When doleful Death, that Champion ſtrong,
  arreſts them with his Mace.
Example take by me,
  which did my Life enjoy
The Space of ſixty Years, lack three,
  which Death did then deſtroy.
Like thee I was ſome Time,
  but now am turn'd to Duſt,
As thou at length (o Earth and Slime)
  return to Aſhes muſt.
Of the Company of Clothworkers
  a Brother I became,
A long Time in the Livery,
  I lived of the ſame.

Then Death that deadly Stroke did give
which now my Joys doth frame,
In Chriſt I died, by Chriſt to live,
John Rogers was my Name.
My loving Wiſe and Children two,
my Place behind ſupply,
God grant them living ſo to do,
that they in him may die.

He departed the 5th Day of *Auguſt*, *An. Dom.* 1576; and ſhe, then living, did alſo deceaſe the, &c.

Triſte puer Carmen
Patris poſui Monumento,
Hic Lapis ut poſſit
Carmina ſcripta loqui.

This ſorrowful Verſe, I ſilly Son,
my Father's Grave did give,
That it might ſpeak now he is dead,
as though he ſtill did live.

Add *Tho. Wheatenhal*, who bore quarterly 16 Shields.

Randolph Marmiage, Merchant-Taylor. His Wiſe, *Catharine*, Daughter of —— *Dewren*, Goldſmith.

A very fair Monument on the South Side of the Chancel with this Inſcription:

This Monument was erected at the ſole Coſt and Charges of *Joan*, Lady *Bolles*, in Memory of her late dear and worthy Huſband, the Right Worſhipful Sir *George Bolles*, Knt. ſome Time Lord Mayor of the City of LONDON. A Gentleman worthily deſcended, of an antient and unblamed Family, ſeated in *Lincolnſhire*. Which Lady *Joan* was the eldeſt Daughter of that worthy and famous deceaſed Knight, Sir *John Hart*, ſome Time likewiſe Lord Mayor of the City of LONDON, and both Brothers of the Right Worſhipful Fraternity of the Grocers. Two Branches of that virtuous Stem now flouriſhing: His Son *John Bolles*, Eſq; now living at *Skampton* in *Lincolnſhire*, and his eldeſt Daughter *Anne*, the Wife of Captain *Humphry Smith*, of LONDON, Grocer, who deceaſed the firſt of *September* 1621, being aged 83 Years.

EPITAPH.

Honour, Integrity,
Compaſſion,
Thoſe three fill'd up
the Life-time of this Man,
Of Honour the grave
Prætorſhip he bare,
Which he diſcharg'd with
Conſcience, Truth, and Care.
He poſſeſs'd Earth,
as he might Heaven poſſeſs,
Wiſe to do Right,
but never to oppreſs.
His Charity was better
felt than known,
For when he gave,
there was no Trumpet blown.
What more can be compriz'd
in one Man's Fame,
To crown a Soul,
and leave a living Name?
All his juſt Praiſe
in her Life may be read,
The true Wife of his Worth,
as of his Bed.

Over againſt the other, in the ſame Iſle, is a fair Monument, with this Inſcription:

EPITAPHIUM

Generoſi, & ſummæ Spei juvenis, *Georgii Bolles* Armigeri, Domini *Johannis Bolles*, Baronetti, de *Skampton* in Comitatu *Lincolnienſi*, & Dominæ *Catharinæ* Uxoris Filii primogeniti, qui cum ageret Annum Ætatis viceſimum, exiit ex hac Vita, Anno Dom. 1632.

Nil opus cineres,
florum decorare corollis:
Flos, hic compoſitus
qui jacet, ipſe fuit.
Moribus, ingenio,
Natura ſuavis, aperto
Pectore, cui Niveus
nil niſi Candor, erat.
Quem *Sidneiani* Spatiis,
umbraque Lycæi,
Artibus excoluit
Granta diſerta ſuis.
Bis denos Vitæ nondum
numeraverat Annos,
Cum brevis extremum
clauderet Hora Diem.
O quantos gemituſque ſuis
luctuſque reliquit,
Jam propere Angelicas
dum ſitit ire domos.
Euge, beate, tuo cum Chriſto
ſorte fruaris,
Sentiat & ſimilem
qui legit iſta ſitim.

Ri. Dugard Mœrens compoſuit.

The modern Monuments *in St.* Swithen's *Church are,*

On the North Side of the Altar-piece is a handſome White Marble Monument, with a Ledge and Urn, thus inſcribed:

Spe reſurgendi

Near this Place lies interred, the Body of Mr. *Michael Godfrey* of LONDON, Merchant, the 11th Son of *Thomas Godfrey* of *Hoddyſford*, in the County of *Kent*, Eſq; he married *Anne-Mary*, eldeſt Daughter of Sir *Thomas Chamberlain*, after he had ſerved him eight Years Apprentiſhip, by whom he had five Sons and five Daughters, and having lived with her 35 Years in a moſt agreeable Wedlock, he died the 3d Day of *December* 1689, in the 65th Year of his Age, leaving her and four Children ſurviving, *viz. Michael*, *Peter*, *Elizabeth*, and *Heſter*. *Elizabeth* deceaſed the 1ſt of *Auguſt*, 1691. *Heſter* was married the 20th of *April*, 1691, to *Hugh Smithſon* of *Tottenham* in the County of *Middleſex*, Eſq; by whom having had Iſſue ſeven Children (of which three Sons and two Daughters ſurvived her) ſhe died in Childbed the 3d Day of *October*, 1698, and lies interred by her Father.

Arms of *Godfrey: Sable, a Chevron between three Pellicans Heads, eraſed, Or, impaled with* Chamberlain, *Gules an Eſcutcheon, Argent between eight Cinquefoils in Orl, Or.*

On a Pillar, the moſt Eaſterly on the North Side, a White Marble Monument, adorned with a curious Mantling, Voluta and Urn, between two Cupids mourning, alſo Cherubims and Palm Branches, with this Inſcription:

P. M. S.

Near this Place lies interred, the Body of *Michael Godfrey*, Merchant, late of this Pariſh, Son of Mr. *Michael Godfrey*, Merchant, and *Anne-Mary* his Wife; he was born the 22d of *Feb.* 1658, being elected the firſt Deputy Governor of the Bank of *England*; he went for *Flanders* on ſome important Buſineſs relating to the Service of his Majeſty, where attending his Royal Perſon, then encamped before *Namure*; he was ſlain by a Cannon-ball from the Works of the Beſieged, *July* 17, 1695: He died a Bachelor, much lamented by all his Friends, Relations and Acquaintance, for his Integrity, his Knowledge, and the Sweetneſs of his Manners; his Body was brought over; and lies buried near his Father: His ſorrowful Mother cauſed this Monument to be erected to the pious Memory of her beloved Son:

The God of Battel found in Foreign Parts,
The Son of *Hermes* form'd for peaceful Arts;
And thought it lawful Prize to take his Blood,
Becauſe ſo near a Warrior King he ſtood.

A ſpacious Black Marble Grave-Stone before the Altar-Rails, lying North and South, inſcribed:

Here lies the Body of Mrs. *Agnes Reid*, Daughter of the Honourable *John Reid*, Eſq; one of his Majeſty's Judges of the Iſland of *Barbadoes*, *ob.* 1 *Jan.* 1685.

Virtue and Beauty here doth lie,
Her Sex's ſole Epitomy;
They muſt have Muſick, all the Arts,
Judgment to uſe; or want her Parts,
When ſuch vaniſh, then what can ſave
The moſt ingenious from the Grave?

On the North Side, over the Communion-Table, hangs a Hatchment with the Arms of the *Holworthy*'s.

On the South, near the Communion-Table, another with this Inſcription:

Sir *John Belle*, Baronet, died *March* the third, 1685; he lies underneath in the Vault belonging to his Family.

Charities *belonging to this Pariſh are as follow:*

The Poor have 12 *d. per* Week in Bread, 50 *s. per Ann.* allowed them in Coal; the Gift of *Henry Hobener*.

A Weekly Lecture formerly 14 *l. per Ann.* now reduced to 10 *l.* 10 *s.* being the Gift of *Tho. Wetnal*, in the Reign of King *James* I; it is in the Hands of Truſtees.

There was a Parſonage-Houſe before the Fire, but burnt down; rebuilt by *Henry Whiſler* of St. *Mary Abchurch*, on a Leaſe for forty Years, commencing *March* the 25th 1675; Ground-Rent 4 *l. per Ann.* The Dimenſions in Front thirteen Feet, in Length thirty Feet, in Breadth backward ten Feet nine Inches, little more or leſs.

This Pariſh, after the Fire, was united to that of St. *Mary Bothaw*. The Living is a Rectory in the Gift of the Dean and Chapter of *Canterbury*, and the Salters Company, who preſent alternately; Value 140 *l. per Ann.* St. *Swithen*'s rated in the King's Books 15 *l.* 17 *s.* 11 *d.*

The Rector is the Reverend Dr. *Ayers*, one of the Prebends of *Canterbury*, preſented by the Dean and Chapter; and the Lecturer is the Reverend Mr. *Wells*.

Prayers are at eleven and five, daily, at the Pariſh Charge: No Organ, one Bell. Here is a Lecture Sermon on *Thurſday* Evenings, from *Michaelmas* to *Midſummer*.

The Veſtry is General in both Pariſhes.

The Pariſh-Officers for each Pariſh are two Church-wardens.

The Ward-Officers *for* St. Swithen *are,*	The Ward-Officers for St. *Mary*'s are uncertain, the Pariſh being in two Wards.
2 Common-Council-Men. 3 Inqueſts. 2 Conſtables. 1 Scavenger.	

Streets, Lanes, *&c.*

Part of *Cannon-ſtreet*; Part of *Oxford-court*, and *Whiſtler*'s-*court*; Part of *Great Buſh-lane*; Part of *Swithen*'s-*lane*, *New-court*, and *Plough-alley*; and Part of *Bearbinder-lane*.

Number of Houſes 88.

The PARISH *of* St. MARY BOTHAW.

The Pariſh of St. Mary Bothaw.

On the South Side of *Wallbrook* Ward, from *Candlewick-ſtreet*, in the Midway betwixt *London-ſtone* and *Wallbrook* Corner, was a little Lane with a Turnpike in the midſt thereof, and in the ſame the Pariſh Church called St. *Mary Bothaw*, or *Boat-haw*, by the *Erbar*. This Church being near *Downegate* on the River *Thames*, had the Addition of *Bothaw*, or *Boathaw*, from its near adjoining to a *Haw*, or Yard, wherein of old Time, Boats were made, and landed from *Downegate* to be mended, as may be ſuppoſed.

This ſeems of old to have been called alſo St. *Mary de Bothache*. Near which Church, on the North, were certain Land, and a Stone Houſe, and other Houſes, belonging to the Priory of *Chriſt Church*, *Canterbury*. The Prior *Wibert* (about *Anno* 1167) and the Convent granted to *Ernis*, and his Heirs, the Premiſes; paying 10 *s.* yearly, and giving on St. *John Baptiſt*'s Day, a Towel (*Manutergium*) worth 8 *d.* to the Keeper of his Houſe, and two Pitchers, worth ſix Pieces of Money, and a Saltſellar worth four.

This Church was repaired and beautified, at the Charge of the Pariſhioners, in the Year 1621.

Monuments.

Within this Church, and the ſmall Cloiſter adjoining, ſeveral Noblemen, and Perſons of Diſtinction, were buried; but their Monuments either torn away, or much defaced, before the Fire.

There remained that of *John Weſt*, Eſq; buried in the Year 1408.

Thomas Huntley, Eſq; 1539; but his Monument defaced.

Lancelot Bathurſt, with this Inſcription:

Here lieth the Body of *Lancelot Bathurſt*, Citizen, Grocer, and choſen Alderman of this honourable City: Who deceaſed the 27th Day of *September* 1594, *&c.*

But the moſt remarkable Monument was that of *Henry Fitz-Alwine*, Draper, the firſt Lord Mayor of LONDON that ever was, who continued, by ſeveral Elections, in the Mayoralty above twenty four Years. His Monument can be proved to have been in this Church, ſaith *Anthony Monday*, as his Arms in the Glaſs Windows and Graveſtones do ſufficiently ſhew. Beſides, his Dwelling-houſe, divided into two or three, was given by him to the Drapers Company, and they pay a Quit-Rent, in his Name, yearly, for ever. All which are ſufficient to teſtify, that he was not buried in the Priory of the *Holy Trinity* within *Aldgate*, now called *Duke's-Place*, continueth *Monday*, as formerly hath been avouched by Mr. *Stow*.

But this is not Evidence enough againſt *Stow*'s own Eyes; who, living in the Times before the Diſſolution of that Priory, may be preſumed to have ſeen *Fitz-Alwine*'s Monument in that Church of the Priory, and ſo to have numbered him among the reſt of the Perſons that had Monuments there, in that Part of his *Survey*, where he ſpeaks of this Priory in *Aldgate* Ward. *Fitz-Alwine* might have his Arms in ſome of the Glaſs Windows of St. *Mary Bothaw*'s Church, being a Pariſhioner, being Lord Mayor, and having given or glazed thoſe Windows; and his Coat of Arms might be upon ſome of the Grave-ſtones there, having ſome of his Children and Relations buried there. And it adds to the Probability that he was interred in that Priory, it being ſo uſual for Perſons of great Quality to be buried in ſuch religious Places, however expenſive it was, out of an Opinion then, that it would turn to their Souls Benefit.

In this Church was Queen *Elizabeth*'s Monument, with this Inſcription:

ELIZABETH, Queen of *England*, *France*, and *Ireland*, &c. Daughter to King *Henry* VIII, and Grandchild to King *Henry* VII, by *Elizabeth*, eldeſt Daughter to *Edward* IV; having reſtored true Religion, reduced Coin to the juſt Value, aſſiſted *France* and the *Low-Countries*, and overcame the *Spaniſh* invincible Navy, enriched all *England*, and adminiſtered moſt prudently the Imperial State thereof forty five Years, in true Piety. In the ſeventieth Year of her Age, in moſt happy and peaceable manner, ſhe departed this Life; leaving her mortal Parts interred in the famous Church at *Weſtminſter*.

I have fought a good Fight, I have finiſhed my Courſe.

Streets, Lanes, &c.

Part of *Cannon-ſtreet*; Part of *Oxford-court*, and *Turn-mill-lane*; Part of *Great Buſh-lane*; Part of *Chequer-yard*; and Part of *Scotch-yard*.

Number of Houſes 50.

On the North Side of St. *Swithen*'s Church and Church-yard was a large Houſe, ſome Time pertaining to the Prior of *Tortington* in *Suſſex*; ſince that to the Earls of *Oxford*, *Anno* 1598; to Sir *John Hart*, Alderman, (after him to Mr. *Humphry Smith*, Alderman of this City, who married a Daughter of the ſaid *Hart*.) Which Houſe hath a good Garden belonging thereunto, lying on the Weſt Side thereof. On the Back-ſide two other good Houſes in *Wallbrook*. In the Reign of King *Henry* VII, Sir *Richard Empſon*, Knight, (Chancellor of the Dutchy of *Lancaſter*) dwelled in one of them, and *Edmond Dudley*, Eſq; in the other; each of them had a Door of Intercourſe into this Garden, wherein they met, and conſulted on Matters at their Pleaſure. In this *Oxford Place* Sir *Ambroſe Nicolas* kept his Mayoralty: Since him, the ſaid Sir *John Hart* did likewiſe.

On the South Side of this High Street, near the Channel, is pitched, upright, a great Stone, London Stone. called *London Stone*, fixed in the Ground very deep, faſtened with Bars of Iron, and otherwiſe ſo ſtrongly ſet, that if Carts do run againſt it, through Negligence, the Wheels be broken, and the Stone itſelf unſhaken.

The Cauſe why this Stone was there ſet, the very Time when, or other Memory hereof, there is none: But that the ſame hath long continued there, is manifeſt, namely, ſince (or rather before) the Conqueſt. For in the End of a fair written Goſpel Book, given to *Chriſt*'s *Church* in *Canterbury*, by *Ethelſtane*, King of the Weſt *Saxons*, it is noted of Lands, or Rents, in LONDON, belonging to the ſaid Church, whereof one Parcel is deſcribed to lie near unto *London Stone*. Of later Times we read, that in the Year of Chriſt 1135, the firſt of King *Stephen*, a Fire, which began in the Houſe of one *Ailward*, near unto *London Stone*, conſumed all Eaſt to *Aldgate*. In which Fire the Priory of the *Holy Trinity* was burnt, and Weſt to St. *Erkenwald*'s Shrine in St. *Paul*'s Church.

Some have ſaid, this Stone was placed as a Mark in the Middle of the City within the Wall: But in Truth it ſtandeth far nearer to the River of *Thames*, than to the Wall of the City.

Some others have ſaid, the ſame was ſet for the tendering and making of Payment by Debtors to their Creditors, at their appointed Days and Times, till of later Time, Payments were more uſually made at the Font in *Ponts* Church (ſo writ in all the Editions of *Stow*, for *Paul*'s undoubtedly) and now moſt commonly at the *Royal Exchange*. Some again, have imagined the ſame to be ſet up by one *John* or *Thomas Londonſtone*, dwelling there againſt it. But more likely it is, that ſuch Men have taken Name from the Stone, than the Stone from them; as did *John* at *Noke*, *Thomas* at *Stile*, *William* at *Wall* or *Well*, &c.

Some of our Fore-fathers had a Conceit that *London Stone* was ſet up in Signification of the City's Devotion towards Christ, and his Care and Protection of the City; under the Notion of a Stone, on which it was founded, and by his Favour ſo long preſerved: For that Way thoſe Rhimes of *Fabian*, in Praiſe of LONDON, ſeem to look.

> It is ſo ſure a Stone that that is upon ſette,
> For though ſome have it thrette
> With Manaſes grym and grette
> Yet hurte had none:
> Cryſte is the very Stone
> That the Citie is ſet uppon,
> Which from al hys Foone
> Hath ever preſerved yt.

And ſince others have caſt in their Conjectures in a Matter ſo obſcure, by Reaſon of the Antiquity, ſaith Mr. *Strype*, let me add one or two of mine. The *Romans* reckoned their Miles from all great Towns and Places, by Stones pitched; and ſo they did in *Britain*. And perhaps this might be the Stone for LONDON; from which preciſe Place to meaſure their Miles from this City towards the other Parts of the Land. And this Street, in former Times, being the chief Street of LONDON, as *Cheapſide* now is, this *London Stone* ſeems to have been the Place (and likely enough upon this Stone) whence Proclamations and publick Notices of Things were given to the Citizens. There is a Paſſage in our Chronicles that favours this Conceit. In *Henry* the VI's Time, *Anno* 1450, when *Jack Cade* the *Kentiſh* Rebel, who feigned himſelf the Lord *Mortimer*, came through *Southwark* into LONDON, he marched to this Stone, where was a great Confluence of People, and the Lord Mayor among the reſt: Here he ſtruck his Sword upon it, and ſaid, *Now is* Mortimer *Lord of this City*: And there making a formal, but lying Declaration to the Mayor, departed back again to *Southwark*.

Perhaps this Stone may be of greater Antiquity than the Times of the *Romans*, and was an Object, or Monument, of Heathen Worſhip: If any be moved ſo to think, from what an exquiſite *Britiſh* Antiquarian aſſerts, that the *Britons* erected Stones for religious Worſhip, and that the *Druids* had Pillars of Stone in Veneration. Which Cuſtom, he ſaith, they borrowed from the *Greeks*, who, as *Pauſanias* writeth, adored rude and unpoliſhed Stones.

Down Weſt from *London Stone* is *Wallbrook* Corner, where was a Conduit, new built in the Year 1568, at the City's Charge; but not rebuilt after the Fire of LONDON. From whence runneth up North to *Stocks-market*, a Street called *Wallbrook*, becauſe it ſtood on the Eaſt Side of a Brook by the Bank thereof: And the whole Ward taketh its Name from this Street.

This City, of old Time, from North to South, was not divided by a large Highway, or Street, as from Eaſt to Weſt, but by a Brook of Water which came from out the North Fields, through the Wall and Midſt of the City into the River *Thames*. This Water was called *Wallbrook* (not *Gallus Brook*, from a *Roman* Captain ſlain by *Aſclepiadotus*, and thrown therein, as ſome have fabled, but) from running through and from the Wall of the City.

The Courſe whereof, (to proſecute it particularly) was and is from the ſaid Wall to St. *Margaret*'s Church in *Lothbury*; from thence, beneath the lower Part of the Grocers Hall, about the Eaſt Part of their Kitchen, under St. *Mildred*'s Church, ſomewhat Weſt from the ſaid *Stocks-market*: From thence through *Bucklersbury*, by one great Houſe built of Stone and Timber, called the *Old Barge*, becauſe Barges out of the River *Thames* were rowed up ſo far into this Brook, on the back Side of the Houſes in *Wallbrook-ſtreet*, (which Street taketh Name of the ſaid Brook) by the Weſt End of St. *John*'s Church upon *Wallbrook*, under *Horſhoe-bridge*, by the Weſt Side of Tallow-Chandlers Hall, and of the Skinners Hall, and ſo behind the other Houſes to *Elbow-lane*, and by a Part thereof, down *Greenwich-lane* into the River *Thames*.

This is the Courſe of *Wallbrook*, which was (of old Time) bridged over in divers Places, for Paſſage of Horſes and Men, as need required: But ſince, by means of Encroachment on the Banks thereof, the Channel being greatly ſtraightned, and other Annoyances done thereunto; at length the ſame (by common Conſent) was arched over with Brick, and paved with Stone, equal with the Ground where-through it paſſed, and is now in moſt Places built upon, that no Man may by the Eye diſcern it. And therefore the Trace thereof is hardly known to the common People.

On the Eaſt Side of *Wallbrook*, and at the North Corner thereof, is *Stocks-market*, which had this Beginning:

Stocks-market. About the Year of Christ, 1282, *Henry Wallis*, Mayor, cauſed divers Houſes in this City to be built towards the Maintenance of *London-bridge*; namely, one void Place unto the Pariſh-Church called *Woolchurch*, on the North Side thereof, where ſome Time (the Way being very large and broad) had ſtood a Pair of Stocks, for Puniſhment of Offenders. This Building took Name from thoſe Stocks, and was appointed (by him) to be a Market-place for Fiſh and Fleſh in the midſt of the City. Other Houſes were built in other Places, as by Patent of *Edward* the Firſt doth appear, dated the Tenth of his Reign.

This *Stocks-market* was ſome Time belonging to the Keepers of the Bridge of LONDON, and they let the Shops for Term of their Lives to the Butchers and Fiſhmongers, at certain Rents which were appropriated for the Uſe of the ſaid Bridge. But afterwards it was concluded, that no Keeper of the ſaid Bridge ſhould let the ſaid Shops for Life, without the Concurrence of the Mayor and Commonalty, as appears by this Record:

JOHN de Giſors being Mayor [about the Year 1312 or 1313] there was a Congregation of honeſt Men of the Commonalty met, to treat concerning the State of the Butchers and Fiſhmongers holding Places at the *Stocks*. And it was agreed by the whole Commonalty, that all they who took their Places by the Demiſe of *John le Bevere*, and of other ſix honeſt Men, to whom *Henry le Galeys*, heretofore Mayor, and the whole Commonalty, granted and demiſed the ſame Places, *viz.* That whole Houſe which is called the *Stocks*, for the Term of the Life of the ſaid *John le Bevere*, and his Companions, for a certain Sum of Money, which they render'd yearly to *London-bridge*, that they may enjoy the ſame. And the ſame *John* and the others may demiſe thoſe Places to the Butchers and Fiſhmongers, according to what was indented in a certain Writing between the ſaid *Henry*, the Mayor and the Commonalty, on the one Part, and the ſaid *John* &c. on the other, and enrolled in the Huſtings. And it was likewiſe agreed, that other Butchers who have ſince taken Places by the Demiſe of other Keepers of the Bridge, and have paid certain Sums, to have for the Term of their Lives, and can ſhew it, may have and hold them. And that for the future, thoſe Places which are not held in the aforeſaid Market, be taken into the Hands of the Commonalty, and be demiſed by the Keepers of the Bridge, who are now Tenants yearly [the Bridge-Keepers being from that Time yearly choſen.] And it is agreed, that no ſuch Keepers for the Time to come, have Power of letting any Places for Term of Life, without the Aſſent and Will of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty.

After this, in the Year 1322, the 17th of *Edw.* II. a Decree was made by *Hamond Chickwell*, Mayor, that none ſhould ſell Fiſh or Fleſh out of the Markets appointed, to wit, *Bridge-ſtreet*, *Eaſtcheap*, *Old Fiſh-ſtreet*, St. *Nicholas Shambles*, and the ſaid *Stocks*, on Pain to forfeit ſuch Fiſh or Fleſh as were ſold, for the firſt Time; and the ſecond Time to loſe their Freedoms. Which Act was made by Commandment of the King, under his Letters Patents, dated at the *Tower* the 17th of his Reign: And then was this *Stocks* let to Farm for 46*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* by Year. This *Stocks-market* was again begun to be built in the Year 1410, in the 11th of *Henry* IV. and was finiſhed in the Year next following. In the Year 1507 the ſame was rented at 56*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.* And in the Year 1543, *John Cotes* being Mayor, there were in this *Stocks-market*, for Fiſhmongers, twenty five Boards or Stalls, rented yearly at 34*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* There were, for Butchers, eighteen Boards or Stalls, rented at 40*l.* 16*s.* 4*d*; and there were alſo Chambers above (ſixteen) rented at 5*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* in all 82*l.* 3*s.*

By the Stocks was a Stone Conduit ſet up by the Inhabitants, where before was only a Pipe of Lead, as appears by an Act of Common Council, *viz.*

At a Common Council held on *Tueſday November* the 27th, 1 *Hen.* VIII. this Petition was preferred and granted.

To the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, and his Brethren the Aldermen, and to the diſcreet Perſons of the Common-Council of this City of LONDON.

Beseeching your good Lordſhip and Maſterſhips, the Inhabitants dwelling about the *Stocks*, that by the Space of five or ſix Years paſt, a Vent of Water hath run by a Pipe of Lead beſide the *Stocks*; which Pipe of Lead, by reaſon that it is not cloſed, is daily hurt with Horſes and Carts: It may therefore pleaſe your good Lordſhips and Maſterſhips, and all our Maſters of the Common-Council, to grant and give Licence unto the ſaid Inhabitants, upon their own proper Coſts and Charges, to make, or cauſe to be made, a little Poſtern of Stone, with a Ciſtern of Lead therein: So that the ſaid Water ſhall be therein preſerved and conveyed; and ſo to be drawn out by Cocks, to the common Weal of all the ſaid Inhabitants thereabout dwelling. Thus at the Reverence of GOD, and in the Way of Charity.

NEXT to this *Stocks* was the Pariſh-Church of St. *Mary Woolchurch*, ſo called, as before mentioned, from a Beam placed in the Church-yard to weigh Wool.

THIS Church was handſome and large, and rebuilt by Licence granted in the 20th of *Henry* VI, with Condition to be built fifteen Feet from the *Stocks* Market, for ſparing of Light to the ſame. The Parſon of this Church is to have four Marks the Year, for Tithe of the *Stocks*, paid him by the Maſters of the *Bridge-houſe*, by a ſpecial Decree made the 2d of *Henry* VII.

IT was richly repaired and beautified, at the Charge of the Pariſhioners, in the Year of our Lord 1629.

A handſome Skreen, at the Middle Weſt Door of this Church, was the Gift of Captain *Edward Dichfield*, at the Time of his going out of his Office of Church-warden, in the Year 1620.

IN this Pariſh ſtood two Meſſuages and Tenements, in the ſeveral Tenures of *William Franklyn* and *Fabian Withers*, given for the Maintenance of one Prieſt, and an Anniverſary in the ſaid Church; which coming unto King *Edward* VI. by the Act that diſſolved Chantries, he ſold them, being the yearly Value of 8 *l.* to *Alice Withers*, Widow, in the 3d of his Reign, for 44 *l.*

William Bothe of LONDON, Grocer, made his Will *June* 12, 1434, to be buried in this Church, and bequeathed, *Verſus Fabricam Corporis ejuſd. Eccleſ. de* Maria de Woolchurche, *ita ut Parochiani ejuſd. habeant Animam meam in eorum precib. ſpecialiter recommendat.* 40 *Mar. Sterlin.*

ONE *Elyn Fuller*, an Inhabitant of this Pariſh, and buried in this Church, appointed the Rent of an Houſe for the keeping her yearly *Obiit*, by her Will, bearing Date in *Aug.* 1521, in theſe Words: “Alſo, I give unto my Executor the Reverſion of my Houſe in *Weſtminſter*, that is to ſay, to *Mich.* next, and five Years following, paying yearly for the ſame at the Feaſt of the Nativity of St. *John Baptiſt*, for Quit-Rent 4 *s.* Farthermore, I Will, that my Executor ſhall keep, yearly, during the ſaid Years, about the Time of my Departure an *Obiit*, that is to ſay, *Dirige* over Even, and Maſs on the Morrow, for my Soul, Mr. *Kneſworth*'s Soul, my Lady's Soul, and all Chriſtian Souls: And in Default hereof ſo made, I Will that then, and from thenceforth, the Parſon and Church-wardens of St. *Mary Woolchurch* for Time being, have and occupy the ſaid Houſe, to the Value of four Marks by Year, paying and keeping as is aboveſaid, an Anniverſary.

ONE *George Wyngar*, by his Will, dated in *Sept.* 13, 1521. ordered to be buried in the Church of *Woolchurch*, beſide the *Stocks* in LONDON, under a Stone lying at my Lady *Wyngar*'s Pew-Door, at the Step coming up to the Chapel. “*Item*, I Bequeath to poor Maids Marriages, 13 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* *Item*, I Bequeath to Highways, where it is moſt needful, 4 *l.* To every poor Houſholder of this my Pariſh, 4 *d.* a-piece, to the Sum of 40 *s.* *Item*, I Bequeath to the High Altar of St. *Nicholas* Chapel 10 *l.* for an Altar-Cloth of Velvet, with my Name embroider'd thereupon, with a Wing, and *G.* and *A.* and *R.* cloſed in a Knot. Alſo, I Will that a Subdeacon of White Damask, be made to the High Altar with my Name embroider'd, to ſing in, on our *Lady-days*, in the Honour of God and our Lady, to the Value of five Marks.

John Wingar, Grocer, Mayor, 1504, was a great Helper to the Rebuilding of this Church, and was there buried, 1505. He gave unto it by his Teſtament, two large Baſons of Silver, and 20 *l.* in Money.

ALSO *Richard Shore*, Draper, one of the Sheriffs, 1505, was a great Benefactor in his Life, and by his Teſtament gave 20 *l.* to make a Porch at the Weſt End thereof, and was there buried.

Richard Hatfield, of *Steplemorden* in *Cambridgeſhire*, lieth entombed there, 1467.

Edward Deoly, Eſq; 1467.

John Handford, Grocer, made the Font of that Church, very curiouſly wrought, painted and gilded, and was there buried.

John Archer, Fiſhmonger, 1487.

Anne Cawood founded a Chantry there, &c.

In *Sevenoke*, into
the World my Mother brought me;
Hawlden Houſe in *Kent*,
with Arms ever honour'd me.
Weſtminſter-hall
(thirty-ſix Years after) knew me.
Then ſeeking Heaven,
Heaven from the World took me:
Whilome alive,
Thomas Scot, Men called me:
Now laid in Grave,
Oblivion covereth me.

Queen Elizabeth'*s Monument.*

Elizabeth, Queen of *England*, *France* and *Ireland*, &c. ſecond Daughter to *Henry* VIII. begotten of the Lady *Anne Bullen* his ſecond Wife, and Grandchild to *Henry* VII. and *Elizabeth*, eldeſt Daughter to *Edward* IV, born at *Greenwich* the 7th of *September* 1434. She ſucceeded her Siſter, Queen *Mary*, as Queen of *England*, reſtoring true Religion, reducing Coin to the juſt Value, aſſiſted *France* and the *Low Countries*, overcame the *Spaniſh* invincible Armies, and was for Prudence, Juſtice and Piety, not only the Patron of her Sex, but a Pattern for all Princes of *Chriſtendom*.

She died at *Richmond* the 24th of *March* 1602, being *69* Years, ſix Months, and 17 Days old, when ſhe had reigned 44 Years, four Months and ſeven Days.

If Royal Vertues, &c.
They that truſt in the Lord, &c.
Spain's Rod, &c.

Under her.

Th' admired Princeſs through the World applauded,
For ſupreme Virtues rareſt Imitation,
Whoſe Sceptre's Rule Fame's loud-voic'd Trump hath lauded
Unto the Ears of every Foreign Nation:
Canopied under powerful Angels Wings,
To her immortal Praiſe ſweet Science ſings.

GIFTS.

OF the Gifts and Legacies belonging to this Pariſh, the Church-wardens in the Parochial Viſitation, *Anno* 1693, brought in no other Account, but that they were too long to be inſerted in their Preſentment; and that a View might be had of them in their Pariſh Books.

AND they believed there was a Parſonage-Houſe there formerly, before the ſame was burnt down. It appeared by the Viſitation Book, *Anno* 1636, that the Glebe amounted to 22 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* But in the Year 1693, and the Years thereabouts, the Incumbent received but 16 *l.* 12 *s.* 4 *d.*

FROM *Stock*'s-*market* Eaſt up into *Lombard-ſtreet* is *Bearbinder-lane*; then down lower in the Street called *Wallbrook*, is

The PARISH *of*

St. STEPHEN WALLBROOK.

The Pariſh of St. Stephen Wallbrook.

ST. *Stephen*, to whom this Church is dedicated, was one of the ſeven Deacons ordained by the twelve Apoſtles, to take Care of the Publick Stock, and juſtly to diſtribute the ſame among the Widows and Poor, leaving the Exerciſe of Prayer, and the Miniſtry of the Word, to the Apoſtles.

HE was the firſt of the ſeven that were choſen, and was a Man that was full of Faith, and of the HOLY GHOST; did great Wonders and Miracles among the People, and with great Wiſdom confuted the erroneous Opinions among the *Jews* concerning the Meſſias; whoſe Wiſdom and Spirit they being not able to reſiſt, they ſuborned falſe Witneſſes, who depoſed, That he ſpake Blaſphemy againſt the Temple and the Law, ſaying, That JESUS of *Nazareth* ſhould deſtroy that Place, and change the Cuſtoms that *Moſes* delivered them; and being brought before the Council to anſwer the Accuſation, the High Prieſt gave him Leave to anſwer for himſelf, which he did with great Boldneſs and Courage, upbraided them as ſtiff-necked and uncircumciſed in Heart and Ears, always reſiſting the HOLY GHOST, as their Fathers did; and how their Fathers perſecuted and ſlew the Prophets, which ſhewed before of the Coming of the Juſt One, of whom they have now been the Betrayers and Murtherers. Hereat the *Jews* being cut to the Heart, gnaſhed on him with their Teeth, and caſt him out of the City, and ſtoned him, calling upon GOD, and ſaying, *Lord Jeſus receive my Spirit*; and then Kneeling down, cried with a loud Voice, *Lord, lay not this Sin to their Charge*; and having ſo ſaid he fell aſleep (and died) and was buried by devout Men, making great Lamentation over him. *Acts* vi. 7, 8.

IN Commemoration of this Proto-martyr, St. *Stephen*, there were two Feſtivals inſtituted, the one of his Paſſion, the other of the Invention of his Body. That of his Paſſion is celebrated on the 26th Day of *December*, whereas he ſuffered on the third of *Auguſt*; and that of his Invention on the third of *Auguſt*, whereas the Invention of his Body was on the 26th of *December*. Theſe Feſtivals, at firſt, were celebrated on their proper Days, but afterwards were changed, the one into the Place of the other, in Reverence to the Nativity of our Saviour CHRIST; and for that his Paſſion was more highly eſteemed than his Invention. Therefore it was thought fit that his Paſſion ſhould be more ſolemnly celebrated next to CHRIST's Nativity, and his Invention changed to be celebrated on the 3d of *Auguſt*.

WHAT is farther written of this firſt Martyr, St. *Stephen*, may be ſeen in Dr. *Cave*'s Lives of the Fathers.

Robert Chichly, Mayor in the Year 1428, the ſixth of *Henry* VI, gave to this Pariſh of St. *Stephen*, one Plat of Ground, containing 208 Feet and a half in Length, and ſixty ſix Feet in Breadth, thereupon to build their new Church, and for their Church-yard. And in the ſeventh of *Henry* VI, the ſaid *Robert* (one of the Founders) laid the firſt Stone for himſelf, the ſecond for *William Stondon*, Mayor, with whoſe Goods the Ground that the Church ſtandeth on, and the Houſing, with the Ground of the Church-yard, was bought by the ſaid *Chichly* for two hundred Marks from the Grocers, which had been let before for twenty ſix Marks the Year. *Robert Whittingham*, Draper, laid the third Stone; *Henry Barton* then Mayor, &c.

THE ſaid *Chichly* gave 100 *l.* more to the ſaid Work, and bore the Charges of all the Timber Work on the Proceſſion Way, and laid the Lead upon it of his own Coſt. He alſo gave all the Timber for the Roofing of the two Side Iſles, and paid for the Carriage thereof.

THIS Church was finiſhed in the Year 1439. The Breadth thereof was 67 Feet, and Length 125 Feet; the Church-yard 90 Feet in Length, and 37 in Breadth, and more. *Robert Whittingham*, (made Knight of the Bath) in the Year 1432, purchaſed the Patronage of this Church from *John* Duke of *Bedford*, Uncle to *Henry* VI, and *Edward* IV, in the ſecond of his Reign, and gave it to *Richard Lee*, then Mayor.

THIS old Church of St. *Stephen Wallbrook* was repaired and beautified in the Years 1622, 1623, 1626, and 1632: The whole Coſt amounting to 510 *l.* 15 *s.* 6 *d.*

IN this Church was a certain Anniverſary founded to be celebrated; and a Meſſuage, in the Occupation of one *Thomas Wagham*, given for the Maintaining thereof. Which coming into Kiny *Edward* the VIth's Hands, it was granted in the third of his Reign to *John How* and *John Broxholm*.

AT this Church of St. *Stephen Wallbrook* Dr. *Feckenham*, Dean of St. *Paul*'s, and other *Popiſh* Prieſts of the beſt Eloquence, in the Beginning of Queen *Mary*'s Reign, frequently preached up here their Papal Doctrines to the Citizens: And of this Church a remarkable Man was now Incumbent, namely, Dr. *Pendleton* the Turncoat, who forſook the Religion when Queen *Mary* came to the Crown, which he earneſtly profeſſed in King *Edward*'s Days, notwithſtanding his Proteſtations to the contrary.

AT a Houſe within this Pariſh Dr. *Story*, and other Commiſſioners of Queen *Mary*, for Matters of Religion, came one Day to Dinner, and ſent for Citizens charged with Hereſy and Treaſon.

THIS Church, being burnt in the Fire of LONDON, was rebuilt *Anno* 1676, at the publick Charge, except the Wainſcotting, which was done by the Grocers Company.

THIS Building is looked upon as the Maſter-piece of the great Sir *Chriſtopher Wren*; it is a moſt exquiſite Piece of Architecture, admired by every one who ſees it, of any Taſte, and talked of all over *Europe*; nay, one Author ſays, very juſtly, perhaps *Italy* itſelf can produce no modern Building that can vie with this in Taſte and Proportion. There is not a Beauty, which the Plan would admit of, that is not to be found here in its greateſt Perfection; and Foreigners call our Judgment in Queſtion, for underſtanding its Graces no better, and allowing it no higher a Degree of Fame.

THE Building is in this Manner: The Walls and Tower are Stone; Roof within, over the Middle Iſle, is arched; in the Center of which is a Cua Cupola, and a Lanthorn in the Middle of that; and over the reſt of the Church the Roof is flat, all covered with Lead, and ſupported by Columns and Pilaſters of the *Corinthian* Order; here are three Iſles, and a croſs Iſle paved with Stone; that of the Church and Chancel lying level, to which you aſcend 15 Steps from the Street.

THE Roof and Cupola are adorned with an Entablature and Arches; alſo with Enrichments of Shields, Palm-Branches and Roſes, of Fret-work, and Pannels of Crocket-work. The Walls are wainſcotted 10 Feet high, having Enrichments of the Grocers Arms within an handſome Compartment of Palm-Branches, &c. at the North End of the croſs Iſle is a Door-caſe, finely enriched with various Kinds of Fruit and Leaves; at the North Eaſt Angle is another, and at the Weſt End a third, very magnificent and ornamental, adorned with two Columns, Entablature and Pediment of the *Corinthian* Order, enriched with Cherubims, Feſtoons, and Arms of *Chichly*, all of right Wainſcot, of which Species of Timber is alſo the Altar-piece, which is adorned with two Columns, their Architrave, Friſe, and Cornice of the aforeſaid Order; on the Cornice are the King's Arms, with Supporters carved, gilt and painted between two Lamps, ſtanding one at each End of the Pediment; the Intercolumns are the *Commandments* done in Gold on Black (between the Portraitures of *Moſes* and *Aaron*) and under a Cherubim, and theſe under a Glory; without the Columns, are the *Creed* and *Lord's Prayer* done in Black on Gold, each under the Figure of a Dove deſcending, above which are two Shields, with Compartment, and Feſtoons, with other Enrichments to the whole, of Fruit, Leaves, &c. gilt with Gold; and on the Northerly Shield, are the Arms, Or a Chevron between three Cinquefoils Gules, intended, perhaps, for *Chichley*. The Communion-Table, which is a Semicircle finely finnier'd, and its Frame carved, is placed on a Foot-pace of Black and White Marble, incloſed with a circular Rail and Balliſter, which are two Steps (of Black Marble) higher than the Chancel: The Pulpit is alſo finely carved and finnier'd, and has Enrichments of Cherubims, Cupids, Feſtoons, and a Lamp. Here is alſo a White Marble Font, whoſe Type is curiouſly carved.

THE Dimenſions of this Church are, Length 75 Feet, Breadth 36, Altitude of the Middle Roof 34 Feet; of the Cupola and Lanthorn 58 Feet; and of the Tower to the Top of the Rail and Balliſter, about 70 Feet.

MONUMENTS.

THERE are theſe Monuments in this Church for the Dead.

Thomas Southwell, firſt Parſon of this new Church, who lieth buried in the Choir.

John Dunſtable, Maſter of Aſtronomy and Muſick, in the Year 1453.

Sir *Richard Lee*, Mayor twice, who gave the ſaid Parſonage to the Grocers.

Rowland Hill, Mayor 1549.

Sir *Thomas Pope*, Firſt Treaſurer of the Augmentations, with his Wife Dame *Margaret*.

Sir *John Cootes*, Mayor, 1542.

Sir *John York*, Knt. Merchant-Taylor, 1549.

Edward Jackman, Sheriff, 1564.

Richard Acheley, Grocer.

Doctor *Owen*, Phyſician to King *Henry* VIII.

John Kirbie, Grocer, 1578, and others.

A Friend to Virtue,
  a Lover of Learning,
A Foe to Vice,
  and vehement Corrector,
A prudent Perſon,
  all Truth ſupporting,
A Citizen ſage,
  and worthy Counſellor,
A Lover of Wiſdom,
  of Juſtice a Furtherer:
Loe, here, his Corpſe lieth,
  Sir *Rowland Hill* by Name,
Of *London* late Lord Mayor,
  and Alderman of the ſame.

Venerabili viro *Rogero Fenton*, *Lancaſtrienſi*, Aulæ Pembrochianæ in Academia *Cantabrigienſi* olim Socio, Sacræ Theologiæ Doctori; viro inſigniter docto, pio, dilecto, ſed immatura nimis Morte obrepto, Sancti *Stephani* ſua (dum viverat) Parochia, ex juſto ſenſu & ſui & communis damni, hoc pii Doloris Teſtimonium, Cordibus prius impreſſum viventium, jamq; Lapide tantum expreſſum Monumentum, ut ſacrum Amoris ſui Memoriale,

Cum perpetuæ Memoriæ voto, poſuit.

Qui obiit 16 *Jan.* An. Dom. 1615, Ætat. ſuæ 50.

Clauditur hoc Tumulo
  qui Cœlum Pectore clauſit
Dunſtable I. juris,
  Aſtrorum conſcius, illo
Judice, novit hiramis
  abſcondita pandere Cœli.
Hic Vir erat tua Laus,
  tua Lux, tua Muſica, Princeps;
Quique ſuas dulces
  per mundum ſparſerat Artes,
Anno Mil. C quater,
  ſemel L. tria jungito, Chriſti.
Pridie natale ſidus
  tranſmigrat ad aſtra,
Suſcipiant proprium
  Civem Cœli ſibi Cives.

Muſarum doctus
  pietatis fidus alumnus,
Edwardus Monecroft
  corpus inane jacet:
Spiritus Ætherea ſupereſt
  tamen arce receptus,
Quo ſibi dum vixit
  noverit ante viam
Mens pia, larga manus
  Sparſim diſperſit egenis,
Divitias Cœli
  Divitiaſque Soli.

In the CHANCEL.

Within this Grave entombed lies
  a Man of honeſt Fame,
A Grocer of this noble Town,
  John Kirbie was his Name.
He lived forty Years and nine
  in Credit with the beſt:
He dy'd ſuch Time as here you ſee,
  his Soul in Heaven doth reſt.

Obiit 17. die Julii An. Dom. 1578.

AN antient Tomb in the North Iſle of the Choir had this Inſcription:

Hic jacet *Thomas Pope*, primus Theſaurarius Augmentationum: Et domina *Margareta* uxor ejus: Quæ quidem *Margareta* obiit 16 die Januarii, An. Dom. 1538.

This Life hath on earth
no certain while,
Example by *John*, *Mary*,
and *Oliver Stile*,
Who under this Stone
lye buried in the duſt,
And putteth you in memory
that dye all muſt.
John Stile born in *An*. 1582.
the 22. of *May*,
Dyed in *An*. 1583.
of June the 25. day.
Alſo the 5. of October, 1583.
Mary Stile born was,
The 5. of Auguſt, 1585.
out of this Life did paſs.
Oliver Stile the 25. of February, 1584.
this mortal life begun,
And ended the ſame the 9. of Auguſt 1585.
his courſe then being run.
Thus may you ſee,
that as you are, ſo were we,
And as we now be,
even ſo ſhall ye.
Yet none can tell
the hour, or when,
That gift was never
given to man:
Therefore while you
have time and ſpace,
Pray unto God
for Mercy and Grace.

THE Monuments that have been erected for the Dead, ſince the Church was new built, are theſe:

ON a Pillar next the South Eaſt Angle of the middle Iſle, a ſmall white Marble Monument, adorned with the ſmall Figures of a Man and a Woman ſtanding in full Proportion, and that of a Woman encountering with Death, Cherubims, &c. in Memory of

John Lilbourn, Citizen and Grocer of *London*, *obiit* 15 *October* 1678. Aged 49.

ARMS here are, *Three Water-bouchets.*

Daniel Brown, Common-Council-Man of this Ward 21 Years, *obiit* 20 *October* 1698, in the 65th Year of his Age, much lamented by all that knew him; and alſo his Wife and Children, to whoſe Memory is erected a white Marble Monument in the South Wall.

ARMS. *Argent, three Martlets between two Flaunches ſable, each of the latter charged with a Lyon paſſant of the firſt; impaled with Argent on a Feſs Gules three Mullets, and a fourth Or, on a Canton of the ſecond.*

A ſquare Marble Table on the North Wall of the Church, thus inſcribed:

Diſce dies numerare tuos, tam præterit ætas
Furtivo pede, ſinceram fugit umbra quietam,
Quærens mortales nati ut ſuccubere poſſint,
A tergo Lictor, dum ſpirans victima mortis,
Ignoras horam qua te tua fata vocabunt,
Marmora dum ſpectas, perit irrevocabile tem-
[pus.
Hoc jacet in tumulo Medicus *Nathanael*
[*Hodges.*
In ſpe Cœlorum, nunc terræ filius, olim
Qui fuit Oxonii, ſcriptis de peſte ſuperſtes.
Nat. XIII. Sept. MDCXXIX.
Obiit X Junii MDCLXXXVIII.

ARMS. *Or, a Creſcent ſable, on a Canton of the ſecond, a Coronet of the firſt.*

ON the North Side of the Chancel is a neat white Marble Monument, enrich'd with his Buſto under a Curtain in Feſtoon; theſe under a winged Hour-glaſs, within a Circle gilt, and between four Lamps and Urns thus inſcribed:

Hic jacet reliquiæ Percivalli Gilbourne, Pharmacop. Mercatoris, qui obiit Dec. 1. An. Salutis MDCXCIV. Ætat. LXXVIII.

Cujus filii ſuperſtites *Gulielmus*, *Edwardus*, Filiæ *Maria* & *Anna*, pietatis ergo, Monumentum hoc collocarunt.

ARMS. *Azure, on a Chevron Or, three Roſes Gules, ſeeded proper, within a Border of the ſecond, and a Creſcent for a Difference.*

Robert Marriott's Monument is on a Pillar near the Altar-Rails fronting South Weſt, adorned with two twiſted Columns; Entablature and Pediment of the *Compoſite* Order; two Urns, &c. and this Inſcription:

Deo O. M. Sacrum,
ET
Piæ Memoriæ

Roberti Marriot, S. S. T. P. hujus Eccleſiæ paſtoris vigilantiſſ. viri in prædicando vere Divini, ut Orationis gravitate auditorum animos ſimul permulceret, convinceretque, moribus quidem antiquis necnon ſuaviſſimis, ut ſimplicitati gratiam, conciliaret; vitæ denique integerrimi, ut quæ tradidiſſet ore ſuo & confirmaret Exemplo; in celeſtem Patriam emigravit, Maii XIV. Anno Æræ Chriſtianæ MDCLXXXIX. Ætat. LXXXI.

Heic juxta etiam *Marthæ* ejuſdem *Roberti*, pientiſſimæ Conjugis & Liberorum duorum reliquiæ ſitæ ſunt, viz. *Roberti Marriott*, ex Hoſpitio Graienſi, Armigeri, & *Elizabethæ*, *Will. Pett*, (heu!) Conjugis dilectiſſimæ duorum natorum matris. Hoc qualecunque Monumentum, urbis hujus civis & Pharmacopæus *Willielmus Pett*, ſocero ſemper Colendo, &c. pietatis ergo mærens poſuit.

ARMS. *Barry of ſix* *impaled with a Feſs, embattled between ſix Roundels. No Colours depicted.*

German Bazin, ob. 28 February 1704, alſo *Abraham* his Son, by *Alice* Daughter of *William Morton*, obiit April 1693.

ARMS *of* Bazin; *An Eſcutcheon Ermin, impaled with a Talbot paſſant. No Colours.*

THIS on a black Marble Grave-ſtone, near the Step to the Altar.

UPON a Grave-ſtone in the Chancel near the Rails, lies Sir *Samuel Moyer*, Bart. a *Turky* Merchant, who liv'd in this Pariſh forty Years. Departed the 27th of *April*, 1716.

UNDER a Grave-ſtone in the middle Iſle lies Mr. *Joſ. Williams*, Gent. departed the 9th of *January* 1716. Aged 44.

GIFTS.

HOW it was with this Pariſh as to its charitable Endowments, may appear hence: That it hath an Income of about 100 *l. per Annum*, employed in repairing and adorning the Church, and towards the building an Houſe for the Miniſter. And the Remainder goeth to the Relief of the Poor: But by whom, and to what Uſes originally given, is unknown.

A Legacy was left in Truſt to the Pariſh by one *Dickenſon*, for charitable Uſes, to the Value of 20 *l. per Annum.*

Here alſo was a Parſonage-Houſe before the great Fire; but burnt down and rebuilt by *Jerome Rawſtorne*, upon a Leaſe of 40 Years, commencing 1674, Ground Rent 17 *l.* There is kept a Map, or Survey of the Dimenſions of the Ground.

To this Pariſh, after the Fire of LONDON, was united that of St. *Bennet Sherehog*, the old Church belonging to which having ſtood in *Cheap* Ward, is there taken Notice of.

This Living is a Rectory in the Gift of the Grocers Company. The Value of the united Pariſhes, by Act of Parliament, is 100 *l. per An.* St. *Stephen*'s is rated in the King's Books at 17 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* and St. *Bennet*'s at 8 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.*

The Rector is the Reverend Dr. *Joſeph Watſon*, and the Lecturer the Reverend Mr. *Biſcowe*.

Prayers are *Wedneſdays*, *Fridays*, and Holidays, at Eleven o'Clock; no Organ, two Bells. Here is a Sermon on every *Good-Friday*, the Gift of Mr. *Dickenſon*.

The Veſtry is Select.

The Pariſh-Officers *are*,	*The* Ward-Officers, *are*,
2 Church-wardens.	Uncertain.

Streets, Lanes, *&c.*

Part of *Wallbrook*; Part of *Bucklersbury*; Part of *Budge-row*; *Bond-court*, *Barge-yard*, *Bell-alley*.

Number of Houſes 76.

A Boy named *Robert Fitz-Paine*, 20 *Hen.* III. fell from an Horſe in *Wallbrook-ſtreet* by a Fright which *Rob. de Donſtable* put the Horſe into, on which the ſaid *Robert* rode; and within a Month after he died. For this the ſaid *Robert* appeared at the *Tower* before the King's Juſtices that then ſat there upon the Pleas of the Crown, and was not ſuſpected to intend the Death of the other. Yet becauſe he affrighted the Horſe fooliſhly and ignorantly, it was judged an Accident; but he was committed to Jail for his Folly.

Lower down from this Pariſh-Church are divers Houſes, namely one, wherein Sir *Richard Baker*, a Knight of *Kent*, was lodged, and one wherein dwelled Mr. *Thomas Gore*, a Merchant, famous for Hoſpitality.

On the Weſt Side of this *Wallbrook-ſtreet*; over-againſt the *Stocks-market*, is a Part of the High Street, called the *Poultrey*, on the South Weſt Side, till over againſt St. *Mildred*'s Church, and the *Scaldingwike*, is of this Ward.

Then down again *Wallbrook-ſtreet*, ſome ſmall Diſtance, is *Bucklersbury*, a Street ſo called from *Buckle*, that ſome Time was Owner thereof; Part of which Street on both Sides, three or four Houſes, to the Courſe of the Brook, is of this Ward; and ſo down *Wallbrook-ſtreet* to the South Corner: From whence Weſt, down *Budge-row*, a ſmall Diſtance to an Alley, and thro' that Alley South, by the Weſt End thereof, St. *John*'s Church upon *Wallbrook* ſtood; by the South Side and Eaſt End of the ſame again to *Wallbrook* Corner, the Pariſh of St. *John Upon Wallbrook*, or St. *John Baptiſt*.

This Pariſh is united, ſince the Fire, to St. *Antholin*'s, in *Cordwainers-ſtreet* Ward, where more will be ſaid of it; but as to the Church, it was called St. *John Upon Wallbrook*, becauſe the Weſt End thereof was on the very Bank of *Wallbrook*, by *Horſhoe-bridge*, a Bridge over the Brook in *Horſe-bridge-lane*.

This Church was new built in the Year 1621, but had no Monuments, of any Account, in it, except theſe, for *William Combarton*, Skinner, who gave Lands to that Church, and was bury'd 1410.

John Stone, Taylor, one of the Sheriffs 1466, was likewiſe buried there.

This Church, burnt down by the great Fire, was not rebuilt, but remains now a Burying-place.

No Parſonage-Houſe, or Sight of a Parſonage-Houſe; nor any Garden belonging to the Parſon, as it was given in at the Parochial Viſitation 1693; yet in the Viſitation, 1636, there was a Parſonage-Houſe.

And now we proceed to the modern State of this Ward:

The modern State of Wallbrook Ward.

The Streets and Lanes in this Ward are *Wallbrook*, as far as *Bucklersbury* on both Sides.

Bucklersbury, the laſt End on both Sides, about eighty Feet.

Budge-row, the laſt End on both Sides, about ſeventy Feet.

Dowgate, the North End on the Weſt Side, as far as *Cloak-lane*; and on the Eaſt Side as far as againſt Tallowchandlers-Hall.

Cannon-ſtreet, on both Sides, as far as *Greenlettice-lane*, on the South Side, and to *Abchurch lane* on the North Side.

St. *Swithen's-lane*, on both Sides the Way, almoſt as far as *Bearbinder-lane*.

Bearbinder-lane, the Whole, except about thirty-five Feet at the laſt End.

Lombard-ſtreet, about 175 Feet on both Sides of the Weſt End next *Stocks-market*, which this Ward alſo takes in.

Sherborn-lane, the South End on both Sides, for about 120 Feet.

Buſh-lane, from *Cannon-ſtreet* Southwards on both Sides as far as *Croſs-lane*; which hath the North Side in this Ward.

Suffolk-ſtreet, the Weſt Side, at the North End, for about 85 Feet downwards.

Green-lettice-lane, only the Weſt Side.

Abchurch-lane, the Weſt Side, as far as the Church.

In all theſe Streets and Lanes are ſeveral Courts and Places of Name which ſhall be taken Notice of in the reſpective Places; of which in Order.

Wallbrook. This Street of *Wallbrook* is well built, and inhabited by Merchants, and by Tradeſmen, eſpecially Furriers, for which it is of Note. On the Eaſt Side is *Bond-court*, which is large and open, the Turning at the upper End having good Houſes, and Free-ſtone Pavement; and that Entrance into this Court is broad enough for a Coach, or a Cart. On the Weſt Side is *Bell-Inn*, which is but indifferent.

St. *Stephen*'s *Wallbrook* Church, ſeated on the Eaſt Side, and on the South Side of *Stocks-market*.

Up further North is *Stocks-market*: As to the preſent State of which, it is converted to a quite contrary Uſe: For, inſtead of Fleſh and Fiſh ſold there before the Fire, are now ſold Fruits, Roots, and Herbs; for which it is very conſiderable, and much reſorted to, being of Note for having the choiceſt in their Kind of all Sorts.

This Market is a large Tract of Ground, taking up not only all that which was the antient Fleſh and Fiſh-markets, but alſo the Ground on which *Woolchurch* ſtood, and contains from North to South in Length, thro' the Midſt, about 230 Feet; and in Breadth, from Eaſt to Weſt in the Midſt, about 108 Feet, beſide the waſte Ground on the Eaſt and Weſt Sides, which ſerve as a Street for Paſſage of People. On the Eaſt Side were planted Rows of Trees, very pleaſant to the Inhabitants, this Side being much better than the

Weſt. About the Middle of this Row is an Entrance into a Court, in which is a good large Houſe, within the Bounds of this Market-Place; and more towards the North Side, are twenty two Standing Stalls, covered over, for Shelter of Fruit there ſold, as well on Market-Days as at other Times. The reſt of the Market-Place is taken up by Gardeners and others, for the Sale of Fruits, Roots, Herbs, and Flowers: But at the South Weſt Corner there are two Ranges of Stalls for a few Butchers, under a Shelter, with Racks, Blocks, Scales, &c.

The Statue of K. Charles II.

At the North End of this Market-place, by a Water-Conduit-Pipe, is erected the Statue of King *Charles* II, which was done at the ſole Charge of Sir *Robert Viner*, Alderman, Knight and Baronet; of this clumſey Piece of Sculpture, we beg Leave to give the following Account, from an ingenious Author we have before quoted. "It is impoſſible to quit this Place, ſaith he, without taking Notice of the Equeſtrian Statue raiſed here in Honour of *Charles* II. A Thing in itſelf ſo exceedingly ridiculous and abſurd, that 'tis not in one's Power to look upon it without reflecting on the Taſtes of thoſe who ſet it up: But, when we enquire into the Hiſtory of it, the Farce improves upon our Hands, and, what was before contemptible, grows entertaining. This Statue was originally made for *John Sobieski*, King of *Poland*, but, by ſome Accident, was left upon the Workman's Hands: About the ſame Time the City was Loyal enough to pay their Devoirs to King *Charles*, immediately upon his Reſtoration; and, finding this Statue ready made to their Hands, reſolved to do it the cheapeſt Way, and convert the *Polander* into a *Briton*; and the *Turk* underneath his Horſe, into *Oliver Cromwell*, to make their Compliment compleat. In this very Manner it appears at preſent, and the Turbant upon the laſt mentioned Figure is yet an undeniable Proof of the Truth of the Story.

Out of *Stocks-Market* is an Entrance into *Lombard-ſtreet*, which is but narrow, until it is paſt *Pope*'s-*head-alley*, and then it widens and makes a good handſome Street, being alſo graced with lofty and good Buildings; for the generality taken up by Goldſmiths: But there is but little of the Street in this Ward, except towards this End, the reſt being in *Langborn* Ward, is there treated of.

Bearbinder-lane, a Place of no great Account as to Trade; it comes out of *Stocks-Market*, and falls into St. *Swithen*'s-*lane*; Part is in *Langborn* Ward.

St. *Swithen*'s-*lane*, well inhabited by Merchants and others. This Lane comes out of *Lombard-ſtreet* by St. *Mary Woolnoth* Church, and paſſing by *Dove-court* and *Bearbinder-lane*, (both which have ſome ſmall Part in this Ward, but the greateſt in *Langborn* Ward, have been there mentioned) and falls into *Cannon-ſtreet* by St. *Swithen*'s Church. In this Lane are the following Places;

Brite's-*alley*, formerly called *Horſeſhoe-alley*, is both narrow and ſmall, having but one Houſe with a Paſſage into *Sherborn-lane*.

New-court, a very handſome large Place, with an open Paſſage into it for Coach or Cart: Here are very good Buildings, with Inhabitants anſwerable; and at the upper End is a very good large Houſe, incloſed from the reſt by a handſome Pale.

Salters-hall, a large Building ſeated in a good Court, with a Free-ſtone Pavement and well built Houſes: Adjoining to the ſaid Hall, is a large Presbyterian Meeting-houſe, handſomely fitted within, as to the Pews, &c. Out of this Court is a Paſſage into the Back-ſide of St. *Swithen*'s Church, which falls into *Cannon-ſtreet*. In this Paſſage is *Whiſtler*'s-*court*, which is pretty large, well built and inhabited, having a Free-ſtone Pavement.

More towards *Cannon-ſtreet*, is *Oxford-court*, which is pretty large and open, eſpecially the upper End, where are good Houſes. And in this Place antiently ſtood the Houſe of the Prior of *Tortington* in *Suſſex*, which afterwards fell to the Earls of *Oxford*, and, in proceſs of Time, from one to another, at length it was converted into Buildings, as now it is, and yet retains the Name of *Oxford-court*.

Sherborn-lane begins at the Corner of *Swithen*'s-*lane*, by the Sign of the *Cock* againſt the back Gate of the *Poſt-Office*, and with a turning Paſſage by St. *Mary Abchurch*, falls into *Cannon-ſtreet*.

Cannon-ſtreet begins in the Weſt by the Corner of *Dowgate-hill* on the South, and *Wallbrook* on the North, and runs Eaſtwards into *Great Eaſtcheap*, a Street well built, and inhabited by good Tradeſmen, and is a great Thoroughfare; but the Part in this Ward goeth but to *Green Lettice-lane*, which hath the Weſt Side in this Ward, the Eaſt being in *Candlewick* Ward, where it is ſpoken of. In this Street is St. *Swithen*'s Church, ſeated on the Weſt Side, and at the South Eaſt Corner of St. *Swithen*'s-*lane*. It is in the Dioceſe of LONDON; the Prior of *Tortington* was Patron. It was deſtroyed in the Fire of LONDON, is rebuilt in a very handſome Manner of Free-ſtone, with a ſpired Steeple leaded, and hath a very fine Dial hanging over into the Street; and to this Church is united the Pariſh of St. *Mary Bothaw*; the Church whereof was burnt down and not rebuilt.

Over againſt St. *Swithen*'s Church is the famous old Stone called *London Stone*.

This Stone, before the Fire of LONDON, was much worn away, and, as it were, but a Stump remaining: But it is now, for the Preſervation of it, caſed over with a new Stone, handſomely wrought, cut hollow underneath, ſo as the old Stone may be ſeen, the new one being over it, to ſhelter and defend the old one.

On the South Side of this Street, and almoſt againſt St. *Swithen*'s Church, is *Turn-wheel-lane*, which runs up to *Downgate-hill*, being a Place well inhabited.

The Pariſh-Church of St. *Mary Bothaw* ſtood in theſe Parts, burnt in the great Fire, not rebuilt, but the Pariſh united to St. *Swithen*'s, as was ſaid before.

Bucklersbury falls into *Wallbrook*, almoſt againſt St. *Stephen*'s *Wallbrook* Church. It is a Place well built and inhabited: But in this Ward there is no great Part, the moſt being in *Cordwainers* Ward, where it will be taken Notice of.

Near this Street more Southward, ſtood the Church of St. *John Baptiſt*, which being deſtroyed by the Fire, is now encloſed for a Church-yard, and the Pariſh united to St. *Antholin*'s.

IN this Ward theſe following Lanes have ſome ſmall Part, the greateſt Part lying in other Wards, namely, *Budge-row*, and *Cloak-lane*, in *Vintry* Ward; *Buſh-lane*, and *Suffolk-ſtreet*, in *Downgate* Ward; and *Green Lettice-lane*, in *Langborn* Ward.

THERE are to Watch at the ſeveral Places, or Stands, in this Ward, every Night, one Conſtable, a Beadle, and twenty Watchmen.

THE Jurymen returned by the Wardmote Inqueſt for this Ward, are to ſerve in the ſeveral Courts holden at *Guildhall*, in the Month of *October*.

THIS Ward hath an Alderman, and his Deputy; eight Common-Council-Men; nine Conſtables; ſix Scavengers; thirteen Wardmote Inqueſt Men, and a Beadle. It is taxed to the Fifteen in LONDON at 33 *l.* 5 *s.*

THE Alderman of this Ward is Sir *John Taſh*.

CHAP. XIII.

DOWNGATE WARD.

Downgate Ward.

DOWNGATE, or *Dowgate*, Ward, begins at the South End of *Wallbrook* Ward, over-againſt where the Eaſt End of St. *John*'s Church upon *Wallbrook* ſtood, and deſcends on both Sides to where *Downgate* ſtood on the *Thames*, and is ſo called, from that Down-going, or deſcending, which there is to it; and from this *Downgate* the Ward took its Name. This Ward turneth into *Thames-ſtreet* Weſtward, about ten Houſes on a Side, to the Courſe of *Wallbrook*; but Eaſt in *Thames-ſtreet* (on both Sides) to *Ebgate-lane*, or *Old-Swan*; and over-againſt *Ebgate*, the Land Side hath many Lanes turning up, as ſhall be ſhewed.

BUT firſt to begin with the High Street, called *Dowgate*: At the upper End thereof was a handſome Conduit of *Thames* Water, caſtellated, and made in the Year 1568, at the Charge of the Citizens, and was called, *The Conduit upon* Downgate.

Tallow-Chandlers-hall

ON the Weſt Side of this Street is the Tallow-Chandlers Hall, a large handſome Building, with Piazza's adorned with Columns and Arches of the *Tuſcan* Order.

Skinners-hall.

SOMEWHAT lower ſtands the Skinners Hall, a noble Structure built with fine Brick, and richly finiſhed, the Hall with right Wainſcot, and the great Parlour with odoriferous Cedar. It is ſaid to have coſt 18000 *l.* Building. This Hall was called *Copped Hall by* Downgate, in the Pariſh of St. *John* upon *Wallbrook*. In the 19th Year of *Edward* II, *Ralph Cobham* poſſeſſed it, with five Shops, &c.

THIS Company of Skinners in LONDON, was incorporated by *Edward* III, in the firſt of his Reign: They had two Brotherhoods of *Corpus Chriſti*, viz. one at St. *Mary Spittle*, the other at St. *Mary Bethlem*, without *Biſhopſgate*. *Richard* II, in the 18th of his Reign, granted them to make their two Brotherhoods one, by the Name of the Fraternity of *Corpus Chriſti* of Skinners. Divers Royal Perſons were named to be Founders and Brethren of this Fraternity; to wit, ſix Kings, nine Dukes, two Earls, and one Lord. Kings, *Edward* III, *Richard* II, *Henry* IV, *Henry* V, *Henry* VI, and *Edward* IV.

THIS Fraternity had alſo once every Year, on *Corpus Chriſti* Day, after Noon, a Proceſſion, which paſſed through the principal Streets of the City; wherein was borne more than one hundred lighted Torches of Wax (coſtly garniſhed) and above two hundred Clerks and Prieſts, in Surplices and Copes, ſinging. After which was the Sheriffs Servants, the Clerks of the Compters, Chaplains for the Sheriffs, the Mayor's Serjeants, the Counſel of the City, the Mayor and Aldermen in Scarlet, and then the Skinners in their beſt Liveries.

THEN lower down, there was a College of Prieſts called *Jeſus Commons*, a Houſe well furniſhed with Braſs, Pewter, Napery, Plate, &c. beſides a large Library well ſtored with Books. All which, of old Time, were given to a Number of Prieſts that ſhould keep Commons there; and as one left this Place (by Death, or otherwiſe) another ſhould be admitted into his room. But this Order being diſcontinued, the ſaid Houſe was diſſolved and turned to Tenements.

Innholders-hall.

DOWN lower is *Elbow-lane*, and at the Corner thereof was one great Stone Houſe, called *Old Hall*: It is now taken down, and divers Houſes of Timber placed there. This was ſome Time pertaining to *William de pont le Arch*, and by him given to the Priory of St. *Mary Overy* in *Southwark*, in the Reign of *Henry* I. In this *Elbow-lane* is the Innholders Hall, and other good Houſes: This Lane runneth Weſt, and turneth South into *Thames-ſtreet*; and therefore (from that Bending) is called *Elbow-lane*. On the Eaſt Side of this *Downgate-ſtreet* was the great old Houſe called the *Erbar*, near to the Church of St. *Mary Bothaw*; *Jefferey Scroope* held it by the Gift of *Edward* III, in the fourteenth of his Reign. It belonged ſince to *John Nevell*, Lord of *Raby*, then to *Richard Nevell*, Earl of *Warwick*; *Nevell*, Earl of *Saliſbury*, was lodged there, 1457. Then it came to *George* Duke of *Clarence*, and his Heirs Males, by the Gift of *Edward* IV, in the fourteenth of his Reign.

BUT to give a fuller (and that an authentic) Account of this antient Royal Meſſuage. The higheſt that *Stow* could go was, that *Edward* III, gave it to one of the honourable Family of the *Scroopes*. The laſt Poſſeſſor of that Name was *William le Scroope*, Knight, who lived in the Reign of *Henry* IV: He gave it for Term of Life to his Brother *Ralph* Earl of *Weſtmoreland*, who married *Joan*, Daughter of the Duke of *Lancaſter*, who was his ſecond Wife; from whom deſcended *Richard* Earl of *Warwick*, who poſſeſſed that Houſe; and being ſlain at *Barnet* Field, after his Death, this was given to *George* Duke of *Clarence*, who married *Iſabel*, Daughter of the ſaid Earl of *Warwick*, by Parliament, and to his Heirs, ſo long as there was Iſſue Male of the Marquis *Montacute*'s Body living. And if it chanced the ſaid Iſſue Male to die, during the Life of the ſaid Duke, then the ſaid Duke to remain ſeized for Term of Life, ſaving the Right to all others, then the Marquis and his Iſſue. *Ralph Nevell* Earl of *Weſtmoreland*, died ſeized thereof the 4th of *Henry* VI; *Joan* his Wife the 19th; *Richard* Earl of *Sarum* (Son to the ſaid Earl, of Dame *Joan*) the 38th Year of the ſame King; and *Richard* Earl of *Warwick* (Son of the ſaid *Richard* Earl of *Sarum*) the 10th of *Edward* IV; and *George* Duke of *Clarence* the 18th of the ſame King. After his Death, *Edward* his Son was ſeized of it. After, *George* Duke of *Bedford* (Son of *John Nevell*, Marquis *Montacute*, Son of *Richard* Earl of *Sarum* aforeſaid) died without Iſſue Male, 1 *Edward* V, the Lands remaining in the Hands of *Edward*, Son to the Duke of *Clarence*, till 15 *Henry* VII, at which Time he was attainted. And ſo the Lands came to the Crown, and there remained till 3 *Henry* VIII, at which Time he gave it to *John* Earl of *Oxford*, and the Heirs Male of his Body. And *Anno* 4to, the King gave the Reverſion to Sir *Thomas Bulleyn*, Knight, and the Heirs Male of his Body. *Anno* 5to. he reſtored, by his Letters Patents, *Margaret*, Daughter and Heir to *George* Duke of *Clarence*, and to all the Lands of *Richard* Earl of *Sarum*, who by Colour of Reſtitution entered, and was attainted 31 *Henry* VIII; ſo the Lands came back to the Crown, and was given the 32d of the ſame King, to Sir *Philip Hoby*, who the 36th ſold it to one *Doulphin* a Draper, who *Anno* 1 *Mariæ*, ſold it to the Company of Drapers.

BUT notwithſtanding this Account, by ſome Lawyers and Hiſtorians in thoſe Days, it appears by the Rolls *Anno* 6 *Henry* IV, that there was a Surrender of this Meſſuage of the *Erbar* from *Ralph* Earl of *Weſtmoreland* to the King, for the Uſe of *John Darrel*, and *Walter de Arkham*. And *Richard* III, poſſeſs'd this *Erbar*, called then, *The King's Palace*. And one *Ralph Dowel*, one of the Yeomen of the Crown, was Keeper of this Place to the ſaid King *Richard*, who made divers Reparations, as well upon the ſaid Place, as other Houſes thereunto belonging; particularly a Brewhouſe called the *Chequer*, belonging to the ſame, as appeareth by a Ledger-Book of that King's, wherein the Accompts of the ſaid *Ralph* are ſaid to be examined by *John Hewyk* one of the King's Auditors: And that Orders were given to *Lethington*, Bailiff of the Lordſhip of *Clavering* in *Eſſex*, to content him, 14*l*. 18*s*. 3*d*. *ob*. remaining behind in Arrears due to him for the ſaid Reparations.

BUT it was built by Sir *Thomas Pulliſon*, Mayor, and was afterwards inhabited by Sir *Fr. Drake*, that famous Warrior and Navigator.

NEXT to this great Houſe, is a Lane turning to *Buſh-lane* (of old Time called *Carter-lane* from Carts and Carmen having Stables there) and now called *Chequer-lane*, or *Chequer-alley*, from an Inn called the *Chequer*.

Joiners Hall.

IN *Thames-ſtreet*, on the *Thames* Side Weſt from *Dowgate*, is *Greenwich-lane*, of old Time ſo called, and now *Friar-lane*, from ſuch a Sign there ſet up. In this Lane is the Joiners Hall, which is remarkable for a curious and magnificent Screen at the Entrance into it, having *Demy* Savages and other Enrichments well carved in right Wainſcot, and the great Parlour is wainſcotted with Cedar.

THEN is *Grantham-lane*, ſo called from *John Grantham*, ſome Time Mayor and Owner thereof, whoſe Houſe was very large and ſtrong, built of Stone. *Ralph Dodmer*, firſt a Brewer, then a Mercer, Mayor 1529, dwelt there, and kept his Mayoralty in that Houſe: It is now a Brewhouſe, as it was before.

THEN was *Downgate*, which is ſpoken of in another Place. Eaſt from this Place is *Coſin-lane*, named from one *William Coſin* that dwelt there, in the 4th of *Richard* II, as divers his Predeceſſors, Father, Grandfather, &c. had done before him. *William Coſin* dwelling there, was one of the Sheriffs in the Year 1306, the 34th of *Edward* I. That Houſe ſtood at the South End of the Lane, having an old and artificial Conveyance of *Thames* Water into it, and was a Dye-houſe, called *Lombard*'s Meſſuage. Adjoining to that Houſe was once erected an Engine to convey *Thames* Water to *Downgate* Conduit aforeſaid.

The Steelyard.

NEXT to this Lane on the Eaſt, is the *Steel-houſe*, or *Steelyard* (as they term it) a Place for Merchants of *Almain*, that uſed to bring hither, as well Wheat, Rye, and other Grain, as Cables, Ropes, Maſts, Pitch, Tar, Flax, Hemp, Linen Cloth, Wainſcots, Wax, Steel, and other profitable Merchandizes. Unto theſe Merchants, in the Year 1259, *Henry* III. in the 44th of his Reign, at the Requeſt of his Brother, *Richard* Earl of *Cornwall*, King of *Almain*, granted that all and ſingular the Merchants, having a Houſe in the City of LONDON, commonly called *Guilda Aula Teutonicorum*, ſhould be maintained and upholden through the whole Realm, by all ſuch Freedom, and free Uſages or Liberties, as by the King and in his noble Progenitors Time, they had, and enjoyed, &c. This Charter granted to the *Teutonics*, the King confirmed by this Letter directed to the Citizens of LONDON, in theſe Words:

Henricus Dei Gratia, &c.

“ *Henry*, by the Grace of God, King of *England*, Lord of *Ireland*, Duke of *Aquitain*, &c. To the Citizens of LONDON, to whom theſe Preſents ſhall come, greeting: Know ye that at the Inſtance of the moſt Serene Prince of the *Roman* Empire, our Brother, we have granted to theſe Merchants of *Almain*, who have a Houſe in our City of LONDON, which is called commonly *Gyhall Teutonicorum*, that we will maintain them all and every one, and preſerve them through our whole Kingdom, in all their Liberties and free Cuſtoms, which they have uſed in our Times, and in the Times of our Progenitors, and will not withdraw ſuch Liberties and free Cuſtoms from them, nor ſuffer them to be at all withdrawn from, &c. Witneſs myſelf at *Weſtminſter* the 15th of *June*, in the 44th Year of our Reign.

Edward I. renewed and confirmed that Charter of Liberties granted by his Father. And in the 10th Year of the ſame *Edward*, *Henry Wales* being Mayor, a great Controverſy did ariſe between the ſaid Mayor and the Merchants of the Haunce of *Almaine*, about the Reparations of *Biſhopſgate*, then likely to fall; for that the ſaid Merchants enjoyed divers Privileges, in reſpect of maintaining the ſaid Gate, which they now denied to repair. For the appeaſing of which Controverſy, the King ſent his Writ to the Treaſurer, and Barons of his *Exchequer*, commanding that they ſhould make Inquiſition thereof: Before whom, the Merchants being called, when they were not able to diſcharge themſelves, ſince they enjoyed the Liberties to them granted for the ſame; a Precept was ſent to the Mayor and Sheriffs, to deſtrain the ſaid Merchants to make the Reparations, namely, *Gerard Marbod*, Alderman of the Haunce, *Ralph de Caſſarde*, a Citizen of *Colen*, *Ludero de Denevar*, a Burgeſs of *Trivon*, *John* of *Aras*, a Burgeſs of *Trivon*, *John de Dele*, a Burgeſs of *Munſter*, then remaining in the ſaid City of LONDON, for themſelves and all other Merchants of the Haunce: And ſo they granted 210 Marks Sterling to the Mayor and Citizens, and undertook that they and their Succeſſors ſhould from Time to Time repair the ſaid

Gate, and bear the third Part of the Charges in Money, and Men to defend it in Caſe of Need.

And for this Agreement, the ſaid Mayor and Citizens granted to the ſaid Merchants their Liberties, which they long enjoyed; as namely, amongſt the other Things, that they might lay up their Grain, which they brought into this Realm, in Inns, and ſell it in their Garners, within the Space of 40 Days after they had laid it up; except by the Mayor and Citizens they were expreſly forbidden, becauſe of Dearth, or other reaſonable Occaſions. Alſo they might have their Alderman, as they had been accuſtomed, provided always he were of the City, and preſented to the Mayor and Aldermen of the City, as often as any ſhould be choſen, and ſhould take the Oath before them to maintain Juſtice in their Courts, and to behave themſelves in their Office according to Law, and as it ſtood with the Cuſtoms of the City.

This whole Matter between the City and the Merchants of the Haunce is thus related in an authentic Book in the Chamber of LONDON, which is thus tranſlated from the *Latin*.

An Agreement between the Citizens of LONDON *and the* Teutonics, Anno 10. Edw. *Son of King* Henry. Henry le Galeis, *Mayor of* LONDON. Ann. 1282.

THEN by Reaſon of the Decay of a certain Gate of the ſaid City, which was called *Biſhopſgate*, a Contention aroſe between the ſaid Mayor and the Citizens of LONDON, on the one Part, and the Merchants of the Haunce of the *Almains* then abiding in the ſaid City; on the other, upon the Reparation of the ſaid Gate, which threatned Ruin. To the Building and Repair of which, the ſaid Merchants and others of the before-ſaid Haunce of the Parts of *Almain* reſorting to the ſame City, were obliged, for certain Liberties which the ſaid Merchants have in the ſaid City, and which they have long uſed, upon Account of ſuch Building and Repairing, as the ſame Mayor and Citizens aſſerted, &c. The ſaid Merchants denied it.

In the mean Time, the Contention depending, the King, at the Suggeſtion of the ſaid Mayor and Citizens, wrote to the Treaſurer and Barons of his Exchequer, that if they ſhould find the ſaid Merchants were bound to the Repair of the ſaid Gate, they ſhould diſtrain upon them. At length the Parties, coming before the ſaid Treaſurer and Barons, when nothing was propounded, on their Parts, which might excuſe them from the Reparation; eſpecially when it appeared concerning the Liberty which they had in the ſaid City; and for this Cauſe, it was commanded by the ſame Treaſurer and Barons, that the Mayor and Sheriffs ſhould diſtrain them to this Repair: The aforeſaid Merchants, *viz. Gerard Marbod*, Alderman of the ſaid Haunce, *Ludulphus de Caſſa* of the City of *Coln*, *Luderus de Linnenare*, a Burgeſs of *Trevir*, *Bertram* of *Hamburgh*, *Godeſchalc de Hudendale*, Burgher of *Trevir*, *John de Dole*, Burgeſs of *Munſter*, then being in the ſame City; for themſelves and all other Merchants, and their Fellows of the Haunce aforeſaid, whoſoever and whenſoever reſorting thither for the future, for the Good of Peace, yielded and promiſed to the ſaid Mayor and Citizens of LONDON, to the Repair of the ſaid Gate for the preſent, 240 Marks Sterling to be paid: And that then their Succeſſors, Merchants of the Haunce, for all Time hereafter, will repair it, as often as there ſhall be need: And in Defence of the ſaid Gate, as often as there ſhall be need to keep it, ſhall bear the third Part of the Cuſtody thereof, at their Coſt, and Men above; and the Mayor and Citizens two Parts of the ſaid Cuſtody below: And in Conſideration of this Peace, Fine and Concord, the Mayor and Citizens have granted them their Liberties, which they have hitherto reaſonably uſed; to have to them and their Succeſſors, the Merchants of the Haunce for ever.

And moreover, for the aforeſaid Reparation and Cuſtody, that they be quit for ever of Murage, *i. e.* the Charge of repairing the City Walls as much as in them is; and that they may houſe and ſell their Corn, which ſhall be brought in by them to be ſold, in their Houſes and Granaries for 40 Days, for the Time of their aforeſaid Houſing; unleſs the ſaid Houſing be expreſly forbidden by the Lord the King, or the Mayor and Citizens, by Reaſon of the Dearth of Corn, or ſome other neceſſary Matter.

They granted alſo to them, that they might have their Alderman, as they had in former Times: Yet ſo, that that Alderman be of the Freedom of the ſaid City: And as often as he ſhall be choſen of the ſaid Merchants, he be preſented to the Mayor and Aldermen of the City, and take an Oath before them to do Right and Juſtice in all his Courts, and to behave himſelf in his Office, as he ought, and hath been accuſtomed, ſaving to the City its Right and Cuſtom.

And the ſaid Merchants promiſed, that they and their Succeſſors, as often as there ſhould be need, would be diſtrained for Reparation and Cuſtody of the ſaid Gate, to be performed in the Form aforeſaid by the ſame Merchants and Citizens. All theſe Things the Parties aforeſaid yielded and promiſed faithfully to keep: And for the greater Security to be made upon theſe Things by the Parties, together with the Seals appendant to this Writing between themſelves, have procured the Seal of the Illuſtrious Lord King of *England* to be hung to it, for perpetual Memory of the Matter aforeſaid, dated at LONDON in the Month of *June* the Year aboveſaid.

Thus much for their Privileges: Whereby it appeareth, that they were great Merchants of Corn, brought out of the Eaſt Parts hither, inſomuch, that the Occupiers of Huſbandry in this Land were forced to complain of them, for bringing in ſuch Abundance, when the Corn of this Realm was at an eaſy Price. Whereupon it was ordained by Parliament, that no Perſon ſhould bring into any Part of this Realm, by Way of Merchandiſe, Wheat, Rye, or Barley, growing out of the ſaid Realm at any Time, when the Quarter of Wheat exceeded not the Price of 6 *s.* 8 *d.* Rye 4 *s.* the Quarter, and Barley 3 *s.* the Quarter, upon Forfeiture the one Half to the King, the other Half to the Seizers thereof. Theſe Merchants of the Haunce had their Guildhall in *Thames-ſtreet*, in Place aforeſaid, by the ſaid *Coſin-lane*. Their Hall was large, built of Stone, with three arched Gates towards the Street.

Afterwards, to wit, in the 6th of *Richard* II. they hired one Houſe next adjoining to their old Hall, which ſome Time belonged to *Richard Lions*, a famous Lapidary, one of the Sheriffs of LONDON in the 49th of *Edward* III. and in the 4th of *Richard* II. by the Rebels of *Kent* drawn out of that Houſe, and beheaded in *Weſt Cheap*. This alſo was a great Houſe, with a large Wharf on the *Thames*: And the Way thereunto was called *Windgooſe*, or *Wildgooſe-lane*, which is now called *Windgooſe-alley*, for that the ſame Alley is (for the moſt Part) built on by the *Stilyard* Merchants.

About the Time of King *Henry* IV, the *Engliſh* began to trade themſelves into the Eaſt Parts: At which the *Eaſterlings*, or Merchants of the *Dutch* Haunce, were ſo offended, that they took ſeveral of their Ships and Goods, and offered them ſeveral other Injuries: Which occaſioned great Complaints and Differences between the ſaid King *Henry* IV, and *Conradus de Junigen*, then Maſter-General of the *Dutch* Order in *Pruſſia* with the Haunce Town. And divers Embaſſies paſſed betwixt them on that Account. The Reſult of which in ſhort was this, That the ſaid King *Henry* IV, finding by the ſaid Privileges granted to Foreigners, his own Subjects, (to the great Prejudice of the Realm) very much crippled in their Trade, did revoke ſuch Parts of the Privileges of the aforeſaid *Dutch* Company, as were inconſiſtent with the Carrying on of a Trade by the Natives of this Realm: And for the better Encouragement of his own Subjects, did in the fifth Year of his Reign, grant his firſt Charter to the Merchants trading into the *Eaſt Land:* Containing many great Privileges and Immunities, as by the ſaid Charter may appear. Which had a good Effect for the bringing of the Trade much more into the Hands of the Natives of this Realm, than was before. King *Edward* IV, for their more ample Encouragement, did, in the ſecond Year of his Reign, grant another large Charter to the Merchants of *England*, eſpecially to thoſe reſiding in the *Netherlands*; with ſeveral additional Immunities and Privileges, as by the Charter at large may appear.

IN the firſt and ſecond of *Philip* and *Mary*, was granted to the *Ruſſia* Company. Afterwards confirmed by Act of Parliament in the eighth Year of Queen *Elizabeth*.

UNTIL whoſe Time, though the Trade of this Nation was carried on much more by the Natives thereof, than had been formerly, yet had the Society of the *Dutch* Haunce at the *Steel-yard* much the Advantage of them, by Means of their well regulated Societies, and the Privileges they enjoyed. Inſomuch that almoſt the whole Trade was driven by them to that Degree, that Queen *Elizabeth* herſelf, when ſhe came to have a War, was forced to buy the Hemp, Pitch, Tar, Powder, and other Naval Proviſions, which ſhe wanted, of Foreigners; and that too, at their Rates. Nor were there any Stores of either in the Land, to ſupply her Occaſions on a ſudden, but, what at great Rates, ſhe prevailed with them to fetch for her, even in Time of War: Her own Subjects being then but very little Traders.

TO remedy which, ſhe fell upon the Conſideration how ſhe might at Home have a well-grounded Dependence, to have thoſe neceſſary Commodities by her, that ſo ſhe might not want them, when ſhe moſt needed them: And after great Deliberation, no better Expedient could be found by the ſaid Queen and her Council, than by encouraging her own Subjects to be Merchants, which ſhe did by erecting out of them ſeveral Societies of Merchants; as that of the *Eaſt Land* Company, and other Companies. By which Means, and by cancelling many of the Privileges of the forementioned *Dutch* Haunce Society, the Trade in general, by Degrees, came to be managed by the Natives of this Realm. And conſequently, the Profit of all thoſe Trades accrued to the *Engliſh* Nation; Trade in general, and *Engliſh* Shipping was increaſed; her own Cuſtoms vaſtly augmented, and what was at firſt the great End of all, obtained, *viz.* That ſhe had conſtantly lying at Home, in the Hands of her own Subjects, all Sorts of naval Proviſions and Stores, which ſhe could make uſe of, as her Occaſions required them, without any Dependence on her Neighbours for the ſame.

AND thus, by Means of the erecting the forementioned Societies, and preſerving and encouraging that of the Merchants Adventurers, was the Trade at firſt gained from Foreigners to the Natives of the Realm, to its ineſtimable Advantage.

THE Abbot of St. *Albans* had a Meſſuage here, with a Key given to him, in the 34th of *Henry* VI.

THEN was another great Houſe, which ſome Time pertained to *John Raynwell*, Stockfiſhmonger, Mayor, and it was by him given to the Mayor and Commonalty, to the End that the Profits thereof ſhould be diſpoſed in Deeds of Piety: Which Houſe, in the 15th of *Edward* IV, was confirmed to the ſaid Merchants in Manner following, *viz.*

> “IT is ordained by our Sovereign Lord and his Parliament, that the ſaid Merchants of *Almain*, being of the Company called the *Guildhall Teutonicorum*, (or the *Flemiſh Geld*) that now be, or hereafter ſhall be, ſhall have, hold, and enjoy to them and their Succeſſors for ever, the ſaid Place, called the *Steel-houſe*, yielding to the Mayor and Commonalty an annual Rent of 70 *l.* 3 *s.* 4 *d.* &c. and other Rents to others.

THERE were alſo Merchants of *Coln* Trafficking here, who ſeem to be the Beginners of this Haunce Trade. Theſe formerly paid divers Duties and Cuſtoms to the Kings of this Land, and particularly 2 *s.* from their *Guildhall*; which King *Henry* III, in the Year 1235, took off by his Charter; which was to this Tenor:

> “KNOW ye, That we have quit claimed for us and our Heirs, our beloved Citizens of *Coln*, and their Merchandizes, of thoſe 2 *s.* which they were wont to give from their *Guildhall*, LONDON, and of all Cuſtoms and Demands which belong to us in LONDON, and throughout our whole Land in *England*: And we have granted them to go ſafe and come ſafe through all our Land, and to buy and ſell both in the Town of LONDON, and elſewhere; ſaving the Liberty of our City of LONDON. Wherefore we Will and firmly Command, *&c.*” Witneſs the Venerable Father, *William*, Biſhop of *Carliſle*, *William de Ferrariis*, *Gilbert Baſſet*, *Walter Beauchamp*, &c. by the Hand of the Venerable Father, the Biſhop of *Chicheſter*, our Chancellor, at *Daintry*, the 8th of *Nov. An. Reg.* 20.

WHICH Charter King *Edward* his Son confirmed *Ann.* 1290, by his Charter dated at *Langley*, the 18th of his Reign, *July* 28, which ran in this Tenor:

> *Archiepiſ. Epiſ. Abbatib. Priorib. Comitib. Baronib.* &c. “To all Archbiſhops, Biſhops, *&c.* We have looked upon a Charter that Lord *Henry*, of good Memory, the King, our Father, granted to the Citizens of *Coln*, &c. We alſo quit Claim, *&c.* Witneſs Biſhop of *Bath* and *Wells*, our Chancellor, *Edmund*, Earl of *Cornwall*, our Couſin, *Walter de Beauchamp*, Steward of our Houſhold, *&c.*

IN the Year 1551, the 5th of *Edward* VI. through Complaint of the *Engliſh* Merchants, the Liberty of the *Steel-yard* Merchants was ſeized into the King's Hands, and ſo it reſteth.

The PARISH *of* ALHALLOWS the MORE, Or the GREAT.

The Pariſh of Alhallows the Great.

THEN is *Church-lane*, at the Weſt End of *Alhallows* Church, called *Alhallows the More* in *Thames-ſtreet*, for a Difference from *Al-*

hallows the Leſs, in the ſame Street. It is alſo called *Alhallows ad fœnum* in the *Roperie*, becauſe Hay (that *Fœnum* ſignifies) was ſold near thereunto, at *Hay-wharf*, and *Ropes* of old Time made or ſold in the High Street.

This was a good Church, with a large Cloiſter on the South Side thereof, about their Church-yard.

It had much Coſt beſtowed on the Steeple; was in many Parts of it repaired, and throughout richly beautified, at the proper Coſt and Charge of the Pariſhioners, in the Years of our Lord God 1627 and 1629.

There was at this Time a Gallery built at the Weſt End of the Church: and in the North Iſle a new Door made, almoſt at the Upper End.

In the Year 1632, all the Iſles, to the Chancel, were raiſed a Foot and a half, and the Pews a Foot above that: A Work much Gracing the Church, but eſpecially done for a ready and more eaſy Hearing. All the Charge ariſing to 600 *l.* and upwards.

In the dreadful Fire in 1666, it was burnt down, and was afterwards re-erected, being finiſhed *Anno* 1683, deſigned by the great Architect, Sir *Chr. Wren* (as moſt other Churches that had the ſame Fate).

It is of the *Tuſcan* Order, ſupported and adorned with Pillars and Membretto's of that Order, and ſtrong built of Stone.

Its Length is about 87 Feet, Breadth 60, Height 33, and here is a ſquare Tower built of Stone 86 Feet high, but no Bells, except a ſmall one to ring to Prayers, *&c.*

As to the Ornaments; here is a large Quadrangle on the Inſide of the Roof, and other Pieces of Fret-work, but no Galleries.

It is well wainſcotted round with right Oak eight Feet high, and well pewed.

The Chancel is ſeparated from the Body of the Church with a fine Piece of carved Work, conſiſting of ſmall open twiſted Columns with their Arches; in the Middle whereof, are two open carved Pilaſters (on both Sides of the Door-caſe) with their Architrave, Frieſe, Cornice and large open Pediment of the *Compoſite* Order; at the Upper Part of which Door-caſe is carved a large Eagle diſplayed, and over that the King's Arms, with Supporters, *&c.* and theſe (on the Cornice of this Partition) between two ſmaller Pediments; in the Middle whereof are two Shields with fine Compartments, all very well carved in right Wainſcot.

The Pulpit is alſo finnier'd, carved, and enrich'd with Eagles, Cupids, Feſtoons, *&c.*

Here is a ſpacious Altar-piece of Stone of the *Corinthian* Order, and the Tables of the *Ten Commandments*, as alſo the *Lord's Prayer* and *Creed*, are on a Marble adorned with Lamps, Cartouches, Cherubims, and the ſolid Figures or Images of *Moſes* and *Aaron*. The Communion-Table is a large Marble Slab, ſupported by a Figure in Stone of the Angel *Gabriel*, and its Foot-pace is alſo of Marble.

MONUMENTS.

The old Church had ſome Monuments, and in the Choir ſome Plates on Grave-Stones, namely, of *William Litchfield*, Doctor of Divinity, who deceaſed the Year 1447; he was a great Student, and compiled many Books, both Moral and Divine, in Proſe and in Verſe; namely one, entitled, *The Complaint of God unto ſinful Man.* He made 3083 Sermons; as appeared by his own Hand-writing, and were found when he was dead.

One other Plate there is of *John Brickles*, Draper, who deceaſed in the Year 1451. He was a great Benefactor to that Church, and gave by his Teſtament certain Tenements, to the Relief of the Poor.

Joan Bruyn, Wife of *Richard Bruyn, de Eſlingham*, in the County of *Kent*, Eſq; was probably buried here. For by her Will, dated in *June* 1462, ſhe bequeathed her Body to be depoſited in the Church of *Great Alhallows*, LONDON.

Nicholas Loven, and *William Preſton*, founded Chantries there.

Willielmus dudum
 Lichfield quem Mors fera preſſit,
Iſta poſt Ludum
 mundi ſub rupe quieſcit.
In domum rure
 cultor, ſator ac operoſus,
Dum preciat ture,
 paſtor vigil, & ſtudioſus.
Hanc Ædem rexit,
 ornavit & amplificavit,
Pignora provexit,
 ac ſacro dogmate pavit.
Pauperibus carus,
 inopes in Mente gerebat,
Conſilio gnarus
 dubitantibus eſſe ſolebat.
Chriſte pugil fortis
 ejus diſſolve reatus,
Ut vivat Mortis
 poſt morſum glorificatus.
Luce bis X. quat' I.
 migrat *Octobris* ſine panno,
Equat' X. quat' V.
 ſemel I. ter. *J. M.* Karus.

Sta precor interne,
 qui tranſis aſpice, cerne,
Non nitidis Pannis,
 ſed olentibus oſſa *Johannis*
Brickles, iſta mea
 ſpecus includit requiei,
Taliter indutus
 tumulabere tu reſolutus
Dormit in hac Cella
 mea Conjux ac *Iſabella*,
Appollinaris quam
 vixit lux nece ſtratus.
Æquater X. ter V.
 ſemel I. bis & M. Sociatis.

There was a Monument in this Church for Queen *Elizabeth*, with theſe Words:

If Royal Virtues ever crown'd a Crown;
 If ever Mildneſs ſhin'd in Majeſty;
If ever Honour honour'd true Renown;
 If ever Courage dwelt with Clemency;
If ever Princeſs put all Princes down
 For Temperance, Proweſs, Prudence, Equity;
This, this was ſhe, that in deſpight of Death
Lives ſtill admired, ador'd *Elizabeth*.

Many Daughters have done virtuouſly, but thou excelleſt them all.

In the Figure of a Book over her theſe Words:

They that truſt in the Lord ſhall be as Mount Sion, *which ſhall be removed.*

On the one Side of her theſe Words:

Spain's Rod, *Rome*'s Ruin,
 Netherland's Relief,
Heaven's Jem, Earth's Joy,
 World's Wonder, Nature's Chief.

ON the other Side of her.

Britain's Bleſſing, *England*'s Splendor,
Religion's Nurſe and Faith's Defender.

UNDER her theſe Words:

I have fought a good Fight, I have finiſhed my Courſe, &c.

ON the North Side of the Church is a White Marble Monument, in the Memory of *James Jacobſon* of *Hamburgh*. Arms. *A Tree, on a Chief, an Increſcent between two Eſſoiles.*

UNDER a Grave-ſtone in the North Iſle lieth *Rachael Hollier*, Daughter of Mr. *Will. Hollier*, departed *Nov.* 4, 1704; and alſo the ſaid *William* died *Aug.* 28, 1716, aged 58.

ON the Weſt Side of the Church-yard is a raiſed Tomb of Stone with this Inſcription:

Here lieth interred the Body of Mr. *Francis Gibbs*, who departed this Life the 26th Day of *July* 1713, in the 50th Year of his Age, and alſo eight of his Children; four Sons and four Daughters near this Place.

THIS Pariſh, after the Fire of LONDON, was united to that of *Alhallows the Leſs*. It is a Rectory in the Gift of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, Value *per* Act of Parliament 200 *l. per Ann.* The Rector is the Reverend Dr. *Huſſey*, and the Lecturer is the Reverend Dr. *Berriman*.

PRAYERS are *Wedneſdays*, *Fridays*, and Holidays, at 11 o'Clock; no Organ, two Bells. A Gift Sermon every firſt *Thurſday* in the Month from *September* to *April*.

THE Veſtry of *Alhallows the Great* is Select, conſiſting of 32; but the Veſtry of *Alhallows the Leſs* is General.

The PARISH-OFFICERS *for* Alhallows the Great *are*,	*The* WARD-OFFICERS *are*,
2 Church-wardens.	3 Common-Council-Men.
2 Overſeers and Collectors.	3 Conſtables.
2 Sideſmen.	2 Scavengers.

HERE are two Charity-Schools erected in the Year 1715, conſiſting of 30 Boys and 20 Girls, ſupported by the voluntary Subſcriptions of the Inhabitants of this Ward.

Streets, Lanes, *&c.*

PART of *Thames-ſtreet*, *Friar-lane*, *Campion-lane*, *Double-hood-court*, *Hand-court*, *Hand-yard*, *Little Buſh-lane*, Part of *Great Buſh-lane*, Part of *Dowgate-hill*, *Brewers-lane*, *Dowgate-dock*, *Coſin's-lane*, *Windgooſe-alley*, *Alhallows-lane*, *Chequer-yard*, *Steelyard-yard*.

NUMBER of Houſes 140.

AT the Eaſt End of this Church goeth down a Lane, called *Hay-Wharf-lane*.

THEN was there another Lane, ſome Time called *Woolſey's-gate*, long ſince out of Uſe. For the lower Part thereof, upon the Bank of the *Thames* was built by the Earl of *Shrewſbury*, and the other End built on and ſtopped up by the Chamberlain of LONDON. *John Butler*, Draper, one of the Sheriffs in the Year 1420, dwelt there: He appointed his Houſe to be ſold, and the Amount thereof to be given to the Poor.

The PARISH *of* ALHALLOWS the LESS.

The Pariſh of Alhallows *the Leſs.*

THEN was there the Pariſh-Church of *Alhallows*, called *the Leſs*; and by ſome, *Alhallows on the Cellers*, for it ſtood on Vaults. It was ſaid to be built by Sir *John Poultney*, ſome Time Mayor. The Steeple and Choir of this Church ſtood on an arched Gate, being the Entry to a great Houſe called *Cold Harbour:* The Choir falling down, was, in the Year 1594, by the Pariſhioners new built.

THIS Church was repaired and beautified, within and without, at the Coſt and Charge of the Pariſhioners, in the Year of our Lord 1616. In the Year 1613, two fair Dormers were made on the South Side of this Church to enlighten it, being before very dark: The one at the Coſt of Sir *Thomas Glover*, Knt. the other at the Coſt of Mr. *Thomas Jones*, Gent.

IN the Year 1633, a handſome large Gallery was built on the North Side of the Church, and before nine or ten Years two other Galleries, which both in their Coſts and Ends, (but eſpecially the laſt) much commended their religious Founders.

IN this Church was alſo the Monument of Queen *Elizabeth*.

CHARITIES.

THE Charities that have been given to this Pariſh of *Alhallows the Leſs*, and the Donors were theſe:

Elizabeth Baniſter, *An.* 1562, gave a Legacy, *per Ann.* of 5 *l.* Whereof 15 *s.* for a Sermon to be preached on *Chriſtmas-day* every Year; and to the Clerk 3 *s.* and to the Sexton 2 *s.* The other 4 *l.* for Relief of the Poor.

Anne Hope, *Anno* 1649, gave for the Relief of the Poor, yearly, 5 *l.*

Roger Daniel, *An.* 1625, gave by his Laſt Will, yearly, 8 *l.* Five Pounds whereof was allotted for 12 Sermons, yearly; one Sermon to be preached every firſt *Saturday* in the Month; and the other 3 *l.* to the Poor of the Pariſh.

Samuel Goldſmith, for Bread for the Poor, for ever, to be paid by the Company of Dyers, 6 *l.*

No Houſe for the Miniſter, or Glebe.

The PARISH-OFFICERS *are*,	*The* WARD-OFFICERS *are*,
2 Church-wardens.	2 Common-Council-Men.
2 Collectors for the Poor.	2 Conſtables.
	2 Scavengers.

Streets, Lanes, *&c.*

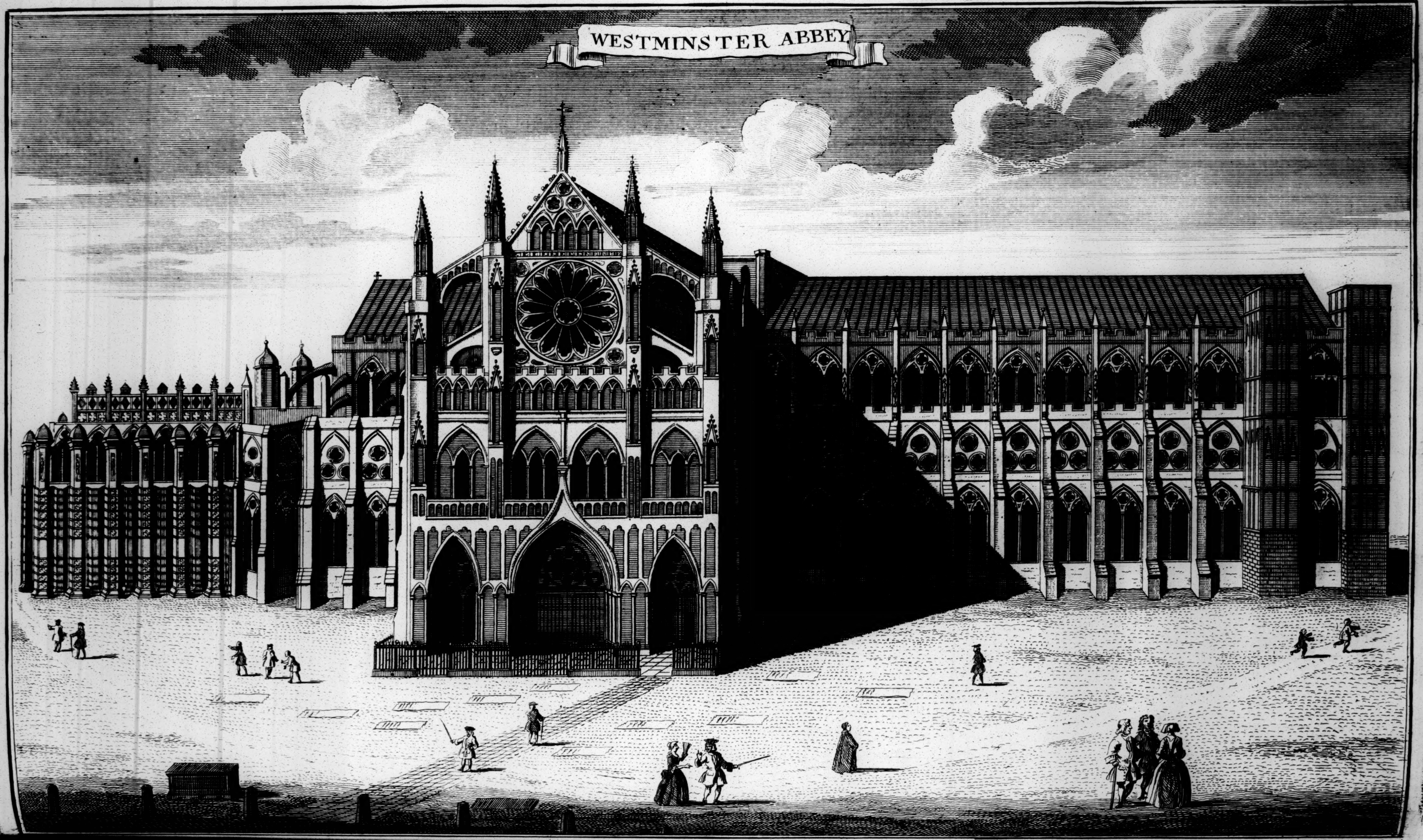
PART of *Thames-ſtreet*; Part of *Lawrence Poultney-lane*; Part of *George-alley*, *Cold Harbour*, *Red-bull-alley*, *Cuckhold's-court*, and *Angel-alley*.

NUMBER of Houſes, ſixty ſix.

Cold Harbour.

NEAR to the Church of *Alhallows*, is *Cold Harbour*, concerning which, it is ſaid, that in 13 *Edw.* II. Sir *John Abel*. Kt. demiſed or let unto *Henry Stow*, Draper, all that his capital Meſſuage, called the *Cold Harbour*, in the Pariſh of *All Saints ad Fœnum*, and all the Appurtenances within the Gate, with the Key which *Robert Hartford*, Citizen, Son to *William Hartford*, had, and ought; and the aforeſaid *Robert* paid for it the Rent of 33 *s. per* Year. This *Robert Hartford* being Owner thereof, as alſo of other Lands in *Surrey*, deceaſing without Iſſue Male, left two Daughters his Coheirs, to wit, *Idonea*, married to Sir *Ralph Bigot*; and *Maud*, married to Sir *Stephen Coſenton*, Knts. between whom the ſaid Houſe and Lands were parted. After which, *John Bigot*, Son to the ſaid Sir *Ralph*, and Sir *John Coſenton*, did ſell their Moieties of *Cold Harbour*

BRITISH MUSEUM


WESTMINSTER ABBEY

T. Bowles Sculp.

bour unto *John Poultney*, Son of *Adam Poultney*, 8 *Edw.* III. This Sir *John Poultney* dwelling in this Houſe, and being four Times Mayor, the ſaid Houſe took the Name of *Poultney*'s Inn. Notwithſtanding, this Sir *John Poultney*, 21 *Edw.* III. by his Charter gave and confirmed to *Humphrey de Bohune*, Earl of *Hereford* and *Eſſex*, his whole Tenement, call'd *Cold Harbour*, with all the Tenements and Key adjoining, and Appurtenances ſome Time pertaining to *Robert de Hertford*, on the Way called *Hay-wharf-lane*, &c. for one Roſe at *Midſummer*, to him and his Heirs, for all Services, if the ſame were demanded. This Sir *John Poultney* deceaſed 1349, and left Iſſue by *Margaret* his Wife, *William Poultney*, who died without Iſſue: And *Margaret* his Mother was married to Sir *Nicholas Lovel*, Knt. &c. *Philip St. Clear* gave two Meſſuages pertaining to this *Cold Harbour*, in the *Ropery*, towards the inlarging of the Church and Church-yard of *All Saints*, called the *Leſs*, in the 20th of *Richard* II.

In the Year 1397, 21 *Richard* II. *John Holland*, Earl of *Huntington*, was lodged there, and *Richard* II. his Brother, dined with him: It was then counted a ſtately Houſe. But in the next Year following, *Edmond*, Earl of *Cambridge*, had this Houſe, and was there lodged in the Year 1398. Notwithſtanding, the ſaid Houſe ſtill retained the Name of *Poultney*'s Inn, in the Reign of *Henry* VI. the 26th of his Reign, and not otherwiſe. It belonged ſince to *H. Holland*, Duke of *Exeter*, and he was lodged there in the Year 1472. In the Year 1485, *Richard* III, by his Letters Patents, granted and gave to *John Writh*, alias *Garter*, Principal King of Arms of *Engliſhmen*, and to the reſt of the King's Heralds and Purſuivants of Arms, all that Meſſuage, with the Appurtenances, called *Cold Erbar*, in the Pariſh of *All Saints* the *Leſs*, in LONDON, and their Succeſſors, for ever. Dated at *Weſtminſter* the ſecond of *March*, *Anno regni ſui primo*, without Fine or Fee. How the Heralds parted with this is not known, but in the Reign of King *Henry* VIII, the Biſhop of *Durham*'s Houſe, near *Charing-Croſs*, being taken into the King's Hand, *Cuthbert Tunſtal*, Biſhop of *Durham*, was lodged there: Since which Time it belonged to the Earls of *Shrewsbury*, by Compoſition (as is ſuppoſed) from the ſaid *Cuthbert Tunſtal*. One Earl took it down, and in Place thereof built a great Number of ſmall Tenements, now let out for great Rents.

This great Houſe Biſhop *Tunſtal* enjoyed even to the laſt Year of King *Edward* VI, that is, to the Year 1553; when the Biſhop being under ſome Cloud, and depoſed from his Biſhoprick, they took from him this Houſe alſo; which the King granted to the Earl of *Shrewsbury*, with the Appurtenances to the ſaid Meſſuage belonging, together with ſix Houſes, or Tenements, in the Pariſh of St. *Dunſtan's in the Eaſt*, and divers other Lands in the County of *York*, to him and his Heirs, to the yearly Value of 66 *l.* 16 *s.* 1 *ob.* The Teſt of the Patent was the 30th of *June*, the King dying but ſix or ſeven Days after. For the Duke of *Northumberland*, who now did all at Court, practiſed to gain as many of the Nobility as he could to his Purpoſe: And ſo this Gratification was made to the Earl of *Shrewsbury*, as were divers others of the Nobility, in other Reſpects, gratified.

What Title the Earls of *Shrewsbury* had in former Times to *Cold Harbour*, is uncertain; but it appears by Letters dated from thence, that that Houſe was inhabited by them, and their Servants, long before, namely, not far from the Beginning of King *Henry* VIII's Reign.

Also near to *Alhallows* Church was the Dyers Hall, which being burnt in the Fire of LONDON, hath not been again erected.

At a Common-Council holden *December* 11, *Anno* 3 *Henry* VIII, a Bill was exhibited at this Court by the Warden of the Dyers Company; whereby they claimed a Lane in the Ward of *Downgate*, called *Bretaske-lane*, to be their ſeveral Ground: For this a Search was made in the Books and Records of the City, by which it appeared, that the ſaid Lane was the common Lane of the City; and ſo they were anſwered by the Court.

Then were ſeveral large Brewhouſes, and others, to *Ebgate-lane*, where the Ward ends in the Eaſt. On the North Side of *Thames-ſtreet* are divers Lanes alſo. The firſt is at the South End of *Elbow-lane*, before ſpoken of, Weſt from *Downgate*, over againſt *Greenwich-lane*: Then many Houſes for Merchants, and others along that Side.

The next Lane Eaſt from *Downgate*, is called *Buſh-lane*, which turns up to *Candlewick-ſtreet*, and is of *Downgate* Ward. Next is *Suffolk-lane*, likewiſe turning up to *Candlewick-ſtreet*. In this Lane is the Famous Grammar-School, founded in the Year 1561, by the Maſter, Wardens, and Aſſiſtants of the Merchant-Taylors, in the Pariſh of St. *Laurence Poultney*; *Richard Hills*, ſome Time Maſter of that Company, having before given 500 *l.* towards the Purchaſe of an Houſe, called *The Manor of the Roſe*, ſome Time belonging to the Duke of *Buckingham*, wherein the ſaid School is kept; of which ſee more *Book* I, *Chap.* XIII.

Then is there another Lane, which turns up to St. *Laurence*'s *Hill*, and to the South Weſt Corner of St. *Laurence*'s Church-yard. Then another called *Poultney-lane*, that goeth up (of this Ward) to the South Eaſt Corner of St. *Laurence*'s Church-yard; and ſo down again to the Weſt Corner of St. *Martin Orgar-lane*.

Concerning ſome one of theſe Lanes ſtopt up, there was an Order made; "That whereas "certain private Perſons had wrongfully ſet up "a Door at the End of Lane in *Downgate* Ward, and had converted it to their private Uſe; it was ordered *May* 28, *Anno Elizabeth.* 4to, that the City Chamberlain ſhould "take down the Door, and leave the Lane common like other Streets in the City.

And this is all of *Downgate* Ward, the thirteenth in Number, lying Eaſt from the Water-Courſe of *Wallbrook*, and hath not any one Houſe on the Weſt Side of the ſaid Brook.

This for the Antiquities and antient State of this Ward. Now for the Ward as it ſtands at preſent, ſince the great Fire.

The chief Streets and Lanes in this Ward, in Whole, or in Part, are *Thames-ſtreet*, from St. *Martin's-lane* in the Eaſt, to *Cloak-lane* on the North Side of the Way, and to 160 Feet on the South Side of the Way beyond *Dowgate-hill*.

On the South Side of *Thames-ſtreet*, between it and the *Thames*, are theſe Lanes in this Ward, *viz. Old Swan-lane*, *Cold Harbour*, *Alhallows-lane*, *Campion-lane*, *Fryars-lane*, *Coſins*'s*-lane*, *Dowgate-dock*, and the *Still-yard*; St. *Laurence Poultney-hill*, almoſt as far as St. *Laurence Poultney*'s Church-yard; *Duxford-lane*, as far as St. *Laurence*'s Church-yard; *Suffolk-lane*, as far as the Paſſage into *Buſh-lane*; *Buſh-lane*, almoſt the whole; *Dowgate-hill*, as far as Tallow-chandlers Hall Northwards; *Chequer-yard*, *Elbow-lane*, ſo far as the Church-yard, only the South Eaſt Side of the Way *Cloak-lane*, the South Side.

Thames-ſtreet is a great Thorough-fare for Carts to the ſeveral Wharfs, which render it a Place of a conſiderable Trade, and to be well inhabited. The Part of *Thames-ſtreet* in this Ward, begins Weſtward at *Little Elbow-lane*, and reaches Eaſtward to the *Old Swan-lane*, taking in the Weſt Side thereof. The Places on the South Side next the *Thames*, beginning Weſtward, are as followeth:

Fryars-lane, or *Alley*, very mean, narrow and long, having a Paſſage into *Dowgate-dock*, where there is a Lay-ſtall for the City Soil. In this Part is Joiners Hall, a pretty good Building, mentioned before.

Brewers-lane, alſo very ordinary, and runs down to *Dowgate-dock*, which is likewiſe as ordinary, chiefly ſerving for a Paſſage for Carts to the Lay-ſtall.

Coſins's-*lane*, near the *Still-yard*, hath an open Paſſage for Carts to the *Thames* Side. In this Place the *Still-yard* Merchants had a large Hall.

Wild-gooſe, or *Wind-gooſe-alley*, or Court, ſaid to be built by the *Still-yard* Merchants.

The *Still-yard*, or *Steel-yard*, a large open Place, with a wide Paſſage for Carts to the River Side, where there is a Crane, and Stairs for landing Iron, of which here are always large Quantities kept. In this Yard are ſome good Houſes for Merchants who trade in Iron, for which it is of Note, but was formerly of greater, from the Merchants of *Almain*. Here are likewiſe, at preſent, large Warehouſes for depoſiting Goods belonging to the *Eaſt India* Company.

Great Alhallows Church, before deſcribed; on the Weſt of which is *Alhallows-lane*, pretty well built and inhabited, hath a Paſſage to the *Thames*, where there is a Pair of Stairs to land or take Water at. And on the Eaſt Side of the Church, was a Lane called *Hay Wharf-lane*, which fell down to the *Thames*; and near this Lane was another, formerly called *Woolſey*'s *Gate*; but now there are no ſuch Places.

Watermens-Hall.

Cold Harbour, at the lower End of which is ſeated Watermens Hall, fronting the River *Thames*. More Eaſtwards is *Red-Bull-alley*, but indifferent, hath a Paſſage to the *Thames*, and in it is one of the King's Roaſting Houſes, to which all Perſons who deal in Coffee, are obliged, by Act of Parliament, to bring their Berries to be roaſted; here is likewiſe a Coal Wharf.

Angel-alley, alſo but ordinary, the lower Part next the *Thames*, taken up by a Dyer.

Whitecock-alley, but narrow, the lower End falling into Dyers-Hall Ground: And here ſtood Dyers-Hall, which being burnt down in the Fire of LONDON, was not rebuilt; but the Company diſpoſed of the Ground, which is converted to other Uſes.

Fiſhermens-Hall.

Near this alſo ſtands a Houſe, which was the Fiſhermens Hall; but is now let in Tenements.

George-alley, but narrow and ordinary, having at the lower End a Dye-Houſe.

Ebgate-lane, or *Old-ſwan-alley*, indifferently large, and good, leading down to the *Old Swan* Stairs; a Place much uſed by Watermen, as being a noted Landing-place, and very commodious, having ſo good a Pair of Stairs. It is a Place well built and inhabited. The Eaſt Side of this Lane is in *Bridge Ward Within*.

On the North ſide of *Thames-ſtreet* are theſe Places, *viz.* St. *Laurence Poultney*'s-*lane*, comes out of *Cannon-ſtreet*, and falls down into *Thames-ſtreet*; a Place well built and inhabited by Merchants and other Traders. Of this Lane, ſee more in *Candlewick* Ward.

Duxford-lane comes out of St. *Laurence Poultney's Hill*, and falls into *Thames-ſtreet*, a Place of no great Account.

Suffolk-lane alſo goes out of *Thames-ſtreet*; and with a turning Paſſage by *Croſs-lane*, which is but ordinary, comes into *Green-lettice-lane*, which is in *Candlewick* Ward, and ſo into *Cannon-ſtreet*.

Merchant-Taylors School.

In this *Suffolk-lane* is Merchant-Taylors School, a large good Building, and of great Note and Repute. It was burnt down by the Great Fire, and rebuilt by the Company.

Great Buſh-lane comes out of *Cannon-ſtreet* and falls into *Thames-ſtreet*; but the Part in this Ward goeth no farther than *Scotch-yard*, which is a good large open Place, well inhabited. This Lane is narrow, but well inhabited by Merchants and Perſons of Repute. Out of this Lane, on the ſaid Side, is *Chequer-yard*, which hath a Paſſage into *Dowgate-hill*, and is a good open Place; in which is ſeated Plumbers Hall, a good handſome Building. Likewiſe on the South Side is a Paſſage into *Hand-yard*, which is but ordinary, and falls into *Thames-ſtreet*. And on the ſame Side is the *Chequer Inn*, which hath a Gate or Paſſage into *Dowgate-hill*, an Inn of no great Account, being chiefly for Livery-Stables and Horſes.

Plumbers Hall.

Little Buſh-lane, of ſmall Account, comes out of *Great Buſh-lane*, and with a turning Paſſage falls into *Thames-ſtreet*.

Double-hand-court; very ordinary.

Dowgate-hill is ſuch a great Deſcent towards *Thames-ſtreet*, that in great and ſudden Rains the Water here comes down from other Streets with that Swiftneſs, that it oftentimes cauſeth a Flood in the lower Part. This Street is large and open, the Houſes well built, and inhabited. On the Weſt Side, near *Budge-row*, is the Church-yard of St. *John Evangeliſt*, where formerly the Church ſtood, not being rebuilt ſince the Fire. Adjoining to the Church-yard Wall, is *Cloak-lane*, which runs Weſtward to *College-hill*. Of this Lane only the South Side is in this Ward, the other Part being in *Vintry* Ward. On this Hill is ſeated Tallowchandlers-Hall, a very neat Building: It hath a ſquare Court with a Free-ſtone Pavement in the Midſt, and cloiſtered round, the Rooms over being ſuſtained by Stone Pillars, very neat.

Tallow-chandlers-Hall.

Skinners Hall.

A little more Southward, is ſeated Skinners-Hall, a large and graceful Building, with a ſpacious Court paved with Free-ſtone; at the Entrance is a large Gate, with the Company's Arms over it. The Hall is ſpacious, with ſeveral other good Rooms for Reception; inſomuch, that this Hall is often made uſe of either by the Mayor or one of the Sheriffs, during their Office, as fit to entertain ſo great a Reſort of People.

Elbow-lane, ſo called from its bending from *Dowgate* with an Elbow to *Thames-ſtreet*. Out of this *Great Elbow-lane*, over-againſt St. *Michael*'s *Royal Church*, is *Little Elbow-lane*, which is that Part that makes the Bending, and falls into *Thames-ſtreet*; a Place of no great Account.

There are to watch at the ſeveral Stands in this Ward every Night, a Conſtable, a Beadle, and thirty-ſix Watchmen.

The Jurymen returned by the Wardmote Inqueſt for this Ward, are to ſerve in the ſeveral Courts in *Guildhall* in the Month of *October*.

It hath an Alderman, his Deputy, eight Common-Council-Men, eight Conſtables, five Scavengers, fourteen Wardmote Inqueſt-Men, and a Beadle. It is taxed to the Fifteen at 28 *l.*

The Alderman of this Ward is Sir *John Barnard*.

The End of the Second BOOK.

A New and Accurate

SURVEY

OF THE

City of *LONDON*, &c.

BOOK III.

Containing a particular Inſpection into the Twelve Wards on the Weſt of WALLBROOK.

CHAP. I.

VINTRY WARD.

Vintry Ward.

NOW we are to ſpeak of the other Wards, 12 in Number, all lying on the Weſt Side of the Courſe of *Wallbrook*: And firſt of the *Vintry* Ward, ſo called from the *Vintners*, and of the *Vintry*, a Part of the Bank of the River *Thames*, where the Merchants of *Bourdeaux*, cran'd their Wines out of Lighters, and other Veſſels, and there landed and made Sale of them, within 40 Days after, until the 28th of *Edward* I. At which Time the ſaid Merchants complained, that they could not ſell their Wines, paying Poundage, neither hire Houſes or Cellars to lay them in: And it was redreſſed by Virtue of the King's Writ, directed to the Mayor and Sheriffs of LONDON, dated at *Carlaveroke*, or *Carliſle*. Since which Time, many large Houſes (with Vaults and Cellars for Stowage of Wines, and Lodging of Wines, and Lodging of *Bourdeaux* Merchants) have been built, in Place where before-time were Cooks Shops. For *Fitz-Stephen*, in the Reign of *Henry* II, writeth, that upon the River Side, between the Wine in Ships, and the Wine to be ſold in Taverns, was a common Cookery, or Cooks Row, *&c.* as in another Place is ſet down.

THIS Ward beginneth in the Eaſt, at the Weſt End of *Dowgate* Ward, as the Water-courſe of *Wallbrook* parteth them, to wit, at *Grantham*'s-*lane*, on the *Thames* Side, and at *Elbow-lane*, on the Land Side; it runs along in *Thames-ſtreet*, Weſt, about three Houſes beyond the *Old Swan*, a Brewhouſe on the *Thames* Side, and on the Land Side, about three Houſes Weſt, beyond St. *James*'s at *Garlick-hithe*.

IN Breadth, this Ward ſtretcheth from the *Vintry* North, to the Wall of the Weſt Gate of the *Tower Royal*: The other North Part is of *Cordwainer-ſtreet* Ward.

OUT of this *Royal-ſtreet*, by where the South Gate of *Tower-Royal* ſtood, runneth a ſmall Street, Eaſt to St. *John*'s *upon Wallbrook*, which Street was called *Horſhoe-bridge*, from ſuch a Bridge ſome Time over this Brook, which is now vaulted over.

THEN from the South Gate, Weſt, ran another Street called *Knightrider*'s-*ſtreet*, by St. *Thomas Apoſtle's* Church on the North Side, and *Wringwren-lane*, by the ſaid Church, at the Weſt End thereof, and to the Eaſt End of the *Trinity* Church in the ſaid *Knightrider*'s-*ſtreet*; where this Ward endeth on that South Side the Street; but on the North Side, it runneth no farther than the Corner, in a Plat of Ground, where ſome Time ſtood *Ormond-place*. Yet we have another Lane lower down in *Royal-ſtreet*, ſtretching forth from over-againſt St. *Michael*'s Church, to and by the North Side of St. *James*'s Church by *Garlich-hithe*. This is called *Kerion-lane*: And thus much for the Bounds of the *Vintry* Ward. Now on the *Thames* Side Weſt from *Grantham*'s-*lane*, was *Herber-lane*, or *Brickle*'s-*lane*, ſo called of *John Brickle*, ſome Time Owner thereof.

THEN is *Simſon*'s-*lane*, from one *Simſon*; or *Emperor*'s-*head-lane*, from ſuch a Sign; then the *Three Cranes-lane*, ſo called, not only of a Sign of *Three Cranes* at a Tavern-door, but rather of three ſtrong Cranes of Timber, placed on the *Vintry* Wharf by the *Thames* Side, to crane up Wines there, as is before ſhewed. This Lane was of old Time, to wit, the 9th of *Richard* II. called the *Painted Tavern-lane*, from the Taverns being painted.

THEN next over-againſt St. *Martin*'s Church, is a large Houſe built of Stone and Timber, with Vaults for the Stowage of Wines, and is called the *Vintry*. There dwelt *John Giſors*, Mayor of LONDON, and Conſtable of the *Tower*. And then was *Henry Picard*, Vintner, Mayor: In this Houſe *Henry Picard* feaſted four Kings in one Day; as ſhewed in *Stow*'s *Summary*.

THEN next is *Vannar*'s-*lane*, ſo called from one *Vannar*, who was Owner thereof. It is now called *Church-lane*, from the coming up from the Wharf to St. *Martin*'s Church.

Vintners Hall.

NEXT is *Broad-lane*; for that the ſame is broader for the Paſſage of Carts from the *Vintry* Wharf, than the other Lanes. At the North Weſt Corner of this Lane was the Pariſh-Clerks Hall, by them purchaſed, after they loſt their old Hall in *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet*; but their Hall is now in another Place, as will be mentioned hereafter. Next is *Spittle-lane*, of old Time ſo called, ſince *Stodie*'s-*lane*, of the Owner thereof, named *Stodie*. Sir *John Stodie*, Vintner, Mayor in the Year 1357, gave it, with all the Quadrant wherein Vintners Hall now ſtands, with the Tenements round about, unto the Vintners. The Vintners built for themſelves a handſome Hall there, and alſo 13 Alms-Houſes for 13 poor People, which are kept of Charity Rent-free.

THIS Hall is well built of Brick, large and commodious, being three Sides of a Quadrangle. The Room called the Hall is paved with Marble, and the Walls richly wainſcotted with right Wainſcot, adorned with Fruit, Leaves, &c. finely carved; as is eſpecially the noble Screen at the Eaſt End, where the Aperture into the Hall is adorned with two Columns, their Entablature, and pitch'd Pediment; and on Acroters are placed the Figures of *Bacchus* between ſeveral *Fames*, and theſe between two *Panthers*. There are other carved Figures, as St. *Martin* their Patron, and the *Cripple*; and Pilaſters, with Embelliſhments of Coats of Arms, &c.

THIS Place of *Stodie* was called in old Records, *The Manor of the Vintry*. This Manor the ſaid *Stodie*, *July* the 3d, 2 *Edward* III, gave and granted to one *John Tuke*, Parſon of that Pariſh-Church; "To have and to hold the ſaid Manor to him and his Succeſſors, to the Uſe and Behalf the ſaid Church; the King's Licence thereof not had, nor obtained." By Force of which Feoffment the ſaid *John* was ſeized thereof as of Fee, contrary to the Senſe of the Statute of Lands and Tenements to be put into Mortmains, had and provided. Of this there was an Inquiſition taken in 17 *Edward* IV, before Sir *Ralph Joſſelyn*; and there was likewiſe a Trial in the Exchequer about it. But King *Richard* III, granted it to the Company of Vintners.

THESE Vintners in LONDON were (of old Time) called *Merchant Vintners* of *Gaſcoign*, in the Records of *Edward* II the 11th Year, and *Edward* III the 9th Year; they were as well *Engliſhmen* as Strangers born beyond the Seas, but then Subjects to the Kings of *England*; great *Bourdeaux* Merchants of *Gaſcoign* and *French* Wines. Divers of them were Mayors of this City; namely, *John Adrian*, Vintner; *Reginald at Conduit*, *John Oxenford*, *Hekry Picard*, that feaſted the Kings of *England*, *France*, *Scotland*, and *Cyprus*: *John Stodie*, that gave *Stodie*'s-*lane* to the Vintners: The four laſt were Mayors in the Reign of *Edward* III, and yet *Gaſcoign* Wines were then to be ſold at LONDON, at not above four Pence, nor *Rheniſh* Wines at above 6 *d.* the Gallon.

William More, Vinter, Mayor, in the Reign of *Richard* II.

OF Sweet Wines, it is ſaid, that in the 50th of *Edward* III. *John Peachie*, Fiſhmonger, was accuſed, for that he procured a Licence for the only Sale of them in LONDON; which, notwithſtanding he juſtified it by Law, he was impriſoned and fined.

IN the 6th of *Henry* VI. the *Lombards* corrupting their Sweet Wines; when Knowledge thereof came to *John Rainwell*, Mayor of LONDON, he (in divers Places of the City) commanded the Heads of the Butts and other Veſſels to be broken, to the Number of one hundred and fifty. So that the Liquor running out, paſſed thro' the City like a Stream of Rain Water, in the Sight of all the People; from whence there iſſued a moſt loathſome Savour.

IN the Reign of *Henry* VII. no Sweet Wines were brought into this Realm but *Malmſey*'s, by the *Longobards*, or *Lombards*, paying to the King for his Licence 6 *s.* 8 *d.* for every Butt, beſides 12 *d.* for a large Bottle. *Stowe* ſaith, he remember'd *Malmſey* ſold at Three-half-pence a Pint; for Proof whereof, it appeareth in the Church-Book of St. *Andrew-Underſhaft*, that in the Year 1547, *I. G.* and *S. K.* then Church-wardens, for eighty Pints of *Malmſey*, ſpent in the Church, one Penny Half-penny the Pint, paid at the Year's End for the ſame, Ten Shillings.

MORE he ſaith, That no Sacks were ſold but *Rumney*, and that for Medicine more than for Drink.

IN the Reign of *Henry* IV. the young Prince *Henry*, *Thomas* Duke of *Clarence*, *John* Duke of *Bedford*, and *Humphrey* Duke of *Gloceſter*, the King's Sons, being at Supper amongſt the Merchants of LONDON in the *Vintry*, in the Houſe of *Lewis John*, *Henry Scogan* ſent to them a Ballad beginning thus:

> My Noble Sonnes,
> and eke my Lords deare,
> I, your Father,
> called unworthily,
> Send unto you
> this Ballad following here,
> Written with mine
> owne Hand full rudely:
> Although it be,
> that I not reverently
> Have written to your
> Eſtates, I you pray,
> Mine uncunning
> taketh benignely,
> For God's Sake,
> and hearken what I ſay.

Then follow in like Metre 23 Staves, containing a Perſwaſion from loſing of Time fooliſhly, in Luſt and Vice, but to ſpend the ſame in Virtue and Godlineſs; as you may read in *Geffery Chaucer*'s Works. The Succeſſors of thoſe Vintners and Wine-drawers, that retailed by the Pottle, Quart and Pint, were all incorporated by the Name of Wine-tunners, in the Reign of *Edward* III, and confirmed the 15th of *Henry* VI.

Next is *Palmer*'s-*lane*, now called *Anchor-lane*. The Plummers have their Hall there, but are Tenants to the Vintners.

Then is *Worceſter-houſe*, ſometimes belonging to the Earls of *Worceſter*, now divided into many Tenements. The Fruiterers had their Hall there; but have none at preſent.

On the Land Side, in the *Royal-ſtreet*, was *Pater-Noſter-lane*, of old Time called *Arches*; for *Robert de Suffolk* gave to *Walter Darford*, his Tenement with the Appurtenance, in the Lane called *Les Arches*, in the Pariſh of St. *Michael de Pater-Noſter* Church, between the Wall of the Field called *Wincheſter-field*, on the Eaſt, and the ſame Lane on the Weſt, &c.

The PARISH *of*
St. MICHAEL,
CALLED
Pater-Noſter *Church in the* Royal.

Then is the Pariſh-Church of St. *Michael*, called *Pater-Noſter* Church in the *Royal*,

This Church was new built, and made a College of St. *Spirit*, and St. *Mary*, founded by *Richard Whittington*, Mercer, four Times Mayor, for a Maſter, four Fellows, Maſters of Art, Clerks, Conducts, Choriſts, &c. and an Alms-Houſe, called *God*'s Houſe or Hoſpital, for 13 poor Men. One of them to be Tutor, and to have 16*d*. the Week, the other 12, each of them to have 14*d*. the Week for ever, with other neceſſary Proviſion, a common Seal, &c.

These (as the Manner then was) were bound to pray for the good Eſtate of *Richard Whittington*, and *Alice* his Wife, their Founders; and for Sir *William Whittington*, Knt. and Dame *Joan* his Wife; and for *Hugh Fitzwarren*, and Dame *Molde* his Wife, the Fathers and Mothers of the ſaid *Richard Whittington*, and *Alice* his Wife; for King *Richard* II, and *Thomas* of *Woodſtock*, Duke of *Gloceſter*, ſpecial Lords and Promoters of the ſaid *Whittington*, &c. It follows in the Will for *Anne* and *Eleanor*, the Wives of the ſaid King and Duke: Furthermore, alſo for the good Health and State of our aforeſaid Lord, King *Henry* VI, and Archbiſhop (*Henry Chicheley*) that now be, and the Conſervators and Benefactors of the ſame Houſe, while they live, and for our good State, while we live, and for their Souls and ours, when they and we be paſſed out of this World; and generally for them, to whom the ſaid *Richard Whittington* and *Alice* were beho'den to, in any Manner of wiſe while we live, and for all Chriſtian Souls.

The Licence for this Foundation was granted by King *Henry* IV. the 11th of his Reign; and in the 12th of the ſame King's Reign, the Mayor and Commonalty of LONDON granted to *Richard Whittington*, a vacant Piece of Ground, thereon to build his College in the *Royal*; all which was confirmed by *Henry* VI, the third of his Reign, to *John Coventry*, *Jenkin Carpenter*, and *William Grove*, Executors to *Richard Whittington*.

This Foundation was again confirmed by Parliament, the 10th of *Henry* VI. and was ſuppreſſed by the Statute of *Edward* VI. The Alms-Houſes, with the poor Men, do remain, and are paid by the Mercers.

There are extant in Cuſtody of the Mercers the original Ordinances of *Richard Whittington*'s Charity, made by his Executors, *Coventre*, *Carpenter*, and *Grove*, fairly written. Where on the firſt Page is curiouſly allumined the ſaid *Whittington* lying on his Death-bed, a very lean conſumed Meagre Body, and his three Executors and a Prieſt, and divers others ſtanding by his Bed-ſide: Beginning, in the Black Character, thus,

To alls the trew People of Cryſt, that ſhalle ſe or here the Things which be conteyned within theſe preſent Letters, *John Coventre*, *John Carpenter*, and *William Grove*, &c. Executors of the Teſtament of the worthy and notable Merchant, *Richard Whittington*, late Citizin and Mercer of the Cite of LONDON, and oftentimes Mayor of the ſame Cite, ſend Gretyng in our Lord God everlaſting.

The fervent Deſire and beſy Intention of a prudent Wyſe, and devout Man ſhal be to caſt before and make ſeure the State and thende of the ſhort Liffe with Dedys of Mercy and Pite; and namely, to provyde for ſuch Pouer Perſons, which grievous Penuere and cruel Fortune have oppreſſed, and be not of Power to gete their Lyvin either by Craft or by any other Bodily Labour; whereby that at the Day of the laſt Jugement, he may take his Part with hem that ſhal be ſaved. This conſidering the aforeſaid worthy and notable Merchant *Richard Whittington*, the which while he leved had ryght liberal and large Hands to the Needy and poure People, charged ſtrictly, in his Death-bed, us his aforeſaid Executors, to ordeyne a Houſe of Almes after his Deth, for perpetual Suſtentacion of ſuch poure People as is to fore reherſed; and thereupon fully he declared his Wyll unto us: And we Wylling after our Power to fulfil th' intent of his commendable Wille and holeſome Deſire in this Part, as we be bound.

Firſt, Y founded by us, with ſufficient Authorite, in the Church of Seint *Mighells*, in the *Royolle* of LONDON, where the foreſaid *Richard* and Dame *Alice* his Wife be biried, a commendable College of certain Prieſts and Clerkis; to do there every Day Divine Service for the aforeſaid *Richard* and *Alice*.

We have founded alſo, after the Wille above-ſaid, a Houſe of Almes for xiii pouere Folk ſucceſſively for evermore: to dwell and to be ſuſteined in the ſame Houſe; which Houſe is ſituated and edified upon a certain Soyl that we bought therefore late in the Pariſh of Seinte *Mighells* aboveſaid: That is to ſay, Bytween the aforeſaid Church and the Wall that cloſeth in the voyd Place, behind the heigh Auter of the ſame Church in the South Side, and our great Tenement, that was late the Houſe of the aforeſaid *Richard Whittington* in the North Side, and it ſtretcheth fro the Dwelling-place of the Maſter and the Preſtis of the College aboveſaid. The which alſo we did late to be now added in the Eaſt Side unto a great voyd Place of our Land. The which by the Help of God we purpoſe to do be hallowed lawfully for a Church-yard to the ſame Church within ſhort Time in the Weſt Side.

And in the more ful and clere Foundation and Ordinaunce, and alſo ſtablyng of the foreſaid Alms-Houſe for pouer Men, the Myght of the Fadre, the Wyſdom of the Sonne, and the Goodneſs of the Holy Ghoſt, firſt of al ycalled unto our Help, we procede in this wyſe:

Fyrſt, Both by Lycence, Graunt, and Authorite of the right mighty Prince and Lord K. *Henry* VI, King of *England*, and of *Fraunce*, that now is; and alſo by the Will and Conſent of the ryght worthy Lord and Fadre in Cryſt, *Henry* by the Sufferaunce of God Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, Primate of al *England*, and Legate of the See of *Rome*; of whoſe Juriſdiction immediate be the Church and Parriſhe aboveſaid; and the Graunt and Conſent of al and every Man, that had any Title or Intereſt in this Partie, before required and had.

The Ordinance of the College.

THEN the Ordinances follow: Which in ſhort were theſe:

TO be twelve pouer Folks alonely of Men or Women togiddre; after the ſad Diſcretion and good Conſcience of thOverſeers underwrit, and Conſervators of the ſame Houſe, to be provided and admitted.

THE which every Day, when due and convenient Time is, ſhal pray for evermore, for al the now being alive, and alſo for the by-paſt, to God; whoſe Names of great Specialty been expreſſed in theſe Statutes underwrit.

TO be one Principal, which ſhal paſs al other in Power and Reverence, and be called TUTOR. The Office and Charge of him ſhal be the Goods of the Almes-houſe, which ſhal come to his Hands, well and truly to miniſter. The Goods diſſevered to gather again togiddre, to the Uſe of the Almes-houſe: And at the Husbandry of the ſame Houſe, in as much as he may goodly overſee, diſpoſe and ordain; inforcing himſelf to edifie and nouriſh Charity and Peace among his Felawes.

THE pouer Folks unto the ſaid Tutor evermore ſhal obey.

THE thirteen pouer Folke to be hable in Converſation, and honeſt in Living.

THE ſame Houſe to be called for ever *God's Houſe*, or Almes-houſe, or the Hoſpital of *Richard Whyttington.*

THE Lord Mayor to be Overſeer of the ſaid Almes-houſe; and the Keepers of the Commonalty of the Craft or Mercers to be called for evermore *Conſervators* of the foreſaid Houſe.

THE Tutor to have a Place by himſelf, that is to ſay, a Cell, or little Houſe, with a Chimney and a Prevy, and other Neceſſaries; in the which he ſhall Lyegge and reſt. And that he may aloon and by himſelf, without Let of any other Perſoon intend to the Contemplation of God, if he woll.

THAT the ſeid Tutour and pouer Folke, whan they be in the aforeſaid Houſes and Cells, and alſo in the Cloiſters, and other Places of the foreſaid Almes-houſes, have themſelfes quietlie and peſably, without Noiſe, or Diſturbance, of his Felaws: And that they occupy themſelfs in Prayer, or Reading, or in Labour of her Hondes, or in ſome other Occupacion, *&c.*

It endeth thus:

IN Witneſs, we have put our Seals. Geven at LONDON the xxi Day of *Decemb.* in the Yere of our Lord a Thouſand CCCC xxiiii, and the Yere of K. *Henry* VI, after the Conqueſt the Thrydde.

Go litel Boke, go litel tregedie,
Thee lowly ſubmytting to al Correction,
Of theym being Maiſters now of the Mercery.
OLNEY, FELDING, BOLEYNE,
and of BURTON:
Herteley theym beſeyking with humble Salutacion,
Thee to accept, and thus to take in gre,
For ever to be a Servant withyn yeare Comminaltie.

BUT further, for the Direction of their daily Devotion, of their Eating and their Habit, theſe were the Appointments and Ordinances.

EVERY Tutour and pouer Folk every Day firſt whan they riſe fro their Bedds, kneeling upon their Knees, ſey a *Pater Noſter* and an *Ave Maria*, with ſpecial and herty Recommendacion making of the foreſaid *Richard Whittington* and *Alice*, to God, and our Bleſſed Lady Maidyn *Mary*. And other Times of the Day, whan he may beſt and moſt commody have Leiſure thereto, for the Staat of al the Souls aboveſaid, ſay three or two Sauters of our Lady at the leaſt: That is to ſay, threies ſeaven *Ave Marias*, with xv *Pater Noſters*, and three *Credes*. But if he be letted with Febleneſs, or any other reaſonable Cawſe, one in the Day at the leaſt, in caſe it may be; That is to ſay, after the Meſſe, or whan Complyn is don, they come togidder within the College about the Tomb of the aforeſaid *Rich. Whittington* and *Alice*, and they that can ſey, ſhal ſey for the Soules of the ſeid *Richard* and *Alice*, and for the Soules of al Chriſten People, this Pſalm *de Profundis* with the Verſicles and *Orioſons* that longeth thereto. And they that can ſhal ſey three *Pater Noſters*, three *Ave Marias*, and oon *Crede*: And after this doon, the Tutour, or oon of the eldeſt Men of theym ſhal ſey openly in *Engliſh*, God have Mercy on our Founders Souls and all Chriſten. And they that ſtond about ſhal aunſwer and ſey, *Amen*.

THAT they be bound to dwell and abide continewally in the ſeid Almes-Houſe, and Bounds thereof: And that every Day, booth at Meet and Sopier, they eet and be fed within the ſaid Almes-Houſe. And while they be at Meet, or Sopier, they abſteyn thame from veyn and ydel Words: And if they wol any Thyng talk, that it be honeſt and profitable.

THAT the Overclothyng of the Tutour and pouer Folk be derk and Brown of Colour; and not Staring, ne Blaizing; and of eſy priſed, according to their Degree.

THESE Executors of the Will of *Richard Whittington* conſtituted five Chaplains in his College founded in this Church, which were confirmed by the King, 3 *Henry* VI.

THIS *Richard Whittington* was (in this Church) three Times buried: Firſt, by his Executors, under a handſome Monument; then, in the Reign of *Edward* VI. the Parſon of that Church, thinking ſome great Riches (as he ſaid) to be buried with him, cauſed his Monument to be broken, his Body to be ſtript of his Leaden Sheet; and again the ſecond Time to be buried. And in the Reign of Queen *Mary*, the Pariſhioners were forced to take him up, to wrap him in Lead, as before, to bury him the third Time, and to place his Monument, or the like, over him again, which ſo remained, till the great Fire of LONDON violated his reſting Place again.

THIS Church of St. *Michael Pater Noſter* in the *Vintry*, the Capital Houſe, and Site thereof, called *Whittington-College*, alias *Whittington*, and one Garden belonging to the ſame, of the yearly Value of 4*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* was ſold to *Armagill Waad*, Clerk of the Council, in the 2d of *Edward* VI. for 92*l.* 2*s.*

EITHER in this College, or in the Pariſh, the Earl of *Rutland* had a Place in *Edward* VI's Time. Whither reſorted to Dinner the Mourners at his Uncle Sir *Richard Mannor*'s Funeral, after he had been buried at *Cree-church*.

St. *Michael*'s Church was repaired and beautified at the proper Coſt of the Pariſh in the Year of our Lord 1630,

THE Charge of it amounting to 120*l.* 9*s.*

THERE was a Chantry founded in this Church of St. *Michael de Pater Noſter* in *Riola*; for maintaining which *Richard* II, in the 2d of his Reign, granted Licence, *pro uno Cellario cum duobus Cellariis ſuperedificatis*: So that the Rent of one Vault, and two other Vaults or Warehouſes built over it for Merchants Uſe, was for the Chantry Prieſt. The Right of preſenting a Prieſt to this Chantry was granted to the Dean of St. *Mary de Arcubus*, 1 *Richard* II.

THIS Church being burnt in the Year 1666, was rebuilt and finiſhed in the Year 1694, and the Pariſh of St. *Martin Vintry* annexed to it.

AS to the Nature of the Building, the Walls are Stone, and at the Eaſt End ſome Brick; it has a flat ſquare Roof covered with Lead; it has handſome five-light Windows, three Iſles, and the Floor is paved with Purbeck, but within the Rails of the Communion-Table with Black and White Marble.

ORNAMENTS are as follow: The Roof is adorned with Fret and Crocket-work, the Walls lined nine Feet high, a handſome Gallery at the Weſt End, ſupported by two Pillars and a Membretto of the *Tuſcan* Order; this Gallery, the Pews, Pulpit and Door-caſes, at the South Side and Eaſt End, are all of Oak; the Pulpit is neatly finnier'd and enriched with Fruit and Leaves; the latter adorned with Pilaſters, Entablement and Pediment, of the *Corinthian* Order, and two Shields with Compartments. The Altar-piece is of the ſame Kind of Timber adorned with four fluted Columns, their Architrave, *&c.* and open Compaſs-Pediment, where are carved the King's Arms. The Intercolumns are the *Decalogue*, *Creed*, and *Pater Noſter*; the former in Gold Letters on Black, under a Seraph and a Glory, and over two Cherubims; the two latter in Black on Gold, each under a Cherub; over the Columns are four Lamps, and the whole is alſo enriched with Fruit, and Corn-Ears, Flower, Leaves, and Cartouches.

THE Steeple here was erected and the Church new beautified in the Year 1713.

THE Church was again repaired and beautified the laſt Year (1732) at the Charge of the United Pariſhes.

MONUMENTS *in the old Church were for,*

Thomas Winford, Alderman, who was buried in this Church, 1448.

Arnold Macknam, Vintner, a Merchant of *Bourdeaux*, 1457.

Sir *Heer Janke*, or *Hartancleux*, Knight of the Garter, born in *Almaine*, a noble Warrior in *Henry* V, and *Henry* VI's Days.

Sir *Edmund Mulſhew*, Knight, near to

Thomas Cockham, Recorder of LONDON.

The Lady *Kyme*, without a Stone.

Sir *William Oldhall*, Knight, 1640.

William Barnocke.

Thomas Whyteyne,

Sir *John Yong*, Grocer, Mayor, 1466.

Agnes, Daughter to Sir *John Yong*, firſt married to *Robert Sherington*, after to *Robert Mulleneux*, then to *William Cheyney*, Eſq;

Here alſo lay buried the Lady *Ferrers*, and the Lady *Iſabel Bourghchier*, as may be gathered from her Laſt Will, dated *Octob.* 10, 1500, who bequeathed her Body to be buried in the Church of St. *Michael*, called *Whittington-College*, where her Siſter the Lady *Ferrers* lay. This *Iſabel* was Siſter to *Henry* Earl of *Eſſex*, and to the Lord *Richard Grey*.

John Harving, Gent.

William Roſwell, Eſq;

William Poſtar, Clerk of the Crown, 1520.

Sir *William Baly*, Draper, Mayor, 1533, with Dame *Catharine* his Wife, leaving ſixteen Children.

John Hayden, Mercer, Sheriff, 1582, who gave Legacies to the thirteen Alms-men, and otherwiſe for a Lecture.

THERE was a handſome Monument in the Chancel with this Inſcriptiou.

RICHARDUS WHITTINGTON.

Ut fragrans Nardus,
fama fuit iſte *Richardus*,
Albificans villam,
qui juſte rexerat illam.
Flos Mercatorum,
Fundatar Presbyterorum,
Sic & egenorum
teſtis ſit certus eorum:
Omnibus exemplum
barathrum vincendo moroſum,
Condidit hoc Templum,
Michaelis, quam ſpecioſum?
Kegia *ſpes & pres*:
divinis res rata turbis.
Pauperibus Pater,
& Major qui fuit urbis,
Martius hunc vicit,
En! Annos gens tibi dicit.
Finiit ipſe dies,
ſis ſibi Chriſte quies. *Amen.*

Ejus ſponſa pia Generoſa, probata, ſophia Jungitur, *&c.*

ANOTHER Monument thus inſcribed:

Hic jacet *Edvardus*
Lupton cognomine dictus.
Occidit heu! juvenis
Pauperibus fuerat
ſtudioſis ille patronus,
Mille & quingentos
ter ſenos vidit ademptos,
Moribus & ſtudiis
qui vivens claruit olim;
Spirituus iſte (Jeſus)
meus a te ſuſcipiatur.

Before the Communion-Table is a plated Stone with this Inſcription:

Quiſquis ades, plora fata dolendi viri,
Hujus Collegii quiqué Magiſter erat;
Doctor, & in ſacro Dogmate clarus erat;
Qui obiit Octobri, & quoque nona fuit.
Credere nunc fas eſt, ſpiritus aſtra tenet:
Spes mea tu, Jeſu, es gratia, non opera.

In the Church of St. *Michael Pater-noſter* in the Royal, ſince the new Building thereof, are no Monuments appearing, excepting this erected againſt the Wall, on the North Side of the Chancel, for *Thomas Coulſon*, Eſq; Merchant of **LONDON**, Son of *William Coulſon*, Eſq; and *Anne* his Wife, of the Family of the *Coulſon*'s, of *Ayton* in *Yorkſhire*, ob. 2 *June*, 1713, Aged 68. At which Time he was one of the Burgeſſes of Parliament for the Borough of *Totnes*, in the County of *Devon*.

Virſingulari animi dignitate inſignis: Sibi conſtans: Magnatibus ſuis temporis, & vivens & moriens carus.

William Fellows, of *Lincoln*'s-*Inn*, Eſq; one of the Maſters of the Court of Chancery, and *John Fellows*, Eſq; of **LONDON**, Merchant, his Nephews and joint Executors erected this Monument to the Memory of their moſt dear and honoured Uncle.

This Living is a Rectory, the Advowſon is in the Dean and Chapter of *Canterbury*, and the Biſhop of *Worceſter*, the Value is 140 *l. per Ann.* by Act of Parliament.

The Rector is the Rev. Mr. *Montague Wood*, and the Lecturer is the Rev. Mr. *William Daws*,

Prayers are *Wedneſdays*, and *Saturdays*, at Eleven o'Clock; no Organ; one Bell.

Here is a Lecture Sermon every *Friday*, at Three o'Clock, and the Lecturer is the Rev. Mr. *Drew*.

The Veſtry is General.

The Pariſh-Officers *are*	*The* Ward-Officers *are.*
2 Church-wardens.	1 Common-Council-Man.
1 Collector for the Poor.	1 Conſtable.
1 Overſeer.	1 Inqueſt.

Streets, Lanes, &c.

Part of *College-Hill*, Part of *Cloak-Lane*, Part of *Great Elbow-lane*, *Caſtle*'s *New-court*, Part of *College-lane*, Part of *Maiden-lane*, Part of *Queen-ſtreet*, Part of *Dowgate-hill*, Part of *Little Elbow-lane*, and *Angel-court*.

Number of Houſes 60.

Tower-Royal.

At the Upper-End of this Street was the *Tower Royal*, whereof that Street took its Name. This Tower, and great Place, was ſo called from appertaining to the Kings of this Realm; but by whom the ſame was built, or of what Antiquity continued, is uncertain, more than that in the Reign of King *Edward* I, the ſecond, fourth, and ſeventh Years, it was the Tenement of *Simon Beawmes*. Alſo, that in the 36th of *Edward* III, the ſame was called the *Royal*, in the Pariſh of *Michael de Pater-noſter*; and that in the three and fortieth of his Reign, he gave it by the Name of his *Inn*, called the *Royal*, in his City of **LONDON**, in Value 20 *l.* by the Year, unto his College of St. *Stephen* at *Weſtminſter*. Notwithſtanding, in the Reign of *Richard* II, it was called, *The Queen's Wardrobe*, as appeareth by this that followeth:

" King *Richard*, having in *Smithfield* over-
" come and diſperſed the Rebels, he, his Lords,
" and all his Company, entered the City of
" **LONDON**, with great Joy, and went to
" the Lady Princeſs his Mother, who was then
" lodged in the *Tower Royal*, called *The Queen's*
" *Wardrobe*, where ſhe had remained three Days
" and two Nights, right ſore abaſheg. But
" when ſhe ſaw the King her Son, ſhe was great-
" ly rejoiced and ſaid, *Ah Son, what great Sor-*
" *row have I ſuffered for you this Day!* The
" King anſwered and ſaid; *Certainly, Madam,*
" *I know it well, but now rejoice, and thank*
" *God, for I have this Day recovered mine He-*
" *ritage, and the Realm of* England, *which I*
" *had near hand loſt.*

This Tower ſeemeth to have been (at that Time) of good Defence, for when the Rebels had beſet the Tower of **LONDON**, and got Poſſeſſion thereof, taking from thence whom they liſted; as Mr. *Stow* has ſhewn in his *Annals*, the Princeſs being forced to fly, came to this *Tower Royal*, where ſhe was lodged, and remained ſafe, as has been mention'd. And it may belſo a ſuppoſed, that the King himſelf was at that Time lodged there; for in the Year 1386, *Lion* King of *Armony*, being chaſed out of his Realm by the *Tartarians*, received innumerable Gifts of the King and of his Nobles, the King then lying in the *Royal*; where he alſo granted to the ſaid King of *Armony*, a Charter of 1000 *l.* by the Year, during his Life. This, for Proof, may ſuffice, that Kings of *England* have been lodged in this Tower, though the ſame (of later Time) was neglected, and turned into Stabling for the King's Horſes, and afterwards let out to divers Men, and divided into Tenements.

This great Houſe, belonging antiently to the Kings of *England*, was inhabited by the firſt Duke of *Norfolk*, of the Family of the *Howards*; granted unto him by King *Richard* III. For in an old Ledger Book of that King's, it is ſaid, " That the King granted unto *John* Duke
" of *Norfolk*, *Meſſuagium cum Pertinenciis*, *voc.*
" Le Tower *infra Paroch. Sancti Thomæ* Lond.

Cutlers Hall.

In *Horſebridge-ſtreet* is the Cutlers Hall, *Richard de Wilchale*, 1295, confirmed to *Paul Butelar*, this Houſe and the Edifices, in the Pariſh of St. *Michael Pater Noſter* Church, and St. *John*'s upon *Wallbrook*. Which ſome Time *Lawrence Giſors*, and his Son *Peter Giſors* did poſſeſs, and afterwards *Hugo de Hingham*; and lieth between the Tenement of the ſaid *Richard*, towards the South, and the Lane called *Horſeſhoe-bridge* towards the North, and between the Way called *Pater Noſter* Church on the Weſt, and the Courſe of *Wallbrook* on the Eaſt, paying yearly one Clove of Gilliſlowers at *Eaſter*, and to the Prior and Convent of St. *Mary Overy* 6 *s.* This Houſe ſome Time belonged to *Simon Doleſly*, Grocer, Mayor in the Year 1359. They of this Company were (of old Time) three Arts, or Sorts of Workmen, to wit, the firſt were Smiths, Forgers of Blades, and therefore called *Bladers*, and divers of them proved wealthy Men, as namely, *Walter Nele*, Blader, one of the Sheriffs, the 12th of *Edward* III, deceaſed 1352, and buried in St. *James*'s *Garlickhithe*. He left Lands to the mending of Highways about **LONDON**, between *Newgate* and *Wicombe*, *Aldgate* and *Chelmsford*, *Biſhopſgate* and *Ware*, *Southwark* and *Rocheſter*, &c. The ſecond were Makers of Hafts, and otherwiſe Garniſhers of Blades. The third Sort were Sheathmakers for Swords, Daggers, and Knives. In the 10th of *Henry* IV, certain Ordinances were made betwixt the Bladers and other Cutlers; and in the 4th of *Henry* VI, they were all three drawn into

Bladers.

Haſtmakers.
Sheathmakers.

one Fraternity, or Brotherhood, by the Name of Cutlers.

Then is *Knightrider's-ſtreet*, ſo called (as is ſuppoſed) from Knights well armed and mounted at the *Tower-Royal*, riding from thence thro' that Street, Weſt to *Creed-lane*, and ſo out at *Ludgate*, towards *Smithfield*; when they were there at Turney, Juſt, or otherwiſe to ſhew their Activities before the King and States of the Realm.

The PARISH *of* St. MARTIN's in the Vintry.

The Pariſh of St. Martin's in the Vintry.

At the South Corner of *Royal-ſtreet*, was the Pariſh-Church of St. *Martin*, called *in the Vintry*, ſome Time called St. *Martin de Beremand* Church.

John Edrop, Citizen and Vintner of LONDON, in his Teſtament made the ninth of *Auguſt* 1385, willed his Body to be buried in this Church: To which he bequeathed a hundred Shillings. *Item, Lego ad opus Campanarum in dict. Eccleſia faciend.* 20 *Marcas.*

This Church was new built about the Year 1399, by the Executors of *Matthew Columbars*, a Stranger born, a *Bourdeaux* Merchant of *Gaſcoigne* and *French* Wines: His Arms yet remain in the Eaſt Window, and is a *Chevron*, between three *Columbines*.

This Church was in Part re-edified, and in many Parts repaired and beautified at the Coſt and Charges of the Pariſhioners, in the ſecond Year of the Reign King *James* I.

The Charge then amounting to the Sum of four hundred and ſixty odd Pounds.

It was again repaired and beautified in the Year of our Lord 1632, as before, at the Coſt of the Pariſh.

Monuments.

There lay buried in this Church, Sir *John Giſors*, Mayor 1311. *Henry Giſors*, his Son 1343; and *John Giſors*, his Brother, 1350. He gave to his Son *Thomas*, his great Manſion called *Giſor's Hall*, in the Pariſh of St. *Mildred* in *Bread-ſtreet*. This *Thomas* had Iſſue *John* and *Thomas*; *John* made a Feoffment, and ſold *Giſor's Hall*, and other his Lands in LONDON, about the Year 1386. *Thomas* deceaſed 1395, *John Nicholls*, *Henry Venner*, Sir *Ralph Aſtry*, and *Margaret* and *Margery* his Wives. *Bartholomew de la Vauch*, *Thomas Cornwalleys*, one of the Sheriffs 1384; *John Cornwalleys*, Eſq; 1436, *John Muſtrel*, Vintner 1424; *William Hodſon*, *William Caſtleton*, *John Gray*, *Robert Daluſſe*, Barber, in the Reign of *Edward* IV, with this Epitaph.

As Flowers in Field,
  Thus paſſeth Life,
Naked, then clothed,
  Feeble in the End.
It ſheweth by *Robert Daluſſe*,
  And *Aliſon* his Wife:
Christ them ſave
  From Power of the Fiend.

On a plated Stone by the Pulpit:

Hic jacet *Petrus de la Genebra*, filius & hæres *Joannis de la Genebra*, quondam Burgenſis, & Mercatoris de Civitate Burdegalia. Qui obiit 27 die *Martii*, *A. D.* 1439. Cujus animæ propitietur Deus.

On a plated Stone under the Communion Table:

Hic jacet *Willielmus Stokesby*, quondam Civis & Vinetarius LONDON. & *Juliana* uxor ejus. Qui obiit 25 Die *Decemb.* 1381. Cujus animæ propitietur Deus. *Amen.*

Hic jacet *Thomas Cornwaleis*, quondam Civis LONDON. Qui obiit quarto die *Januarii*. *A. D.* 1384.

On a plated Stone at the Entrance of the Choir:

M. S.

Honorabilis viri *Radulphi Aſtri*, Militis nuper Majoris ac Aldermanni, & Piſcenarii Civitatis LONDON. & præcariſſimarum Dominæ *Margeria*, ac *Margareta* uxorum ejus. Qui quidem *Radulphus* obiit 18 die *Novembris*, *An. Dom.* 1494. Et dicta Domina *Margareta* obiit die Ac prædicta *Margeria* ab hoc ſæculo migravit 10 die *Martii*, *An. Dom.* 1492. Cujus, &c.

On an antient Tomb in the Chancel:

Micolt. quondam Civis & Vinetarius, LONDON. & *Joanna* uxor ejus, ac pueri eorundem. Qui quidem *Johannes* obiit 17 die *Aprilis*, *An. Dom.* 1424. Quorum animæ per Dei immenſam miſericordiam in pace perpetua permaneant, ac requiem poſſideant,

Es teſtis, Chriſte,
  quod non jacet hic lapis iſte,
Corpus ut ornetur,
  ſed ſpiritus ut memoretur
Hunc tu qui tum ſis
  magnus, parvus puer an ſis,
Pro me funde preces
  quod ſic mihi fit veniæ ſpes.

On another Stone cloſe by the other, with this Inſcription:

Radulphus Aſtry, Generoſ. unus filiorum *Rad. Aſtry*, Militis, quondam Majoris Civitatis LONDON. Qui quidem *Rad.* filius in ſua florida Juventute, ab hoc ſæculo migravit, 19 die menſ. *Septembris*, *A. D.* 1501.

The following Inſcriptions were on plated Stones in the Body of the Church.

Henry Giſors giſt yci, Dieu de ſa Ame tien pittie, e *John le Filz* a mercy. Qui moruſt le veille de S. *Catharine*, En l' An de Grace, 1343.

Martis Paſca tenes
  Edward Rex luce tiburoi
Hunc del Foorll. Dominum,
  Strage ruiſſe dolet.
Is dabat Gaſcon,
  Anglus ſum corde Joannes,
In campis Barnet
  Mortis amara tulit.
Bis ſeptingeno,
  Decies ſept. & ſimul uno,
Mane reſurgente
  Obviat iſte Jeſu.
Anglicus hæc relegens,
  Miſerere tui Peregrini,
Et pro te moriens,
  Te ſciat eſſe pium.

Hæc petra ſubſtrati
  Kirkman tegit oſſa Roberti,

Qui Rector fuerat
Iſtius Eccleſiæ
M. D. deme quater
ſeptem Chriſti cadet Anno,
Aprilis terna
raptus ab orbe die.
Artibus ille Magiſter.
erat, Eccleſiæ tandem,
Triſtia poſt fati
gaudia dentur ei.

Sir *Ralph Auſtrie*, or *Aſtry*, Fiſhmonger, Mayor, new roofed this Church with Timber, covered with Lead, and beautifully glazed it. He deceaſed 1494, and was there buried, with his two Wives. *Ralph Auſtrie* his Son, Gent. *William Auſtrie*, and others of that Name. *Bertrand*, Wife to *Grimond Deſcure*, Eſq; a *Gaſcoigne*, and Merchant of Wines, 1494, *Thomas Batſon*, *Alice Fowler*, Daughter and Heir to *John Howton*, Wife to *John Hulton*, *James Bartlet* and *Alice* his Wife, *William Fenner*, *Roger Cotten*, *Robert Stocker*, *John Pemberton*, *Philip de Plaſſe*, *John Stapleton*, *John Mortimer*, *William Lee*, *William Hamſted*, &c. *William Stokeſbie*, and *Gilbert March*, had Chantries there.

Here were alſo buried *John del Forſs*, *Thomas Bennet*, *John Gawſon*, *Henry Woodboke*.

BESIDES theſe antient Monuments taken Notice of by *Stow* in this St. *Martin*'s Church, there were ſome others there by him omitted, as appear in a MS. belonging to Sir *Henry St. George*, Knight, late Garter Clarencieux. And they were theſe following:

Willielmus Becam, Civis & Sciſſor LONDON, & *Johanna* uxor ejus. Qui *Willielmus* obiit Anno 1494, 17 Die *Septembr*. Et eadem *Johanna* obiit Die 6 *Novembr*. 1493.

Hic jacet *Henricus Vanner*, Vinetariorum
Unus Magnificus in *Londinis* Seniorum,
Cunctis Pacificus, decoratus ſemine quorum.
* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

ON each Side of the Inſcription are placed Coats of Arms. On the Dexter, *a Feſs Argent, between three Libbards Heads counterchanged, Gules, and Or*: this is Vanner's Coat. On the *Siniſter*, *Baron & Femme*. The *Baron* is *Vanner*, the *Femme* is *Stody*, *a Saltier engrailed, with a Lion's Head*.

Orate pro animabus *Thomæ Grant*, nuper Civis, & Vinetarius Civitatis LONDON. & Majoriæ Uxoris ejus. Qui *Thomas* obiit 29 Die *Januar*. 1486.

Hic jacet Corpus *Bertrandæ* quondam Uxoris *Ormondi Deſcure*, Armig. unius Hoſtiariorum Cameræ inclytiſſimi *Angliæ* & *Franciæ* Regis *Henrici* VII. Quæ obiit 1 Die *Aprilis* 1494.

The Coat is ſet over the *Dexter* Side, quarterly, The firſt bears a *Lion*: The ſecond, a *Creſcent*: The third as the ſecond, the fourth as the firſt.

Me tegit *IDONEAM* Cognomine *GRAY*
Lapis iſte:
Mentem quæſo meam Cælo teneas tibi, Chriſte.
Aſpice, Mortalis, quid ſit niſi Mors tua Vita,
Ut modo ſum, talis eris & tu, Carne ſopita.
Pro me funde Preces, rogo, Spes ut repperietur,
Reddam tuncque Preces, Deus ut tibi propitietur.

THIS hath two Coats of Arms on either Side of the Verſes. On the *Dexter* Side the Coat is *Ermin, a Saltier engrailed, charged with a Libbard's Head*. The other on the *Siniſter* Side, *is, a Field Billette, a Lion Rampant*.

Of your Charite pray for the Souls of *Robert Dey*, Citizen and Joyner of LONDON, and *Anne*, his Wife. Which *Robert* deceaſed 8 *Januar*. 1555, and the ſaid *Agnes* the 20th of *Aug*. 1558.

A Coat of Arms ſtanding upon a Grave-ſtone in the Choir, *viz*. Quarterly, *A Feſs with an Annulet, in a Canton*, Dexter, *a Fountain*. In the ſecond Quarter, *A Sun of* 12 *Points, pierced*. The third as the ſecond, the fourth as the firſt.

Simon Hogan, Citizen and Draper of LONDON, buried here.

THE Field——*a Feſs charged with three Eſcalops, between as many Croſſes flory*.

In this Church at the Upper End of the South Iſle lay buried the Body of Sir *Cuthbert Hacket*, ſome Time Lord Mayor of this City. His Coat, Streamers, and other Adornments, hanging over his Grave, but no other Monument.

Queen ELIZABETH'*s Monument*.

To the Eternal Memory of *Elizabeth*, Queen of *England*, *France* and *Ireland*, Daughter to King *Henry* VIII, Niece to King *Henry* VII, by the Daughter of King *Edward* IV. A Mother to her Country, a Nurſe to Religion and all good Arts, being of incomparable Knowledge in very many Languages, and indued with rare Ornaments of Body and Mind, in all Princely Virtues above all the Sex of Women.

I have fought a good Fight, I have finiſhed my Courſe, &c.

TO this Church, or for any publick Uſes therein, there were no Bequeſts or Legacies. But to the Poor there were, but miſemploy'd.

They received

Of the Stationers Company, to be laid out in Bread, 2 *l*. 10 *s*.

Of the Diers Company, 4 *l*. every two Years, for eight Gowns for eight poor People.

A Gift of *George Lucas*, iſſuing out of ſome Houſes in the Pariſh, 2 *l*. *per Ann*. which was in Arrears, the Officers of the Pariſh not being able to make out all the Ground, from whence it ſhould be paid.

NO Parſonage-houſe, nor any other Glebe.

THIS Pariſh after the Fire was united to that of St. *Michael Royal*.

THE Veſtry is General.

The PARISH-OFFICERS *are*,	*The* WARD-OFFICERS *are*,
2 Church-wardens.	3 Common-Council-Men.
1 Collector for the Poor.	3 Conſtables.
1 Overſeer.	4 Inqueſts.
	1 Scavenger.

Streets, Lanes, *&c*.

PART of *Little Elbow-lane*, *Sugar-loaf-court*, Part of *Thames-ſtreet*, Part of *Maiden-lane*, *Joiners Hall-lane*, *Emperors Head-lane*. *Brick-hill-lane*, *Greenwich-ſtreet*, *Three Crane-lane*, *Vine-yard*, *Church-lane*; Part of *Queen-ſtreet*, *Little Cheapſide*.

NUMBER of Houſes, 140.

The PARISH *of* St. THOMAS APOSTLES.

The Pariſh of St. Thomas Apoſtles.

NEXT was the Pariſh-Church of St *Thomas the Apoſtle*, by *Wringwren-lane*, a proper Church; and in the Years 1629 and 1630, well repaired, and finely garniſhed, at the Coſt and Charge of the Pariſhioners.

THE Charge of it amounting to near 300 *l.* But the Monuments of Antiquity were all defaced in *Stow*'s Time, except ſome Arms in the Windows, as alſo in the Stone-work, which ſome ſuppoſe to be the Arms of *John Barnes*, Mercer, Mayor of LONDON in the Year 1371, a great Builder thereof. *Henry Cauſton*, Merchant, was a Benefactor, and had a Chantry there about 1396. *Thomas Romain*, Mayor 1310, had alſo a Chantry there about 1319. *Fitz-Williams*, alſo a Benefactor, had a Chantry there. More, Sir *William Littelsbury*, alias *Horn*, (for King *Edward* IV, ſo named him) becauſe he was a moſt excellent Blower in a Horn. He was a Salter, and Merchant of the Staple, Mayor of LONDON in the Year 1487, and was buried in this Church; having appointed (by his Teſtament) the Bells to be changed for four new ones, of good Tune and Sound; but that was not performed: He gave five hundred Marks towards the Repairing of Highways between LONDON and *Cambridge*. His Dwelling-houſe, with a Garden and Appurtenances in the ſaid Pariſh, he deviſed to be ſold, and beſtowed in charitable Actions, as his Executors would anſwer before GOD.

HIS Houſe called the *George* in *Bread-ſtreet*, he gave to the Salters, they to find a Prieſt in the ſaid Church, to have 6 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* the Year. To every Preacher at *Paul*'s *Croſs*, and at the *Spital*, 4 *d.* for ever: To the in Priſoners *Newgate*, *Ludgate*, *Marſhalſea*, and *King*'s-*Bench*, in Victuals, 10 *s.* at *Chriſtmas*, and 10 *s.* at *Eaſter*, for ever; which Legacies are not performed.

William Shipton, *William Champnies*, and *John de Burford*, had Chantries there. *John Martin*, Butcher, one of the Sheriffs, was buried there 1533. Thoſe Monuments of latter Times were the following:

THERE lies buried near this Monument, *Margaret* , one of the Daughters of the Lord *Broke*, Chief Baron of the *Exchequer*, in the Reign of King *Henry* VIII, who lineally deſcended from the Houſe of *Broke* in *Cheſhire*; which ſaid *Margaret* was firſt married to *William Whorwood*, ſecond Son to *John Whorwood* of *Compton*, in the County of *Stafford*, Eſq; which ſaid *William* died Attorney General to the ſaid King *Henry* VIII. After whoſe Death, ſhe took to her ſecond Huſband, *William Sheldin* of *Beeley* in the County of *Worceſter*, Eſq; who alſo died, leaving her a Widow; and ſo ſhe continued many Years after; and then died, being about the Age of eighty Years, and was buried in *March* 1589, in the 32d Year of Queen *Elizabeth*.

ON the South Side of the Chancel, a very fine, neat, and well contrived Monument, but without any Date, whereon theſe Verſes are Inſculpt:

In mortem ſuam hæc Carmina,
dum vixerat ſcripſit D.
Catharina Killegreia.

Dormio nunc Domino,
Domini virtute reſurgam;
Et σωτῆρα meum
carne videbo mea.
Mortua ne dicar,
fruitur pars altera Chriſto;
Et ſurgar capiti,
tempore, tota, meo.

Elizabethæ in Obitum *Catharinæ*
ſororis Epicædia.

Εὐσεβίης, διδαχῆς, κομψείας σεμνὸν ἄγαλμα,
Μειλιχίου τε τρόπου νηλεῖ πίπτε μορῷ
Ἧς Καθαρίνα γλυκεῖα δικοτμηθεῖσα ἀδελφῆς
Ἁρμονίην αὐλῇ νῦν ποθεοῦσα πόλου.

Chara, valeto, ſoror,
in Cælo morte triumphans,
Mors tua vita tibi,
mors tamen illa tuis.
Mens tua labe carens,
pietas, doctrina, modeſta
Vita, lepos ſuavis
digna fuere Deo.
Ut junxit ſanguis,
nos junxit in æthere Chriſtus:
Interea taceo
mortua morte tua.

Feliciſſima & in Chriſto chariſſimæ
Memoriæ *Catharinæ Killegreiæ*,
Robertus Maſſonus Formanus, Paſtor Eccleſiæ Londino-Gallicæ, his Verſibus,
parentavit.

Cæleſtem Καθαρίνω
Concluſam pectore mentem
Audivi, aſpexi,
ſæpius obſtupui;
Cælicolam ſancto
ſecluſam corpore mentem,
Quam colui carus,
mæſtus ovanſq; cano.
Quis non ereptas
tot dotes lugeat? & quis
Cælo cæleſtes
lividus invideat?
Cedere ſed Patri
gnatos, terrena ſupernis
Eſt æquum, ſequimur:
tu, Καθαρίνα, præi.

Epitaphium præſtanti Feminæ, *Catharinæ Killegreiæ*, Autore *Andrea Melvino*

Palladis & Phæbi
comes una, & Pieris una,
Pieridumq; ſoror,
Pieridumque Parens.
Gratia, Suada, Lepos,
Gravitas, Conſtantia, Candor,
Relligio, Pietas,
& Pudor & Probitas,
Atq; Paleſtinæ,
& Latiæ, Graiæq; Camenæ
Clauſit olim uno
omnes pectore, nunc tumulo.

Aliud Epitaphium, Autore *Gulielmo Charco*.

Hic *Catharina* jacet
de ſtemmate nobilitato
Cociadum & claro
Kiligreio nupta marito:
Hoc ſatis eſt, Hoſpes:
Rhodanus nam cætera novit,
Et dives Rhenus,
celebrat ſic fama Sororem
Muſarum & magnam
magnæ Pietatis Alumnam.

UNDER the Communion-Table, a Stone ingraven thus:

Here lies interred the Body of Mr. *John Foy*, Citizen and Merchant-Taylor of LONDON, who departed this Life *December* 1, 1625, and left Iſſue four Sons, (viz.) *John*, *George*, *Henry*, and *Richard*: He lived and died in the true Faith of Christ Jesus, which he hath amply expreſſed, in a worthy annual Contribution towards the Poor of this Pariſh.

This Pariſh of St. *Thomas Apoſtles* hath been benefited by theſe Legacies and charitable Gifts.

Donors.	*Gifts.* *l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Alderman *Heydon*	02	00	0
Mr. *Beeſton*	02	12	0
Mr. *Markhouſe*	02	00	0
Mr. *Shaw*	01	00	0
Mr. *Hinman*	13	00	4

These three paid by the Embroiderers Company.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Mr. *Spencer* in Bread only	02	06	8

Which Bread is diſtributed weekly every *Sunday*.

No Parſonage-Houſe ſince the Fire, nor any other Glebe. There was an Houſe before the Fire, but being burnt down, was laid into the new Street, called *Queen-ſtreet*; eſtabliſhed by Act of Parliament. Here it may be noted, that in the Parochial Viſitation, *An.* 1636, the Preſentment then made, brought in ten Houſes Glebe in this Pariſh.

This Pariſh, after the Fire, was united to that of St. *Mary Aldermary*, in *Cordwainers-ſtreet* Ward.

The Ward-Officers *of St.* Thomas *are*,	The Ward-Officers *are*
2 Church-wardens, the under one is Collector. 2 Sideſmen.	Uncertain.

The Veſtry is General.

Streets, Lanes, *&c.*

Part of *Thomas Apoſtles*; Part of *Tower Royal*; Part of *Queen-ſtreet*; Part of *College-hill*; Part of *Cloak-lane*, *Maid-court*, alias *George-court*, *Bee-hive-court*; Part of *Taylor's-court*; Part of *Bow-lane*, *Blunderbuſs,-alley*; Fore-ſide of St. *Thomas Apoſtles*; Part of *Watling-ſtreet*.

Number of Houſes 111.

In this St. *Thomas Apoſtles* there was a Meſſuage, perhaps ſome Time the Dwelling of the Earls of *Cornwal*, called *Ringed Hall*. For in the Reign of *Edward* III, a Place ſo called, with four Shops and two Gardens in this Pariſh, was granted by *Edmund* Earl of *Cornwal*, to the Abbot of *Beaulieu* near *Oxford*. And regranted and a Plea thereupon in the Huſtings, 2 *Richard* II.

Then Weſt from the ſaid Church, on the ſame Side, was one great Meſſuage, ſometimes called *Ipres Inn*, of *William Ipres* a *Fleming*, the firſt Builder thereof. This *William* was called out of *Flanders*, with a Number of *Flemings*, to the Aid of King *Stephen*, againſt *Maude* the Empreſs, in the Year 1138, and grew in Favour with the ſaid King for his Service, ſo far, that he built this his Houſe near *Tower-Royal*, in which *Tower* it ſeems the King was then lodged, as in the Heart of the City, for his moſt Safety.

Robert Earl of *Glouceſter*, Brother to the Empreſs, being taken, was committed to the Cuſtody of this *William*, to keep in the Caſtle of *Rocheſter*, till King *Stephen* was alſo taken, and then one was deliver'd in Exchange for the other, and both ſet free. This *William* of *Ipres* gave *Edrede's Hithe*, now called *Queen-hithe*, to the Prior and Canons of the *Holy Trinity* in LONDON. He founded the Abbey of *Foxley* in *Kent*, &c. In the firſt of *Henry* II. the ſaid *William*, with all the other *Flemings* (fearing the Indignation of the new King) departed the Land; but it ſeems the ſaid *William* was ſhortly called back again, and reſtored both to the King's Favour, and to his old poſſeſſions here; ſo that the Name and Family continued long after in this Realm, as will appear by this which follows.

In the Year 1377, the 51ſt of *Edward* III. the Citizens of LONDON minding to have deſtroyed *John* of *Gaunt*, Duke of *Lancaſter*, and *Henry Percy*, Marſhal, (for Cauſes ſet forth in Mr. *Stow*'s Annals) ſought up and down, and could not find them; for they were that Day to dine with *John* of *Ipres* at his Inn, which the *Londoners* knew not of, but thought the Duke and Marſhal had been at the *Savoy*, and therefore poſted thither. But one of the Duke's Knights ſeeing theſe things, came in great Haſte to the Place where the Duke was, and after he had knocked, and could not be let in, he ſaid to *Haveland* the Porter, If thou love my Lord and thy Life, open the Gate: With which Words he got Entry, and with great Fear he tells the Duke, that without the Gate were infinite Numbers of armed Men, and unleſs he took great Heed, that Day would be his laſt: With which Words the Duke leapt ſo haſtily (being eating Oyſters) that he hurt both his Legs againſt the Form: Wine was offered, but he could not drink for Haſte, and ſo fled with his Fellow, *Henry Percy*, out of a back Gate, and entering upon the *Thames*, never ſtaid rowing, until they came to a Houſe near the Manor of *Kennington*, where at that Time the Princeſs lay, with *Richard* the young Prince, before whom he made his Complaint, *&c.*

On the other Side was a Meſſuage called *Ringed Hall*. King *Henry* VIII. the 32d of his Reign, gave the ſame, with four Tenements adjoining, to *Morgan Philips*, alias *Wolfe*, in the Pariſh of St. *Thomas Apoſtles* in LONDON, *&c.*

Over againſt *Ipres Inn*, in *Knightriders-ſtreet*, at the Corner towards St. *James* at *Garlick-hithe*, was ſome Time a great Houſe built of Stone, and called *Ormond-place*, for that it ſome Time belonged to the Earls of *Ormond*. *Edward* the IVth, in the 5th of his Reign, gave to *Elizabeth* his Wife, the Manor of *Greenwich*, with the Town and Park, in the County of *Kent*. He alſo gave this Tenement called *Ormond-place*, with all the Appurtenances to the ſame, ſituate in the Pariſh of *Trinity* in *Knightriders-ſtreet* in LONDON.

Lower down, in *Royal-ſtreet*, was *Kerion-lane*, from one *Kerion*, ſome Time dwelling there. In this Lane was the Glaſiers Hall; but they have had none ſince the Fire, but meet at Lorimers Hall.

The PARISH *of*

St. JAMES GARLICK-HITHE.

Then is the Pariſh-Church of St. *James*, call'd, *at Garlick-hithe*, or *Garlick-hive*; for that (of old Time) on the Bank of the River *Thames*, near to this Church, Garlick was uſually ſold. This was a handſome Church, whereof *Richard Rothing*, one of the Sheriffs, in 1326, is ſaid to be the new Builder.

The North Iſle of this Church was new built, and the whole Church repaired and beautified at the Charge of the Pariſhioners in the Year of our Lord 1624. The Charge of it amounting to 700*l.* and upwards.

THIS Church was burnt down in the great Fire of LONDON, but rebuilt, the Foundation being laid *Anno 1676*; built and opened 1682; compleatly finiſh'd 1683.

THE Church is well built of Stone, covered with Lead, with handſome outer Door-caſes, of the *Corinthian* Order.

THE Roof within is flat, and ſupported with 12 Columns (beſides ſeveral Pilaſters) of the *Ionick* Order.

AS to Ornament (beſides the ſaid Columns, and a large Cornice, as alſo the Fret-work Pannels, *&c.* of the Roof) the Church is neatly pewed and wainſcotted with right Wainſcot nine Feet high; has two fine ſpacious inner Door-caſes, of the *Corinthian* Order; and the Pulpit is finnier'd, and has Enrichments; all which are of *Norway* Oak.

THE Altar-piece is alſo of that Timber, adorned with two fluted Columns, Entablature, and Pediment of the laſt ſaid Order; in the Middle of which Pediment are the King's Arms finely carved. Here are the *Commandments* done in Gold on Black, between the *Lord's Prayer* and *Creed* in Black Letters on Gold, the Whole being embelliſh'd with Enrichments of Cherubims, Shields, Feſtoons, Leaves, Fruit, *&c.* incloſed with Rail and Balliſter, and within that Compaſs; the Foot-path for the Communion-Table is black and white Marble.

LENGTH of the Church is 75 Feet; Breadth 45; Height 40; and the Altitude of the Steeple (which is a Tower with Rail and Balliſter, above the Cornice at the Top) is about 90 Feet high.

MONUMENTS *in the old Church were for,*

Richard Rothing before-mentioned who was buried there.

Walter Nele, Blader, one of the Sheriffs, 1337. *John* of *Oxenford*, Vintner, Mayor, 1341. In the firſt of *Edward* III, this *John* of *Oxenford* gave to the Priory of the *Holy Trinity* in LONDON, two Tofts of Land, one Mill, fifty Acres of Land, two Acres of Wood, with the Appurtenances in *Kentiſh-Town*, in Value 20*s.* and 3*d.* by Year.

Richard Goodcheap, *John de Creſſingham*, and *John Whittborn*: And before them, *Galfred Moncley*. 1281, founded a Chantry there.

MONUMENTS *remaining there:*

Robert Gabeter, Eſq; Mayor of *Newcaſtle* upon *Tine*, 1310.

John Giſors, *William Tilingham*, *John Stanley*, Lord *Strange*, eldeſt Son to the Earl of *Derby*, 1503.

Nicholas Straham, *Robert de Luton*, 1361.

John Roding.

Richard Lions, a famous Merchant of Wines, and a Lapidary, ſome Time one of the Sheriffs, beheaded in *Cheap* by *Wat Tyler*, and other Rebels, in the Year 1381; his Picture on his Grave-ſtone, very fair and large, is with his Hair rounded by his Ears, and curled, a little Beard-forked, a Gown girt to him, down to his Feet, of branched Damask, wrought with the Likeneſs of Flowers, a large Purſe on his Right Side, hanging in a Belt from his Left Shoulder, a plain Hood about his Neck, covering his Shoulders, and hanging back behind him.

Sir *John Wrotch*, Fiſhmonger, Mayor, 1361, deceaſed 1407.

Thomas Stonard, of *Oxfordſhire.*

John Bromer, Fiſhmonger, Alderman, 1474.

The Lady *Stanley*, Mother to the Lord *Strange.*

The Counteſs of *Huntington*, the Lady *Herbert* (without a Stone) *John Stanley*, the Lord *Strange.*

Sir *George Stanley*,

Gilbert Bovet, 1398.

A Counteſs of *Worceſter*, and one of her Children

THIS Monument, whoſe-ſoever it was, ſeems to be the ſame with that which was taken in this Church by ſome induſtrious Perſon in the Year 1619; which he thus deſcribed, together with the Coats of Arms thereon engraven:

Jacet ibi in vetuſto Monumento Mulier quædam honorabilis cum Infante in les Swadling-cloths adjacentem Mulier induta eſt paludamento. Quorum animabus, *&c.*

THE Coat born quarterly, 1. *Geldon Surgens entre cros croſlets.* 2. France *ſans Differentia*: And in the Window, near adjoining is depainted a *Shield* of *England*, garter'd with a *Bordure*, *Azure* and *Argent*, and an *Ineſcutcheon*, *Argent.* The ſecond and third Coats charged with Baſtoons, *Siniſter Arg.*

William Venor, Grocer, Mayor, 1389.

William More, Vintner, Mayor, 1395.

Robert Chicheley, Mayor, 1421.

Sir *Robert Chichely*, Citizen and Grocer, buried in the Nave of the Church of St. *James Garlick-hithe*, where he was a Pariſhioner, bequeathed to his Reverend Lord *Henry*, by the Grace of God, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, his Brother, *&c.* *Anno* 1437, and gives his Land and Tenement, with a Wharf, Crane, Stable, *&c.* ſituate in the Pariſhes of St. *Martin Vintry* and St. *James's Garlick-hithe*, *viz.* in Breadth between the Lane called *Stody's-lane* on the Eaſt, and the Lane called *Creſſingham-lane* on the Weſt, *&c.* To have to the Rector and Keepers of the Goods and Work of the Church of St. *James's*, and to the Pariſhioners for ever, to maintain one fit Chaplain at the Altar of the Bleſſed Virgin *Mary* in the ſaid Church, daily to celebrate Divine Offices for the Souls of *Agnes* and *Agnes* his Wives, and of his Parents, and Friends, *&c.*

Gives his Houſes in the Pariſh of St. *Anthony*, LONDON, to the Maſter or Keeper of the College of the Bleſſed *Mary*, and the Saints, *Thomas* the Martyr, and *Edward* the Confeſſor, of *Higham Ferrers*, now founded a-new by the moſt Reverend Father in Chriſt, Lord *Henry*, by Divine Permiſſion, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* his Brother, for ever in Part of Maintenance of the Poor of the Hoſpital there.

Item, To the Fabrick of the Body of the Church of *Rumford.*

Item, To the Poor of his Blood in the Pariſhes of *Higham Ferrers* and *Suldrop.*

James Spencer, Vintner, Mayor, 1543.

Richard Plat, Brewer, founded a Free School in *Hertfordſhire* 1601.

Rogerus Jones, Middletoni in Comitatu Lancaſtrenſi natus; Vix Pubertate egreſſus ſe Londinum contulit, ubi Civitate donatus, & Artem Tinctoriam exercens, Agnetem, Thomæ Hacketti Filiam, Matrimonio ſibi junxit. Ex qua Filios novem quatuor vero Filias ſuſcepit. Quarum una Patre adhuc ſuperſtite Diem obiit. Hic cum varia Civitatis munia laudabiliter obiiſſet, tandem in celebrem ſupremi Ordinis ſenatum, Aldermannorum ſcilicet, cooptatus eſt. Mox Eques ab illuſtriſſimo Rege *Jacobo* creatus eſt. Et Paulo poſt Vicecomes Civitatis LONDON. eſt deſignatus. Quo magiſtratu nondum expleto, non ſine magno bonorum Luctu, viceſimo quinto Die Menſis Julii, Anno Domini 1605, in Domino requieſcit.

HIS Coat was, *Azure*, a *Croſs*, *Or*, charged with five *Eſtoilles*, *Sable*, between four *Pheons* of the ſecond.

Here lieth buried the Body of *Richard Plat*, Brewer, and ſome Time choſen Sheriff of LONDON, the Founder of a Free-School, and ſix Alms-Houſes in *Aldenham*, in the County of *Hertford*; he died the 28th of *November*, 1600, having taken to Wife, *Alice Briſtles*, the Daughter of *John Briſtles*, Eſq; and having Iſſue four Sons and one Daughter.

AGAINST the Wall in the South Iſle was this Inſcription:

Here *Edmund Chapman*, cloſed in Clay,
undoubtedly doth reſt,
Who to his Neighbours (while he lived)
the Fruits of Love expreſt.
Fine Pews within this Church he made,
and with his Arms ſupport,
The Table and the Seats in Choir
he ſet in comely ſort.
To Priſ'ners and to Hoſpitals
he living was a Friend,
And ever ſought the Innocent
from Danger to defend.
Eſquire Joyner to our Queen
he in his Life-time was,
And Yeoman of her Armory
at *Greenwich* in like Caſe.
Wherein he like a Servant juſt
for Duty duly done,
Unto himſelf of Prince and Peers
The Love and Favour won.
Threeſcore ſeven Years he lived here
in Worſhip and good Name;
And left this Life to live with CHRIST,
to his eternal Fame.
His Soul the fourteenth Day of *May*
did from his Body fleet,
Which he with chearful Voice did yield
to CHRIST his Saviour ſweet.
And on the eighteenth of that Month
by Computation juſt,
A thouſand five hundred eighty eight
his Body was laid in Duſt.
But Body and Soul at laſt, be ſure,
through GOD's abundant Grace,
Shall riſe and knit again in one,
and ſtand before his Face
Where with his Saints elect, we hope,
he ſhall receive a Crown,
And live for ever with ſweet CHRIST,
in Glory and Renown.
Thus, Friends, by this dear Friend of ours,
let's learn to live and dye;
That after Death we may have Life,
above the ſtarry Sky.

THE modern Monuments are the following; one on the Eaſt Wall thus inſcribed:

Juxta hunc locum in avito conditorio requieſcit *Petrus Jones*, e parochia Sancti *Andreæ Underſhaft* apud *Londinenſes* Civis & Mercator, *Petri Jones* Civis itidem & Mercatoris *Londinenſis* filius *Rogeri* autem *Jones* Equitis Senatoris, & vicecomitis ejuſdem urbis Nepos. Vir ſiquis alius eximiæ probitatis erga principes ſub quibus vixit ſummæ fidus & eccleſiæ *Anglicanæ* addictiſſimus.

Obiit 27 *Jul.* 1694 ætat. ſuæ 69.

ARMS. *Azure, on a Croſs between four Pheons, Or, five Eſtoils Gules.*

FLAT Stones in the Chancel for
John Jackſon, and his two Siſters, *Elizabeth Harding* and *Izabel Juxon*. The laſt departed 1691.

Mary Ivat, the Wiſe of *William Ivat* of LONDON, Merchant, *Ann.* 1684.
Edmund Riggs, and his Mother *Mary Riggs*.

ON the North Wall a Monument for *Seagrave Chamberlain*, Son of the Hon. Colonel *Edmund Chamberlain* of *Northamptonſhire*, ſome Time Reſident at *Barbados*. *Seagrave* deceaſed 1675.

CHARITIES.

THE Gifts belonging to this Pariſh, both for the Church and Poor are theſe:

John de Rothing, Citizen and Vintner of LONDON, gave (for ſuperſtitious Uſes) divers Meſſuages in the ſame Pariſh, and in the Pariſh of St. *Mary Mounthaw*, and in St. *Martin*'s-*lane*, and *Crooked-lane*, LONDON, which are now let for the yearly Rent of 60 *l.* *per Annum*; but made over with other Rents to *George Baron*, Mercer, for a Term of Years, at 13 *s.* 4 *d.* *per Ann.* Which was done to raiſe Money and finiſh the Church. All the Rents ſo given being appropriated for the Suſtentation and Repair of the Pariſh-Church. *Pro ſuſtentatione Fabricæ Eccleſiæ*, as the Words are.

THREE Houſes in *Smithfield*, and other Houſes in *Cloak-lane* and St. *Martin*'s-*lane*; given by Mr. *Hayward* and Mr. *Adams*, for Reparation of the Church. Now let for 13 *l.* *per Annum*, and made over to the ſaid Mr. *George Baron*.

WHEN, and the particular Uſes for which the Houſes were given, the Pariſh could not certify, the original Wills not being in their Cuſtody.

Lawrence Smith gave, for the Augmentation of Divine Service in the Pariſh-Church, certain Houſes at or near the *Three Cranes*, in the Pariſh of St. *Martin*'s *Vintry*. Let for 20 *l.* *per Ann.*

THE Rector, ſome Years ago, received the whole Rent thereof, although the Pariſh had no Augmentation of Divine Service.

THERE was a Parſonage-Houſe before the Fire. The Ground was leaſed out in the Year 1670 for 41 Years at 5 *l.* a Year, to be rebuilt; and ſituate in *Thames-ſtreet* over-againſt Vintners Hall.

THE Living is a Rectory in the Gift of the Biſhop of LONDON, the Value *per* Act of Parliament 100 *l.* *per Annum*; rated in the King's Books at 17 *l.* 14 *s.* 7 *d.*

THE Rector is the Reverend Dr. *Aſtry*, and the Lecturer, the Reverend Mr. *Emerſon*.

HERE is an Organ, and one Bell.

PRAYERS are *Wedneſdays*, *Fridays*, and Holidays, at 11 o'Clock.

THE Veſtry is General, conſiſting of all that pay to the Poor.

The PARISH-OFFICERS *are*,
2 Church-wardens.
4 Overſeers of the Poor.
Auditors of Accounts, uncertain.

The WARD-OFFICERS *are*,
3 Common-Council-Men.
3 Conſtables.
4 Inqueſts.
1 Scavenger.

THERE is a Charity-School in *Maiden-lane*, which maintains 50 Boys with Learning and Cloaths, ſupported by a Subſcription of the whole Ward.

Streets, Lanes, *&c.*

PART of *Maiden-lane*; *Maiden-Court*; Part of *Garlick-hill*; Part of *Little Trinity-lane*, *Sugar-loaf-court*; Part of *Thames-ſtreet*; Part of *Little Cheapſide*, *Shepherd's-alley*, *Black-ſwan-alley*, *Worceſter-place*, and *Anchor-alley*.

NUMBER of Houſes 40.

IN this Pariſh of St. *James Garlick-hithe* was antiently a Guild or Fraternity founded to the Honour of their Church's Saint. An Account whereof, by Order from the King, was brought in to the Archbiſhop of *York*, Lord Chancellor, by *Roger Stokes* and *Henry Garnevil*, Wardens of the ſaid Guild; which was as follows:

IN the Worſhip of God Almighty our Creator, and his Moder Seint *Marie*, and *Alhallows*, and Seint *Jame* Apoſtle, a Fraternite is begon of gode Men in the Chirch of S. *Jame* the yer of our Lord 1375, for amendement of her Lyves, and of her Sowls, and to nouriſh more Love among the Bretheren and Suſtrein of the Bretherhede. And ech of theym had ſwored upon the Book to performe the Pointes undernethe at her Power.

Fyrſt, All tho wiſſcheth, other ſchul be in the ſame Bretherhede, they ſchul nothing of goodloos Conditions and bering: and that he love God and holy Chirch, and his Neybours, as holy Chyrch makyth mencion.

Who that entreth in the ſame Fraternite, he geve at the Entrie to the common Box vi ſh. viii d.

The foreſeid Bretherhede wil, that there be Wardeyns thereof. Which Wardeyns ſhal gather the Quarteridge of the Bretheren and Suſtren, and trewelick yeld her Account thereof every yer once, to the Wardeyns that have ben toſore hem of the Bretherhede, with other wyſeſt of the Bretherhede.

Alſo the Bretheren and Suſtren every yer ſhul be clothed in ſuyt, and every Man pay for that he hath.

Alſo the Bretheren and Suſtern, at one aſſent in Suyt byforeſeid ſhul every yer commin hold togeder, for to nouriſh more Knowledg and Love, a Feaſt. Which Feaſt ſhal be the Sonday after the Day of S. *Jame* Apoſtle, and every pay their xx d.

At four tyme other once in the yer two ſhill. at firmaſt toſore the Day of the Account of the Maiſters. So that the Wardeyns mowe her Account yelderlich, *&c.*

Every Brother or Suſter that ben of the Fraternite, yf he be of power, he ſhal geve ſomewhat in maintenance of the Fraternite, what him lyketh.

Alſo yf ther be in Bretherhede ony Riotour, other Contekour, other ſoche by whom the Bretherhede might be enſlaundered, he ſhal be put out thereof, into Tyme that he have hym amended of the Defaults beforeſeyd, *&c.*

Yf any of the foreſeid Bretherhede falle in ſoch miſchefe that he hath noght, ne for elde other Miſcheve of feebleneſs help himſelf; and have dwelled in the Bretherhede ſeven Yeres, and doen thereto al the Duties within the Tyme, every Wyk aftyr, he ſhal have of the common Box xiiii *d.* Terme of his Lyfe; but he be recovereyd of the Miſchefe.

Alſo yf any of the foreſeid be impriſoned falſely by any other by falſe Conſpiracie, and have noght for to fynd hym with, and have alſo ben in the Bretherhede ſeven Yeres, *&c.* he ſhall have xiii *d.* during his Impriſonment every Wyk.

IN this Pariſh was likewiſe a Meſſuage, called *The Commons*, in the Tenures of divers Prieſts, and heretofore given by *Thomas Kent*, for the maintaining of an Anniverſary in the ſame Church. This with divers other Lands, of the yearly Value of 168 *l.* 2 *s.* 2 *d.* *ob.* *q.* was made over and granted by King *Edward* VI, in the 4th of his Reign, to *William Place*, and *Nicholas Spakeman*, for 2551 *l.* 3 *s.* *ob.*

NOW for the modern State of *Vintry* Ward.

The Modern State of this Ward.

THIS Ward is bounded on the Eaſt by *Dowgate* Ward, on the South by the River *Thames*, on the Weſt by *Queen-hithe* Ward, and on the North by *Cordwainers* Ward. The chief Streets in this Ward are *Thames-ſtreet*, and *New Queen-ſtreet*; then *Garlick-hill*, *College-hill*, and St. *Thomas Apoſtles*; in which ſaid Streets and Hills, are ſeveral Lanes, Courts, and Alleys.

Thames-ſtreet runneth through the Heart of this Ward from Eaſt to Weſt, being a Street, as before noted, well inhabited by able Tradeſmen: The Part in this Ward is from little *Elbow-lane* in the Eaſt, where *Dowgate* Ward joins unto it, and to *Townſend-lane* in the Weſt, where *Queen-hithe* Ward begins. In this Part of *Thames-ſtreet*, within this Ward, are theſe Places; *Shepherd's-alley*, long and narrow, but indifferent good. *Black-ſwan-alley*, indifferent well built. Here was formerly a large Houſe, called *Worceſter-houſe*, as belonging to the Earls of *Worceſter*, and from thence ſo called; now converted into Tenements, and here the Fruiterers had their Hall. *Anchor-lane*, long and narrow, running down to the *Thames*: It was formerly called *Palmer's-lane*; and here the Plumbers have their Hall. *Vintners Hall*, ſeated in *Thames-ſtreet*, now a curious large Building, which encloſeth a large ſquare Court, with a handſome Free-ſtone Pavement. The North Side Fronts the Street, where there is a curious Pair of Iron of Gates, with Free-ſtone Pillars on each Side, wreathed with Grapes and Leaves, and upon each of the Pillars are three Tuns, with a *Bacchus* ſitting thereon; behind the Hall, and other Buildings, is a Garden, from which is a Paſſage to the *Thames*, where there is a Pair of Stairs: And being open, hath a curious Proſpect.

New Queen-ſtreet, commonly called the *Three Cranes in the Vintry*, a good open Street, eſpecially that Part next *Cheapſide*, which is beſt built and inhabited; but it hath no more in this Ward, than a little beyond St. *Thomas Apoſtle's*, the reſt of this Street being in *Cordwainers* Ward and *Cheap* Ward. At the lower End of the Street, next the *Thames*, is a Pair of Stairs, the uſual Place for the Lord Mayor and Aldermen to take Water at, to go to *Weſtminſter-hall*, for the new Lord Mayor to be ſworn before the Barons of the *Exchequer*. This Place, with the *Three Cranes*, is now of ſome Account for the Coſtermongers, where they have their Warehouſes for their Fruit.

Church-lane, ſo called, as ſeated over-againſt St. *Martin's Vintry* Church, a long and narrow Lane, which leadeth to the River *Thames*; out of this Place is a Paſſage into new *New Queen-ſtreet*.

Three Crane-court, long and narrow, running down to the *Thames*, where there is a Pair of Stairs; this Lane is alſo taken up by Coſtermongers. About the Middle of the Lane is a Paſſage into *Church-lane*, as alſo into *Brickhill-lane*. Over-againſt this Lane was the Church of St. *Martin in the Vintry*; it is in the Dioceſe of LONDON: The Abbot of *Glouceſter* was Patron, and the Deſmes *26 s. 8 d.* This Church was conſumed in the Fire of LONDON *1666*, and not rebuilt, but the Pariſh united to St. *Michael Royal*.

Brickhill-lane, a pretty open Place, with good Buildings, and runneth down almoſt to the *Thames*. Near unto this Lane is a good handſome Houſe, at preſent made Uſe of by the *Royal Fiſhery Company of* England.

Emperor's-*head-lane*, narrow and ordinary, with a Paſſage to the *Thames*. *Tennis-court*, or *Fryar*'s-*lane*, runneth down almoſt to the *Thames*, where there is a Dyer's, and falls into *Dowgate*. In this Lane is the Entrance into Joiners Hall, a pretty neat Building, with a handſome, but ſmall Court before it, having a Free-ſtone Pavement, and a Pair of Gates at the Entrance, with carved Figures, being Demy *Savages*, on the Top of the Piers; but this Hall is in *Dowgate* Ward.

The North Side of *Thames-ſtreet* hath theſe Places: *Little Elbow-lane*, which falls into *Great Elbow-lane*, and ſo into *College-hill* by St. *Michael Royal* Church, both which Lanes are indifferent.

The Eaſt Part of this Lane is in *Dowgate* Ward. This Church of St. *Michael*'s *Royal* is a curious Free-ſtone Building, having Battlements with turned Pillars, with a lofty towered Steeple of Free-ſtone.

It is a Peculiar of *Canterbury*, the Wardens of the Company of Mercers were the Patrons. The Church was deſtroyed in the general Conflagration, and is now rebuilt, as aforeſaid: To which Pariſh is united that of St. *Martin's in the Vintry*.

College-hill comes out of St. *Thomas Apoſtle's*, and falls into *Thames-ſtreet*; a Place well built and inhabited by Merchants, and others. On the Weſt Side is *Maiden-lane*, which croſſeth *New Queen-ſtreet*, and falls into *Garlick-hill*, by St. *James*'s *Garlick-hithe* Church. Out of this Lane is a Paſſage into *Thames-ſtreet*, and another into *Maidenhead-court*, which is but ordinary. On the Eaſt Side of *College-hill* is St. *Michael*'s *Royal* Church; and almoſt over-againſt the ſaid Church is *Buckingham Houſe*, ſo called, as being bought by *Villars*, Duke of *Buckingham*, and where he ſome Time reſided upon a particular Humour: It is a very large and graceful Building, late the Seat of Sir *John Lethuillier*, an eminent Merchant, ſome Time Sheriff and Alderman of LONDON, deceaſed.

St. *Thomas Apoſtle's*, of which there are two, *viz. Great* St. *Thomas Apoſtle's*, which is in this Ward, and little St. *Thomas Apoſtle's*, which is in *Cordwainers* Ward. This *Great* St. *Thomas Apoſtle's* is a good handſome Street, and well inhabited; on the North Side was ſeated the Church of St. *Thomas Apoſtle's*, which, before its being burnt in the general Fire of LONDON, ſtood in the Middle of *New Queen-ſtreet*, a Street made ſince the Fire out of *Soper-lane*, *&c.* for a ſtrait Paſſage to the Water-Side from *Guild-hall*.

This Church not being built, the Pariſh is united unto St. *Mary Aldermary*.

In this Street of *Great* St. *Thomas Apoſtle's* are theſe Places; *Black-Lion-Inn*, but indifferent.

Baldwin's-*yard*, a good handſome open Court, with good Buildings at the upper End. *Blunderbuſs-alley*, on the Eaſt Side of St. *Thomas*'s Church-yard, very ſmall. *Dodſon*'s-*court*, a pretty large open Place, with a Free-ſtone Paſſage into *Budge-row*, well built and inhabited. Almoſt over-againſt this Court is Cutler's Hall, ſeated in *Cloak-lane*, which falleth into *Dowgate-hill*, a pretty good Building, as to its Bigneſs.

Garlick-hill takes its Beginning in the North from *Bow-lane*, and falls into *Thames-ſtreet*, a Place well built, and inhabited. In this Place are theſe Courts, *Sugar-loaf-court*, a large Place, but ordinarily inhabited; it hath a Paſſage down Steps into *Thames-ſtreet* thro' a Place called the *Bowling-alley*. *Three-Shear-court*, ſmall and ordinary; over-againſt this Court is the Pariſh-Church of St. *James Garlick-hithe*: It is in the Dioceſe of LONDON; the Abbot of *Weſtminſter* was Patron, and the Diſmes are *9 s. 4 d.* It was deſtroyed in the general Conflagration, and is rebuilt better than before.

Great Trinity-lane hath but a ſmall Part in this Ward.

Bow-lane hath alſo ſome ſmall Part in this Ward; but the greateſt Share is in Cordwainers Ward.

There are to watch at the ſeveral Stands in this Ward every Night, a Conſtable, the Beadle, and 34 Watchmen.

The Jury-men return'd by the Wardmote-Inqueſt for this Ward, are to ſerve in the ſeveral Courts held in the Guild-Hall in the Month of *April*.

This Ward hath an Alderman and Deputy, nine Common-Council-Men, nine Conſtables, four Scavengers, fourteen Wardmote Inqueſt-Men, and a Beadle: It is taxed to the Fifteen in LONDON, at *6 l. 13 s. 4 d.*

The Alderman of this Ward is Sir *John Eyles*, Bart.

CHAP. II.

CORDWAINERS-STREET WARD.

Cordwainers-ſtreet Ward.

THE next is *Cordwainers-ſtreet* Ward, ſo called from Cordwainers or Shoemakers, Curriers and Workers of Leather dwelling there. For it appears in the Records of *Henry* VI, the Ninth of his Reign, that an Order was taken then for Cordwainers and Curriers in *Corney-ſtreet*, and *Sopers-lane*.

THIS Ward begins in the Eaſt, on the Weſt Side of *Wallbrook*, and runs Weſt towards *Budge-row* (a Street ſo called from the *Budge Furr*, and Skinners dwelling there;) then up by St. *Antholin*'s Church, thorough *Aetheling* (or *Noble-ſtreet*) as *Leyland* terms it, commonly called *Watling-ſtreet*, to the *Red Lyon*, a Place ſo called, from a great Lion of Timber placed there, at a Gate entering to a large Court, wherein were divers handſome and large Shops, well furniſh'd with Broad Cloths, and other Draperies of all Sorts to be ſold: And this is the fartheſt Weſt Part of this Ward.

ON the South Side of this Street from *Budge-row*, lyeth a Lane turning down by which the Weſt Gate of the *Tower Royal* ſtood; and to the South End of the Stone Wall, beyond the ſaid Gate; which is of this Ward, and is accounted a Part of the *Royal Street*.

AGAINST this Weſt Gate of the *Tower Royal* was another Lane, that runs Weſt to *Cordwainers-ſtreet*; and this is called *Turnbaſe-lane*; on the South Side whereof, was a Piece of *Wringwren-lane*, to the North Weſt Corner of St. *Thomas the Apoſtle's*. Then again out of the High-ſtreet, call'd *Watling*, is another Street which runs croſs the ſame; and this is *Cordwainer-ſtreet*; whereof the whole Ward takes its Name.

THIS Street begins by *Weſtcheap*; and St. *Mary le Bow* Church is the Head thereof on the Weſt Side, and it runs down South thorough that Part, which of latter Time was called *Hoſier-lane*, now *Bow-lane*; and then by the Weſt End of *Aldermary* Church, to the new built Houſes, in place of *Ormond-Houſe*, and ſo to *Garlick-hill* or *hithe* to St. *James*'s Church.

THE upper Part of this Street towards *Cheap*, was called *Hoſier-lane*, from Hoſiers dwelling there, in the Place of Shoemakers: But now thoſe Hoſiers being worn out by Men of other Trades, (as the Hoſiers had worn out the Shoemakers) the ſame is called *Bow-lane*, from *Bow* Church.

ON the Weſt Side of *Cordwainers-ſtreet*, is *Baſing-lane*, right over-againſt *Turnbaſe-lane*. This *Baſing-lane*, Weſt, to the back Gate of the *Red Lion* in *Watling-ſtreet*, is of this *Cordwainers-ſtreet* Ward.

Now again on the North Side of the high Street, in *Budge-row*, by the Eaſt End of St. *Anthony*'s Church, is St. *Sithe*'s-*lane*, ſo called from St. *Sithe*'s Church, (which ſtood againſt the North End of that Lane) and this Place is wholly of *Cordwainers-ſtreet* Ward: And alſo the South Side of *Needlers-lane*, which reacheth from the North End of St. *Sithe*'s-*lane*, Weſt to *Soper*'s-*lane*; then ſomewhat Weſt from St. *Anthony*'s Church, is the South End of *Soper*'s-*lane*, which took that Name, not from making Soap there, as ſome have ſuppoſed, but from one *Alleyne le Soper*, in the 9th of *Edward* II. *Stow* ſaith, he had read of no Soap making in this City, till within an hundred Years of his Time, that one *John Lambe*, dwelling in the *Graſs-ſtreet*, ſet up a Boiling Houſe. For this City, in former Times, was ſerved with white Soap in hard Cakes, called *Caſtile* Soap, and other, from beyond Sea; and with Grey Soap, ſpeckled with White from *Briſtol*; ſold here for a Penny a Pound, and never above a Penny Farthing, and Black Soap for an Halfpenny the Pound.

IN this *Soper*'s-*lane* the Pepperers antiently dwelt, wealthy Tradeſmen, who dealt in Spices and Drugs: Two of this Trade were divers Times Mayors in the Reign of King *Henry* III. *viz.* *Andrew Bocherel* and *John de Giſorcio*, or *Giſors*. In the Reign of King *Edward* II, *Anno* 1315, they came to be governed by Rules and Orders, which are extant in one of the Books of the Chamber, under this Title, *Ordinatio Piperarum de* Soper'*s*-lane; Beginning

Ces ſount les Pointz que les bons Gentz de Sopere-lane del meſtier des peverers, &c. *i. e.* Theſe are the Points which the good Men of *Soper*'s-*lane* of the Myſtery of *Pepperers*, by the Aſſent of Sir *Stephen de Abyndone*, Mayor of LONDON, *John de Giſorce*, *Nicholas de Farendone*, *John de Wengrave*, *Robert de Kelſhbey*, *Will. le Leyre*, &c. Aldermen; have made for the common Benefit of the whole People of the Land, *&c.*

THEN in *Bow-lane* (as they now call it) is *Gooſe-lane*, by *Bow* Church. *William Eſſex*, Mercer, had Tenements there, in the 26th of *Edward* III.

THEN from the South End of *Bow-lane*, up *Watling-ſtreet*, till over-againſt the *Red Lion*; and theſe are the Bounds of *Cordwainers-ſtreet* Ward.

The PARISH *of*

St. ANTHONY,

OR

St. ANTHOLINE.

THIS Church, vulgarly called St. *Antlin's*, was dedicated to St. *Anthony*, as there were alſo a School and Hoſpital in this City.

St. *Anthony* was in his Time a famous and Holy Eremite, and Abbot of the Monks in *Egypt*, in the Time of the Emperor *Conſtantine* the Great, and of his Sons. He lived in the Country of *Thebais*, which St. *Jerome* takes to be the Land of *Goſhen*, wherein *Jacob*, the Patriarch, with his Sons dwelt.

THIS *Anthony* was famous for his Holy Life and Miracles, whoſe Acts, written by *Athanaſius* in *Greek*, were tranſlated into *Latin* by *Evagrius*.

IN the 20th Year of his Age he ſold all that he had, giving the one half to his Siſter, and the reſt to the Poor. At firſt he lived in a ſolitary Place not far diſtant from his own Town; when he was about 35 Years old, he withdrew himſelf into the Wilderneſs, living there a moſt auſtere Life; where after he had lived 20 Years ſolitarily, he then came abroad and converſed with other Monks, to whom he often reſorted; and he came into the Cities where he boldly preached Chriſt. At laſt, he retired again into a wild Deſert, where he ſeated himſelf on the Top of a ſteep Hill, living with ſlender Fare and Proviſion, *Ann. Chriſti* 271.

From him are derived the *Eremites* of the Order of St. *Anthony*, who live only with Bread, and Wine, and Salt; St. *Athanaſius*, with whom awhile he converſed and lived, wrote a Treatiſe of his Life, which, as *Evagrius*, ſo St. *Jerome*, alſo tranſlated out of *Greek* into *Latin*, at the Requeſt of *Damachius*.

It is ſaid, that God gave a Privilege to St. *Anthony*, or a Preſervative againſt Fire; not only againſt the Diſeaſe called St. *Anthony*'s Fire; but alſo from the Fire of Hell.

The Monks of the Order of St. *Anthony* uſe a black Habit, with the Letter *T*, of a Blue Colour, on the Fore-Part of their Breaſt, in Imitation of St. *Anthony*, as they boaſt.

These Monks with their importunate begging, contrary to the Example of St. *Anthony*, are ſo troubleſome, that, if Men give them nothing they will preſently threaten them with St. *Anthony*'s Fire; ſo that many ſimple People, out of Fear or blind Zeal, every Year uſed to beſtow on them a fat Pig, or Porker, (which they have ordinarily painted on their Pictures of St. *Anthony*) whereby they might procure their good Will and Prayers, and be ſecure from their Menaces.

St. *Anthony* having lived a very devout Life 105 Years, died at *Thebais*, in *Egypt*, *Jan.* 17, *Anno Chriſti* 358. His Body (ſaith *Uſuardus*) was buried by two of his Diſciples privately by his own Directions; ſo that it was unknown a long Time where it lay. At laſt, in the Time of the Emperor *Juſtinian*, it was found by Divine Revelation, and tranſlated thence to *Alexandria*, as *Sigebert* ſaith, *Ann.* 522, *Marianus Scotius* ſaith, *Ann.* 531, *Coſpian*, *Ann.* 541, others ſay at other Times, and laid there in the Church of St. *John Baptiſt*. It is ſaid, That his Body was afterwards tranſlated from *Alexandria* (*Mirxus* ſaith, from *Conſtantinople*) unto *Vienna*, in the Province of *Narbon*, in *France*, as ſome relate; and from thence he is otherwiſe ſtiled St. *Anthony* of *Vienna*.

The Order of St. *Anthony* of *Vienna* was inſtituted by *Ghaſton*, and *Girone*, Noblemen of *Vienna*, under the Rule of *Auguſtin*, about the Year 1095, *Pavin in Chron. Greſter de Feſt*, p. 308.

Many grave and credible Authors make Mention of St. *Anthony*, as St. *Jerome*, St. *Auſtin*, and others.

The Commemoration of St. *Anthony*, is celebrated yearly on the 17th of *January*.

Besides this Holy Abbot *Anthony*, there was alſo St. *Anthony* of *Padua*, born at *Liſbon* in *Portugal*, called *Malleus Hæreticorum*; by whom ſuch Miracles have been reported to have been wrought as are almoſt incredible. He died *June* 13, *Anno Domini* 1231, being not above 36 Years old. He was canoniz'd a Saint by Pope *Gregory* IX. at *Spoletum*, next Year after his Death.

St. *Antholianus* alſo was an Holy Martyr, who ſuffered (with others) at *Avergne* in *France*, whoſe Commemoration is celebrated *Feb.* 9, of whom Mention is made by *Bede*, Cardinal *Baronius*, and others, whoſe Name coming near the vulgar Name of our Church St. *Antlin*'s is here inſerted, if any ſhould fancy, that our Church of St. *Antlin*'s might be ſo named from him: But, doubtleſs, this Church of St. *Antlin*'s (corruptly ſo called from St. *Anthony*) was dedicated to the Memory of that famous *Egyptian* Abbot and Eremite St. *Anthony*, and to none other of that Name.

When this Church was firſt founded is uncertain; but it is known that here was ſome Time a Cell of St. *Anthony*'s of *Vienna*, founded by *Henry* II. and likewiſe the Church was re-edified by *Thomas Knowles*, Grocer, Mayor, and his Son, which muſt be about the Year 1399, whoſe Arms were *Azure*, *Cruſuly a Croſs Moline voided and couped*, *Or*, and

That *John de Wells*, Mayor, *Anno* 1431, built the South Iſle of the Church.

And that *John Tate*, Citizen and Mercer, rebuilt this Church, *Anno* 1513.

It was repaired and beautified *Anno* 1616, which coſt 1000 *l.* towards which Mr. *Henry Jay*, Alderman, Sir *William Craven*, Mr. *William Parker*, Mr. *Adrian Moor*, Mr. *Thomas Boothby*, Mr. *Cleophas Smith*, and Mr. *Fra. Dorrington* contributed bountifully. It was one of thoſe demoliſhed by the Fire in 1666, and was re-erected not long after; being finiſhed as it now appears in 1682.

It is built of Stone, and covered with Lead, the Outſide being of the *Tuſcan* Order: But the Roof within (which is an Ecliptical Cupola, with four Port-hole Windows) is ſupported by eight Pillars of the *Compoſite* Order.

The ſaid Cupola is adorned with Fret-work of Feſtoons, &c. and the Walls lined round with Wainſcot ſeven Feet high: And the Church is well pewed.

There is a fine Gallery at the Weſt End, which is likewiſe right Wainſcot Bolection Work ſwelling.

Also a Pulpit curiouſly finniered and carved, being adorned with Cherubims, Fruit, &c.

The Altar-piece is right Wainſcot, conſiſting of four Columns of the *Corinthian* Order, fluted with their Entablature and two Pediments; the Intercolumns are the *Lord's Prayer*, *Creed*, and in the Center the *Commandments* in Frames, carved and gilt, over which is a Glory and three gilt Cherubims, and above them the King's Arms; on each Side whereof are two Lamps, and a fine Cartouch on the North of this Altar-piece, and another on the South, the whole being beautifully enriched with Feſtoons, Fruit, Palm-Branches, &c.

The Communion-Table (which is a large Marble Slab placed on a carved Frame) is incloſed with Rail and Balliſter, and the Choir paved with Black and White Marbles, not far from which, on the North Side, ſtands the Marble Stone Font, with a carved Cover incloſed with handſome Iron Rails.

And here is one large Branch.

The Length of the Church is about 66 Feet, Breadth 54, and Height within 44 Feet.

Here is alſo a neat Spire Steeple, in Altitude about 154 Feet, deſigned by Sir *Chr. Wren*, and built by Mr. *Cartwright*, wherein is one Bell.

MONUMENTS.

Thomas Knowles the Father, and *Thomas Knowles* the Son, before-mentioned, were both buried here, with Epitaphs. That of *Knowles* the Father was this:

Here lieth graven
  under this Stone,
Thomas Knowles,
  both Fleſh and Bone,
Grocer and Alderman
  years forty,
Sheriff, and twice
  Mayor truly.
And for he ſhould
  not lie alone,
Here lieth with him
  his good Wife *Joane*:

They were together
ſixty Year,
And nineteen Children
they had in Fear, *&c.*

Thomas Holland, Mercer, was there buried, 1456.

Thomas Windent, Mercer, Alderman, and *Catharine* his Wife.

Thomas Hind, 1528, he was a Benefactor to this Church, to *Aldermary* Church, and to *Bow*.

Hugh Acton, Merchant-Taylor, buried 1520. He gave 36 *l.* to the Repairing of the Steeple of this Church.

Simon Street, Grocer, lieth in the Church-Wall toward the South; his Arms *three Colts*, and his Epitaph thus:

Such as I am,
ſuch ſhall you be:
Grocer of *London*,
ſome Time was I,
The King's Weigher,
more than Years twenty,
Simon Street
called in my Place,
And good Fellowſhip
fain would trace.
Therefore in Heaven
everlaſting Life,
Jeſu ſend me,
and *Agnes* my Wife.
Kerlie Merlie
my Words were tho',
And *Deo Gratias*
I coupled thereto.
I paſſed to God
in the Year of Grace,
A Thouſand
four hundred it was, *&c.*

William Dauntſey, Mercer, one of the Sheriffs, buried 1542.

Henry Collet, Mercer, Mayor, a great Benefactor to this Church. The Pictures of him, his Wife, ten Sons, and ten Daughters, remain in the Glaſs Window, on the North Side of the Church: But the ſaid *Henry Collet* was buried at *Stebunhithe*. *Henry Halton*, Grocer, one of the Sheriffs, deceaſed 1415. *Thomas Spight*, Merchant-Taylor, 1533: And *Roger Martin*, Mercer, Mayor 1573. *John Grantham* and *Nicholas Bull* had Chantries there.

Here lieth *William Dauntſey*, Mercer, and Alderman of this City, and Merchant of the Staple of *Callis*; and *Agnes* his Wife: The which *William* deceaſed the 23d Day of *April*, in the Year of our Lord God 1543.

Unto Sir *Roger*
Martin, Knight,
A Mercer and
a Merchant late;
By Wiſdom, and
by Ways upright,
That ſo both Wealth
and Worſhip gate.
Well fam'd, belov'd
of each Eſtate,
Pleaſant and ſage
in Gravity,
Roſe by Degrees
in Dignity
Firſt Alderman
elected here,
Then Shrieve, and then
Lord Mayor he was:
Paſs'd all with Praiſe.
His faithful Peer,
Dame *Elizabeth*,
erected has
This Monument,
in Mind, that has
With him a while
in Tomb to ſtay,
So afterwards in Bliſs
to Joy always.

Ex D. *Elizabeth.* octo Prolum Parens, obiit in Chriſto, Die 20 *Decemb.* Ann. Dom. 1573, & Regni *Eliz.* 16.

Here lies the Lady
Martin eke,
Of *Grecia* ſoil,
and *Caſtlyne*'s Race,
Both conſtant, virtuous,
wiſe and meek,
That ſhewed herſelf
in any Place.
And God endued her
ſo with grace,
That ſhe both liv'd
and died with Praiſe.
Two Husbands had ſhe
in her Days,
Whoſe Corpſe are both
incloſed here,
Together with
the aforeſaid Dame:
Her Love to them
was aye ſo dear,
Her Coſt and Charge
ſuſtain'd the ſame.
Theſe three, their Deeds
will ſhew their Fame:
Who as ſhe liv'd in Amity
ſo here ſhe ſleeps in Unity.

Domina Elizab. cum Maritis. Credimus quod Redemptor noſter vivit, & noviſſimo die videbimus Deum Salvatorem noſtrum, *Job* xix.

And *Thomas Knowles*
is placed here,
Whoſe Bones from *Bow*
Were hither borne:
His godly Life
did well appear,
In helping thoſe
that were forlorn.
And Virtue did
him ſo adorn,
That he beloved
was of all:
Mercer he was,
when Death did call,
In Prime of Years his Life away:
Who dying like
a worthy Wight,
Did hope in Chriſt,
to live for aye,
His Wife him wailes
in woful Plight,
And for meer Love,
him here ſhe pight,
With her ſecond Spouſe
to ſleep in Peace;
And ſhe with them,
when Life ſhall ceaſe.

Ex eadem Domina *Elizabetha* trium prolum parens. Qui quidem *Thomas* obiit 11 die *Julii* An. a Meſſia nato, 1550.

OVER a little Door in the South Side of the Choir, at the Time of new repairing the Church, was found an antient Figure of a Man, clothed in Scarlet, furred, holding open his Hands, as in Admiration, having Rings on the Thumb and Fingers of his Left Hand, and two Books before him, one cloſed, and the other lying open, with theſe Words to be read:

Recogitabo tibi omnes annos meos in amaritudine animæ meæ.

Mercy and Grace, and for ever Mercy, ſweet *Jeſus*, Ego Rogo.

Since the Rebuilding of this Church, in the Chancel, is a flat Stone laid over *Daniel Herring-Hook*, of LONDON, Merchant, that departed *May* 11, 1693, and his Siſter *Anne Herring*, *April* 17, 1702.

Gifts *and* Charities.

Donors.	*Gifts per Ann.* *l. s. d.*
Mr. *Parker*, gave to be paid by the Company of Merchant-Taylors, *per Annum*.	5 00 00
Lady *Martin*, *per Ann.*	5 00 00

There was an Impropriation in *Preſtene* in *Wales*, bought with the Lecturers Money; but taken away in the Reign of King *Charles* I. which was *per Ann.* 120 00 00

Paid from *Chriſt's-Hoſpital*, before the Fire 16 *l.* but ſince only	6 00 00
From the Mercers,	6 00 00
From the Drapers,	6 00 00

Some Leaſes, the Rent uncertain; all being given, on Condition that the Lecture be preached by Men choſen of the Pariſh, Yearly.

Concerning the known Lecture in this Pariſh, there is this Account given of it above fourſcore Years ago.

Here is a Lecture every Day in the Week, upheld by three Preachers, who preach every Week twice. For this Lecture the Benefactors Gifts were:

	l.
Sir *William Craven*, and Mr. *William Parker*,	100
The Pariſh gathered	118
Mr. *Garret*, Merchant-Taylor	100
Henry Hay	30
Leonard Smith	50
Iſabel Foxwel, Widow	50
Daniel Dickinſon	10
William White	20
George Palm	50
William Bennet	50
The whole Sum, or thereabouts,	580

The Ground of the Parſonage or Vicarage is leaſed out, according to Act Parliament.

Mr. *Hotchkis*, the Incumbent of this Pariſh, and the united Pariſh of St. *John Baptiſt*, in the Year 1693, when the Parochial Viſitation of LONDON was held, gave in this Account of his Living, *viz.*

That he had 4 *l. per Ann.* a Ground Rent for the Parſonage Houſe of St. *Antholin's*; as alſo had in his Poſſeſſion, a Survey of the Dimenſions of the Ground. The Leaſe he believed was only confirmed by the Dean and Chapter of St. *Paul's*, who is Patron of the Living.

That he had a Beqeſt of 10 *l. per Ann.* given by Mr. *Parker*, in King *James*, or King *Charles* I's Time; and paid on St. *Thomas's* Day, by the Merchant-Taylors Company.

That the ſame Perſon gave 5 *l. per Ann.* to the Clerk, and 5 *l. per Ann.* to the Poor. Both paid at the ſame Time, and by the aforeſaid Company.

That great Encroachments were made on the unbuilt Church, and Church-yard. That the Pariſh had underhand conſented to ſome, and received Rent for them; and that others were done by the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, without the Conſent of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and Biſhop of LONDON. And that the Chamberlain of LONDON, received the Rents for them. That there was alſo a Part of the Ground of his Parſonage Houſe of St. *Antholin's*, taken in by the Leſſee, to enlarge his own Houſe and Yard.

That both Pariſhes had charitable Gifts to the Poor, (eſpecially St. *John Baptiſt*) which he had great Reaſon to think were miſ-employed, and put to other Uſes.

That the Church-wardens of this Pariſh have 5 *s.* a-piece, and the Miniſter 3 *s.* 4 *d.* for receiving and paying a charitable Gift, to the Church-wardens of *Friarn Barnet*, for the Poor in an Alms-houſe there.

A more modern Account of the State of the charitable Gifts belonging to this Pariſh of St. *Antholin's*, both towards the maintaining the Morning Lecture, and alſo for the relieving of the poorer Sort Yearly, ſtandeth thus, as was drawn from the Account of Mr. *W. Yer*, late Church-warden of the ſaid Pariſh.

	l. s. d.
To the ſix Morning Lectures paid	87 00 00
Raiſed from theſe Gifts, *viz.* Houſes in *Queen's-ſtreet*	21 00 00
Intereſt of 200 *l.* given	10 00 00
Houſes and Ground in *Whitechapel*	18 00 00
Rents in St. *Stephen's-Alley*, *Weſtminſter*, the Gift of *Will. Wankys*, Eſq;	9 00 00
Mr. *Juxon's* Gift	2 00 00
Mr. *Parrei's* Gift, received from the Company of Mercers	6 00 00
Mr. *Parker's* Gift, received from the Company of Drapers, for a Year and a Quarter	7 10 00
Houſes under the Pariſh-Church	4 00 00
Houſes in *Badger's-Alley*	7 00 00
The Lady *Martin's* Gift	0 10 00
Mr. *Ludlow's* Gift	2 00 00
Including Taxes and other neceſſary Diſburſements	87 00 00

For Relief of the Poor.

Received from the Mercers Company, being the Lady *Martin's* Gift.	6 00 00

Thus diſpoſed:

For Bread, 12 *d. per* Week	2 12 00
To the Penſioners, 12 *d. per* Week	2 12 00
To the Morning Lecture.	10 00
For cleaning the Tomb	06 00
More from the Mercers Company, being Alderman *Dancie's* Gift for Coals	2 10 00
From the Merchant-Taylors Company, being the Gift of Sir *William Craven*, for Coals	2 11 00
More from the Merchant-Taylors, the Gift of Mr. *Robert Parker*	5 00 00
Diſpoſed of to ſeveral Poor in Part, the reſt in Taxes	
More from the Merchant-Taylors the Gift of *Thomas Coventry*, Eſq; for the putting forth yearly two poor Children Apprentices, either born in the Pariſh, or ſuch as live in it	10 00 08

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
With which the ſaid Mr. *Y.* put out a Boy and a Girl in his Year.			
From the Skinners Company, the Gift of Mr. *Thomas Draper*	01	06	0

Diſpoſed in Money to ſeveral Poor.

To this Pariſh, after the Fire of LONDON, was united that of St. *John Baptiſt*, or St. *John upon Wallbrook.*

The Living is a Rectory in the Gift of the Crown, and the Church of St. *Paul*'s, who preſent alternately; the Value *per* Act of Parliament 120*l.* rated in the King's Books at 20*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*

The Rector is the Reverend Mr. *Richard Venn*, and the Lecturer the Reverend Mr. *Lann.*

Here are Prayers every Morning at ſix in the Summer, and ſeven in the Winter, and a Lecture Sermon preached by ſix Clergymen, alternately, every Week-day (*Sunday* excepted) each of whom have about 20*l. per Ann.* founded by the Contribution of the Pariſhioners, and ſeveral other worthy Perſons.

The Veſtry is General.

The Pariſh-Officers *for St.* Anthony's *are,*	*The* Ward-Officers *are,*
4 Auditors of Accounts.	2 Common-Council-Men.
	2 Conſtables.
2 Church-wardens.	4 Inqueſts, whereof are
	2 Scavengers.

Streets, Lanes, Courts, &c. in St. *Anthony*'s Pariſh.

Part of *Watling-ſtreet*; Part of *Queen*'s-*ſtreet*; Part of *Sythe*'s-*lane*; Part of *Budge-row*; Part of *Caſtle-court*; Part of *Tower Royal*; *Croſs-key-court*; and Part of *Well-court.*

Number of Houſes 86.

Streets, Lanes, &c. in St. *John Baptiſt*'s Pariſh.

Part of *Budge-row*; *Caſtle-court*; Part of *Cloak-lane*; Part of *Dowgate-hill*; Part of *Wallbrook*; and Part of *Cannon-ſtreet.*

Number of Houſes in St. *John*'s Pariſh 78.

The PARISH *of* St. MARY ALDERMARY.

St. Mary Aldermary.

NEXT, on the South Side of *Budge-row*, by the Weſt Corner thereof, and on the Eaſt of *Cordwainers-ſtreet*, or *Bow-lane*, is another Church, called St. *Mary Aldermary*, becauſe the ſame was very old, and elder than any Church of St. *Mary* in the City.

In St. *Anthony*'s Pariſh aforeſaid, Sir *William Craven*, the great and wealthy Alderman (from whence the Lords of that Name deſcended) had his Shop, though his Dwelling-houſe was in the Pariſh of St. *Andrew Underſhaft*; which Shop, with the Houſe, he left to his Partners, *Robert* and *John Parker*. For ſo his Will ran: “ My Will and Mind is, that the ſaid *J. P.* and *R. P.* ſhall have and enjoy the Leaſe of my Houſe in the Pariſh of St. *Antholin*'s in LONDON, which I hold of the Mercers Company; and the full Uſe and Occupation of the Shop, Ware-houſes, Hall, Kitchen, Chambers, Parlours, and all other Rooms to the ſaid Meſe belonging, &c. for and during their natural Lives. &c. they keeping the ſaid Houſe in their own Poſſeſſion, paying the Mercers Rent every half Year, maintaining the Houſe in neceſſary Repairs, paying the Parſon's Duties, and other Ceſſements, &c.” And what his Trade and Calling was (which he continued to his Death) may appear in his ſaid Will: Where ordering a Loan of ſome Money, he willed it to be Lent out of ſuch Money, or Stock, as he had then going in Trade, or occupying in Woollen Cloth, or Clothes.

The old Church of St. *Mary Aldermary*, had its Foundation laid by *Henry Keeble*, Grocer, Mayor of LONDON in the Year 1510, who alſo gave 1000*l.* to finiſh it, with a Steeple. This worthy Founder died *Anno* 1518, and was here buried.

His Arms: *a Chevron ingrayled on a Chief three Mullets.*

He was free of the Company of Grocers, and Son of *George Keeble*, Citizen and Grocer of LONDON.

But that Church falling a Sacrifice to the deplorable Flames in 1666, the preſent Structure was built at the Charge of *Henry Rogers*, Eſq; who gave 5000*l.* to the like pious Uſe, as appears by the Inſcription in Gold Letters, over the Weſt Door; thus *Engliſhed*:

> “ This Church (which was reduced to Aſhes by the general Conflagration of the City, and is now rebuilt with much greater Magnificence, by the pious Liberality of one ſingle, but very bountiful Hand, at the Expence of full 5000*l.*) gratefully acknowledges in this comely Frontiſpiece, That this pious Benefaction is owing to *Henry Rogers*, Eſq; the great Grandſon of *Edward Rogers*, of *Canington*, Knight, who was a Confeſſor in Queen *Mary*'s Days, and the Heir alſo of his Piety: In the Year of our Lord 1681.
>
> *The Memory of the Juſt ſhall be bleſſed.*

(So far the Inſcription.)

This Gentleman left the ſaid Sum for rebuilding a Church; and his Executrix Mrs. *Rogers* was prevailed upon to apply it to that abovementioned. The Donation was given before the publick Fund was ſettled by Parliament on Coals, for rebuilding Churches damnified and demoliſhed by Fire.

It was wainſcotted and pewed at the Pariſh Charge; and the Altar-piece, with the Rails and Frame of the Communion-Table, were given by Dame *Jane Smith*, Relict of Sir *John Smith*, Knight, and Alderman of this City: So the Church was finiſhed *Anno* 1682: And the Steeple was, about the Year 1701, built at the publick Charge, with Money ariſing by the Coal Duty, and was beautified, moſtly paved, and a curious Vault made in the Year 1705.

As to the Order and Nature of the Building of this Church; the Walls are Stone, the Roof flattiſh, cover'd with Lead, and the Pillars that ſupport it, as alſo the Tower and Windows, are of the modern *Gothick* Order. The Floor of the Chancel is one Step higher than the Nave of the Church.

It is handſomely adorned and finiſhed, the Roof with Circles, *Gothical* Arches, and Branches of Crocket-work and Fret-work; the grand Arches with the Arms of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, *i. e.* that of the See, and theſe following; *impaled with on a Chevron between three Croſſes Formy as many Martlets.*

Also with the Arms, in ſeveral Places, of the laſt Founder (which are likewiſe on a Hatchment on the South Side of the Church, and in the Glaſs of the Eaſt Window) viz. *Argent, a Chevron between three Bucks Tripant Sable.*

Likewise there are Cherubims, Palm-Branches, &c. all done in Fret-work; and over the North Iſle are two ſmall Cupola's.

It is well pewed with Oak, and wainſcotted about 10 Feet high. The Pulpit is of the like Timber, carved and enriched with Cherubims, Fruit, &c.

The Altar-piece is adorned with four Columns, their Entablature, and Compaſs Pediment, of the *Corinthian* Order; in the Middle of the Pediment, are the King's Arms carved, gilt, and painted. The Intercolumns, are the *Commandments* done in Gold on Black, and the *Pater Noſter* and the *Creed* in Black Letters on Gold. Over the *Decalogue*, is a Glory between two Cherubims, with other Enrichments of Cartouches, &c. gilt, for the moſt Part with Gold.

The Communion-Table is a Marble Slab on a carved Frame, reſting on a Foot-pace of that Stone, Black and White, incloſed with Rail and Balliſter.

There are alſo three inner Wainſcot Door-caſes; that at the Weſt End is adorned with two fluted Pilaſters, their Architrave, Frieſe, Cornice and Pediment of the *Corinthian* Order, enrich'd with Leaves, Fruit, &c. and thoſe on the North and South Sides are plain.

The Dimenſions of the Church, are Length 100 Feet, Breadth 63, Altitude about 45, and that of the Tower to the Vertex of the Pinnacles, near 135 Feet, wherein is one Bell.

Monuments *in this Church, were for*

Henry Keeble, aforementioned, buried in a Vault by him prepared, with a fair Monument raiſed over him on the North Side of the Choir, now deſtroyed and gone; he gave by his Teſtament 1000*l.* towards the Building of the Church; and yet was not permitted a Reſting-Place for his Bones there.

This noble Benefactor ſeemed to have no Monument ſet over his Body for divers Years, till the Year 1534, or 1535. But *William Blount*, Lord *Mountjoy*, who married *Alice*, the ſaid *Keeble*'s Daughter, by his Laſt Will, dated *October* 1534, ordered a Stone to be laid over him, upon this Conſideration, that there was no Stone upon him, and for that he had been a ſpecial Benefactor to the Building of *Aldermary* Church, to the Value of 2000*l.* and above, which was a great Sum of Money in thoſe Times.

Thomas Romaine, Mayor 1310, had a Chantry there.

Richard Chaucer, Vintner, (ſuppoſed to be Father to Sir *Jeffrey Chaucer* the Poet) gave to this Church his Tenement and Tavern, with the Appurtenances, in the *Royal-ſtreet*, the Corner of *Kerion-lane*, who was there buried 1348.

John Briton, *Ralph Holland*, Draper, one of the Sheriffs deceaſed 1452.

William Taylor, Grocer, Mayor, deceaſed 1483. He diſcharged that Ward of Fifteens, to be paid by the Poor.

Charles Blount, Lord *Mountjoy*, was there buried, about the Year 1545. He made or glazed the Eaſt Window, as appeareth by his Arms: His Epitaph was made by him in his Life-time thus:

Willingly have I ſought,
and willingly have I found,
The fatal End that brought
thither, as Duty bound:
Diſcharg'd I am of that I ought,
to my Country by honeſt Wound,
My Soul departed Chriſt hath bought,
the End of Man, is Ground.

Sir *William Laxton*, Grocer, Mayor, deceaſed 1556, was buried in the Vault, prepared by *Henry Keeble*, principal Founder of that Church, for himſelf, but his Bones were caſt out, his Monument pulled down; and the Body of the ſaid Sir *William Laxton*, as alſo of Sir *Thomas Lodge*, Grocer, Mayor, laid in their Place, with Monuments over them for the Time.

Keeble's Epitaph outlives his Monument, which was as follows:

Here is fixt the Epitaph of
Sir *Henry Keeble*, Knight,
Who was ſome Time of *London* Mayor,
a famous worthy Wight,
Which did this *Aldermary* Church
erect and ſet upright.
Though Death prevail with mortal Wights,
and haſten every Day,
Yet Virtue over-lives the Grave,
her Fame doth not decay:
As Memories do ſhew reviv'd,
of one that was alive,
Who being dead, of virtuous Fame,
none ſhould ſeek to deprive;
Which ſo in Life deſerv'd renowne,
for Facts of his to ſee,
That may encourage other now,
of like good Mind to be.
Sir *Henry Keeble*, Knight, Lord Mayor
of *London* here he ſate,
Of Grocers worthy Company,
the chiefeſt in his State,
Which in this City grew to Wealth,
and unto Worſhip came,
When *Henry* reign'd, who was the ſeventh
of that redoubted Name;
But he to Honour did atchieve
the ſecond Golden Year
Of *Henry*'s Reign, ſo call'd the eighth,
and made his Fact appear.
When he this *Aldermary* Church
'gan build with great Expence,
Twice thirty Years agon, no doubt,
counting the Time from hence:
Which Work began the Year of Chriſt,
well known of Chriſten Men,
One thouſand and five hundred juſt,
if ye will add but ten.
But lo, when Man purpoſeth moſt,
God doth diſpoſe the beſt,
And ſo before this Work was done,
God call'd this Knight to Reſt.
This Church as then not fully built,
he died about the Year,
When *Ill May-day* firſt took its Name,
which is down fixed here:
Whoſe Works became a Sepulchre,
to ſhrowd him in that Caſe,
God took his Soul, but Corpſe of his
was laid about this Place.
Who when he died, of this his Work
ſo mindful ſtill he was,
That he bequeath'd one thouſand Pounds
to have it brought to paſs.
The Execution of whoſe Gift,
or where the Fault ſhould be,
The Work as yet unfiniſhed
ſhall ſhew you all for me.
Which Church ſtands there, if any pleaſe
to finiſh up the ſame,
As he hath well begun, no doubt,
and to his endleſs Fame;

They ſhall not only well beſtow
their Talent in this Life,
But after Death, when Bones be rot,
their Fame ſhall be moſt riſe:
With thankful Praiſe and good Report
of our Parochians here,
Which have of right Sir *Henry*'s Fame,
a-freſh renewed this Year.
God move the Minds of wealthy Men,
their Works ſo to beſtow
As he hath done, that though they die,
their virtuous Fame may flow.

Inclita perpetuo durabit Tempore Virtus,
Et floret fato non violanda truci.

On a handſome Monument in the Chancel is this Inſcription:

Sir *William Laxton* lies interred
within this hollow Vault,
That by good Life had happy Death,
the End for which he ſought.
Of poor and rich he was belov'd,
his Dealings they were juſt,
God hath his Soul, his Body here
conſumed is to Duſt.

Here lives by Fame, that lately died,
Sir *William Laxton*'s Wife,
That ever was a Doer good,
and liv'd a virtuous Life:
A mindful Matron of the Poor,
and to the learned Sort,
A true and faithful Citizen,
and died with good Report.

He died the 29th Day of *July* 1556.

On a ſmall Monument lying on the Ground is the following Inſcription:

Here lieth buried Sir *Thomas Lodge*, Knight, and Dame *Anne* his Wife: He was Lord Mayor in the Year of our Lord God, 1563, when God did viſit this City with a great Plague for our Sins.

For we are ſure that our Redeemer liveth, and that we ſhall riſe out of the Earth in the latter Day, &c. Job. 19.

Queen Elizabeth's *Monument.*

Near adjoining to this Church of *Aldermary* was a perpetual Chantry at the Altar of St. *John Baptiſt*, in the Chapel near the Parochial Church, over a Channel there, formerly called *Export*'s Chantry: And for the Maintaining thereof were given three Meſſuages and Tenements, in the Tenure of *Walter Yong*, *Will. May*, and *Will. Campion*, ſituate in the ſaid Pariſh. Theſe were by the King ſold to *Walter Yong*, and *Edmond Yong*, in the 2d of *Edward* VI.

Later Monuments

Late Monuments in this Church are theſe; againſt the South Wall a White Marble Monument of the *Ionick* Order, adorned with Columns, Feſtoons and Urns, with this Inſcription:

Recordare noviſſimi.

Near this Place lies interred *Elizabeth Hanſon*, Daughter of Sir *Robert Hanſon*, Knt. ſome Time Lord Mayor of this City, by Dame *Catharine* his Wife, one of the Coheirs of *Michael Jones*, Eſq;

Sir *Robert* and his Lady are buried in this Church.

Reader,

See how tranſient Human Nature is: There lies at your Feet, inclining to Duſt, by the fatal Stroke of a Malignant Fever

Wit and Beauty, her celebrated Ornaments.

Ob. 24 *Sept.* 1690. Ætat ſuæ 23.

Edward Jordan, of the *Middle-Temple*, Gent. to whom ſhe was eſpouſed, has erected this Altar an Offering to her Memory.

Arms: *Argent, three Maſcles Sable on a Chief of the Second, three Lions Rampant of the Firſt, Borne on a Lozenge, as a Maiden.*

On a ſmall white Marble Monument, adorned with Urn, &c. at the North-Eaſt Angle of the Chancel, this Inſcription:

In Memory of *Anne*, Daughter of *Charles* and *Anne Perkins*, late of this Pariſh.

Reader,

Beneath this Marble, at thy Feet,
within the Confines of a narrow Urn,
Lyes humble Duſt, a Bloſſom ſweet
once as thou art, now waits a bleſt Return.

Her Life was holy, and her lateſt Breath
Expir'd in Love to God, and patient Death.

March 16, 1697.

In the Middle of this Iſle lie interred three others of their Children.

Arms here are: *Gules on a Chevron between three Oſtrich Feathers, Argent; as many Mullets Sable.*

Against a North Pillar, fronting South-Eaſt, on a ſmall plain Marble Monument, is this Inſcription:

In Memory of *John Wats*, fifth Son to *Thomas* and *Elizabeth Wats*, of this Pariſh, who died the 22d of *July*, 1705, aged 8 Years.

Peculiar Bleſſings bear the ſhorteſt Date,
And wond'rous Birth early reſign to Fate:
They're made by Nature of ſuperior Mould,
Of too refin'd a Subſtance to grow old.

Near this Place alſo lie two Sons and two Daughters.

On a ſpacious Marble Grave-ſtone, before the Rail of the Communion-Table, this Inſcription:

Here lieth the Body of Sir *John Smith*, Knt. Alderman, and ſometime Sheriff of LONDON, Son of *James Smith*, of *Friday-ſtreet*, Eſq; He firſt married *Anne*, Daughter of *William Ways*, of *Windſor*, by whom he had one Son; afterwards he married *Jane*, Daughter of *Robert Dean*, of this Pariſh, by whom he had ſix Sons and three Daughters; three Sons and two Daughters only ſurvived. He died the 17th of *June*, 1673. aged 46 Years.

Arms: *Sable, a Lion Rampant Or, on a Chief Argent, a Mullet Gules between two Torteaux.*

Gifts.

Thomas Hind, Mercer, buried in St. *Anthony*'s, gave ten Fodder of Lead, to the Covering of the Middle Iſle of this *Aldermary* Church.

GIVEN to the Lecturer of this Church of St. *Aldermary*, 100 *l.* by Mr. *Garret*, Merchant-Taylor, to endure as long as the Goſpel ſhould continue here; which, as Dr. *Willet* added, he truſted would be to the World's End.

THIS and divers other conſiderable Charities were given to this Pariſh; the Particulars whereof are not come to Hand. For the Security thereof, and for due and juſt Diſtribution of them, the Church-wardens formerly gave Bonds at their Entrance upon their Office. One of theſe Bonds, given by *John Huet*, Church-warden of St. *Mary Aldermary*, in the Year 1617, with two ſufficient Perſons bound with him, upon Penalty of 300 *l.* ran as followeth:

THE Condition, *&c.* “ That whereas the within bounden *J. H.* was of late elected and choſen by the Pariſhioners of the Pariſh of our Lady *Aldermary*, in the City of LONDON, to be one of the Church-wardens, or Keepers of the Goods, Ornaments, Writings and Rents of the ſaid Pariſh for one Year, now next enſuing: If therefore the ſaid *J. H.* his Executors, or Adminiſtrators, from Time to Time, when and as often, as he or they ſhall be reaſonably required thereunto by the within named *T. R.* his Executors or Aſſignees, do make and yield up, or cauſe, *&c.* to ſuch Auditors as ſhall be appointed by the ſaid Pariſhioners in that Behalf, or to any of them, a true, juſt, plain, and perfect Account in Writing, as well of all and ſingular ſuch Sum or Sums of Money, Plate, Writings, Debts, Rents, Arrearages of Rents, Duties, Profits, and other Goods, Thing and Things whatſoever, which hath, or from Time to Time, during the Time that he, the ſaid *J. H.* ſhall continue Church-warden of the ſaid Pariſh, ſhall come to the Hands or Poſſeſſion, Rule, or Charge of the ſaid *J. H.* as accident belonging or appertaining to the ſaid Church, or to the Pariſhioners of the ſame, in Reſpect of the ſaid Church. And alſo, of all Payment and Diſcharges, which ſhall be diſburſed or laid out by the ſaid *J. H.* or his Aſſignees, for, or concerning the ſaid Church. As alſo, of all the diſpoſing of all ſuch Parts and Parcels of thoſe ſeveral Sums of an Hundred Pounds, ſeverally given and bequeathed by *John Kemp*, Draper, and *William Garret*, Merchant-Taylor, Citizens of LONDON, to the ſaid Pariſh; to and for certain Uſes and Purpoſes, mentioned in their ſeveral Teſtaments or laſt Wills, as ſhall likewiſe come to the Hands, or Diſpoſition of the ſaid *J. H.* during the Term aforeſaid.

“ AND upon the making, or giving up of ſuch Acts, do well and truly pay and deliver, or cauſe to be paid and delivered, unto the ſaid *T. R.* or to the Church-warden that ſhall next ſucceed, and come in the Room and Place of the ſaid *J. H.* to and for the Uſe of the ſaid Pariſh, all and ſingular ſuch Sum or Sums of Money, Plate, Rents, Writings, Bonds, and other Goods, Thing and Things whatſoever, as by the ſame Account ſhall remain and be found to be due, and belonging to the ſaid Pariſh and Church; or wherewith the ſaid *J. H.* his Executors or Adminiſtrators, may then be charged with (all the ſaid Payments and Charges diſburſed, as aforeſaid, allowed.) And alſo, if the ſaid *J. H.* his Executors, or Adminiſtrators, do not at any Time hereafter, releaſe, or otherwiſe acquit or diſcharge the ſaid ſeveral Sums of 100 *l.* or any Part thereof, delivered or lent out, or to be delivered or lent out, according to the Meaning and Intent of the ſaid ſeveral Teſtaments; or any Bonds, as obligatory, or other Aſſurance made, or to be made, for the Payment thereof, or any Part thereof. Nor do any manner of Act, Deed, or Thing, that ſhall, or may, bar, avoid, hurt, or hinder the ſaid Pariſh, for, touching, or concerning the ſaid ſeveral Sums of 100 *l.* or any Part or Parcel thereof: Or any Bond, or Aſſurance, had or taken, or to be had or taken for the ſame, or any Part or Parcel thereof; other than by or upon the Receipt of the ſaid Sum, or Sums, growing due upon the ſaid Bonds, or Aſſurances: *Quod tunc*, &c.

“ *Item*, That if the within bounden *J. H.* Church-warden of, *&c.* during all the Time of his Churchwardenſhip, ſhall not commit, or do, or cauſe, *&c.* any Act, or Thing, or Acts, *&c.* touching or concerning the bargaining, ſelling, alienating, conveying, or aſſuring over the Church Lands, Tenements, or Poſſeſſions whatſoever, or any Part, *&c.* without the Conſent and Agreement of eight other Perſons, Pariſhioners of the ſaid Pariſh; ſuch as already have been Church-wardens, or Guardians of the ſaid Church Land or Goods: Or in Default of them, ſuch others as are or ſhall be moſt antient Pariſhioners, and of the beſt Reputation, in the ſaid Pariſh of our Lady *Aldermary*, firſt had and obtained in Writing, under their Hands and Seals: *Quod tunc*, &c.

TO this Pariſh, after the Fire of LONDON, was united that of St. *Thomas Apoſtle's*, before mentioned.

THE Living is a Rectory, in the Gift of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, being one of his Peculiars, and the Dean and the Chapter of St. *Paul's*, alternately; Value *per* Act of Parliament 150 *l. per Ann.*

THE preſent Incumbent is the Reverend Dr. *Walker*, and the Lecturer is the Reverend Mr. *John Berriman*.

PRAYERS are *Wedneſdays*, *Fridays*, and Holidays, about eleven o'Clock; no Organ, one Bell.

A Gift Sermon is preached on *Candlemas* Day, the Preacher has 20 *s.* the Curate 10 *s.* the Clerk 5 *s.* the Sexton 5 *s.* and the Poor 20 *s.*

THE Veſtry is General.

The PARISH-OFFICERS *are*,	*The* WARD-OFFICERS *are*,
4 Auditors of Accounts,	2 Common-Council-Men.
2 Church-wardens, the under one is Collector.	2 Conſtables.
2 Sideſmen.	4 Inqueſts.
	2 Scavengers.

TWO Alms-houſes for the Poor of the Salters Company, who are four in Number, each of whom have an Allowance of 1 *s. per* Week.

Streets, Lanes, *&c.*

PART of *Bow-lane*, *Robinhood's-court*; Part of *Watling-ſtreet*; Part of *Baſing-lane*; Part of *Horn-alley*; Part of the Backſide of St. *Thomas Apoſtle's*, and *Key-court*.

NUMBER of Houſes 97.

The PARISH *of* St. MARY LE BOW.

Bow Church.

AT the upper End of *Hoſier-lane*, as it was of old Time called, and in *Cheapſide*, is the Pariſh Church of St. *Mary Le Bow*, called *de Arcubus*,

Arcubus, from the Stone Arches, or Bows, that were on the Top of the Steeple, or Bell Tower thereof; for no other Part of the Church ſeemeth to have been arched at any Time. Yet hath the ſaid Church never been known by any other Name than St. *Mary Bow*, or *Le Bow*. Neither is the ſaid Church ſo called from the Court that was there kept, but the Court took its Name from the Place, and is called *The Court of Arches*, removed ſince to *Doctors Commons*.

This Church, in the Reign of *William* the Conqueror, being the firſt in this City built on Arches of Stone, was therefore called *New Mary* Church, or St. *Mary de Arcubus*, or *Le Bow*, in *Weſt Cheaping*. As *Stratford* Bridge, being the firſt built (by *Martilda*, the Queen, Wife to *Henry* I.) with Arches of Stone, was called *Stratford Le Bow*; which Names to the ſaid Church and Bridge, remain till this Day.

The Chancel of this Church was raiſed, the Church new pewed, throughout repaired and beautified, in the Year of our Lord God 1620.

This Church, for divers Accidents happening there, hath been more famous than any other Pariſh Church of the whole City or Suburbs. Firſt, we read, That in the Year 1090, and the third of *William Rufus*, by Tempeſt of Wind, the Roof of the Church of St. *Mary Le Bow* in *Cheap*, was overturned, wherewith ſome Perſons were ſlain; and four of the Rafters, of ſix and twenty Feet in Length, with ſuch Violence were pitched in the Ground of the High-ſtreet, that ſcarcely four Feet of them remained above the Ground; which were fain to be cut even with the Ground, becauſe they could not be plucked out; for the City of LONDON was not then paved, but a mooriſh Ground.

In the Year 1196, *William Fitz-Oſbert*, a ſeditious Traitor, took the Steeple of *Le Bow*, and fortified it with Ammunition and Victuals; but it was aſſaulted, and *William*, with his Accomplices, were taken, (though not without Bloodſhed) for he was forced by Fire and Smoak to forſake the Church; and then being by the Judges condemned, he was by the Heels drawn to the *Elmes* in *Smithfield*, and there hanged with nine of his Fellows, where, becauſe his Favourers came not to deliver him, he forſook *Mary*'s Son, (as he termed Christ our Saviour) and called upon the Devil to help and deliver him. Such was the End of this Deceiver, a Man of an evil Life, a ſecret Murtherer, a filthy Fornicator, a Polluter of Concubines, and (amongſt other his deteſtable Facts) a falſe Accuſer of his elder Brother, who had (in his Youth) brought him up in Learning, and done many Things for his Preferment.

In the Year 1271, a great Part of the Steeple of *Le Bow* fell down, and ſlew many People, Men and Women. In the Year 1284, the 13th of *Edward* I, *Lawrence Ducket*, Goldſmith, having grievouſly wounded one *Ralph Crepin*, in *Weſt Cheap*, fled into *Le Bow* Church; into which (in the Night Time) entered certain evil Perſons, Friends unto the ſaid *Ralph*, and ſlew the ſaid *Lawrence*, lying in the Steeple, and then hanged him up; placing him ſo by the Window, as if he had hanged himſelf, and ſo was it found by Inquiſition. For which Fact *Lawrence Ducket*, being drawn by the Feet, was buried in a Ditch without the City: But ſhortly after, (by Relation of a Boy who lay with the ſaid *Lawrence* at the Time of his Death, and had hid him there for Fear) the Truth of the Matter was diſcloſed. For which Cauſe, *Jordan Goodcheape*, *Ralph Crepin*, *Gilbert Clarke*, and *Jeffery Clarke*, were attainted, and a certain Woman named *Alice*, that was chief Cauſer of the ſaid Miſchief, was burnt; and to the Number of ſixteen Men, were drawn and hanged: Beſides others, that being richer, after long Impriſonment, were made to ſuffer in the Purſe.

The Church was interdicted, the Doors and Windows were ſtopped up with Thorns; but *Lawrence* was taken up, and honeſtly buried in the Church-yard.

The Pariſh Church of St. *Mary Le Bow*, by means of Incroachment, and Building of Houſes, wanting Room in their Church-yard for Burial of their dead, *John Rotham*, or *Rodham*, Citizen and Taylor, by his Teſtament, dated the Year 1465, gave to the Parſon and Church-wardens there, for ever, a certain Garden in *Hoſier-lane*, to be a Church-yard; which ſo continued near a hundred Years, but now is built on, and is a private Man's Houſe. The old Steeple of this Church was by little and little re-edified, and new built up, at leaſt ſo much as was fallen down; many Men giving Sums of Money to the Furtherance thereof. So that at length, to wit, in the Year 1469, it was ordained by a Common-Council, that the *Bow* Bell ſhould be Nightly rung at nine of the Clock.

Shortly after, *John Dunne*, Mercer, by his Teſtament dated 1472, according to the Truſt of *Reginald Longdon*, gave to the Parſon and Church-wardens of St. *Mary Le Bow*, two Tenements, with the Appurtenances, ſince made into one, in *Hoſier-lane*, then ſo called, to the Maintenance of *Bow* Bell: The ſame to be rung as aforeſaid, and other Things to be obſerved, as by the Will appeareth.

This Bell being uſually rung ſomewhat late, Mr. *Stow* ſays, in his Time, as it ſeemed to the young Men Apprentices, and others in *Cheap*, they made and ſet up a Rhime againſt the Clerk, as followeth:

Clerk of the *Bow* Bell,
  With the yellow Locks,
For thy late ringing,
  Thy Head ſhall have Knocks.

In anſwer to which the Clerk wrote:

Children of *Cheap*,
  Hold you all ſtill,
For you ſhall have the
  Bow Bell rung at your Will.

The Pariſh Clerk's Office, belonging to this Church, was to ring the *Curfew* Bell, as it was to be rung at three other Churches in LONDON, at a good Diſtance from each other. That ſo at this Notice, all the *Curfew* Bells in other Pariſhes might be rung at the proper Time; *viz. Barking* Church, St. *Brides*, and St. *Giles's* without *Cripplegate*. And if any Pariſh Clerk rung after the *Curfews* were rung at theſe Places, he was to be preſented by the Queſt of Wardmote in every Ward.

Robert Harding, Goldſmith, one of the Sheriffs 1478, gave to the new Work of that Steeple 40 *l*. *John Haw*, Mercer, 10 *l*. Dr. *Allen*, 4 *l*. *Thomas Baldry*, 4 *l*. and more was given by others. So that the ſaid Work of the Steeple was finiſhed in the Year 1512. The Arches, or Bows, thereon, with the Lanthorns, five in Number, to wit, one at each Corner, and one at Top, in the Middle, upon the Arches, were alſo afterwards finiſhed with Stone, brought from *Cane* in *Normandy*; delivered at the *Cuſtomer*'s-*key*, for 4 *s*. 6 *d*. the Tun. *William Copland*, Taylor, the King's Merchant, and *Andrew Fuller*, Mercer, being Church-wardens 1515 and 1516. It is ſaid that this *Copland* gave the great Bell, which made the fifth in the Ring, and to be called the *Bow* Bell, and to be rung nightly at Nine of the Clock.

It is ſaid alſo, that this Bell was firſt rung as a Knell at the Burial of the ſaid *Copland*. It ſeemeth, that the Lanthorns on the Top of this Steeple, were meant to have been glazed, and Lights in them to have been placed Nightly in the Winter; whereby Travellers to the City might have the better Sight thereof, and not to miſs their Ways.

In this Pariſh, alſo, was a Grammar-School, by Commandment of King *Henry* VI, which School was (of old Time) kept in an Houſe for that Purpoſe, prepared in the Church-yard. But that School being decayed, as others about this City, the School-houſe was let out for Rent, in the Reign of *Henry* VIII, for 4*s.* the Year; a Cellar belonging to the Parſonage, for 2*s* the Year; and two Vaults under the Church, for 15*s.* both.

The Church in the Year 1620 was new pewed and beautified; but being a Sharer in the Ruins made by the fatal Flames, in the Year 1666, was rebuilt and finiſhed *Anno* 1673; the Dial put up 1681.

Dame *Dionis Williamſon*, of *Haleſhal*, in the County of *Norfolk*, gave to the Inhabitants of this Pariſh, 2000*l.* towards the Rebuilding and ſplendid Furniſhing of this Church and Steeple; and furniſhing the ſame with Bells, *&c.* And ſurely, for the Number and Melody of the Bells, *Bow*, ſince the Fire, ſurpaſſeth former Times.

The Church was repaired and beautified, and the preſent Altar-piece ſet up, at the Beginning of the Year 1706.

The Church is well built of Brick, and ſome Stone, the Walls covered with a Finiſhing, the Roof is arched and ſupported with 10 Columns of the *Corinthian* Order, and covered with Lead. The Floor is paved with Stone; and there are three Iſles, beſides the Croſs Iſle at the Weſt End, and ſeveral handſome Six-Light Windows.

Ornaments and Finiſhing are as follow: The Roof is adorned with Pannels and Arches of Crocket-work, and ſome Fret-work; between the Columns are Arches, and above them an Entablament; on the Key-pieces of the Arches are Cherubims: It is pewed, and wainſcotted nine Feet and an half high with Oak; the Pulpit of the ſame is finnier'd and carved, having Enrichments of Leaves, Coronets, Eſcalops, *&c.* Near the North Weſt Angle, is a handſome inner Door-caſe of right Wainſcot, adorned with four fluted Pilaſters, of the *Corinthian* Order, and another inner Door-caſe at the Weſt End, adorned with two ſuch Pilaſters and Entablature; where is alſo painted on the Glaſs of the Weſt Window, the Arms of the pious and charitable Lady *Williamſon*, viz.

Or, a Chevron, Gules, between three Trefoils ſlipt, Sable; impaled with Azure, a Chevron Counter embattelled, Or, Quartered with Sable, a Chevron ingrailed between three Talbots Paſſant, Argent.

There are handſome Galleries on the North and South Sides; at the Weſt End of each are Seats for the Charity Children, the Boys on one Side, and the Girls on the other. The Altar-piece is very neat; it is adorned below with four fluted Pilaſters and Entablature of the *Corinthian* Order, two on each Side of the *Decalogue*, done in Gold Letters on Black, under a Glory, all in one ſquare Frame carved and gilt; and above are two Attick Pilaſters, with Cornice and Compaſs Pediment, whereon are placed the Figures of ſeven Golden Candleſticks, with flaming Tapers. Under this Pediment is a ſpacious Glory, the Rays curiouſly finnier'd, repleniſhing a Circle about five Feet Diameter; in the Center whereof are theſe Words:

Glory be to God on high.

And under, in one Line without the Circle, theſe Words:

In Earth Peace, Good-Will towards Men.

This upper Part of the Altar-piece is enriched with Palm-Branches, Leaves, and Voluta's, between two Lamps; and all the before-mentioned placed between ſpacious beautiful Columns, painted in Imitation of *Lapis Lazuli*; and their Entablature is painted like Porphory, the Capitals and Enrichments hereof being gilt with Gold; and without theſe Columns are placed the *Lord's Prayer* Northward, and *Creed* Southward: And at the Weſt End of the Church is a Marble Font ſtanding on a Marble Footpace; and the King's Arms are placed on the Front of the North Gallery.

Bow *Steeple.*

But the principal Ornament of this Church is the Steeple, erected near the North Weſt Angle thereof, and made contiguous by a Lobby, between the Church and the Steeple. It is accounted by judicious Artiſts an admirable Piece of Architecture, not to be parallell'd by the Steeple of any Parochial Church in *Europe.*

The Author of ſome *Weekly* Eſſays, whom we have mentioned on other Occaſions, ſays, "This Steeple is a Maſter-piece in a peculiar "Kind of Building, which has no fix'd Rules to "direct it, nor is it to be reduced to any ſettled "Laws of Beauty: Without doubt, if we conſider it only as a Part of ſome other Building, "it can be eſteemed no other than a delightful "Abſurdity: But if either conſidered in itſelf, "or as a Decoration of a whole City in Proſpect, "not only to be juſtified, but admir'd. It is "beyond Queſtion as perfect as human Imagination can contrive, or execute, and, till we "ſee it outdone, we ſhall hardly think it to be "equalled.

This Building was deſigned by the incomparable Sir *Chriſtopher Wren*; it is of *Portland* Stone, conſiſting of a Tower and Spire: The Tower is ſquare; in the North Side thereof is a Door and beautiful Door-caſe; the Peers and Arch are of the *Tuſcan* Order, and adorned with two Columns and Entablature of the *Dorick* Order; the Metops enriched with Cherubims; above the Cornice is an eliptical Aperture, on the Key a Cherub, whence by Way of Compartment, are extended two Feſtoons of large Fruit, ſuſtained lower by two Cupids in a ſitting Poſture, their Feet reſting on the Cornice; and the whole farther adorned with Ruſtick Work, and another Door-caſe of the ſame Form on the Weſt Side; above which, on the North Side is another Aperture and Balcony, and a little higher a Modellion Cornice; above that are four Windows (on each Side one) each adorn'd with four Pilaſters, with Entablament of the *Ionick* Order; on the Cornice an Acroteria, at each Angle four Cartouches erected tapering, and on the meeting of the upper Ends a ſpacious Vaſe, which terminates the Tower.

The Spire begins with a circular Mure, and on that, a little higher than the Tops of the ſaid Vaſes, is a Range of Columns, with Entablature and Acroteria, of the *Corinthian* Order. This Balcony is adorned with Bows or Arches, all which you paſs under in walking round this Part of the Spire, which (a little higher) is adorned with Pedeſtals, their Columns and Entablature, of the *Compoſite* Order; ſo that here are the five Orders placed in the ſame Way they are commonly expreſſed.

On the Cornice of this laſt Order ſtand ſeveral Cartouches, whereon is erected a Pyramidical Body of a conſiderable Altitude, and at the *Ver-*

tex thereof a ſpacious Ball; and above that (as a Weather-cock) is the Figure of a Dragon of poliſhed Braſs, about 10 Feet long (with Wings ſomewhat expanded) and proportionably bulky; yet is turned by the leaſt Wind, ſo as to ſhew from what Quarter it blows very exactly.

THE Dimenſions of the Church within, are Length 65 Feet and a half, Breadth 63, Altitude 38, and that of the famous Steeple 225 Feet, wherein are eight large tuneable Bells.

The MONUMENTS *in the old Church were theſe*, viz.

Sir *John Coventry*, Mercer, Mayor, 1425. *Richard Lambert*, Alderman. *Nicholas Alwine*, Mercer, Mayor 1499, deceaſed 1505. *Robert Harding*, Goldſmith, one of the Sheriffs, 1478. *John Loke*, one of the Sheriffs, 1461. *Edward Bankes*, Alderman, Haberdaſher, 1566. *John Ward*, *William Pierſon*, Scrivener, and Attorney in the *Common Pleas*. In a Chapel, on the South Side of the Church, ſtood a Tomb, elevated and arched, of ſome unknown Founder. *Ade de Buke*, Hatter, glaz'd the Chapel, and moſt Part of the Church, and was there buried.

ON an antient Marble Tomb in the Chancel, on the North Side was the following Inſcription:

Here lieth *Richard Lambert*, Grocer, late Alderman and Sheriff of LONDON; Merchant-Adventurer, and free of *Muſcovia* and *Ruſſia*, who deceaſed in the Time of his Shrievalty, the 4th Day of *April*, *An. Dom.* 1567, *&c.*

THE Monument of Sir *John Coventry*.

Magnificus ſed juſtificus,
  miſeris ſed Amicus.
Vir ſpecioſus, Vir
  generoſus, Virque pudicus,
Et peramabilis, &
  venerabilis, atque piarum,
Vis, Dux, Lex, Lampas,
  Flos Mayor *Londoniarum*.
In Terræ Ventre jacet
  hic *John* rite *Coventre*
Dictus, quem necuit
  veluti decuit Lue plenus,
Bis ſeptingenus
  tricenus ſi trahis unum
Martius in ſole,
  triceno ſi trahis unum
Virginis a partu Carnis
  modo mortuus artu,
Vivus erit Cœlis Tuba
  clanxerit ut Gabrielis. *Amen*.

ON a Grave-ſtone in the Chancel was this Inſcription:

Here lyeth the Body *Humphrey Walcot*, of *Walcot*, in the County of *Salop*, Eſq; Merchant-Adventurer, and of the Company of Grocers in this City of LONDON. He died the 28th Day of *Auguſt*, 1616, being about the Age of 71, leaving behind him his Wife *Alice*, the Daughter of *Richard Halſey*, Eſq; and by her he had ten Children, five Sons and five Daughters, having had by her eight more, who died young.

HERE was likewiſe a Monument in the Memory of Queen *Elizabeth*, with the Words in 2 *Tim.* iv. 7, 8, and a Repreſentation of the Monument.

ERECTED by King *James* for *Elizabeth*, Queen of *England*, *France*, and *Ireland*, &c. Daughter of King *Henry* VIII, by Queen *Anna Bullen*, Grandchild to King *Henry* VII, Great Grandchild to King *Edward* IV, and Siſter to King *Edward* VI, and Queen *Mary*. She reſtored Religion to its primitive Sincerity; ſettled Peace thoroughly; reduced Coin to the old Standard; extinguiſh'd Rebellion at home; relieved *France*, near Ruin by inteſtine Miſchiefs; ſupported the *Netherlands*; vanquiſh'd *Spain's Armado*; quieted *Ireland* with *Spaniards* Expulſion, and Traytors Coercion; augmented exceedingly both Univerſities Revenues by a Law of Proviſion; and enriched all *England*.

Was a Mother to this her Country; the Nurſe of Religion and Learning, for perfect Skill of very many Languages; for glorious Endowments, as well of Mind as Body; and, for Regal Virtues, beyond her Sex.

A Princeſs incomparable.

And after 45 Years moſt prudent and happy Government, ſhe died, in the 70th Year of her Age, *A. D.* 1602. Whoſe Corpſe is interr'd in the famous Collegiate Church of Weſtminſter.

On the other Side.

Flame blow aloud, and to the World proclaim,
There never ruled ſuch a Royal Dame.
The Word of GOD was ever her Delight,
In it ſhe meditated Day and Night.
Spain's Rod, *Rome's* Ruin, *Netherlands* Relief,
Earth's Joy, *England's* Gem, World's Wonder, (Nature's Chief.
She was, and is; what can there more be ſaid!
On Earth the Chief, in Heaven the ſecond Maid.

LATER Monuments of Perſons deceaſed; that is, ſince the rebuilding of this Church, are theſe that follow:

FLAT Stones in the Church, for *Catharine Elers*, late Wife of *Theodore Elers*, 1677. And *Theodore Elers*, 1693.

Henry Woolnough, Rector of *Bramſhot*, in the County of *Northampton*, died 1673.

M. S.

Willielmus Withers, Civis & Piſcarius, vir antiqua fide & moribus, de Eccleſia *Anglicana*, cui ſemper fuerat obſequentiſſimus, & de hac Civitate, qua per plurimos annos Aldermanni Vicarii munus pro Tribu *Cheap*, cum integritate adimpleverat, bene meritus: Bis uxoratus; primo *Saram Corniſh* duxit; ex qua unicus ſupereſt filius. Secundis Nuptiis *Saram Fellows* uxorem habuit. Et ex illa filiam ſibi ſuperſtitem. Obiit die 12 *Martii*, *An.* 1700. Ætat. 75. Debemus morti nos noſtraque.

Adam Stoner, Son of *Clement Stoner*: And *Clement*, another Son, 1678.

Sarah Howard, Daughter of *Sam. Howard*, 1703. And *Matthew Howard*, 1675. And *Samuel Howard*, Son of *Matthew*, 1698. And *Sarah Howard*, Widow of *Matthew*, and Mother of *Samuel*, 1700, aged 70. And *Hannah Howard*, Daughter of *Samuel*.

Catharine Scrimſhire, Daughter of *William*, 1677.

Dorothy Davies, Daughter of *John Davies*, of *Barbados*, 1685.

Sam. Tomlines, 1680.

Sarah Iles, Daughter of *Tho. Barendine*, had two Husbands, *William Wright*, and *Henry Iles*.

Paul Carter, 1699.

UNDER a Grave-ſtone at the Weſt End of the Church, lies Mrs. *Julian Marſhal*, Relict of *John Marſhal*, of St. *Olave's Southwark*, Wool-Merchant. Deceaſed the 25th of *February*, 1701. Aged about 89, and was here buried, according to her own Deſire.

She was always faithful to the Doctrine and Diſcipline of the Church of *England*, even in the moſt difficult Times. And as a Teſtimony of her Affection to the Church, left the greateſt Part of her Eſtate to ſuch orthodox and indigent Clergymen, as are throughly and truly conformable to the Doctrine and Ceremonies thereof.

AT the ſame End of the Church is a handſome Monument, with both their Effigies in *Relief*, for Colonel *Bainton* and his Lady. He died 26 *May* 1712. Aged 47. She the 6th of *October* 1719. *Æt. ſuæ* 49.

ALMOST cloſe to the laſt is another handſome Monument, with a curious Marble Buſto, under which is the following Inſcription:

Near this Place lie interred Mr. *James Cart* of this Pariſh, who died the 8th of *June* 1706, aged 46; and ſix of his nine Children, *viz.* one Son and two Daughters, who died Infants. *Jane* marry'd to *John Church Medcalfe* of *London*, Soap-maker, died the 10th of *June* 1717, aged 29 Years; buried at *Windſor*. *William* died the 19th of *June* 1717, aged 25 Years. *Joſeph* dy'd the 8th of *September* 1717; aged 21 Years. *John* died the 13th of *September* 1720, aged 35 Years; buried at St. *Sepulchre*'s. *Thomas Chew* died the 27th of *March* 1722, aged 28 Years; buried at *Dunſtable*. *James*, late of St. *John*'s-*ſtreet*, departed this Life the 9th of *October* 1731, aged 41 Years; lamented by the beſt of Mothers, to whom he paid a moſt extraordinary Duty to his laſt Moments.

ON the North Wall of the Church is a neat Marble Table hung up, thus inſcribed:

Near this Place lies interred, under a black Marble, with an Inſcription,

The Body of *Thomas Gearing*, Eſq; who departed this Life the 24th of *June*, 1730, in the 62d Year of his Age.

GIFTS and CHARITIES.

OF the large and liberal Charities given to this Pariſh, ſome of the following were communicated to Mr. *Strype* by Dr. *Bradford*, the late Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, who was formerly Incumbent there.

Samuel Leſe, Citizen and Clothworker, by his laſt Will, dated *April 26, 1634*, gave to the Company of Clothworkers two Houſes near *Holbourn-bridge*, in the Pariſh of St. *Andrew's Holbourn*; for divers pious and charitable Uſes; particularly, for a Sermon to be preached in the Pariſh of *Bow*, on the 1ſt of *May* yearly, 1 *l.* to the Clerk and Sexton 3 *s.* to the Church-wardens of the Pariſh of St. *Andrew's Holbourn*, for the uſe of the Poor yearly 2 *l.* To the Maſter and Wardens of the ſaid Company of Clothworkers, for their Pains in ſeeing the ſame performed, five Shillings a-piece; that is, one Pound five Shillings; (which Company come to the Sermon.) To the Aſſiſtants of the Yeomanry, *i. e.* thoſe not on the Livery, ten Shillings. To the Beadle, &c.

Theophilus Royle, Citizen and Draper of LONDON, by his laſt Will, dated *Feb.* 5, 1655, gave for a Sermon to be preached in St. *Mary Le Bow*, on the 5th of *November*, yearly, at five o'Clock, by the Rector of the ſaid Pariſh, in Commemoration of our great Deliverance from the Gunpowder Treaſon, 1 *l.* appointing that a Number of poor People, whereof three of the Drapers Company, ſhould be at the preaching of the ſame Sermon; and receive 5 *s.* a-piece, by the Hands of the Wardens.

DEPUTY *Withers*, formerly an Inhabitant of the Pariſh, who died in *March*, *An.* 1700, by his Will, gave to the Miniſter and Church-wardens of this Pariſh, an Annuity of 40 *s.* to be paid out of the Houſe in which he dwelt, *viz.* at the Corner of *Bow-lane* in *Cheapſide*, during the Leaſe of the ſaid Houſe; for a Sermon to be preached, yearly, on *Good Friday* in the Afternoon. Whereof to the Preacher 1 *l.* to the Reader of the Prayers of the Church of *England*, 5 *s.* to the Clerk and Sexton, 2 *s.* 6 *d.* a-piece. And to four of the pooreſt Inhabitants, that frequent the Prayers, 2 *s.* 6 *d.* a-piece.

THE following Sums were given by Will, for the Maintenance of a weekly Lecture in St. *Mary Le Bow*, by theſe Perſons following:

		l.
By *George Palin*, buried *Oct.* 16,	1610.	100
By Mrs. *Stone*, buried *May* 28,	1612.	10
By Mr. *Banton*, paid *Nov.* 3,	1623.	50
By *Gabriel Cumberland*, by Will	1626.	10
By *Sarah Cox*, about	1635.	40
	In all	210

IN *January*, *An.* 1621-2, on *Thurſday* at five o'Clock, the Lecture was ſet up. The ſeveral Legacies before-mentioned, having been laid out by the Church-wardens, together with ſome Addition (as it ſeems) of the Pariſh-Stock, for the Purchaſe of two Tenements, and a Shop, in *Abchurch-lane*, which was put into the Hands of Truſtees, of the ſame Pariſh; to employ the Rent of the ſaid Tenement, for the Maintenance of the ſaid Lecture.

THE Rent received, as appears by the Pariſh Books, for divers Years, until the great Fire, was 26 *l. per Ann.* The Lecturer received after the Rate of 30 *l. per Ann.* to the Year 1640. The Clerk and Sexton 20 *s.* a-piece, beſides Candles. From the Year 1640, to the Fire, he received 32 *l.* 10 *s.* After the Fire, the Houſes being burnt down, a Leaſe was made and ſigned by the Rector, Mr. *Smalwood*, and Church-wardens, *July* 16, 1668, granting to *Thomas Bowes*, Eſq; the Ground of the ſaid Houſes, for ninety Years; paying 12 *l. per Ann.*

WHEN the Church was rebuilt, the ſaid Mr. *Smalwood*, the then Rector, preached this Lecture once a Month, (*viz.* the *Thurſday* before the Sacrament) and received in Conſideration of it, the ſaid Ground Rent of 12 *l. per Ann.* Since Mr. *Smalwood*'s Death, the Lecture is diſcontinued: But of late, the Rector finding it in the Pariſh Books, hath ſet it up again; which is preached by the Reader, as it was before, and the Salary paid.

Boyle's *Lectures.*

IN this Church, for many Years, has been preached one of the moſt notable metaphyſical Lectures that ever was founded, *viz.* that inſtituted by the Honourable *Robert Boyle*, Eſq; a Gentleman famous for great Learning as well as Piety, (which ſhews they are not incompatible.) He ſettled a Salary of 50 *l. per Annum*, and appointed Dr. *Tenniſon*, the late Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, Sir *Henry Aſhurſt*, Sir *John Rotheram*, and *John Evelyn*, Eſq; Truſtees for applying the ſaid Sum for the preaching of eight Sermons yearly, *viz.* on the firſt *Mondays* of *January*, *February*, *March*, *April*, *May*, *September*, *October*, and *November*, by ſuch Miniſter, and at ſuch Church, as the ſaid Truſtees ſhould think proper; no one to exceed three Years as Preacher thereof. And by this Foundation theſe Sermons are to prove and eſtabliſh the *Chriſtian Religion* againſt *Pagans*, *Jews*, *Mahometans*, *Atheiſts*, and *Deiſts*; but not to deſcend to Controverſies among *Chriſtians*; likewiſe to aſſiſt and encourage the Propagation of the Chriſtian Religion; and to ſatisfy ſuch Scruples, and anſwer ſuch new Objections, as any may have or ſtart, and which have not yet met with full Anſwers.

HOW well the Founder's End has been anſwered, appears from the many learned and rational Diſcourſes which have came into the World through this Channel. To this Inſtitution we owe ſome of the moſt admired Pieces of two of the greateſt Divines, and moſt celebrated Names for Genius and Extent of Learning among the Moderns, and who, perhaps, never had their Superiors in ſome Parts of Knowledge, we mean the preſent Dr. *Bentley*, and the late Dr. *Clarke*. Although theſe Lectures have for many Years been preached at this Church, they were not indeed, by either of theſe great Men, but were preached at St. *Martin*'s *in the Fields*, on the 7th of *March* 1691-2, by Dr. *Bentley*, who was the firſt that was appointed: This Gentleman's Diſcourſes were wrote to the Capacities of all Men, and yet acquired the Admiration of Judges for Solidity of Argument and Beauty of Diction. Dr. *Clarke* has not wrote to the Numbers which Dr. *Bentley* has; ſome Parts of his Diſcourſes requiring the Attention of the Philoſopher to ſee thro' his Chain of Argument; which when diſcovered, the inſeparable Connection appears to the Conviction and Delight of his Readers. This eminent Divine preached theſe Lectures in the Years 1704 and 1705, at St. *Paul*'s Cathedral. The Benefits which ariſe to the World (for the Writings of a *Bentley* and a *Clarke*, are not confined to our own Iſland) from this wiſe and liberal Endowment of Mr. *Boyle*, ſhould fire other opulent and conſiderate Men, with the ſame generous Diſpoſition to do Honour to their Country, to profit the World, and do an Act grateful to the Divinity himſelf: And if her preſent Majeſty, who has diſtinguiſhed two of theſe Perſons by a peculiar Mark of Eſteem, was heartily diſpoſed to deliberate and execute a Deſign ſimilar to Mr. *Boyle*'s, ſhe would greatly add to the Fame which ſhe has acquired by erecting Statues to the Memories of the illuſtrious Dead.

THESE Lectures have been preached this preſent Year 1733, in this Church by the Reverend Dr. *Hayes*, and for three Years before by the Reverend Dr. *Berryman*.

IN this Pariſh of St. *Mary Le Bow*, was a Parſonage-Houſe, let out by Leaſe, to be built for forty Years, from *Lady Day* 1676, at 4 *l. per Ann.* being the *Woolpack*, an Alehouſe in *Bow-lane*.

THERE is alſo a Ground Rent of 40 *s.* the Miniſter received for an Houſe partly ſituated in the Church-yard; let by Leaſe to the Drapers, for ſixty five Years; from *May* 1, *Anno* 1670.

AFTER the Fire of LONDON, this Pariſh was united to thoſe of St. *Pancras* and *Alhallows Honey-lane* of which ſee farther in *Cheap* Ward.

THE Living is a Rectory; the Preſentation is in the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, being a Peculiar. Value of united Pariſhes *per* Act of Parliament, is 200 *l. per Ann.* St. *Mary Le Bow* is rated in the King's Books at 33 *l.* 12 *s.* 3 *d. ob.*

THE Rector is the Reverend Dr. *Samuel Liſle*, Archdeacon of *Canterbury*, and the Lecturer the Reverend Dr. *Henry Stebbing*.

PRAYERS are at eight in the Morning, and five in the Afternoon, daily. No Organ. Gift Sermons are two in the Month of *Auguſt* in the Morning at eight o'Clock Prayers, on Account of the *Spaniſh* Invaſion in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*; one on the 25th of *July*, the Gift of *Thomas Chapman*, Eſq; one on *Good Friday*, the Gift of Mr. *Withers*, before-mentioned. Two Sermons on the fifth of *November*, one in the Morning, the other in the Evening. One of St. *Mark*'s Day, the Gift of Mr. *Hutchinſon*, Goldſmith, late of *Cheapſide*: Each of the Charity Children receives then one Loaf of Bread, and 3 *d.* in Money.

THE Veſtry is General.

The PARISH-OFFICERS *are,*	*The* WARD-OFFICERS *are,*
2 Church-Wardens.	2 Common-Council-Men.
2 Collectors.	2 Inqueſts.
	1 Conſtable.
	1 Scavenger.

THERE is one Charity-School belonging to this Ward, and that of *Bread-ſtreet*, the Children are cloathed on St. *Mark*'s Day, by a Subſcription of both Wards, and, when inſtructed, are put to Employments and Trades; being fifty Boys and 30 Girls.

Streets, Lanes, *&c.*

IN that Part of the Pariſh in this Ward is *Bow Church-yard*; Part of *Bow-lane*, *Twelve Bell-court*, *Gooſe-alley*, *New-court*, *George-yard*, *Sun-court*, and Part of *Well-court*.

IN *Cheap* Ward, Part of *Cheapſide*, and *Crown-court*; Part of *Trump-alley*; Part of *Lawrence-lane*; Part of *King-ſtreet*.

NUMBER of Houſes 104.

WITHOUT the North Side of this Church of St. *Mary Le Bow*, towards *Weſt Cheap*, ſtood a Building of Stone, called in Record *Sildam*, a Shed which greatly darkened the ſaid Church: For by means thereof, all the Windows and Doors, on that Side were ſtopped up.

THIS Building was made by King *Edw.* III. upon this Occaſion; In the Reign of the ſaid King, divers Juſtings were made in LONDON, betwixt *Soper*'s-*lane* and the Croſs in *Cheap*; namely, one great Juſting was there in the Year 1330, the 4th of *Edward* III, whereof is noted thus. About the Feaſt of St. *Michael*, there was a great and ſolemn Juſting of all the ſtout Earls, Barons, and Nobles of the Realm, at LONDON, in *Weſt Cheap*, betwixt the great Croſs and the great Conduit, nigh *Soper*'s-*lane*; which Juſting laſted three Days: Where Queen *Philippa*, with many Ladies, fell from a Stage of Timber, notwithſtanding, they were not hurt at all. Wherefore the Queen took great Care to ſave the Carpenters from Puniſhment: And through her Prayer, (which ſhe made on her Knees) ſhe pacified the King and Council; and thereby purchaſed great Love of the People.

AFTER which Time, the King cauſed this Silde or Shed, to be made, and ſtrongly to be built of Stone, for himſelf, the Queen, and other Eſtates to ſtand in, there to behold the Juſtings, and other Shews at their Pleaſures. And this Houſe (for a long Time after) ſerved to that Uſe: Namely, in the Reign of *Edward* III, and *Richard* II. But in the Year 1410, *Henry* IV, in the 12th of his Reign, confirmed the Shed, or Building, to *Stephen Spilman*, *William Marchford*, and *John Wattel*, Mercers; by the Name of the new Sildam, Shed, or Building, with all the Shops, Cellars, and Edifices whatſoever appertaining, called *Crounſilde* (and in the 8th of the ſaid *Henry*, called *Tamarſild*) ſituate in the Mercery in Weſt *Cheap*, and in the Pariſh of St. *Mary de Arcubus* in LONDON; and a certain Shop in the ſaid Pariſh, between the ſame Shed, and the King's Highway of Weſt *Cheap*, annexed to the ſaid Shed, with two Shops, Cellars, and Edifices whatſoever; as well built, or any Way being over the ſaid Shop, as over the Entry of the ſaid Shed, which were holden of him in Priorgage, as all the City of LONDON is: And which were worth by Year, in all Iſſues, (according to the true Value of them) 7 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* as was found by Inquiſition there, before *Thomas Knowles*, Mayor, and Eſchetor in the ſaid City.

Notwithſtanding which Grant, the Kings of *England*, and other great Eſtates; as well of Foreign Countries repairing to this Realm, as Inhabitants of the ſame, have uſually repaired to this Place, therein to behold the Shews of this City, paſſing through Weſt *Ceap*, namely, the great Watches accuſtomed in the Night, on the Even of St. *John Baptiſt*, and St. *Peter*, at *Midſummer*; the Examples whereof were too long to recite: Wherefore let it ſuffice briefly to touch one:

In the Year 1510, the 2d of *Henry* VIII, on St. *John*'s Even, at Night, the King came to this Place; then called the *King's-head* in *Cheap*, in the Livery of a Yeoman of the Guard, with an Halbert on his Shoulder; and there beholding the Watch, departed privily, when the Watch was done; and was not known to any but to whom it pleaſed him: But on St. *Peter*'s Night, next following, he and the Queen came Royally riding to the ſaid Place; and there, with their Nobles, beheld the Watch of the City, and returned in the Morning.

This Church of St. *Mary*, with the ſaid Shed of Stone, all the Houſing in and about *Bow* Church-yard, and without, on that Side the High-ſtreet of *Cheap*, to the *Standard*, are of *Cordwainer-ſtreet* Ward. Theſe Houſes were (of old Time) but Sheds; For no Houſing was otherwiſe, on that Side the Street; but of divers Sheds from *Soper*'s-*lane* to the *Standard*, &c. Amongſt others, there were three Shops or Sheds by *Soper*'s-*lane*, pertaining to the Prior of the *Holy Trinity*, within *Aldgate*. The one was let out for 28 *s.* one other for 20 *s.* and the third for 12 *s.* by the Year. Moreover, that *Richard Goodcheape*, Mercer, and *Margery* his Wife, Son to *Jordan Goodcheape* did let to *John Dalinges* the younger, Mercer, their Shed and Chamber in Weſt *Cheap*, in the Pariſh of St. *Mary de Arches*, for 3 *s.* 4 *d.* by the Year. Alſo the Men of *Bread-ſtreet* Ward contended with the Men of *Cordwainers-ſtreet* Ward, for a Sild or Shed oppoſite to the *Standard*, on the South Side; and it was found to to be of *Cordwainers-ſtreet* Ward, *William Waldrone* being then Mayor, the 1ſt of *Henry* VI.

Modern State of this Ward.

Now for the preſent State of this Ward:

The principal Streets and Lanes in it, are *Bow-lane*, new *Queen-ſtreet*, *Budge-row*, Little St. *Thomas Apoſtle*'s, *Pancras-lane*, with a ſmall Part of *Watling-ſtreet*, and *Baſing-lane*.

Watling-ſtreet hath its greateſt Part in *Bread-ſtreet* Ward; what lies in this Ward, begins on the Eaſt Side of *Red-lion-court*, and ſo goeth to *Budge-row*. This Court is ſquare and large, well built and inhabited; having a Paſſage into *Baſing-lane*. *Croſs-keys-court*, a handſome Place, with a Free-Stone Pavement. St. *Mary Aldermary* Church-yard, a large Place with an open Paſſage for Coach or Cart, into *Bow-lane*; being a Place very well inhabited by Merchants, and Perſons of good Repute. In this Church-yard, at the End towards *Bow-lane*, is ſeated St. *Mary Aldermary* Church; being large and well built, with a tower'd Steeple all of Free Stone.

Baſing-lane hath but a ſmall Part in this Ward.

Bow-lane begins at *Trinity-lane*, and falls into *Cheap-ſide*, by St. *Mary-le-Bow* Church. The Part of this Lane, in this Ward, begins about 50 Feet from *Cheapſide*, on both Sides the Way: and 60 Feet beyond *Baſing-lane*: And then on the Weſt Side, only to *Trinity-lane*. This was antiently called *Cordwainers-ſtreet*, being well inhabited and built. In this Lane are theſe Courts and Places of Name, *viz.* *Half-moon-court*, by ſome called *Lugg-yard*, a Place ſomething open, but ordinary; it is likewiſe, by ſome, called *Whalebone-court*, from one that there boileth Whalebone *Taylor*'s-*court*, a handſome open Place. *Robin-Hood-court*, indifferent long, and well built. *New-court*, a handſome genteel Place, with a Door next the Street, to ſhut up at Night. St. *Mary Aldermary* Church, the Weſt End ſeated in this Lane. *Gooſe-alley*, but ordinary; at the Upper End of which is *Twelve Bell-court*, which is but ſmall and narrow. It hath a Paſſage through *Compter*'s-*alley* into *Bow* Church-yard, both Places of ſmall Account. *George-alley*, or *Yard*, but narrow, hath a Paſſage into *New Queen-ſtreet*, through *Weld-court*. *Roſe-court*, but mean and ordinary. St. *Mary-le-Bow* Church, the Front ſeated in *Cheapſide*, but the Back Part in *Bow-lane*.

New *Queen-ſtreet*, built in the Place where *Soper*'s-*lane* was, and now made an open Street, (before the great Fire very narrow) with very good Houſes, well inhabited; it fronts *King-ſtreet*, which is oppoſite to *Guildhall*, and in a ſtrait Line runneth down to the *Thames*, at the *Three Cranes*; but the Part of this Street, in this Ward, goeth no farther than St. *Thomas Apoſtle*'s. In this Street is *Weld-court*, a handſome ſquare Place, with well built and inhabited Houſes: This Court hath a Paſſage into *George-yard*, which falls into *Bow-lane*.

Pancras-lane comes out of *New Queen-ſtreet*, and falls into *Bucklersbury*; the South Side is in this Ward, and the North in *Cheap* Ward. This Lane is but ordinarily built and inhabited, except one large Houſe, the Dwelling of a Merchant, on the South Side; and on the North, before the Fire of LONDON, ſtood two Churches, *viz.* St. *Pancras*'s *Soper-lane*, and St. *Bennet*'s *Sherehog*; but theſe two Churches remain unbuilt, and united to others; *viz.* that of St. *Pancras*, to St. *Mary le Bow*; and that of St. *Bennet Sherehog*, to St. *Stephen Wallbrook*; but theſe two Churches were ſeated in *Cheap* Ward. Adjoining to St. *Pancras*'s Church is a ſmall Court, but no fixed Name is given to it.

St. *Sithe*'s-*lane* comes out of *Pancras-lane*, and falls in *Budge-row*, by St. *Anthony*'s Church, a Lane well built, and inhabited by Merchants.

Budge-row takes its Riſe from *Watling-ſtreet*, and runs Eaſtwards to *Cannon-ſtreet*; from which it is ſevered by *Wallbrook* on the North, and *Dowgate* on the South. The Houſes are good, and taken up by good Tradeſmen, being ſo great a Thoroughfare. In this Street is *Dodſon*'s-*court*, a large Place, well built and inhabited, and hath a Paſſage into *Cloak-lane*: On the South Side, is a Paſſage into *Tower-Royal-ſtreet*.

St. *Anthony*'s Church, a very neat Free-ſtone Building, with a curious wrought Spire, and a Golden Ball on the Tower. On the Weſt Side of the Church is an open ſquare Place, and on the South Side are ſeveral Free Stones placed in the Street, Pyramid Faſhion, orderly along by the Church, the better to ſecure the Foot-Paſſengers from Carts and Coaches, this Part of the Street being very narrow.

Tower-Royal-ſtreet, but ſhort, comes out of *Budge-row*, and falls into St. *Thomas Apoſtle*'s. In this Street is a handſome ſmall Court, which bears the Name of that Street: *Strawberry-court* but ſmall. For what more relates to this Street, ſee in *Vintry* Ward.

St. *Thomas Apoſtle*'s, the Fore Street, or Great St. *Thomas Apoſtle*'s, or the Backſide of St. *Tho-*

mas Apoſtle's; and both Streets run Weſtward, croſſing New *Queen-ſtreet*, and falling into *Bow-lane*; but the Street of *Great* St. *Thomas Apoſtle's* is in *Vintry* Ward.

In Little St. *Thomas*, are theſe Courts, *Croſs-Keys-court*, which is but ſmall; *Key-court*, open and indifferent, well built and inhabited, with a Free-Stone Pavement.

There are placed at the ſeveral Stands in this Ward, that watch every Night, a Conſtable, a Beadle, and 24 Watchmen.

The Jurymen, returned by the Wardmote Inqueſt for this Ward, are to ſerve in the ſeveral Courts in *Guildhall*, in the Month of *December*.

This Ward hath an Alderman, and his Deputy, eight Common-Council-Men, eight Conſtables, eight Scavengers, 14 Wardmote Inqueſt Men, and a Beadle. It ſtands taxed to the Fifteen in LONDON, at 52 *l.* 16 *s.* In the *Exchequer*, at 52 *l.* 6 *s.*

The Alderman of this Ward is Sir *William Billers*, at this Time Lord Mayor.

CHAP. III.

CHEAP WARD.

Cheap Ward. NEXT adjoining is *Cheap* Ward, which took its Name from the Market that was there kept, called *Weſt-Cheaping*. This Ward begins on the Eaſt, on the Courſe of *Wallbrook* in *Bucklersbury*, and runs up, on both Sides, to where the great Conduit ſtood in *Cheapſide*. Alſo on the South Side of *Bucklersbury*, a Lane running up by where St. *Sithe*'s, and near where St. *Pancras* Church ſtood, thro' *Needler*'s-*lane*, on the North thereof; and then thro' a Piece of *Soper*'s-*lane*, on both Sides up to the *Cheap*, are all of this Ward.

Then to begin again in the Eaſt, upon the ſaid Courſe of *Wallbrook*, is St. *Mildred*'s Church in the *Poultry*, on the North Side; next to that is *Grocer*'s-*alley*, called in old Times *Coney-hope-lane*; then about a Quarter Part of the *Old Jury* on the Weſt Side, and ſomething more on the Eaſt. Then is *Ironmongers-lane*, wholly on both Sides; and from the North End thereof, through *Catton*, or *Cateaton-ſtreet*, Weſt, to the North End of St. *Lawrence*'s-*lane*; and about four Houſes Weſt beyond the ſame on that Side, and over-againſt *Ironmongers-lane* End, on the North Side of *Cateaton-ſtreet*, up by *Guildhall* and St. *Lawrence*'s Church in the Jury, is altogether of *Cheap* Ward.

Then again in *Cheapſide*, more towards the Weſt, is St. *Lawrence*'s-*lane*, before-named, which is wholly of this Ward; and laſt of all is *Honey-lane*, and ſo up to where the *Standard* ſtood on the North Side of the *Cheap*; and theſe are the Bounds of this Ward, and all the Places of antient Time; for *King-ſtreet* was not built till after the Fire.

Next for the Antiquities and Things worthy of Memory there: *Firſt*, Is *Bucklers*, or more properly *Bucklesbury*, ſo called from a Manor and Tenements appertaining to one *Buckle*, who there dwelt and kept his Courts. This Manor was ſuppoſed to be the great Stone Building, Part of which was remaining when *Monday* publiſhed his Edition of *Stow* in 1633, and was then called the *Old Barge*, from ſuch a Sign hanging out near the Gate of it. To this Place, it was commonly reported, that, when *Wallbrook* lay open, Barges were rowed, or towed up out of the *Thames*.

Also, on the North Side of this Street, directly over-againſt the ſaid *Bucklesbury*, was one antient ſtrong Tower of Stone: Which Tower, King *Edward* III, in the 18th of his Reign, by the Name of the King's Houſe, called *Cornet*'s Tower in LONDON, did appoint to be his Exchange of Money, there to be kept: In the 29th, he granted it to *Frydus-Guyniſane*, and *Landus Bardoile*, Merchants of *Luke*, for 20 *l.* the Year: And in the 32d of his Reign, he gave it to his College or Free Chapel of St. *Stephen* at *Weſtminſter*, by the Name of his Tower, called *Cornet*'s Tower at *Bucklesbury* in LONDON.

This Tower was taken down by one *Buckle*, a Grocer, meaning, in Place thereof, to have ſet up and built a Frame of Timber; But the ſaid *Buckle* greedily labouring to pull down the old Tower, a Piece thereof fell upon him; which ſo bruiſed him, that his Life was thereby ſhortned; and another, that married his Widow, ſet up the new prepared Frame of Timber, and finiſhed the Work.

This whole Street, called *Bucklesbury*, on both the Sides throughout, was poſſeſſed by Grocers and Apothecaries toward the Weſt End thereof. On the South Side breaks out one other ſhort Lane, called in Records, *Peneritch-ſtreet*: It reacheth but to St. *Sythe*'s-*lane*, and St. *Sythe*'s Church was the fartheſt Part thereof. For by the Weſt End of the ſaid Church beginneth *Needler*'s-*lane*, which reacheth to *Soper*'s *lane*, as aforeſaid.

The PARISH *of* St. SYTHE, *or* BENNET SHEREHOG, *or* SHROG.

THE ſmall Pariſh-Church of St. *Sythe*'s had alſo an Addition of *Bennet-Shorne*, or *Shrog*, or *Sherehog*, for by all theſe Names it has been written; but the moſt antient is *Shorne*. Wherefore it ſeems to have taken that Name from one *Benedict Shorne*, ſome Time a Citizen and Stock-fiſhmonger of LONDON, a new Builder, Repairer, or Benefactor thereof, in the Reign of *Edward* II. So that *Shorne* is but corruptly called *Shrog*, and more corruptly *Shorehog*, or *Sherehog*.

John Freſh, by his Will dated *Sept.* 1327, gave to the Miniſter, Church-wardens, and Pariſhioners of this Pariſh, four Marks yearly Rent, iſſuing out of his Houſe at the Corner of *Do-little Lane*, LONDON: *In ſuſtentaconem Capellani idonei Divina celebratur infra Capellam Sanctæ Sythæ, pro anima ſua, & animabus Patris, Matris, Uxor. & Liberor. ſuor.*

This Church being very much decay'd and periſhed, was amply repaired and beautified at the Coſt of the Pariſhioners, in the Year of our Lord God *1628*.

DIVERS fair Marble Stones, that formerly lay hidden under the Pews, were then removed, and placed in the Body of the Church, to add (as was moſt fit) to its further Grace and Beauty.

John Reyner, } Church-wardens.
William Parker, }

THERE were buried in this Church, *John Froyſh*, Mercer, Mayor, 1394. *John Rochford*, and *Robert Rochford*, *John Hold*, Alderman, *Henry Froweke*, Mercer, Mayor, 1435. *Edward Warrington*, *John Morrice*, *John Huntley*, *Richard Lincoln*, Felt-monger, 1548, Sir *Ralph Warren*, Mercer, Mayor, 1553; Sir *John Lion*, Grocer, Mayor, 1554. The two laſt had Monuments remaining till the Fire, in *1666*,

Edward Hall, Gentleman, of *Gray's Inn*, Common Serjeant of the City, and then Under-Sheriff, who wrote the large Chronicle from *Richard* the IId, to the End of the Reign of *Henry* the VIIIth, was buried in this Church.

ON a Monument in the Eaſt Wall of the Chancel, was this Inſcription:

Grace and Religion,
with the beſt of Nature
All ſtriving to excell,
yet all agreeing
To make one abſolute
and perfect Creature:
Would any ſee a Sight,
ſo worth the ſeeing?
He comes too late:
Here ſhe lies buried,
With whom they lately liv'd,
and now are dead.

In the Vault here by,
Lieth buried the Body of *Anne*, the Wife of *John Farrar*, Gentleman, and Merchant-Adventurer of this City, Daughter of *William Shepheard*, of *Great Rowlright*, in the County of *Oxenford*, Eſq; She departed this Life the 12th Day of *July*, *An. Dom.* 1613, being then about the Age of 21 Years. To whoſe well-deſerving Memory, this Monument is by her ſaid Husband erected.

Here was a Bud,
beginning for her May:
Before her Flower,
Death took her hence away.
But for what Cauſe?
That Friends might joy the more,
Where there Hope is,
ſhe flouriſheth now before.
She is not loſt,
but in thoſe Joys remains,
Where Friends may ſee,
and joy in her again.

ON an antient Marble Monument in the Chancel.

Here lyeth buried the Right Worſhipful Sir *Ralph Warren*, Kt. Alderman, and twice Lord Mayor of this City of LONDON, Mercer, Merchant of the Staple at *Calais*; with his two Wives, Dame *Chriſtian*, and Dame *Joan*. Which ſaid Sir *Ralph* departed this Life the 11th Day of *July*, *Anno Dom.* 1553.

THE Lady *Joan White*, one of the Daughters and Heirs of *John Lake*, of LONDON, Gent. died *October* the 8th, buried in this Pariſh-Church, *November* the 4th, 1573. She deceaſed at the Houſe of Sir *Henry Williams*, alias *Cromwell*, Kt. her Son-in-Law, called *Hinchinbroke*, in the County of *Huntington*. This Lady *Joan* was firſt marry'd to Sir *Ralph Warren*, Kt. Alderman, and twice Lord Mayor. By whom he had Iſſue *Richard Warren*, Eſq; Son and Heir, and *Joan* Lady *Cromwell*, her Daughter. She was afterwards marry'd to Sir *Thomas White*, Kt. Alderman, and ſome Time of LONDON, Founder of the College of St. *John Baptiſt*, *Oxon.* by whom ſhe had no Iſſue. The ſaid Sir *Henry Williams*, alias *Cromwell*, had Iſſue by the ſaid Lady *Joan* his Wife, *Oliver Cromwell*, Eſq; his Son and Heir, with other Sons.

ON a fair plated Stone, in the Midſt of the Chancel, was this Inſcription:

Here lyeth *Katharine Prettyman*,
a Mayde of ſeventeene yeeres,
In *Suffolke* borne, in *London* bred,
as by her Death appears.
With Nature's gifts ſhe was adorn'd,
of honeſt birth and kin,
Her virtuous minde, with modeſt grace,
did love of many win.
But when ſhe ſhould with honeſt match
have liv'd a wedded life,
Stay there (quoth *Jove*) the World is nought,
for ſhe ſhall be my wife.
And Death, ſince thou haſt done thy due,
lay nuptial rites aſide,
And follow her unto the grave,
that ſhould have been your Bride:
Whoſe honeſt life, and faithful end,
her patience therewithall,
Doth plainly ſhew, that ſhe with Chriſt
now lives, and ever ſhall.

She departed this Life the 11th Day of *Auguſt* 1594,

ON another plated Stone in the North Iſle.

Quod mihi dilectiſſimus
& memorabile pii,
Donavit, breviter
abſtulit ecce Deus.
Dulcis Joannes
artorum parvule cultor
Occidis; heu! pietas,
& lachrymoſa dies.
Affer opem quicunque
potes medicabile vultu,
Et aliud dederis
ſi mihi, ſancte Deus.
Obiit 3 die Aprilis, 1592.

NOW to ſhew the preſent State of this Pariſh, ſince the Demoliſhing of the Church by the great Fire, and what Charities belong to it:

IN the Parochial Viſitation, *An.* 1693, the Church-wardens brought in no Revenues to belong to their Pariſh, nor any Legacies or Gifts, except 5 *l. per Annum*, left by Mr. *Daviſon*, for Keeping in Repair a Vault, belonging to that Family, which they did, and employed the Remainder for the Uſe of the Poor.

THE Plate, Bells, and other Ornaments of the Church, which they had before the Fire, were imbezzled by the Church-wardens many Years ago.

THIS Church is not built again, but the Pariſh is laid to St. *Stephen Wallbrook*; and that Ground on which the Church ſtood, is employed as a burying Place for the Pariſhioners.

THERE was a Parſonage-Houſe before the Fire, rebuilt by *Abraham Wooly*, upon a Leaſe of 40 Years, paying the Parſon 5 *l. per Ann.* and no other Glebe pertaining to the Parſonage. But in the Viſitation Book, of the Parochial Viſitation, *An.* 1636, the Glebe belonging to the Rector, was brought in at 6 *l. per Ann.*

The Veſtry is General.

The Pariſh-Officers *are*	*The* Ward-Officers *are*
2 Church-wardens.	Uncertain.

Streets, Lanes, *&c.* in this Pariſh are,

Part of *Bucklesbury*, Part of *Sythe-lane*, and Part of *Pancras-lane*.

Number of Houſes 32.

The PARISH *of*
St. Pancras, *in* Pancras-lane,

Formerly called

SOPER's-LANE.

St. *Pancras*, to whom this Church was dedicated, was Son of *Cledonius*, a Nobleman of *Phrygia*. After his Father's Death he was committed to the Tuition of his Uuncle *Dionyſius*, with whom he went to *Rome*, being 14 Years old. After the Death of his ſaid Uncle, he was apprehended for being a Chriſtian, and brought to the Emperor *Diocleſian*, who, by fair Words and large Promiſes, ſought to divert him from Chriſt, requiring him to offer Sacrifice to the Idol-Gods, which he refuſing, when by no Perſuaſion he could be drawn thereunto, he was, by the Emperor's Command, beheaded at *Rome*. His Body being ſtolen away by Night, was by *Octavilla*, a Woman of good Eſteem, embalmed with Spices, and buried. This was acted *An. Chriſti* 286, or according to *Baronius* 303.

At *Rome* there is a Church, not far from the City Wall, dedicated to this Saint, wherein is his Sepulchre. His Feſtival is kept on *May* 12.

There was another St. *Pancras*, Biſhop of *Tauromenium* in *Sicily*, martyr'd by *Anhaganus*, a *Pagan*, whoſe Life was written by *Evagrius*, his Diſciple. He was born at *Antioch*; and his Feſtival is the 3d of *April*.

This Pariſh-Church was ſmall but had divers rich Pariſhioners belonging to it and many of them liberal Benefactors. It was repaired and beautified in the Year of our Lord 1621, towards which Reparation, Sir *Thomas Bennet*, Alderman, Dame *Anne Soame*, and Mr. *Thomas Chapman*, were free and bountiful Benefactors. The laſt of theſe, Mr. *Thomas Chapman*, having in the Year 1617, given a fair and very coſtly Table, bearing the Figure of a Monument of that ever famous, after Death, as in her Life, Queen *Elizabeth*.

In the Year 1624, the Son of this worthy Gentleman, Mr. *Thomas Chapman*, the younger, to the further beautifying of this Church, for the more graceful Entrance into it, built a very fair Porch, at his own Coſt and Charge: And a fair Communion-Table, with ſome other Repairs in the South Wall, was the Coſt of Mr. *William Doricke*, Citizen and Grocer of LONDON.

In this Church there are buried Sir ——*Aker*, *John Aker*, *John Bareus*, Mercer, Mayor, 1370. *John Beſton* and his Wife. *Robert Rayland*, *John Hamber*, *John le Gage*, *John Rowley*, *John Lambe*, *John Hadley*, Grocer, Mayor, 1370. *Richard Gardener*, Mercer, Mayor, 1478. *John Stockton*, Mercer, Mayor, 1470. *John Dane*, Mercer, *John Parker*, *Robert Marſhal*, Alderman, 1439, and *Elizabeth* his Wife; *Robert Corcheford*, *Robert Hatfield* and *Robert Hatfield*; *Nicholas Wilfilde*, and *Thomas* his Son; alſo, *Thomas Knowles*, Mayor, and *Thomas Knowles*, his Son, twice Mayor.

Robert Burley, 1360, *Richard Wilſon*, 1525, *Robert Packenton*, Mercer, kill'd with a Gun, as he was going to Maſs, from his Houſe in *Cheap*, to St. *Thomas* of *Acres*, in the Year 1536. The Murderer was never diſcovered, but by his own Confeſſion, made when he came to the Gallows at *Banbury*, to be hanged for Felony. *T. Warbury*, Haberdaſher, 1545. *James Huyſh*, Grocer, 1590. *Ambroſe Smith*, &c.

On a Monument in the North Wall of the Choir was this Inſcription:

Here under lieth buried *James Huyſh*, Citizen and Grocer of LONDON, third Son of *John Huyſh*, of *Beauford*, in the County of *Somerſet*, Eſq; which *James* had to his firſt Wife, *Margaret Bourchier*, by whom he had Iſſue eleven Children; and to his ſecond Wife, *Mary Moffet*, by whom he had Iſſue eighteen Children. He died the 20th Day of *Auguſt*, *An. Dom.* 1590.

Hac defunctus Huyſh tenui ſub mole quieſcit,
nec tamen hac totus mole quieſcit Huyſh,
Corpus ineſt Tumulo, colit Aurea Spiritus Aſtra,
ſcilicet hunc Cœlum vendicat, illud humus
Londinenſis erat Civis, dum Fata ſinebant,
Jam cum ſidereo milite Miles agit.
Bis Thalami Sociam duxit; Prior edidit illi
Undenas Proles, altera hiſq; Novem.
Munificam per ſæpe Manum porrexit egenis,
Virtutem fautor, Pieridumq; fuit,
Nil opus eſt plures illi contexere laudes,
Sufficit in Cœlo jam reperiſſe Locum.

Hoc qualicunque Monumentum Rowlandus,
Dicti Jacobi Hæres, poſuit Pietatis ergo.

Here lies a *Mary*, Mirror of her Sex,
For all that beſt their Souls or Bodies decks:
Faith, Form or Fame, the Miracle of Youth,
For Zeal and Knowledge of the ſacred Truth:
For frequent reading of the holy Writ,
For fervent Prayer, and for Practice fit.
For Meditation full of Uſe and Art,
For Humbleneſs in Habit and in Heart;
For pious, prudent, peaceful, praiſeful Life,
For all the Duties of a Chriſtian Wife;
For patient bearing ſeven dead bearing Throws,
For one alive, which yet dead with her goes,
From *Travers* her dear Spouſe, her Father *Hayes*,
Lord Mayor, more honoured in her virtuous Praiſe.

Quæ pie obiit puerpera Die octavo Martii, An. Ætatis 23, Anno Salutis 1614.

Queen Elizabeth's *Monument.*

Mors mihi Lucrum. Spiritus Aſtra petit.

To the moſt happy, bleſſed, and precious Memory, of the late famous, renowned, and never to be forgotten Monarch, Queen *Elizabeth*,

The Reſtorer of true Religion, a tender nurſing Mother of the Church of God, a powerful Protector (under Almighty God) of her own Dominions, a ready Helper of her neighbouring Princes, a hearty and unfeigned Lover, and beloved of her Subjects; who lived gloriouſly full of Days, and whom the eternal *Jehovah* bleſſed with the longeſt Life of any Prince of *England*, ſince the Conqueſt.

By Way of due Thankfulneſs to the moſt holy, ſacred and individual *Trinity*, and her ever honoured Royal Virtues, this Memorial of her's was here erected, ſet up, and conſecrated, the 17th of *November* 1617.

Terram *Terra* *Tegat.*

CHARITIES.

THESE charitable Donations, among others, have been exhibited and ſettled upon the Pariſh of St. *Pancras.*

Thomas Chapman, Eſq; an Inhabitant of this Pariſh, by his Will, dated *May* 11, *1615*, gave to the Parſon and Church-wardens, and their Succeſſors, an Annuity of 3 *l.* 10 *s.* iſſuing out of three ſmall Tenements in *Whitecroſs-ſtreet*, to the Purpoſes following: *viz.* That with 40 *s.* thereof, they cauſe three Sermons to be yearly made in the ſaid Pariſh, (which are now preached in *Bow* Church) *viz.* One on the 10th or 12th of *Auguſt*, for the Deliverance of 88. One on the 5th of *November*, for the Deliverance from the Gunpowder Conſpiracy. And the third on the 17th of *November*, for the Acceſſion of Queen *Elizabeth* to the Throne. For each Sermon 13 *s.* 4 *d.* Of which Sermons, one to be preached by the Parſon for the Time being; the other two Preachers to be choſen by the Pariſhioners.

THIS Benefaction is loſt, but the Sermons are continued upon another Account, *viz.*

Thomas Chapman, Eſq; his Son, Inhabitant alſo of the ſaid Pariſh, by his Will dated *September* 6, *1626*, gave to the Parſon and the Church-wardens of the ſaid Pariſh, an Annuity of 11 *l.* 3 *s.* 8 *d.* upon this ſpecial Truſt, that they do pay 40 *s.* there, yearly, to the three Preachers appointed by his Father's Will, namely, 13 *s.* 4 *d.* a-piece, to make up his Father's Gift, 1 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* yearly, for each Sermon for ever; and do procure one godly and learned Sermon to be made, to the Glory of God, and the edifying of God's People every Year on St. *James*'s Day, *i. e. July* 25, being his Birth-Day: And to give for every ſuch Sermon to be made, 1 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.*

THE whole of Mr. *Chapman*, the younger, his Legacy is diſpoſed in this Manner:

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Thoſe Sermons left by his Father	2	00	0
A Sermon on St. *James*'s Day	1	06	8
For a Dinner for the Parſon and Church-wardens, with ſuch Relations of Mr. *Chapman*, as might be in Town on the ſame Day	2	00	0
To the Poor of *Barly* in *Hertfordſhire*	1	00	0
To the Poor of *Buſtard* in *Eſſex*	1	00	0
For ſweeping the Pulpit at *Paul*'s Croſs once a Week	2	12	0
For two Lanthorns with Candles to be hung up in the Pariſh	1	00	0
To the Clerk and Sexton of the Pariſh	0	05	0

THIS is paid out of Houſes in *Whitecroſs-ſtreet.*

THE Parſonage-Houſe lies on the North Weſt Corner of St. *Pancras-lane* in *Queen-ſtreet*; let by Leaſe for forty Years from *Chriſtmas* 1670, at 2 *l. per Ann.*

THE Veſtry is General.

The PARISH-OFFICERS *are*	*The* WARD-OFFICERS *are*
2 Church-wardens.	1 Common-Council-Man. 1 Inqueſt. 1 Conſtable. 1 Scavenger.

Streets, Lanes, &c.

PART of *Cheapſide*; Part of *Queen-ſtreet*; Part of *Well-court*; and Part of *Pancras-lane.*

NUMBER of Houſes 32.

THEN is a Part of *Soper*'s-*lane*, turning up to *Cheap.* By the Aſſent of *Stephen Abunden*, Mayor, the Pepperers in *Soper*'s-*lane* were admitted to ſell all ſuch Spices, and other Wares, as Grocers uſe now to ſell; retaining the old Name of Pepperers in *Soper*'s-*lane*: 'Till at length, in the Reign of *Henry* VI, the ſaid *Soper*'s-*lane* was inhabited by Cordwainers and Curriers; after that, the Pepperers, or Grocers, had ſeated themſelves in a more open Street, to wit, in *Bucklesbury*, where they yet remained in the Time of Mr. *Stow.*

BY a Paſſage in an old Book, printed in *Henry* VIII's Reign, it appears that *Soper*'s-*lane* was a noted Place where Pies were made, and ſet forth to be ſold; when Spices were ſo near at hand. "Thou muſt, at *Eaſtre*, receive the God "of Antichriſt; and thou muſt buy it, and pay "for it, as Men ſome Time bought Pies in *So*-"*per-lane*, [*Lamentation againſt the City of* LONDON, printed 1505.]

CHAUNDLERS antiently had their Shops alſo hereabouts; the Smell of whoſe Trade, it ſeems, was ſo nauſeous in the chief Street of the City, that they were appointed to remove thence, and remain elſewhere in the City.

AT the upper End of this *Soper*'s-*lane*, in *Cheapſide*, was the common Place of Standing in great Shows paſſing by: As when Kings and Queens, Princes, or Foreign Ambaſſadors, paſt along towards *Weſtminſter*, or from *Weſtminſter* through LONDON, towards the Tower. Here was a Parcel of Land called *The great Field in the Street*, ſome Time in the Tenure of the Lady *Catharine Dormer*, Widow. This, under that Name, together with other things, was ſold to Sir *Robert Cholmely*, Knight, in the 2d of *Edward* VI. But it is a Doubt, whether it were a great Field in that King's Reign; but it ſeems antiently to have been ſo, though in *Cheapſide*, or very near it. Thus much for the South Wing of *Cheap* Ward.

NOW to begin again on the Bank of the ſaid *Wallbrook*, at the Eaſt End of the High Street, which is the main Body of this Ward. Firſt, over againſt the Pariſh-Church of St. *Mildred*, on the South Side of the *Poultrey*, up to the great Conduit, were divers Houſes, ſome times inhabited by Poulterers, afterwards by Grocers, Haberdaſhers, and Upholders. At the Weſt End of this *Poultrey*, on the South Side, was the great Conduit, which was the beginning of Weſt *Cheap.* This Conduit was the firſt ſweet Water that was convey'd by Pipes of Lead, under Ground, to this Place in the City, from *Paddington.* It was caſtellated with Stone, and ceſterned with Lead. Which was begun in the Year 1285, *Henry Waleis* being then Mayor. This Conduit was again new built by *Thomas Ilame*, one of the Sheriffs, in the Year 1479.

BEYOND the Conduit, on the South Side of *Cheap*, in *Stow*'s Time, were Houſes, for the moſt Part, poſſeſs'd by Mercers, up to the North Corner of *Cordwainers-ſtreet*, which, he ſays, is corruptly called *Bow-lane.* Theſe Houſes, in former Times, were but Sheds, or Shops, with Solars over them, as one then remained at the End of *Soper*'s-*lane*, wherein a Woman ſold Seeds, Roots, and Herbs.

The

The PARISH *of* St. MILDRED.

On the North Side of the *Poultrey* is the Pariſh-Church of St. *Mildred*.

St. *Mildred the Virgin*, to whom this Church, and one more in the City, are dedicated, was Daughter to *Merwaldus*, a Prince (not King, as ſome call him) of *Weſt Mercia*, who was Brother (ſaith *Matth. Weſtminſter*) or Son, (ſaith *Polidore Virgil*) to *Penda* King of the *Mercians*. The Mother of *Mildred*, and Wife of *Merwaldus*, was named *Dompnena* (or *Dompneva*) ſaith *Capgrave*, (not naming her Husband) and Daughter to *Ermenred*, eldeſt Son of *Eadbald*, King of *Kent*, who died before his Father. But *Matt. Weſtminſter* ſaith, that *Mildred*'s Mother's Name was *Emenburga*, (Daughter of Prince *Ermenred*) ſo likewiſe ſaith *Polidore Virgil*. However, Writers agree, That the Daughter of *Ermenred*, called *Ermenburga* by ſome, and *Dompnena* by *Capgrave*, as above, founded the *Minſter* Abby, in the Iſle of *Thanet*, by Grant and Aſſiſtance of King *Egbert*, Son of her Uncle *Ercombert*, whereof ſhe herſelf became the firſt Abbeſs, and her Daughter *Mildred*, who ſucceeded, was the ſecond.

This Holy Virgin St. *Mildred* (ſays the Author of the *Engliſh Martyrology*) contemning the vain Pleaſures of the World, went over, in her tender Years, into *France*, and there dedicated herſelf to God in a Monaſtery of Virgins at *Kale*; but afterwards returning into *England*, and gathering together ſeventy other Virgins, was conſecrated Abbeſs of a new Monaſtery in the Iſle of *Thanet*, by St. *Theodore*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, where ſhe died the third Day before the Ides of *July*, *An.* 676, and was buried: Her Body was afterwards tranſlated, on *July* 13, to *Canterbury*, by Archbiſhop *Lanfrank*, with that of St. *Edburga*, and there placed in St. *Gregory*'s Church, *Anno Chriſti* 1085. Part of her Reliques were tranſlated to *Daventer* in *Gelderland*. Her Depoſition was kept in Memory, *Feb.* 20. as her Tranſlation was *July* 13.

In the *Monaſticon* it is ſaid, the Tranſlation of St. *Mildred* from the Iſle of *Thanet* to *Canterbury*, was *An.* 1030, 15 Kal. of *June*, *Elſtan* being then Abbot of *Auguſtin*, and there buried before the Altar of St. *Peter*, where ſhe had an eminent Tomb and an Altar. It is there alſo ſaid, That *An.* 1033, Abbot *Ethelſtan* tranſlated St. *Mildred* from *Thanet* to St. *Auguſtine*'s.

Creſſy tells us, That the determinate Year of her Death is uncertain; but certain it is, ſays he, That it is wrongfully aſcribed by ſome Writers to the Year of Grace 664. For ſince the ſame Authors affirm, that her Siſter *Milburga* and ſhe were conſecrated by St. *Theodore*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, who came not into *Britain* till after that Year, it is evident, that in their Computation there is an Anachroniſm; we may therefore (ſays he) more commodiouſly aſcribe it to the Year of our Lord's Incarnation 676.

Here the Saint, to which this Church was dedicated, had her Shrine or Tabernacle, as it was called. And one *Chriſtopher Suliok*, who willed his Body to be buried here, bequeathed to the gilding of the Tabernacle of St. *Mildred*, in the Church aboveſaid, five Marks. And towards the Edifying and Reparation of *Corpus Chriſti* Chapel, in the Pariſh aforeſaid, five Marks.

This Will was made *Auguſt* 11, 1500.

In what Years this Church was firſt erected, or who was the firſt Founder of it, we find not. But it appears by ſome antient Evidences of the ſaid Church, that from the Beginning, it had not ſo much ſpare Ground about it as to make a Church-yard, until the Year of our Lord God 1420, and the 8th of King *Henry* V, *Thomas Morſted*, Eſq and Surgeon to the Kings *Henry* IV, *Henry* V, and *Henry* VI, (And afterward, in *Anno Domini* 1436, Sheriff and Alderman of *London*) gave unto the Church a Parcel of Ground, lying between his Dwelling-Houſe and the ſaid Church, (and adjoining to the ſaid Church, toward the North) to make a Church-yard for the Burial of their Dead, containing in Length, from the Courſe of *Wallbrook*, toward the Weſt, forty-five Feet; and in Breadth, from the Church, toward the North, thirty-five Feet.

Within a ſhort Time after, ſome-body of a religious and charitable Diſpoſition, erected upon the Sides of the ſaid Church-yard, upon Poſts and Pillars, with Cloyſters underneath, towards the Weſt, a Parſonage or Manſion, and free Dwelling of the Miniſters and Rectors of the ſaid Church: And toward the Eaſt, four Chambers, then called the *Prieſts Chambers*, now converted into a Tenement or Dwelling-Houſe, and demiſed for yearly Rent. But the Church-yard is much abridged, and, of late, foully defaced, and the Light of the ſaid Parſonage hinder'd, by Addition of Pieces to the ſaid antient Chambers, which ought not to be.

After ſome Years were expired, the Parſon and the Pariſhioners obſerving the Church to be very old, propoſed to take it down, and rebuild it again: Which they began to do about the Year of our Lord God 1456. At which Time *Robert Snell* and *John King* were Church-wardens, and continued in the Office till the End of the Year 1467. Toward which Building, as it may appear by their Accounts, *John Saxtor*, being Rector or Parſon of the ſaid Church, gave thirty-two Pounds towards the building of the new Choir, which now ſtands upon the Courſe of *Wallbrook*. And afterwards, *Richard Bowyer*, being Parſon, gave Six Pounds Fifteen Shillings.

Lovel, *Puery*, and *Richard Keſton*, had their Arms in the Eaſt Windows, as Benefactors. The Roofing of the Church was garniſhed with the Arms of *Thomas Archebul*, or *Aſchebul*, one of the Church-wardens in the Year 1455, who was there buried.

In After-times, to wit, *Anno Domini* 1594, the 35th of Queen *Elizabeth*, this Church-yard, and all the Buildings thereon, which had been thus long in the free Poſſeſſion of the Miniſters and Pariſhioners of the ſaid Church, were, thro' the Information of an evil-minded Man, then Tenant in the Chambers, ſold for concealed Land; whereby the ſaid Tenement, Church-yard and Cloyſters, were like to be loſt from the Poſſeſſion of the Church; and the Miniſters of the Church to be charged with an yearly Rent of their Parſonage-Houſe for ever. But the Parſon and Pariſhioners, by a judicial Proceeding then, in her Majeſty's Court of *Exchequer*, cleared all the whole Soil from that Incumbrance. The Tryal whereof was held by *Niſi prius*, in the *Guild-hall* of *London*; and the Record is kept in the *Exchequer*.

This Church was repaired and beautified at the proper Coſt of the Pariſhioners, in the Year of our Lord God 1626.

The Charge of it amounting to the Sum of 183 *l.* and upwards, *Anno Dom.* 1666, being demoliſhed by the general Conflagration of the City, it was re-edified at the publick Charge, and finiſhed by the Contributions of the Pariſhioners, *Ann. Dom.* 1676.

The preſent Church is built of Stone, with a flat Roof quadrangular, that at the South Weſt and North Weſt Angles being a little lower than the reſt, cover'd with Lead, and ſupported with a Column and two Pilaſters, of the *Ionick* Order; the Floor is paved with *Purbeck* Stone; the Chancel with that and black Marble, being one Step higher than the Floor of the reſt of the Church, which has three ſmall Iſles.

THE Ornament of this Church is as follows: The Roof has a Circle inſcribed with a Quadrangle formed by fret-work and Crocket-work; the Outſide fronting the *Poultrey*, adorned with a Cornice, Pediment, and Acroteria's, with Enrichments of Leaves, *&c.* all cut Stone. In the Church at the Weſt End, is a handſome Gallery, and the Pews and Pulpit are all Oak, with which it is wainſcotted about eight Feet and a half high. The Altar-piece is of the ſame Species of Timber, adorned with two Columns, Entablature and Pediment, of the *Corinthian* Order. The Intercolumns are the *Decalogue*, done in Gold Letters on Black, under a Glory and three Cherubims; above which are the King's Arms under a triangular Pediment, adorned with three Lamps. Without the Columns are the *Creed* and *Pater Noſter*, and Enrichments of Cherubims, Shields, Feſtoons and Cartouches; and the Foot-path of the Communion-Table is black and white Marble encloſed with Rail and Balliſter.

THE Dimenſions are, Length 56 Feet, Breadth 42, Altitude 36, and that of the Stone Tower about 75 Feet.

MONUMENTS.

BESIDES *Thomas Aſchehull*, above-mentioned, are buried in this Church,

John Saxton, of whom we heard before, with this Epitaph:

Hanc ſubtus Speciem Corpus jacet ecce Johannes
Saxton qui fuerat vocitatus ejus in Annis:
Hunc qui plaſmavit de Terra, ſupeditavit,
Nunc Pater & Flamen ſibi dent cum Prole locamen.

Qui obiit ——— Die Menſ.
Anno 14 ——— Cujus. *&c.*

Thomas Morſted, Eſq; and Chirurgeon to King *Henry* IV, V, and VI, and one of the Sheriffs of LONDON, who in the Year 1436, gave unto this Church a Parcel of Ground, containing in Length from the Courſe of *Wallbrook* toward the Weſt, 45 Feet; and in Breadth, from the Church towards the North, 35 Feet, being within the Gate of the *Scalding-houſe* or *Scalding-Wyke*, in the ſaid Pariſh, to make a Church-yard, wherein to bury their Dead.

Richard Shore, Draper, one of the Sheriffs 1505, (who gave 15 *l.* for making a Porch to this Church) was buried here, as by his Monument appeareth.

Solomon Lanuare had a Chantry there, in the 14th of *Edward* II, *Hugh Game* had one other.

John Hildie, Poulterer, 1416, *John Kendall*, 1468, *John Garland*, 1476, *Robert Bois*, 1485, and *Simon Lee*, Poulterers, 1487, *Thomas Lee*, of *Eſſex*, Gentleman, *William Haclingridge*, *Chriſtopher Feliocke*, 1494, *Robert Dreyton*, Skinner, 1484, *John Chriſtopherſon*, Doctor of Phyſick, 1524, *William Turner*, Skinner, 1536, *Blaſe White*, Grocer, 1558, *Thomas Hobſon*, Haberdaſher, 1559, *William Hobſon*, Haberdaſher, 1581, *Thomas Tuſſer*, 1580, with this Epitaph:

Here *Thomas Tuſſer*,
clad in Earth doth lie,
That ſome Time made
the Points of Huſbandrie.
By him then learn thou maiſt,
here learn we muſt,
When all is done we ſleep
and turn to Duſt.
And yet, through Chriſt,
to Heaven we hope to go;
Who reads his Books,
ſhall find his Faith was ſo.

ON the North Side of the Church-yard, remain two Tombs of Marble; but not known of whom, or otherwiſe, than by Tradition it is ſaid they were of *Thomas Monſhampe*, (perhaps *Muſchampe*) and *William*, Brothers, about 1547, *&c.*

Thomas Iken, Skinner, with this Epitaph:

In *Hodnet* and *London*
God bleſſed my Life
Till forty and ſix Years,
with Children and Wife:
And God will raiſe me
up to Life again,
Therefore have I thought
my Death no Pain.

Thomas Iken. Qui obiit 10 Die *Martii*, 1590.

And there alſo lieth buried *Elizabeth* his Wife, and divers of their Children: Where, on a Pillar in the Chancel, towards the South, is this Monument:

In this Chancel lieth the Body of *Thomas Iken*, Citizen and Skinner of LONDON, who was born in *Hodnet* in the County of *Salop*; and had to Wife *Elizabeth*, the Daughter of *Roger Smith*, of *Newport Pagnell*, in the County of *Buckingham*; by whom he had ſix Sons and eight Daughters, which *Thomas* departed this Life the tenth Day of *March*, *Anno Dom.* 1590.

ON the Wall in the North Iſle was a Monument with this Inſcription:

In this Iſle lieth buried the Body of *Suſan Lewen*, Daughter of *Thomas Lewen*, of *Broxborn*, in the County of *Hertford*; who had firſt to Huſband, *John Palmer*, having Iſſue only one Son, which Huſband deceaſed, *Anno* 1589: And after ſome Years, the ſaid *Suſan* married with *John Kirby*, Citizen and Merchant-Taylor, of this Pariſh, by whom ſhe had four Sons and eight Daughters, who departed this Life, after 30 Years living, the 20th of *September*, 1624.

A Fair MONUMENT *of Queen* Elizabeth.

Queen *Elizabeth*, Queen of *England*, &c.

If Royal Virtues, *&c.*

ON one of the Sides, on the Top:

If Prayers or Tears
of Subjects had prevail'd,
To ſave a Princeſs
through the World eſteem'd;
Then *Atropos*
in cutting here had fail'd;
And had not cut her Thread,
but been redeem'd:
But pale-fac'd Death,
and cruel churliſh Fate,
To Prince and People
brings the lateſt Date.
Yet Spight of Death and Fate,
Fame will diſplay
Her gracious Virtues
through the World for Aye.

Spain's Rod, *Rome*'s Ruin,
Netherland's Relief;
Heaven's Gem, Earth's Joy,
World's Wonder, Nature's Chief.

On the other Side:

Britain's Bleſſing, *England*'s Splendor,
Religion's Nurſe, the Faith's Defender.

In the Figure of a Book over her theſe Words:

They that truſt in the Lord, ſhall be as Mount Sion, *which cannot be removed, but remaineth for ever.* Pſal. 125.

Under her.

Th' admired Empreſs
through the World applauded;
For ſupreme Virtues,
rareſt Imitation,
Whoſe Sceptres Rule, Fames
loud voic'd Trumpet lauded,
Unto the Ears
of every Foreign Nation.
Canopied under
powerful Angels Wings,
To her immortal Praiſe
ſweet Science ſings.

Since the building of this Church of St. *Mildred*, theſe Perſons have been buried here, with monumental Grave-ſtones over them.

Ruth Hutchinſon, Wife of *William Hutchinſon*, of *Newcaſtle*, Merchant, 1688.

Thomas Hutchinſon, his Grandſon, 1695.

In a Vault before the Communion-Table, *John Lorimer*, Eſq; with two of his Children, *Samuel* and *Sarah*. Alſo *Frances Lorimer*, the Relict of the ſaid *John*, 1674.

Dr. *William Croune*, one of the Fellows of the Royal Society, and of the College of Phyſicians, 1684. Alſo *Mary* his Widow, afterwards married to Sir *Edwin Sadleir*, died 1706.

Now for the Charities belonging to this Pariſh.

BEQUESTS.

1. To the Poor, for Coals; moſt of it is received, but not all; and that which is not, is little and uncertain.
2. 5 *l. per Ann.* was left, and is received for Bread and Wine at the Sacraments.
3. 3 *l. per Ann.* left, and applied to the Repair of the Church.
4. There were ſome Stocks, but loſt.
5. There were Fifty Pounds left for Servant-Maids that continued ſeven Years in one Service, 5 *l.* for each. The moſt Part hath been already paid, and is paid, as Occaſion comes.
6. There were 200 Pounds left by the Lady *Allyngton*, towards rebuilding the Church: The moſt Part of it left in Mr. *Thomſon*'s Hand, Church-warden, and loſt.
7. There are two Houſes left to the Pariſh of St. *Mildred*, on Condition they have, and continue a Select Veſtry.

They have one Free-School, called the Mercers School, near Mercers Chapel.

The Parſonage-Houſe, before the great Fire, was built upon Pillars, and Cloiſters under it for bearing; it remained unbuilt. There is a Map of it kept, ſhewing the Dimenſions.

No other Houſe or Glebe; but there are ſeveral Gifts to the Miniſters ſucceſſively, *viz.*

A Preparation-Sermon for the Sacrament every Month; for which was left the Intereſt of 100 *l.* The Whole of that was not paid to the Pariſh. What was received was laid out by the Miniſter's and Pariſh's Conſent; and the Thing purchaſed was burnt. The Pariſh alſo laid out 3 *l.* of their Stock.

Sermons to be on Faſt-Days in the Afternoon: The Monies given for that good Purpoſe loſt.

A Sermon to be made on the 17th of *November*; for which the Miniſter hath 1 *l.* 5 *s.* payable by the Pariſh of St. *Mary Colechurch*.

Offertories in the Year 1692, came to Seventeen Pounds Eighteen Shillings and Tenpence Half-penny.

This was the Account given at the Parochial Viſitation, *Anno* 1693; ſince which, a Table of Benefactors was made, and ſet up in the ſaid Church of St. *Mildred* in the *Poultrey*, *viz.* *Anno* 1702, which relates more particularly to the yearly Charities to the Poor; and alſo to the furniſhing of the new built Church, and the ſeveral Donors, as follows:

	Gifts.			
Donors.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	
Sir *William Butler* for Coals, yearly, for ever,	00	12	0	1529.
Thomas Tomlinſon, Merchant-Taylor, for Coals, yearly,	01	12	0	1571.
Thomas Lane, Scrivener of LONDON, gave his Houſe at *London-wall* towards Repairs, value, *per Ann.*	04	00	0	1594.
Anne Brownel, to the Uſe of the Sacrament, a Silver Flagon, weighing 54 Ounces				1630.
Thomas Hawes gave towards the Bread and Wine for the Sacrament, *per Ann.* for ever	05	00	0	1633.
Henry Dixon, a Silver Flagon, weighing 52 Ounces 4 penny-weight.				
Richard Hale, Grocer, gave a Cup with a Cover, and a Plate, for the Uſe of the Sacrament, weighing 43 Ounces, 3 penny-weight.				1642.
Alſo 200 of Faggots, *per Ann.* for ever				
William Watſon, Grocer gave 100 *l.* towards a Lecture for ever, whereof received	65	13	4	
Lambert and *Stile*, Grocers, gave every 16 Years to the Poor	00	16	0	
Margaret Dave, (*Dane*) gave to the Poor, yearly,	00	05	0	
William Tudman, Merchant-Taylor, a Stock of Coals, *per Ann.*	06	00	0	1657.
And towards the Repairs of the Church, *per Ann.*	03	00	0	
And towards the Expences of making up the Pariſh Accompts, *per Ann.*	03	00	0	
Alſo a Silver Cup, with a Cover, weighing 32 Ounces 11 Penny-weight.				
And to *Chriſt*'s Hoſpital, that they ſhould receive a Child out of the Pariſh once in five Years	130	00	0	
Alſo, a Stock to be lent to young Freemen, to pay 4 *l.* *per Ann.* for the ſame	100	00	0	
And the ſaid 4 *l.* to be paid for four Sermons, *per Ann.*				

	Donors.	Gifts.		
		l.	*s.*	*d.*
	And to the Clerk and Sexton, to each *per Ann.* 10 *s.*	01	00	0
1659.	*Michael Beſt* gave a Silver Baſon, weighing fifty Ounces and a Half.			
1663.	*Sarah Tudman* gave for Employment, to produce 3 *l. per Ann.* to be beſtowed on poor Widows	60	00	0
1668.	Lady *Elizabeth Allington* gave towards rebuilding the Church	200	00	0
1676.	*Henry Dixon*, *Fra. Edmonds*, and *Thomas Mallory*, each 10 *l.*	30	00	0
	Robert Brabant gave to the Font, *&c.* about	40	00	0
1677.	*Lewis Newham* gave to the Branch, *&c.* about	40	00	0
1693.	*Henry Dixon* gave, for ever, to put out poor Boys Apprentices, *per An.*	32	00	0

This Church of St. *Mildred*, was, after the great Fire, rebuilt at the publick Charge: But afterwards fully finiſhed, in the Year 1676, by the joint Contribution of this Pariſh, and that of St. *Mary Colechurch*, united to it by Act of Parliament.

The Living is a Rectory in the Gift of the Lord Chancellor, or the Lord Keeper, for the Time being, and the Company of Mercers; the Value *per* Act of Parliament 170 *l. per Ann.* beſides Fees and Perquiſites. St. *Mildred* is rated in the King's Books at 8 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.*

The Rector is the Reverend Mr. *Wallace*, and the Lecturer the Reverend Mr. *Reynor*.

Prayers are *Wedneſdays*, *Fridays*, and Holidays, at 11 o'Clock. No Organ, 2 Bells.

Here is a Preparation-Sermon on the *Wedneſday* before every firſt *Sunday* in the Month, and one on the 17th of *November*, at ſix in the Evening.

The Veſtry is Select.

The Pariſh-Officers *are*	*The* Ward-Officers *are*
6 Auditors of Accompts; all above the Chair.	2 Common-Council Men.
2 Church-wardens.	2 Conſtables.
2 Sideſmen.	2 Inqueſts.
	1 Scavenger.

Streets, Lanes, *&c.*

Part of the *Poultrey*, *Scalding-alley*, *Compter-alley*, and *Grocer's-alley*.

Number of Houſes 155.

The Name of this Street called the *Poultrey*, has before been ſpoken of, as alſo of the Lane called *Scalding-houſe*, or *Scalding-wyke*, &c.

On the North Side, about four Houſes Weſt from this Pariſh-Church of St. *Mildred*, is a Priſon-houſe, pertaining to one of the Sheriffs of LONDON, and is called the *Compter in the Poultrey*; and hath been there kept and continued Time out of Mind, for the Original thereof is not known. Somewhat Weſt from this *Compter*, was a proper Chapel, called *Corpus Chriſti*, and St. *Mary* at *Coney-hope-lane* End, in the Pariſh of St. *Mildred*, founded by one named *Jonyrunnes*, a Citizen of LONDON, in the Reign of *Edward* III; in which Chapel was a Guild, or Fraternity, that might diſpend in Lands better than 20 *l. per Ann.* It was ſuppreſſed by *Henry* VIII, and purchaſed by one *Thomas Hobſon*, Haberdaſher, who turned this Chapel into a Warehouſe and Shops, towards the Street, with Lodgings over them.

Then is *Coney-hope-lane*, as it was of old Time called, from the Sign of *three Conies* hanging over a Poulterer's Stall at the Lane's End. In this Lane antiently was a Chapel dedicated to the bleſſed Virgin: So in the Biſhop of LONDON's Regiſter of Wills; *Capella Beatæ Mariæ de* Conyng-hope-lane, LONDON, *Marteley's-alley* in *Coney-hope-alley*.

Within this Lane ſtandeth the Grocer's Hall, which Company were antiently called the *Pepperers*. In the Year 1411 the *Cuſtos*, or Guardian, and the Brethren of this Company purchaſed of the Lord *Robert Fitzwaters*, a Plat of Ground, with the Buildings thereupon, in the ſaid *Coney-hope-lane*, for 320 Marks; and then laid the Foundation of their new Common Hall.

At this Hall is, at preſent, kept the *Bank of England*, till it is removed to the new Houſe, built for that Purpoſe, in *Thread-needle-ſtreet*, which we have already mention'd in *Broad-ſtreet* Ward, where it is ſituated.

The *Bank* was eſtabliſhed by Act of Parliament, *Anno* 1693, 5 and 6 *William* and *Mary*, *Chap.* 20. for a Loan of 1,200,000 *l.* ſubſcribed and paid into the Government, at ſeveral Times; which Act laid an additional Duty on Tonage, Exciſe, *&c.* which it was propoſed would bring into the *Exchequer* 140,000 *l. per Ann.* of which 100,000 *l.* was ſecured to the *Bank*, as Intereſt, *&c.* for the ſaid 1,200,000 *l. viz.* 96,000 *l.* Intereſt, at eight *per Cent. per Ann.* and the 4000 *l.* for Salaries and Incidents, upon which Baſis the *Governor and Company of the Bank of* England were incorporated, with a Power to make Bye Laws, and Act in all other reſpects as a legal Corporation for thirteen Years.

By their Charter they were conſtituted a Governor, Deputy-Governor, and twenty four Directors, thirteen of whom, whereof the Governor, or Deputy-Governor, to be one, made a Court; who were inveſted with the Power of Management, except at General Courts, of all the Members, which were to be held four Times a Year, or oftner, if demanded by nine Members, who had then each 500 *l.* Stock. And the Sum of 4000 *l.* in Capital Stock, qualified a Member for Governor; 3000 *l.* for Deputy Governor; and 2000 *l.* for Director: And the Appointment of Officers, and their Salaries, was by the Majority of ſuch Members as had in this Stock 500 *l.* and the Choice to be annually.

Upon this Foot the *Bank* continued till the Year 1696, when, by Reaſon of the ill State of the Coin, the ſelfiſh Practices of ſome Perſons, *&c.* the Credit both of the *Exchequer* and *Bank* were low, greater Demands being made upon the latter than they were able to anſwer; and the Tallies going at 50, or upwards, *per Cent.* Diſcount, an Act was made *Anno* 1696, 8 and 9 *Will.* III. *Chap.* 20. for reſtoring Credit to both, whereby any Perſon might make new Subſcriptions to the *Bank*, which was obliged to take them four Fifths in Tallies (upon a *Par*) and one Fifth in *Bank* Notes, by which Means the Capital Stock of the *Bank* was enlarged, the Demand on their Notes leſſened, their Credit revived, and the Diſcount on Tallies reduced much lower, the Government allowing eight *per Cent.* for all ſubſcribed, as aboveſaid, until the Funds might come in which would pay off in Courſe ſuch Tallies, and the *Bank* was to make a Dividend of the Principal to the Members, as thoſe Tallies were from Time to Time paid off.

Upon theſe Eſtabliſhments the *Bank* was reſtrained by the following Injunctions.

1. That no Perſon ſhould ſubſcribe above 10,000 *l.* before the firſt of *July* following, the

opening of the Books, nor above 20,000 *l.* afterward.

II. They are not to borrow under their Seal more than 1,200,000 *l.* upon the firſt Eſtabliſhment, nor above the Sum ſubſcribed on the ſecond, otherwiſe each private Member ſhall make good his Proportion of the Deficiency that may be occaſioned thereby.

III. They are not to trade as a Corporation, but as hereafter-mentioned, nor impower any one to trade for them, under the Penalty of forfeiting Treble the Value of what they Trade for, of which the Informer ſhall have the 5th Part.

If they refuſe to pay any of their juſt Debts, the *Exchequer* muſt pay them out of the 100,000 *l.* as it ſhall become due to the *Bank.*

The Privileges of this Bank *are*

I. Their ſealed Notes were by Law made transferable by Indorſement.

II. They have Power to purchaſe Lands, (except thoſe of the Crown) and to receive Goods as a Security for Money lent, to buy Gold or Silver Bullion, and to ſell Goods, *&c.* forfeited to them.

III. Their Stock ſhall not be taxable in any Caſe.

IV. They may negotiate Bills of Exchange, and receive or take them for other Bills or Caſh.

V. The Government was to give them a Year's Notice upon paying them back their 1,200,000 *l.*

VI. To counterfeit their Notes was made Felony.

VII. No Perſon dealing in this Stock could be a Bankrupt thereby, nor the Stock liable to Foreign Attachment.

VIII. During the Continuance of this *Bank*, the Time for which was enlarged, no other *Bank* ſhall be erected by Parliamentary Authority.

	l.
There is at preſent due to the *Bank* from the Government on the original Fund, at 6 *l. per Cent.*	1,600,000
For cancelling of *Exchequer* Bills, 3 *George* I.	1,500,000
Purchaſed of the *South-Sea* Company.	4,000,000
Annuities, at 4 *l. per Cent.* charged on the Duty on Coals ſince *Lady-Day*, 1719.	1,750,000
Ditto, charged on the Surplus of the Funds for the Lottery of 1714.	1,250,000
Total due to the *Bank* of *England.*	10,100,000

Their Seal is *Britannia.*

The following is a LIST *of the Names of the Governor, Deputy-Governor, and Twenty-four Directors, of the* Bank *of* England, *for the Year* 1733.

The Hon. *Horatio Townſhend*, Governor.

Bryan Benſon, Eſq; Deputy-Governor.

Rob. Alſop, *Eſq*; *Ald.*
Mr. Robert Atwood.
Sir Edw. Bellamy, *Knt. and Ald.*
John Bance, *Eſq*;
Stamp Brooksbank, *Eſq*;
Mr. Clement Boehm.
Delill. Carbonnel, *Eſq*;
Thomas Cooke, *Eſq*;
Will. Fawkener, *Eſq*;
Mr. James Gaultier.
Sir John Heathcote, *Bart.*
Samuel Holding, *Eſq*;
Sir Gerard Conyers, *Knt. and Ald.*
Sir William Jolliff.
Chr. Lethuillier, *Eſq*;
Henry Neale, *Eſq*;
John Rudge, *Eſq*;
Moſes Raper, *Eſq*;
Henry Herring, *Eſq*;
Matthew Howard, *Eſq*;
William Snelling, *Eſq*;
James Spilman, *Eſq*;
Charles Savage, *Eſq*;
Mr. Rob. Thornton.

In the Year 1707. *Nathaniel Tench*, Eſq; a worthy and intelligent Citizen, wrote *a Defence of this Bank*; being a Reply to a Pamphlet, called, *Remarks upon the* Bank *of* England; alſo to two other Pamphlets, wrote againſt the *Bank*, one intitled, *A ſhort View of the apparent Danger and Miſchiefs from the* Bank *of* England: The other, *Reaſons offered againſt the Continuance of the* Bank, *in a Letter to a Member of Parliament.* Theſe Remarks and Pamphlets were thrown abroad, to prejudice the Parliament againſt granting a further Enlargement of Time to the *Bank.* The chief Purpoſe of this Defence, was to vindicate a Corporation, and the Management thereof; not ſo much from Crimes they had already been guilty of in the Experiment of Eleven or Twelve Years, as the fear of what they might do hereafter. For it was acknowledged by their bittereſt Enemies, even in their Treatiſes wrote againſt it, That the *Bank* had been ſerviceable to the Government, and that the Managers thereof had not been guilty of thoſe Villanies and Knaveries, which they ſuppoſed their Succeſſors might be: But that it was a neceſſary Conſequence, that by a further Enlargement of their Time (if any ſuch they ſhould have) either they, or their Succeſſors, might, for Time, to come ſo prevaricate, as to be guilty of thoſe Crimes, which they took upon them to ſuppoſe; though hereof was not the leaſt Proof brought.

This Vindication of the *Bank* thus concludes, “That it might be with Truth concluded, that ſince their firſt Eſtabliſhment, (which was then about 12 or 13 Years) they never bought one Foot of Land, they never monopolized any one Commodity; that they had been ſo far from obſtructing Trade, that they had very much encouraged and enlarged it, by diſcountenancing Foreign and Inland Bills of Exchange; and by lending Money upon Notes, to very great Sums, at very low Intereſt. That they had never put any Hardſhips upon the Government, as thoſe Authors would inſinuate; but had all Times ſerved it to the utmoſt of their Power. That they had been ſo far from raiſing the Intereſt of Money, that they were the great, if not the only, Cauſe of lowering it, That they had never concerned themſelves in the Election of any one Member of Parliament; nor never advanced a ſingle Penny to influence any Election. Neither could any Man complain, that he did not receive his Money on Demand, that called for it. In ſhort, that notwithſtanding the Clamour and Noiſe their Adverſaries made againſt them, they had not brought any Inſtance, that they had been guilty of any baſe, or unworthy Action, in any one Fact committed by them, ſince their firſt Eſtabliſhment. So that all the Clamour of their Ill-Willers, had been raiſed upon a bare Suſpicion of what their Succeſſors might do hereafter.

West of this *Coneyhope-lane*, or *Grocers-alley*, is the *Old Jury*, whereof ſome ſmall Part is in this Ward, as before ſhewed.

The PARISH *of*
St. MARY COLECHURCH.

AT the South End of the *Old Jury* was the Pariſh-Church of St. *Mary Colechurch*, named from one *Cole*, who built it. This Church was erected upon a Vault above Ground, ſo that People were forced to go to it by Steps.

THIS Church was repaired and beautified at the Charge of the Pariſhioners, in the Year 1623; but being conſumed in the dreadful Fire of LONDON, was not rebuilt, but the Pariſh was united to that of St. *Mildred in the Poultrey*, as is before-mentioned.

IN the laſt Summer (1733) a Vault being made before the Houſe of Mr. *Henry Chapman*, Paſtry-Cook, two Doors Weſt of the *Old Jury*, ſeveral Bones were dug up, and large Stones, ſuppoſed to be Part of this Church, or the Foundation of it.

THERE are no Monuments of this Church, more than that *Henry* IV, granted Licence to *William Marſhal*, and others, to found a Brotherhood of St. *Catharine* therein, becauſe *Thomas Becket*, and St. *Edmond* were baptized there.

THUS expreſſed in the Record in the Tower: *In Eccleſ. de S.* Maria de Colechurch, *juxta magnum Aqueduct. in qua Eccleſia S.* Thomas de Cantuar. *& S.* Edmund. *Rex baptizati fuerunt.* This aforeſaid Guild or Fraternity, was founded 1 *Henry* IV, and confirmed again 25 *Henry* VI.

THE Living of St. *Mary Colechurch* was but a Curacy. The Impropriators are the Mercers; who, before the Fire, gave the whole Benefit to the Incumbent. It had no Site, but was all veſted in the Mercers by Act of Parliament.

TO this Pariſh belonged a Gift-Sermon, to be preached on the 17th Day of *November*; the Benefit of which the Rector of St. *Mildred* enjoys.

THE Veſtry is General.

The PARISH-OFFICERS *are*	*The* WARD-OFFICERS *are*
6 Auditors of Accompts.	2 Common-Council-Men.
2 Church-wardens.	2 Inqueſts,
2 Sideſmen.	2 Conſtables.
	1 Scavenger.

Streets, Lanes, *&c.*

PART of *King-ſtreet*, Part of *Cheapſide*, Part of the *Poultrey*, Part of the *Old Jury*, Part of *Bucklesbury*, Part of *Dove-court*, and *Bird and Hand-court*.

NUMBER of Houſes 75.

AT the Weſt End of the *Poultrey*, and alſo of *Bucklesbury*, begins the large Street called *Cheapſide*, but formerly *Weſtcheapen*, from a Market-place there, and ſtretcheth to where the little Conduit ſtood by *Paul's* Gate, but is not all of *Cheap* Ward. In the Eaſt Part of this Street ſtood the great Conduit ſpoken of before.

ABOUT the Middle of this Street, without *Honey-lane* was the *Standard* in *Cheap*, which *John Wells*, Grocer, Mayor 1430, cauſed to be made with a ſmall Ciſtern with freſh Water, having one Cock continually running, when the ſame was not turned or locked. This was finiſhed by his Executors, *Thomas Knowles* and *John Chichley*, who purchaſed Licence of King *Henry* IV, to convey Water, to make the Conduit.

THE ſaid King, by his Patent dated at *Windſor*, the 21ſt of his Reign, (which Patent was confirmed by Parliament 1442) granted Licenſe to *Thomas Knowles*, *John Chichley*, and others, Executors to the ſaid *John Wells*, with his Goods to make new the Highway, which leadeth from the City of LONDON, towards the Palace of *Weſtminſter*, before and nigh the Manor of *Savoy*, Parcel of the Dutchy of *Lancaſter*; a Way then very ruinous, and the Pavement broken, to the Hurt and Miſchief of the Subjects, “Which old Pavement, then remaining in that Way, within the Length of five hundred Feet, and all the Breadth of the ſame, before and nigh the Site of the Manor aforeſaid; they to break up, and with Stone, Gravel, and other Stuff, one other good and ſufficient Way there to make, for the Commodity of the Subjects. And further, that the Standard in *Cheap*, where divers Executions of the Law, before Time, had been performed; which Standard, at that preſent, was very ruinous with Age; in which there was a Conduit, ſhould be taken down, and another competent Standard of Stone, together with a Conduit in the ſame, of new, ſtrongly to be built, for the Commodity and Honour of the City, with the Goods of the ſaid Teſtator, without Interruption, *&c.*

NOW, whether the Standard in *Weſt Cheap*, ſo oft ſpoken of in former Time, be the ſame, and ſtood juſt in the ſame Place, or elſewhere; or that the ſame were removeable, were ſome queſtion. For it is manifeſt, that in the Reign of *Edward* III, and at other Times, when the great Juſtings, and their Runnings on Horſeback, were practiſed between the great Croſs, and the great Conduit at *Soper's-lane* End, there was no ſuch Standard, or other Obſtacle between them; neither was that Street paved with hard Stone, as now it is. We read, that in the Year 1293, three Men had their Right Hands cut off at the Standard in *Cheap*, for reſcuing a Priſoner arreſted by an Officer of the City. It was very likely therefore, that the old Croſs in *Cheap* (which was then newly built) was alſo the Standard.

BUT of the Executions at the Standard in *Cheap*, we read further; that in the Year 1326, the Burgeſſes of LONDON cauſed *Walter Stapleton*, Biſhop of *Exeter*, Treaſurer to *Edward* II, to be beheaded, with others, at the Standard in *Cheap*, but this was by *Paul's* Gate.

IN the Year 1351, the 26th of *Edward* III, two Fiſhmongers were beheaded at the Standard in *Cheap*. In the Year 1381, *Wat Tyler* beheaded *Richard Lions*, and others, there. In the Year 1399, *Henry* IV, cauſed the Blank Charters made by *Richard* II, to be burnt there. In the Year 1450, *Jack Cade*, Captain of the *Kentiſh* Rebels, beheaded the Lord *Say* there. In the Year 1461, *John Davy* had his Hand cut off there, becauſe he had ſtruck a Man before the Judges at *Weſtminſter*, &c.

THEN next was the great Croſs in *Weſt Cheap*, (but in *Faringdon* Ward within) which Croſs was there erected in the Year 1290, by *Edward* I, upon Occaſion thus: Queen *Eleanor*, his Wife, died at *Herdely*, (a Town near to the City of *Lincoln*) her Body was brought from thence to *Weſtminſter*, and this King, in Memory of her, cauſed in every Place where her Body reſted in the Way, a ſtately Croſs of Stone to be made and erected, with the Queen's Image and Arms upon it; as at *Grantham*, *Woborne*, *Northampton*, *Stony Stratford*, *Dunſtable*, St. *Albans*, *Waltham*, *Weſt Cheap*, and at *Charing*; from whence ſhe was conveyed to *Weſtminſter*, and there buried.

This Croſs being, by Length of Time, much decayed, *John Hatherly* being Mayor of LONDON, procured in the Year 1441, Licence of King *Henry* VI, in the 21ſt of his Reign, to re-edify the ſame in a more beautiful Manner, for the Honour of the City: And had a Licence alſo, to take up two hundred Fodder of Lead, for the Building thereof, and of certain Conduits, and a common Granary.

For there was now, not only a handſome Croſs to be ſet up in *Weſt Cheap*, but Conduits, with Standards, to be built, and Leaden-Pipes, that conveyed the Water above three Miles; and the Works about them to be looked after, and a common Granary to be erected a-new. For the authorizing and licenſing the City in which Works, the ſaid King *Henry* VI iſſued out Letters to this Tenor:

Rex omnibus ad quos, *&c.* Salutem Sciatis, quod cum dilecti nobis Johannes Hatherly, Mayor & Cives London. pro communi Utilitatis & decenciæ totius ejuſd. Civitat. (cauſa) & ad univerſale proficuum, necnon ad omnium Ligeorum noſtrorum ibidem confluentium complacentiam, locis ibidem quamplurimis, prout decet, diverſos aque recentis, conductus cum Standardis ceteriſq; machinis & pipis plumbeis, quæ ultra tria milliaria ſub & ſupra terram decurrerunt & decurrerunt conſtruere & erigere, ac quandam communem Granariam de novo fabricare, & quandem Crucem ſpectabilem in Weſt Chepe dict. Civitatis pro quadam augea eiſdem conductibus tanquam mater deſervitur. Quæ ſine ſumma plumbe notabili, ac operariis eiſd. operibus neceſſariis exequi non valet, conſtruere & erigere proponant.

Nos utilitatem, decenciam & commodum predict. intime conſiderantes, de gra. noſtra ſpeciali conceſſimus, & licenciam dedimus, *&c.*

This common Garner, or Granary, ſpoken of in theſe Letters Patents, to be built a-new, was that which was built by *Simon Eyre*, or *Leyre*, Alderman, at *Leadenhall*, for the publick Uſe of the City. This Croſs to be erected here at *Weſt Cheap*, expreſs'd in theſe Letters Patents to ſerve *pro quadam Augea tanquam mater*, ſeems to be for an Increaſe and Supply of Water, as the Mother Aqueduct to the reſt of the Conduits; as though there were Pipes laid from hence to the Root.

This Croſs was then curiouſly wrought at the Charges of divers Citizens, *viz. John Fiſher*, Mercer, gave 600 Marks towards it; the ſame was begun to be ſet up 1484, and it was not finiſhed before the Year 1486, the 2d of *Henry* VI. It was new gilt all over in the Year 1522, againſt the Coming in of *Charles* V, Emperor; and was new burniſhed againſt the Coronation of *Edw.* VI. and in 1553, againſt the Coronation of Queen *Mary*; and gilt again in the Year 1554, againſt the Coming in of King *Philip*. Since the which Time, the ſaid Croſs having been preſented by divers Juries, (or Queſts of Wardmote) to ſtand in the Highway, to the Let of Carriages, *&c.* as they alledged, but could not have it removed; it followed, that in the Year 1581, the 21ſt of *June*, in the Night, the lower Images round about the ſaid Croſs, (being of Christ's Reſurrection, of the Virgin *Mary*, King *Edward the Confeſſor*, and ſuch like) were broken and defaced; whereupon Proclamation was made, That whoſoever would diſcover the Doers thereof, ſhould have 40 Crowns; but nothing came to Light. The Image of the bleſſed Virgin, at that Time, robbed of her Son, and her Arms broken, by which ſhe held him on her Knees; her whole Body was alſo haled with Ropes, and left ready to fall; but was, in the Year 1595, again faſtened and repaired. And in the Year 1596, about *Bartholomew-tide*, a new Son, miſhapen (as born out of Time) all naked, was laid in her Arms; the other Images remaining broken as before. On the Eaſt Side of the ſame Croſs, the Steps being taken thence, under the Image of Christ's Reſurrection defaced, was then ſet up a curious wrought Tabernacle of grey Marble, and in the ſame, an Alabaſter Image of *Diana*, a Woman (for the moſt Part naked) and Water conveyed from the *Thames*, prilling from her naked Breaſts for a Time, but the ſame was oft-times dried up, and decayed.

In the Year 1599, the Timber of the Croſs at the Top being rotted within the Lead, the Arms thereof bending, were feared to have fallen, to the harming of ſome People; and therefore the whole Body of the Croſs was ſcaffolded about, and the Top thereof taken down, meaning in Place thereof to ſet up a Pyramid; but ſome of her Majeſty's honourable Counſellors directed their Letters to Sir *Nicholas Moſley*, then Mayor, by her Highneſs's expreſs Commandment, concerning the Croſs, forthwith to be repaired, and placed again as it formerly ſtood, *&c.* Notwithſtanding, the ſaid Croſs ſtood heedleſs more than a Year after: Whereupon the ſaid Counſellors, in great Number, meaning not any longer to permit the Continuance of ſuch a Contempt, wrote to *William Rider*, then Mayor, requiring him, by Virtue of her Highneſs's ſaid Direction and Commandment, without any further Delay, to accompliſh her Majeſty's moſt princely Care therein, reſpecting eſpecially the Antiquity and Continuance of that Monument, and antient Enſign of Chriſtianity, *&c.* dated the 24th of *December* 1600. After this a Croſs of Timber was framed, ſet up, covered with Lead, and gilded, the Body of the Croſs downward cleanſed from Duſt, and the Scaffold carried thence: About twelve Nights following, the Image of our Lady was again defaced, by plucking off her Crown, and almoſt her Head, taking from her her naked Child, and ſtabbing her in the Breaſt, *&c.* Thus much for the Croſs in *Weſt Cheap*.

Then at the Weſt End of *Weſt Cheap-ſtreet*, was ſome Time a Croſs of Stone, called the *Old Croſs*. *Ralph Higden*, in his *Polycronicon* ſaith, that *Walter Stapleton*, Biſhop of *Exeter*, Treaſurer to *Edward* II, was by the Burgeſſes of LONDON beheaded at this Croſs, then called the *Standard*, without the North Door of St. *Paul*'s Church, and ſo it is noted in other Writers that then lived. This old Croſs ſtood and remained at the Eaſt End of the Pariſh Church, called St. *Michael in the Corn*, by St. *Paul*'s Gate, near to the North End of the *Old Exchange*, till the Year 1390, the 13th of *Richard* II, in Place of which old Croſs, then taken down, the ſaid Church of St. *Michael* was enlarged, and alſo a Water-conduit about the 9th of *Henry* VI.

Here in *Cheapſide* in *Bow* Pariſh, formerly in the Time of King *Henry* VIII, and ſome Time after, lived a conſiderable Mercer, at the Sign of the *Crown*, and this, perhaps, was that Shop of which we have ſo odd a Story in our Chronicles, of the Maſter's being put to Death, for ſaying, in a jeſting Manner, *That he would make his Son Heir to the Crown.* The Perſon who kept it in King *Henry* VIII's Reign, was Mr. *John Hare*, of an antient Family in *Suffolk*, who left a good Eſtate behind him to his Children, who were many, beſides his charitable Legacies. He died *Anno* 1564. To *Richard Hare*, his fourth Son, (who, as it ſeems, continued his Father's Trade) he gave by his Will his ſaid Dwelling-Houſe at the *Crown*, with all the Shops, Cellars, Yards, and Ware-houſes, thereunto belonging. He was alſo Owner of the Manor of *Stow Bardolph* in the County of *Norfolk*; which he purchaſed of Queen *Mary*; and alſo the Parſonage thereof, and other Lands and Tenements there, which he purchaſed of *Richard Catlyn*, Serjeant at Law: All which he gave by Will to his eldeſt Son and Heir, *Nicholas Hare*. He was likewiſe Owner of a great Manſion-place, (as it is called in his Will) with Gardens, Orchards, Houſes, Lands, and Tenements in *Whitecroſs-ſtreet* in the Pariſh of St. *Giles*'s *Cripplegate*: Another Tenement in *More-lane* in the ſaid Pariſh, with Garden, Tenter-yards, and other Commodities and Profits thence ariſing, or occupied with the ſame.

HIS charitable Legacies were as follows: To the poor People of the Pariſh of our Lady of *Bow*, where he then dwelt, 40 *s.* to be divided among them. To the Poor of the Pariſh of our Lady in *Homesfield* in the County of *Suffolk*, where he was born, 20 *s.* To the two Hoſpitals, *Chriſt*'s and St. *Thomas*'s, to the Uſe of the Poor thereof, 40 *l.* to be equally divided. To St. *Bartholomew*'s Hoſpital 10 *l.* To the five *Lazar*-Houſes about LONDON, 10 *s.* to every Houſe. To every Priſoner within *Newgate*, *Ludgate*, the *Marſhalſea* and the *King's-Bench*, 4 *d.* in Money, to every one that were Priſoners there at his Deceaſe. And to every one that ſhould be then Priſoners in the Compters of *Woodſtreet* and the *Poultrey* 4 *d.* a-piece. To the 13 poor Men in *Whittington* College, 2 *s.* a-piece.

OTHER Liberalities by his Will were: To the worſhipful Company of Mercers, to make Banquet withal after his Deceaſe 13 *l.* to be paid within three Months after his Deceaſe, to the Wardens of the Company then being. To every Man or Maid Servant, not afore-named (the reſt having particular Legacies aſſigned them) being his preſent Servants at the Time of his Death, 40 *s.* a-piece. *Item*, To divers Perſons of Quality, and Citizens of Rank, he bequeathed Rings to each, of fine Gold, weighing near the Weight of three Quarters of an Ounce every Ring. Theſe were Sir *Thomas Leigh*, Alderman, and my Lady his Wife, Sir *Roger Martin*, Alderman, *Edmund Jackman*, Alderman, Sir *Thomas Greſham*, Knt. and my Lady his Wife, &c. to the Number of 35 in all. All this is extracted from Mr. *Hare*'s Laſt Will; which is ſet down thus largely, to ſhew the Wealth accruing to the Citizens in former Times by their Trades and Diligence therein: and likewiſe their Charities and Generoſities.

IN this Ward in *Cheapſide*, the Mercers chiefly had their Shops and Warehouſes in former Times, who were alſo great Merchants, and ſometimes went abroad beyond Sea for Traffick, and eſpecially in *Italy*. A Story relating to which happened in the Year 1450; an *Italian* Servant walking through *Cheapſide* with a Dagger at his Girdle, a Mercer's Servant, that before had been in *Italy*, went to him, and blamed him for wearing a Dagger, being a Stranger, and out of his own Country; and knowing that in his Country no Stranger might do ſo. For this *Engliſhman* had done ſo abroad, and was checked for it. But the Stranger gave ſuch Language to the Mercer, that they fell to quarrelling: And the Mercer at length by Force took his Dagger from him, and broke it upon his Head. The Stranger complained to the Mayor; and he, together with the Court of Aldermen, ſent the Mercer to Ward; but the Mayor and Sheriffs walking homeward through *Cheap*, were met by a great Number of Mercers Servants, and others; who ſuffered them not to paſs till they had delivered the young Man that was ſent to Priſon.

THIS Story is thus continued by another of our Hiſtorians: That this Tumult ran to the Houſes of divers *Venetians*, *Lucaſians* and *Florentines*, and ſpoiled and rifled them: But at length, the Mayor, with divers diſcreet and ſober Citizens, having taken ſome of them, diſperſed the reſt, and perſwaded them to go to their Houſes; but upon this a Commiſſion of *Oyer* and *Terminer*, was iſſued to the Dukes of *Exeter* and *Bucks*, and other Noblemen, for Enquiry and Puniſhment of theſe Diſorders. But when they were ſet in *Guildhall*, a Number of light Perſons in Armour came to reſcue the Priſoners lately apprehended, as they were carried to their Arraignment, which made the two Dukes and other Commiſſioners quickly depart for that Time; yet certain diſcreet Citizens ſo handled the Matter, that no Diſorder followed of that Jury: And the Mayor, the next Day called a Common-Council, who appointed all the Wardens of the Companies to aſſemble their Companies in their Halls, and they to exhort them to keep Peace; and that if they eſpied any ready to make a Stir, or to attempt the Deliverance of ſuch as were in Priſon, ſecretly to write their Names and deliver them to the Mayor. This Courſe appeaſed the Outrage; and Commiſſioners afterwards ſat at *Guildhall*, where many of the Robbers were attainted and put to Execution; beſides Fines ſet upon divers Merchants for winking at the Matter.

Richard Malory, a rich Citizen lived in *Weſt-Cheap* in St. *Peter*'s Pariſh (ſomewhat out of this Ward). The Meſſuage wherein he dwelt having been ſome religious, Poſſeſſion, came into the Hands of King *Edward* VI, who in his 2d Year ſold it to the ſaid *Malory*, for 128 *l.* with all other Houſes, Edifices, Shops, Cellars, Solars, Stables, and Gardens thereunto belonging, being of the yearly Value of 8 *l.* Thus much for the High Street of *Cheapſide*.

MERCERS-CHAPEL,

CALLED

St. Thomas *of* Acars, *or* Acons.

ON the North Side of this Street, and on the Weſtward of where St. *Mary Colechurch* ſtood, is the *Mercers-chapel*, ſome Time an Hoſpital, intituled St. *Thomas* of *Acons* or *Acars*, near to the great Conduit in *Cheap*, for a Maſter and Brethren, *Militiæ Hoſpitalis*, &c. ſaith the Record of *Edward* III, the 14th Year. It was founded by *Thomas Fitz-Theobald de Heily*, and *Agnes*, his Wife, Siſter to *Thomas a Becket*, in the Reign of *Henry* II. They gave to the Maſter and Brethren the Lands with the Appurtenances, that ſome Time were *Gilbert a Becket*'s, Father of the ſaid *Thomas*, in the which he was born; there to make a Church. There was a Charnel and a Chapel over it of St. *Nicholas* and St. *Stephen*.

The Life of Thomas a Becket.

THE Life of *Thomas a Becket* (to whom this Hoſpital or Chapel was probably dedicated) is written by divers Authors, and diverſly, according to their Affection; we ſhall therefore ſay little of it, referring the Reader to ſuch as have written of him; and only give a ſhort Account of his Birth and Parentage, alſo of his Death, and why this Hoſpital was dedicated by the Name of St. *Thomas* of *Acons* or *Acars*.

THIS *Thomas a Becket*, was a Son of *Gilbert Becket*, a Citizen of LONDON, and of *Matildis* his Wife, who was the Daughter of a *Pagan* Prince, under whoſe Cuſtody, *Gilbert* being taken Priſoner, when he travell'd into the *Holy Land*, was for a Year and a half kept Priſoner, and at laſt eſcaping, by the Help of this *Matildis* (who fell in Love with him, being converted by him to the Chriſtian Religion) he came again ſafe into *England*, whom *Matildis*, not long after, for Love of him, adventured to follow, and getting

ting away from her Father, came at laſt to LONDON, where finding *Gilbert*, he married her, and of her begat this *Thomas*, who was born in his Father's Houſe, which then was in the Place where *Mercers Chapel* in *Cheapſide* now ſtands.

HE was murder'd in his own Cathedral Church at *Canterbury*, on *Innocent*'s Day, at Even, *Anno* 1170, as he was going up the Steps towards the Choir, by four Knights, named *Reynald Fitz-Urſe*, *Hugh de Mortenill*, *William de Tracy*, and *Richard Briton*, none of which (as the Report is) lived above three Years after, and then died very penitent. His Body was firſt buried in the Undercraft of his own Cathedral-Church; whence, ſhortly after, it was taken up, put into a goodly Shrine, beſet with coſtly Jewels and precious Stones, and plac'd at the Eaſt End of the ſame Church, where it continued till the Time of *Henry* VIII, by whoſe Command his Monument was utterly deſtroy'd, and his Relicks burnt to Aſhes, *Anno Dom.* 1538.

WHY this Chapel was dedicated to St. *Thomas a Becket*, by the Name of St. *Thomas* of *Acons*, is not perfectly known; but the following Account from the X. *Scriptores*, ſeems very probable: “When the City of *Acars*, or *Acon*, in the *Holy Land*, (called alſo *Ptolematis*) was beſieg'd by the Chriſtians, one *William*, an *Engliſhman* by Nation, being Chaplain to *Radulphus de Diceto*, Dean of LONDON, when he went to *Jeruſalem*, bound himſelf by a Vow, that if he ſhould proſperouſly enter *Acon*, he would build a Chapel to St. *Thomas the Martyr*, at his own Charge, according to his Ability; and would procure there, to the Honour of the ſaid Martyr, a Church-yard to be conſecrated; which was done. Then many flocking from all Parts to ſerve in this Chapel, *William* himſelf, as a Token of his Chriſtianity, took on him the Name of Prior; who, whilſt he ſerved Bodily, as a Soldier of CHRIST, had an eſpecial Care of the Poor, and he freely beſtowed all his Diligence and Labour, in burying of the Bodies of ſuch as died, as well naturally as of others who were ſlain with the Sword, repreſenting himſelf in Man's Sight, the next Succeſſor of that great *Tobias*.

THERE is another Teſtimony out of the *Theatre of Honour*, *Lib.* 9. *Cap.* 11. where the Author repeating the military Orders of the *Holy-Land*, ſaith thus: “The Order of St. *Thomas* was inſtituted by the King of *England*, *Richard*, ſurnamed *Cœur de Lyon*, after the Surprizal of *Acars*, and being of the *Engliſh* Nation, they held the Rule of St. *Auguſtine*, wore a white Habit, and a full red Croſs, charged in the Middle with a white Scallop; they took for their Patron the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, the Metropolitan of *England*, *Thomas a Beckett*, who ſuffered Martyrdom (as his Favourers ſay) under the King of *England*, *Henry* II, of that Name. *Peter de Rupibus*, Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, who had been five Years in the *Holy Land*, removed the Church there of St. *Thomas the Martyr*, from an unfit Place to a more convenient, and cauſed the Patriarch of *Jeruſalem* to take Order, that the Brethren of this Church, who were before Laymen, might be under the Order of the *Templers*, wearing a Croſs on their Breaſt. He bequeathed alſo to this Houſe of St. *Thomas of Acons*, 500 Marks”. So much *M. Paris in vita Hen.* III. p. 472. *ſub Anno* 1238.

HEREBY it is clear, that the Dedication of this Hoſpital, or Chapel, to St. *Thomas* of *Acons* or *Acars* muſt have relation to the like Dedication of the Chapel and Holy Order in the City of *Acar*, in the *Holy Land*, to the ſame Archbiſhop: All theſe three Dedications being near about one and the ſame Time, within few Years after the Archbiſhop's Death. And it is probable, that in Imitation of thoſe Dedications at *Acars*, this in LONDON might do the like.

FROM this St. *Thomas* antiently was a ſolemn Proceſſion uſed by the new Mayor; who, the Afternoon of the Day he was ſworn at the *Exchequer*, met with the Aldermen here; whence they repaired together to St. *Paul's*, and there prayed for the Soul of the Biſhop *William* at his Tomb; who was Biſhop of LONDON in the Time of *William* the Conqueror. Then they went to the Church-yard, to a Place where *Thomas a Becket*'s Parents lay; and there they prayed for all faithful Souls departed. And then they went all back to St. *Thomas* of *Acons* again; and both Mayor and Aldermen offered each a Penny.

William Bouyndon, *Magiſter Domus Sancti* Thomæ *Martyris de* Acon, March 1419. *Johan. Chadde*, *Civis & Cuttelar*, LONDON, by his laſt Will dated *June* 13, 1482, gave to *John Neet*, Maſter of the Houſe of St. *Thomas the Martyr* of *Acons*, and to the Brethren of the ſaid Place, and their Succeſſors, his Tenement in *Berſhaw-lane*, in the Pariſh of St. *Mary de Cole* Church.

THIS Hoſpital was valued to diſpend 277 *l.* 3 *s.* 4 *d.* It was ſurrendered the 30th of *Henry* VIII, the 21ſt of *October*, and was ſince purchaſed by the Mercers, by means of Sir *Richard Greſham*, and was again ſet open on the Eve of St. *Michael* 1541, the 33d of *Henry* VIII; yet all was not ſold by that King, that belonged to this Fraternity; for King *Edward* VI, had Mills in *Weſt Ham* in *Eſſex*, called St. *Thomas Mylnes*, being a Meſſuage and a Tenement, with two Mills, belonging to St. *Thomas* of *Acars*, which in that King's firſt Year he ſold to *Gerard Harmond*, to the yearly Value of 6 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.*

THE Image of *Thomas a Becket*, to which *Popiſh* Saint this Chapel was dedicated, ſtood over the Gate. But in the Month of *January*, the firſt of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, ſomebody threw it down and broke it; and ſet a Writing on the Church Door, reflecting on them that placed it there. It is now called the *Mercer's Chapel*; and therein is kept a free Grammar-School, as of old Time had been accuſtomed, and commanded by Parliament.

MONUMENTS.

THERE were ſeveral Monuments here for the following Perſons:

James Butler, Earl of *Ormond*, and Dame *Johan* his Counteſs, 8 *Henry* VI; *John Norton*, Eſq; *Stephen Cavendiſh*, Draper, Mayor 1362; *Thomas Cavendiſh*, and *William Cavendiſh*. The former, *viz.* *Thomas Cavendiſh*, bequeathed his Body to be laid here in theſe Words (by his Will, proved 1524.) “I *Thomas Cavendiſh* of the King's *Exchequer*, Bequeath my Body to be buried in the Church of *Thomas Acars* within LONDON, in the North Iſle of the Choir, next my Grandfather *William Cavendiſh*.

Thomas Canon (or *Gernon*) called *Pike*, one of the Sheriffs 1410. *Hungate* of *Yorkſhire*. *William Rule*, *Civis & Pannarius*, buried in the Church of St. *Thomas the Martyr de Acon*, *Lond.* This Will bore Date *March* 1390; wherein are theſe Words: *Item, omnia illa terras & tenementa nuper* Johannis Lenne *in* Stratford Lanthern *in Parochia de* Weſt Ham, *quæ perquiſivi ex feoffamento*

mento Johannis Northbury, *Arm.* & Johannis de Kent, *Arm. Volo quod Executores mei vendant & diſtribuant*, &c. *ad Emendationem Viarum a* Caresbregge *uſque ad Domum* Johannis Wallere *in* Stratford.

Ambroſe Creſacre, (*John Cheſter*, Draper) *John Trusbut*, Mercer, 1437. *Thomas Norland*, Sheriff, 1483. Sir *Edmund Shaa*, Goldſmith, Mayor, 1482. Sir *Thomas Hill*, Knt. Mayor, 1485. *Henry Frowicke*. *Thomas Ilam*, Sheriff, 1479. *Lancelot Laken*, Eſq; *Ralph Tilney*, Sheriff, 1488. —*Garth*, Eſq; *John Rich*. *Tho. Butler*, Earl of *Ormond*, 1515. Sir *William Butler*, Grocer, Mayor, 1515. *William Browne*, Mercer, Mayor, 1513. *John Locke*, 1519. Sir *Thomas Baldry*, Mercer, Mayor, 1523. Sir *William Locke*, Mercer, Sheriff, 1548. Sir *John Allen*, Mercer, Mayor, 1525, deceaſed 1544. Sir *Thomas Leigh*, Mercer, Mayor, 1558. Sir *Richard Malory*, Mercer, Mayor, 1564. *Humphrey Baskervile*, Mercer, Sheriff, 1561. Sir *George Bond*, Mayor, 1587, *&c.*

ADD to the former theſe Perſons here alſo buried, whoſe Monuments were defaced long before the Fire. —*Hells*. *Henry Frowike*. *John Amerſe*. *Richard Wayte* of *Hampſhire*, 10 *July*, 1492. *William Goldwyn*, 1482. *Henry Cumber*. *Richard Laundſey*, 1461. *Roſſe Cryſpe*, under the ſame Stone, 1514. *William Jenkes*, and *Chriſtian* his Wife, 1475. *John Perys*, and *Margaret* his Wife. *Will. Goodwyn*. *Nic. Arguz*, 1494. *John Taune*. *Richard Martys* and *Agnys*. *Tho. Morrys*, and *Joan* his Wife.

William Downer, of LONDON, Gent. by his Laſt Will, dated 26 *June* 1484, willed his Body to be buried within the Church of St. *Thomas Acars* of LONDON — to the Diſpoſition and Ordinance of all that his Tenement, with the Appurtenances ſet in *Eaſtcheap* of LONDON. " *Firſt*, He Willed that *Agnes* " his Wife, have and hold to her during her " Life, *&c.* all the ſame Tenement, *&c.* and af- " ter her Deceaſe, I Will that it remain to the " Maſter and Brethren of St. *Thomas Acars*, " and to their Succeſſors for evermore: So that " they every Year, for evermore, in their " aforeſaid Churche at ſuch Time of the Year as " it ſhal happen me to dy, obſerve and keep an " Obyte, or an Anniverſary for my Sowl, the " Sowles of my ſeyd Wyfe, the Sowles of my " Fader and Moder, and al Chriſten Sowles, " with *Placebo* and *Dirige* on the Even and Maſs " of *Requiem* on the Morrow following ſolemnly " by Note for evermore.

TO theſe we make theſe Additions, by the Help of another MS. in the Heralds Office.

Margaret, Wife of *John Bracebridge*, Merchant of the Staple, 1446, and he the ſame Year at *Calais*.

Radulphus Tilney, Grocer of LONDON, and Alderman, *obiit* 1503. His Bearing, *Baron and Femme* 1. *A Chevron between* 3 —— *Heads eraſed* 2, *Semy de Croſſes botonee, a Lion Paſſant, Gardant*.

Thomas Hubbart, late of *Grays-Inn*, Gent. *obiit* 1515, and *Elizabeth* his Wife, had Iſſue three Sons and three Daughters.

John Lock, of LONDON, Mercer, and *Mary* his Wife, *obiit* 1519.

William Lock, Knt. and Alderman of LONDON, *obiit* 1550, had Wives, *Alice*, *Catharine*, *Eleanor* and *Elizabeth*.

John Hare, Citizen and Mercer of LONDON, and *Dorothy* his Wife, had 11 Sons and three Daughters, and died 1564.

THIS *John Hare* was a wealthy Mercer, living in *Cheapſide*, in the Pariſh of St. *Mary le Bow*, Son of *John Hare* of *Homersfield* in the County of *Suffolk*, Eſq; and Brother to Sir *Nicholas Hare*, Knt. Maſter of the Rolls. He had Sons, *Nicholas*, his Heir, *Thomas*, *John*, *Hugh*, *Ralph*, *Richard*, *Edmund*, &c. and Daughters, *Iſabel*, married to *Cholmley*; *Margaret*, married to *Audley*, Mercer, *&c.* who by his Induſtry in his Calling, left Manors, Lands, and Tenements among his Children, and made his Will, *Auguſt* 25, 1564.

Thomas Leigh, Knt. *obiit* 1571.

Walter Garraway, Draper, *obiit* 1571.

Thomas Low of LONDON, Merchant, *obiit* 1574, and *Elizabeth* his Wife, had Iſſue, *Margaret*, *Thomas* and *Elizabeth*. Which *Margaret* living after her Father, was Wife of *Rowland Leigh*, Son and Heir of *Thomas Leigh*, Knt. and Alderman of LONDON.

William Allen, Knt. and Alderman of LONDON, died 1574. His Coat on his Stone, *parted per a Feſs, Sable and Or, a Pallet engrailed, counterchanged, and three Talbots Paſſant of the ſecond*.

John Allen, Knt. and Mercer of LONDON, he had this Coat upon his Monument. *In three Roundlets as many Talbots Paſſant. On a Chief a Lion Paſſant, Gardant between two Anchors*.

Charles Hoskins, Citizen of LONDON, and *Anne*, his Wife, had Iſſue two Sons and two Daughters, *obiit* 1597.

Richard Baron, Armig. and Mercer of LONDON, *obiit* 1591, had Iſſue of his firſt Wife *Alice Harpsfield*, one Son and one Daughter: And of *Margaret Morton*, his ſecond Wife, ſeven Sons and two Daughters. His Coat was borne impaled with his two Wives. 1. *two Lions Paſſant Gardant*. 2 *Harpsfield*, *three Harps*. 3. Morton, *One Eſcallop, between three Wolves's Heads erazed*.

Elizabeth, Daughter of *Matthew Hoppie*, Gent. firſt Wife of *Nathaniel Derdes*, Grocer of LONDON, by whom he had Iſſue two Sons and three Daughters. She died 1610.

A Daughter of *Peter Napleſden*, ſecond Wife of the ſaid *Nathaniel*, by whom he had Iſſue two Sons, and ſhe died 1614.

Roger How, Citizen and Grocer of LONDON, *obiit* 1606. His Wife was *Jane* Daughter of *William Syms* of *Charde* in *Somerſetſhire*, Armig. by whom he had Iſſue *Elizabeth* and *Mary*. *Stephen Soame*, Knt. Alderman of LONDON, *obiit* 1619, he bore in divers Quarters, 1. *Gules, a Chevron between three Mullets, Or*. 2. *Barry, Arg. & Az. in a Canton, Or. a Tun, Gules*, 3. *Gules, 6 Annulets, Or*. 4. *Arg.* (3 *Cinquefoils*) *between two Chevronets Sable, three Moorcocks proper*. 5. *Gules, a Chevron engrailed, Arg.* 6. *Gules, a Feſs nebule Ermin*. 7. *Arg.*

a Feſs between three Chevrons Gules. His Wife bore *Arg. three Cinquefoils, Az. A Chief.*

Robert Soame, D. D. Brother of *Stephen*, died *ſine prole.*

Before this Hoſpital, towards the Street, was built a handſome and beautiful Chapel arched over with Stone, and thereupon the Mercers Hall, a moſt curious Piece of Work. Sir *John Allen*, Mercer, being a Founder, was there buried; but afterwards his Tomb was removed into the Body of the Hoſpital Church, and the Chapel was made into Shops, and let out for Rents by his Succeſſors the Mercers.

These Mercers were enabled by *Richard* II. (by whom they were made a Company) to purchaſe Lands to the Value of 20 *l. per Ann.* They had three Meſſuages and Shops in the Pariſh of St. *Martin Outwich* in *Biſhopſgate* Ward, for the Suſtentation of the Poor, and a Chantry the 22d of *Richard* II. *Henry* IV, in the 12th of his Reign, confirmed to *Stephen Spelman*, *W. Marchford*, and *John Whatile*, Mercers, by the Name of one new Seldam, Shed, or Building, with Shops, Cellars, and Edifices whatſoever appertaining; the Buildings called *Crownſilde*, ſituate in the Mercery of *Weſt Cheap*, in the Pariſh of St. *Mary de Arcubus*, in LONDON, *&c.* to be holden in Burgage, as all the City of LONDON is; and which were worth by Year, in all Iſſues, according to the true Value of them, 7 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* as was found by Inquiſition before *Thomas Knowles*, Mayor, and Eſchetor in the ſaid City. *Henry* the IVth, in the 3d of his Reign, at the Requeſt of *John Coventry*, *John Carpenter*, and *William Grove*, granted to the Merces to have a Chaplain, and a Brotherhood, for Relief of ſuch of their Company as came to Decay by Misfortunes at Sea.

On *Tueſday*, the 27th of *April*, *Anno* 10 *Henry* VIII, it was granted unto the Maſter and his Brethren of the Hoſpital of St. *Thomas* of *Acons*, in *Weſt Cheap*, where St. *Thomas the Martyr* was born, (becauſe they wanted Room in the Hoſpital) that for their more Eaſe they might make a Gallery in convenient Height and Breadth, from their ſaid Houſe overthwart the Street in the *Old Jury*, into a certain Garden and Buildings, which the Maſter and Brethren had then lately purchaſed. So as the ſaid Gallery ſhould be of ſuch Height, as ſhould not annoy Man, Horſe, nor Cart: And to make a Window on either Side of the ſaid Gallery; and therein, yearly, in the Winter, to have a ſufficient Light, for the Comfort of them that paſſed by.

In the Year 1536, on St. *Peter*'s Night, King *Henry* VIII, and Queen *Jane* his Wife, ſtood in this Mercers Hall, then new built, and beheld the marching Watch of the City, moſt bravely ſet out, Sir *John Allen*, Mercer, one of the King's Council, being Mayor.

Of later Time, a famous learned *Italian* Archbiſhop, *viz.* the Archbiſhop of *Spalatto*, who had forſaken his Country Archbiſhoprick, for the Sake of the true Religion, came and dwelt in *England*, preached divers Sermons in the *Italian* Language, in the Mercers Chapel. The firſt Sermon, as it ſeems, he preached there, was in *November*, 1617, where were preſent, as his Auditors, the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, the Lord Chancellor, the Earls of *Arundel* and *Pembroke*, the Lords *Zouch* and *Compton*, and many other of great Note. He preached there again upon *Sunday*, *April* 19, 1618: And ſo he did upon *Sundays* divers Years after. And from thence, even to our Remembrance, that Chapel was uſed for *Italian* Sermons, at which *Engliſh* Merchants, that had lived abroad, were preſent, and contributed to the Maintaining thereof.

The Mercers Hall and Chapel were demoliſhed by the great Fire, but new and magnificently built by the ſaid Company. The Hall and great Parlour are finely wainſcotted with right Oak, and adorned with Pilaſters of the *Ionick* Order, the Ceiling with Fretwork, and the ſtately Piazzas are conſtituted by large Columns and Entablature of the *Dorick* Order. In the Hall are the King's Arms, thoſe of the City, and others. The Front to *Cheapſide* is very Ornamental; the Door-caſe is enrich'd with the Figures of two Cupids, mantling their Arms, Feſtoons, *&c.* and above the Balcony 'tis adorned with two Pilaſters, their Entablature, and Pediment of the *Ionick* Order; the Intercolumns are the Figures of *Faith* and *Hope*, and that of *Charity*, in a Nich under the Cornice of the Pediment, with other Enrichments.

The Chapel is neatly wainſcotted, and paved with black and white Marble: In the Ambulatory leading to it, againſt the North Wall, is a Marble Tomb, with the Effigies, lying at full Length, of *Richard Fiſhborne*, Mercer, a worthy Benefactor, who died the 8th of *April* 1625.

And at the Entrance into the Chapel are two Marble Tables, hanging one on each Side the middle Door, with the following Inſcriptions: On that on the North Side;

M. S.

Near this Place lieth interred the Body of *Margaret*, the Wife of *John Eſſington*, of *Groſſington Hall* in the County of *Gloceſter*, Gent. She was a Perſon of great Virtue and excellent Accompliſhment, acquired by extraordinary Education. After a languiſhing Sickneſs, ſhe was called to a better Life, *March* the 18th 1701.

To whoſe pious Memory, her mournful Huſband erected this Monument.

Near this Place alſo lie interred the Bodies of *John Godfrey*, Gent. the Father, and *Thomas Godfrey*, Citizen and Mercer of LONDON, Brother to Mrs. *Margaret Eſſington*, of whom the former having ſerved the Right Worſhipful Company of Mercers, with known Integrity, as Clerk, near ſixty Years, deceaſed *June* 21, 1697, aged 80; the other dying *May* 1, 1698, aged 46, left a plentiful Eſtate to his beloved Siſter.

On the other Table on the South Side of the Door:

In Memory of *John Warner*, Citizen, who departed this Life the 10th Day of *January* 1702, in the 73d Year of his Age, erected by *Anne* his Wife, Daughter of *George Price*, Eſq; late of *Weſtbury* in the County of *Bucks.*

Near this Place lieth the Body of *Anna Maria*, the Wife of *John Warner*, his Nephew, being the Daughter and only Child of *George Price*, of the County of *Gloceſter*, who departed from this World the 21ſt Day of *July* 1704, and in the 21ſt Year of her Age.

Next beyond the Mercers Hall is *Ironmonger-lane*, ſo called from Ironmongers once dwelling there.

The PARISH *of*
St. MARTIN'*s* POMARY,
OR
IRONMONGER-LANE.

THE Church of St. *Martin* in *Ironmonger-lane*, was ſmall, and called St. *Martin Pomary*, upon what Occaſion, *Stow* ſays, he knows not, but ſuppoſed it to be from Apples growing where Houſes were afterwards built.

THIS Church was given to the Prior and Canons of St. *Bartholomew* in *Weſt Smithfield*, by *Ralph Triket* (who was alſo a Benefactor to the Priories of the *Holy Trinity*, *Chriſt-Church*, and St. *John* of *Jeruſalem*); for in a Charter of King *Henry* III, dated at *Wincheſter*, *June* 15, in the 37th of his Reign, are theſe Words, *viz. Ex Dono* Radulphi *Triket Eccleſiam Sancti* Martini *in* Pomario, confirmed (among others) to the ſaid Prior and Convent of St. *Bartholomew*, and their Succeſſors, for ever, in whom the Patronage thereof continued till the general Suppreſſion, upon which it came to the Crown, and hath remained in it ever ſince.

Henry at Roth, Citizen and Chandler of LONDON, in 22 *Edward* III, founded a Chantry in this Church, and ordered ſix Marks to be paid yearly to a Prieſt to officiate there, and 40 *d.* for a Torch, out of his great Inn in St. *Ethelburgh*'s Pariſh, in *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet*, which in 24 *Hen.* VIII, upon the then Tenants Refuſal to pay the ſaid reſpective Sums, out of the Rents thereof, was confirmed to the ſaid Chantry by the King, with the Advice and Conſent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons aſſembled in Parliament, with Power to diſtrain for the ſaid Sums and their Arrears.

HERE was likewiſe another perpetual Chantry founded for the Soul of *William Forbour*, to which the Biſhop of LONDON, collated in 1391, as devolved to him by Lapſe.

IN 1627, a great Part of the North Wall of this Church, being very much decayed, was rebuilt; and in 1629, the whole Church was repaired and beautified at the Charge of the Pariſhioners.

THIS Church, being burnt down in the late dreadful Fire, is ſince annex'd to that of St. *Olave*'s *Jewry*, which is now the Parochial-Church for both Pariſhes, of which more will be ſaid in *Coleman-ſtreet* Ward.

IN 1693, the Church-wardens preſented the Parſonage-Houſe, burnt down in the late dreadful Fire, but was with the Toft of Ground adjoining to it, demiſ'd and let out by Dr. *Hibbert*, the late Rector, on *Aug.* 21, 1673, to ſeveral of the Pariſhioners for 40 Years, at the reſerved Rent of 8 *l. per Ann.* to the ſaid Parſon and his Succeſſors; in which Leaſe, and under the ſame Ground-Rent, is alſo contained a Shed or Ground-Houſe, abutting on the Weſt End of the Church-yard.

THEY preſented likewiſe, that Mr. *Stodder* (beſides 50 *s.* yearly to the Uſe of the Poor of this Pariſh) left 40 *s.* yearly for a Sermon, to be preached on St. *James*'s Day, by an unbeneficed Miniſter, in the Commemoration of the Deliverance, in the Year 1588; both which Sums are to be paid by the Ironmongers Company.

MONUMENTS.

HERE were no Monuments of any Account till after *Stow*'s Time; among the laſt were theſe:

A handſome Monument at the Upper End of the Chancel, with this Inſcription:

> Hereunder lieth buried *Eleanor*, Wife of *Hamlet Clarke*, Free of the worſhipful Company of Fiſhmongers, LONDON, and one of the four Clerks of the Lord Mayor's Court, LONDON, aforeſaid. She died on *Sunday* the 14th of *January*, 1626, and was buried on *Friday* the 19th of the ſame, after they had been married 33 Years, and about two Months. They had Iſſue only *Mary*, married to *Ralph Latham*, of *Upminſter* in the County of *Eſſex*, Eſq; Common-Serjeant at Law of this Honourable City: And the ſaid *Eleanor* had alſo *Elizabeth* another Daughter, by *Charles Barnard*, a former Huſband, married to *Thomas Latham* of *Stilford* in *Eſſex*, Gentleman.

ON a fair Stone in the North Iſle was the following Inſcription:

> Here lieth interred the Body of *Randal Pickering*, late Citizen and Haberdaſher of LONDON, born at *Turvine*, in the County of *Cheſter*, who put off this Mortality, *March* 10, 1629: And *Alice* his Wife, Daughter of *William Madox*, and born in this Pariſh, who departed this Life the 20th of *June* 1618. By her he had Iſſue three Sons and three Daughters, *William*, *Randal*, *Anne* and *Elizabeth* ſurviving, *John* and *Mary* deceaſed.

FARTHER Weſt is St. *Lawrence*'s-*lane*, ſo called from St. *Lawrence*'s Church, which ſtandeth directly over-againſt the North End thereof. Antiquities in this Lane are no other, than that among many Houſes, there is a large Inn for Receipt of Travellers, called *Bloſſom*'s Inn, but corruptly *Boſom*'s Inn, and hath the Sign of St. *Lawrence* the Deacon, in a Border of Bloſſoms, or Flowers.

THEN, near to where the Standard in *Cheap* ſtood, is *Honey-lane*.

The PARISH *of*
ALHALLOWS
HONEY-LANE.

THE Church which ſtood here was ſmall. The Patronage of it was of old Time in the Gift of private Perſons, Citizens of LONDON; the Laſt whereof, *Thomas Knowles*, who in 1399, was Mayor of LONDON, and being by Company a Grocer, in all Likelyhood, either he or his Heirs, gave the Advowſon thereof to that Company: For it appears by what follows, that it has been in their Patronage ever ſince the Year 1471, and probably for ſome Years before. It is ſubject to the Archdeacon, ſaving only as to Wills and Adminiſtrations, which belong to the Commiſſary.

Sir *John Norman*, Draper, Mayor of LONDON in 1453, was buried in this Church. He was Son of *John Norman*, of *Banbury* in *Oxfordſhire*; and was the firſt Mayor that was rowed by Water to *Weſtminſter*, to take his Oath: He cauſed a Barge to be made at his own Charge, and every Company had ſmall Barges, well decked and trimm'd, to paſs along with him; for Joy whereof the Watermen made a Song in the Praiſe of him, beginning thus, *Row thy Boat* Norman, *&c.*

THIS Church being burnt down in the late dreadful Fire, was annex'd to St. *Mary Le Bow*;

and on the Site thereof, by Act of Parliament, is now Part of *Honey-lane* Market.

In 1693, the Rector and Church-wardens preſented a Parſonage-Houſe before the late dreadful Fire, but then burnt down, and the Ground thereof ſince ſwallowed up by the Market: And the Pariſh of St. *Mary Le Bow* (to which this is united) hath received all the Monies paid for the Site of the Ground of the Church and Church-yard.

Also, that they had no Bequeſts or charitable Gifts to their Church or Poor, or to any publick Uſe within their Pariſh, that they knew of.

The Veſtry is General.

The Pariſh-Officer *is,*	*The* Ward-Officers *are,*
1 Church-warden, who is alſo Collector.	1 Common-Council-Man. 1 Inqueſt. 1 Conſtable. 1 Scavenger.

Streets, Lanes, *&c.*

Honey-lane, Part of *Trump-ſtreet*, and Part of *Trump-alley*.

Number of Houſes 20.

And thus much for *Cheap* Ward, in the high Street of *Cheap*; for it ſtretcheth no farther.

Next on the North Side of this Ward, is *Catte-ſtreet*, ſo called in Record, 24 *Henry* VI. but now corruptly *Cateaton-ſtreet*; which begins at the North End of *Ironmonger-lane*, and runs to the Weſt End of St. *Lawrence*'s Church, as is aforeſaid.

Guildhall.

On the North Side of this Street is the *Guildhall*, wherein the nine Courts of the City are kept *viz.* 1. The Court of Common-Council. 2. The Court of the Lord Mayor, and his Brethren the Aldermen. 3. The Court of Huſtings. 4. The Court of Orphans. 5. The two Courts of the Sheriffs. 6. The Court of the Wardmote. 7. The Court of Hallmote. 8. The Court of Requeſts, commonly called the *Court of Conſcience*. 9. The Chamberlain's Court for Binding Apprentices, and making them Free.

The *Guildhall* ſtood formerly in or near *Aldermanbury*, or *Aldermens-court*, from which Situation of this Hall, the Street is ſaid to take its Denomination, and conſequently the Hall muſt have been founded before the Year 1189; for then we find this Street to have had that Name, as will be mentioned in *Cripplegate* Ward. And it is not unlikely that *Edward the Confeſſor*, who began to reign 1042, had a conſiderable Share in the firſt Foundation, his Arms being in ſeveral Places of this preſent Hall, which *Robert Fabian* ſaith was begun to be new-built in the Year 1411, the 12th of *Henry* IV. by *Thomas Knowles*, then Mayor, and by his Brethren the Aldermen. The ſame was made, of a little Cottage, a large and great Houſe, as it now ſtands. Towards the Charges whereof, the Companies gave great Benevolences. Alſo, Offences of Men were pardoned for Sums of Money, towards this Work: And extraordinary Fees were raiſed, Fines, Amercements, and other Things employed, during ſeven Years, and a Continuation thereof three Years more; all to be employed to this Building.

King *Henry* V, in the 3d Year of his Reign, which was about the Year 1415, granted the City free Paſſage for four Boats, by Water, and as many Carts by Land, with Servants to each, to bring Lime, Ragg-ſtone, and Free-ſtone, for the Work of *Guildhall*; as appears by theſe Letters Patents.

> “ Rex omnibus ad quos, *&c.* Salutem. Sciatis quod ad Supplicationem dilectorum & fidelium noſtrorum Majoris & Aldermannorum Civitatis LONDON. conceſſimus, Quod ipſi habere poſſint quatuor Batellos per Aquam, & quatuor Carectas per Terram cum dictis ſervientibus ſuis, *viz. Joh. Lorekin*, *Stephano Charles*, *Waltero Alphey*, & *Adamo Winter*, Servitoribus Batellorum Predictor. ac *Henrico Cok*, *Johe Freek*, *Johe. Stevenes*, & *Joh. Davy*, Servitoribus predictar. Carectarum, ad veniend. tranſeund. & redeund. conjunctim vel diviſim, per Aquam & per Terram, ad Petras vocatas *Ragge*, Calces, & Liberas Petras, pro Operatione & Factura *Guyhalde* dict. Civitatis noſtræ ducend. *&c.*

The firſt Year of *Henry* VI, *John Coventry*, and *John Carpenter*, Executors to *Richard Whittington*, gave towards the Paving of this great Hall, 20 *l.* and the next Year 15 *l.* more to the ſaid Pavement, with hard Stone of *Purbecke*. They alſo glazed ſome Windows thereof, and of the Mayor's Court; on every of which Windows, the Arms of *Richard Whittington* are placed. The Foundation of the Mayor's Court was laid in the 3d Year of the Reign of *Henry* VI; and of the Porch, on the South Side of the Mayor's Court, in the 4th of the ſaid King. Then was built the Mayor's Chamber, and the Council-Chamber, with other Rooms above Stairs.

Another new Council-Chamber, with a handſome Room over it, appointed for an Archive to preſerve the Books and Records belonging to the City; and another under it, were began to be built the firſt Week after *Eaſter*, in the Time of the Mayoralty of Sir *Tho. Middleton*, Knight and Alderman, in the Year of our Lord 1614. It was fully finiſhed ſhortly after *Michaelmas* 1615, at the latter End of the Mayoralty of Sir *Thomas Hayes*, Knight and Alderman: But the Lord Mayor, and the Aldermen his Brethren, kept their firſt Court in the ſaid new Council-Chamber, on the 7th Day of *November*, in the Year of our Lord 1625, Sir *John Jolles*, Knight and Alderman, being then Lord Mayor: By whoſe Order and Direction, the ſaid Building was performed, from the firſt Beginning thereof, to the final Finiſhing of the ſame, amounting to the Charge of 1740 *l.*

Laſt of all, in the ſaid King *Henry* VIth's Time, a ſtately Porch, entering the great Hall, was erected; the Front thereof, towards the South, being beautified with Images of Stone; ſuch as is ſhewed by theſe Verſes following, (in Black Characters) made about *Anno* 1568, by *William Elderton*, at that Time an Attorney in the Sheriffs Courts there:

Though moſt Images
be pulled downe
And none be thought
remaine in Towne,
I am ſure there be
in LONDON yet
Seven Images, ſuch,
and in ſuch Place,
As few or none,
I thinke, will hit:
Yet every Day
they ſhew their Face,
And thouſands ſee them
every Yeere.
But few, I thinke,
can tell me where:

Where JESU CHRIST
  aloft doth ſtand,
Law and Learning
  on either Hand:
Diſcipline in
  the Divel's Necke,
And hard by her
  are three direct;
There Juſtice, Fortitude,
  and Temperance ſtand.
Where finde ye the like
  in all this Land?

THERE are ſtill remaining the Figures of *Moſes* and *Aaron*, above the Balcony; and below are the four Figures, which ſome have called, *The four Cardinal Virtues*; but Mr. *Strype* ſays,

> " THE four leſſer Figures, two on each Side
> " the Porch, ſhew them to be four noble Ladies;
> " and, by their Dreſs and Habit, of great No-
> " bility and Religion. Who they were, I do
> " not pretend to aſſign, leaving it to the Con-
> " jecture of Antiquarians: But it is very pro-
> " bable they were ſome eminent Benefactreſſes,
> " or Friends to the City. One of theſe might
> " be *Maud* the Empreſs, who was born in LON-
> " DON; and another might be Queen *Phi-*
> " *lippa*, Wife to King *Edward* III, who gained
> " great Love of the Citizens, by Reaſon of a
> " Requeſt ſhe once made for ſome of them, on
> " her Knees, before the King and his Council.

HE that made the former Verſes, might, perhaps, have this crafty Deſign hereby; namely, the better to preſerve theſe antient and curious Statues from the Violence of the People, by concealing them under theſe feigned Fancies of his, whereby they might eſcape the ignorant Zeal of the Vulgar, who were in thoſe Times, wherein he wrote his Verſes, *viz.* 1568, very buſy in pulling down and defacing all the Images, as *Popiſh* Saints, and Monuments of Idolatry.

THESE Stone Statues are venerable for their Antiquity, and over-living the great Fire of LONDON; which, 'tis likely, were ſet up firſt when the Porch was built and finiſhed, which was not far from the Beginning of K. *Hen.* VII's Reign; that is, by Computation, above three Hundred Years ago.

DIVERS Aldermen glazed the Windows of the great old Hall, and other Courts, which was to be ſeen by their Arms in each. *William Hariot*, Draper, Mayor *Anno* 1481, gave 40 *l.* towards this Work. The Kitchens, and other Offices adjoining, were built afterwards, *viz.* about the Year 1501, by Procurement of Sir *John Shaa*, Goldſmith, Mayor, who was the firſt that kept his Feaſt there. The Mayors, before that, uſually had their Feaſts at the Merchant-Taylors, or Grocers Hall.

TOWARDS the Charges of this laſt Work, the Mayor had of the Fellowſhips of the City, by their own Agreement, certain Sums of Money, as of the Mercers 40 *l.* the Grocers 20 *l.* the Drapers 30 *l.* and ſo of the other Fellowſhips through the City, according to their Power.

ALSO Widows, and other well-diſpoſed Perſons, gave certain Sums of Money; as the Lady *Hill*, 10 *l.* the Lady *Auſtrie*, 10 *l.* and many others, till the Work was finiſhed.

Nicholas Alwin, Grocer, Mayor *Anno* 1499, deceaſed 1505, gave by his Teſtament, for a Hanging of Tapeſtry, to ſerve for principal Days in the *Guild-hall*, 73 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* " How this " Gift was performed, ſaith *Stow*, I have not " heard; for Executors of our Time, having no " Conſcience, (I ſpeak of my own Knowledge) " prove more Teſtaments than they perform.

THIS ſtately Hall being much damnified by the unhappy Conflagration of the City in the Year 1666, was rebuilt *Anno* 1669, and extreamly well beautified and repaired, both in and outſide, which coſt about 2500 *l.* This Structure appears at preſent thus: The Portico is adorned with a ſtately *Gothick* Frontiſpiece, enriched with the King's Arms under a Cornice, Pediment, and Vaſe, and between two Cartouches, and the City Supporters, on Acroters, and theſe between two other Vaſes, under which are Niches; and in the Middle of this Front are depenciled in Gold, theſe Words:

Reparata & ornata Thoma Rawlinſon, *Milit. Majore, An. Dom.* MDCCVI.

ABOVE the Balcony are the Figures of *Moſes* and *Aaron*; and on the Sides beneath are the four Cardinal Virtues, already mentioned, over the Aperture; and below the Balcony are depicted the Arms of the twenty four Companies.

THE Roof of the Inſide is flat, divided into Pannels, the Walls on the North and South Sides adorned with four *Gothick* Demy Pillars, painted White, and veined with Blue, and the Capitals gilt with Gold, upon which are the Royal Arms, and thoſe of *Edward the Confeſſor.* Going up nine or ten Steps to the Mayor's Court, on each Side, at ſome Height, are two Giants of an enormous Size, the one holding a Pole-ax, the other an Halbert, ſuppoſed by Mr. *Strype* to be an antient *Briton* and a *Saxon.*

BETWEEN theſe, and over the Steps and Aperture leading to the Mayor's Court, is a Balcony, ſupported at each End by four Iron Pillars in the Form of Palm-Trees, which compoſe ſomething like two Arbours; and theſe are uſed, on ſome Occaſions, as Offices for Clerks to write in: Under theſe are the following large capital Letters, S. P. Q. L. *i. e. Senatus Populus Que Londinenſis.*

IN the Front of the Balcony is a very fine Clock and Dial, in a curious Frame of Oak, at the four Corners of which are carved the four Cardinal Virtues, on the Top the Figure of Time, with a Cock on each Side of him.

ROUND the Top of the Hall are Colours and Standards (all hereafter deſcribed.) On fourteen Demi-Pillars (above the Capitals) are the King's Arms on the North Eaſtward, and the Arms of LONDON on the South Eaſtward Pillar; and Weſtward from them are the Arms of the Twelve Companies; at the Eaſt End are the King's Arms, between the Portraitures finely painted of their preſent Majeſties King *George* II. and Queen *Caroline*; cloſe by the firſt is the Picture of Queen *Anne*, at the Foot of an Anabathrum, under a rich Canopy; by the latter, his late Majeſty King *George* I, and at the ſame End of the Hall, but on the North and South Sides, the Pictures of King *William* III, and Queen *Mary*, fronting each other. The Intercolumns are painted in Imitation of Porphyry, and embelliſh'd with the Pictures in full Proportion, of eighteen Judges, which were there put up by the City in Gratitude for their ſignal Services done in determining Differences between Landlord and Tenant (without the Expence of Law-Suits) in Re-building the City, purſuant to an Act of Parliament, after the Fire in 1666.

THOSE on the South Side are:

Sir *Heneage Finch.*
Sir *Orlando Bridgman.*
Sir *Matthew Hale.*
Sir *Richard Rainsford.*
Sir *Edward Turner.*
Sir *Thomas Tyrril.*
Sir *John Archer.*
Sir *William Morton.*

On the North Side.

Sir *Robert Atkins.*
Sir *John Vaughan.*
Sir *Francis North.*

Sir *Thomas Twiſden.*
Sir *Chriſtopher Turner.*
Sir *William Wyld.*
Sir *Hugh Windham.*

At the Weſt End.
Sir *William Ellys.*
Sir *Edward Thurland.*
Sir *Timothy Littleton.*

And in the Lord Mayor's Court (which is adorned with Fleakſtone, and other Painting and Gilding, and alſo the Figures of the four Cardinal Virtues) are the Portraits of Sir *Samuel Brown*, Sir *John Kelynge*, Sir *Edward Atkins*, and Sir *William Windham*, all (as thoſe above) painted in full Proportion in their Scarlet Robes as Judges.

And in *December* 1706, there were given by the Queen to the City, to be put up in this Hall, 26 Standards, or Guidons, and 63 Colours; but there was Room only for 46 Colours, 19 Standards, and one Trophy of a Kettle-Drum, of the late Elector of *Bavaria*, which is very rich. That Enſign over Queen *Ann*'s Portrait is accounted a great Rarity, being taken from the firſt Battalion of the *French* Foot Guards. Theſe were all taken by the Army of her Majeſty and her Allies, under the Command of his late Grace the Duke of *Marlborough*, at the Battle of *Ramellies* in *Flanders*, fought on *Whitſunday* 1706, upon a total Defeat of the *French* and *Bavarian* Forces, who had 10,000 Men killed, 6000 taken Priſoners, among whom were two Major-Generals, one Brigadier-General of Horſe, one of Foot, ſeveral others of Diſtinction, and 500 Officers of leſs Note; with all their Tents, Baggage and Ammunition; fifty one Pieces of Cannon, ſeveral Kettle-Drums, and upwards of 120 Standards and Colours; the Conſequences whereof was the Reduction of all *Brabant*, gaining the Towns of *Bruſſels*, *Antwerp*, *Ghent*, *Bruges*, *Menin*, *Oſtend*, *Aeth*, *Dendermond*, *Mecklin*, *Louvain*, *Audenard*, *Courtray*, *Aloſt*, &c. in the ſame Campaign.

These Colours, Standards, &c. were all brought in great Magnificence through *Weſtminſter* and LONDON. A Detachment of her Majeſty's Horſe-Guards, and Horſe-Grenadiers, and a Battalion drawn out of both Regiments of her Foot-Guards, drawn up on the Parade in St. *James*'s, having received the ſaid Colours and Standards, (which had been laid up in *Whitehall*) they proceeded; twenty-ſix of the Gentlemen, in the Century of the Horſe-Guards, carrying each a Standard taken from the Enemy; and ſixty-three of the Pike-Men, in a Battalion of Foot-Guards, inſtead of their Pikes, carrying one of the Enemy's Colours. They marched through the Park, and St. *James's Meuſe*, where the Queen, from the Lady *Fitzharding*'s Lodgings, ſaw them paſs, the Guns being fired at the ſame Time. And ſo they proceeded down the *Pall-mall*, the *Strand*, &c. to *Guildhall*, where they were ſet up, to remain as Trophies of that ſignal Victory.

The ſame Month the great Duke of *Marlborough*, to whom this Victory was owing, was invited to Dinner at the Charge of the City, Sir *Robert Bedingfield* being Lord Mayor, upon which Occaſion a very grand Entertainment was made, at which a Song, wrote for the Purpoſe by *Durfey* the Poet, and ſet to Muſick by Mr. *Weldon*, was perform'd by Mr. *Elford*, of the Queen's Chapel, and Mr. *Leveridge*.

This Hall is in Length 153 Feet, Breadth 48, and Altitude within 55 Feet. It is uſed by the City for the Seſſion of the ſeveral Courts of Judicature before named; for feaſting our Kings, Queens, and other Potentates, Foreign Miniſters, &c. and laſtly, for chooſing the Lord Mayors, Sheriffs, Members of Parliament, &c. it being capacious enough to contain 7000 Perſons.

The CHAPEL *of* *St.* MARY MAGDALENE, *by* GUILDHALL.

THE Chapel, or College, of our Lady *Mary Magdalene*, and of *All-ſaints*, by the *Guildhall*, was called *London-College*, and built firſt in 1299. *Peter Fanelore*, *Adam Frauncis*, and *Henry Frowicke*, Citizens, gave one Meſſuage, with the Appurtenances, in the Pariſh of St. *Foſter*, to *William Brampton*, *Cuſtos* of the Chantry by them founded in the ſaid Chapel; with four Chaplains, and one other Houſe in the Pariſh of St. *Giles* without *Cripplegate*, in the 27th of *Edward* III, was given to them; which was about the Year 1353.

Richard II, in the 20th of his Reign, granted to *Stephen Spilman*, Mercer, Licence to give one Meſſuage, three Shops, and one Garden, with the Appurtenances belonging, in the Pariſh of St. *Andrew Hubbard*, to the *Cuſtos* and Chaplains of the ſaid Chapel, and to their Succeſſors, for their better Relief and Maintenance for ever.

King *Henry* VI, in the 8th of his Reign, gave Licence to *John Barnard*, *Cuſtos*, and the Chaplains, to build a-new the ſaid Chapel or College of *Guildhall*. And the ſame *Henry*, in the 27th of his Reign, granted to the Pariſh-Clerks in *London*, a Guild of St. *Nicholas*, for two Chaplains, by them to be kept in the ſaid Chapel of St. *Mary Magdalene*, near *Guildhall*, and to keep ſeven Alms-People. *Henry Barton*, Skinner, Mayor, founded a Chaplain there. *Roger Depham*, Mercer, and Sir *William Langford*, Kt. had alſo Chaplains there. This Chapel or College had a *Cuſtos*, ſeven Chaplains, three Clerks, and four Choiriſters.

MONUMENTS.

There were ſeveral Marble Tombs remaining in *Stow*'s Time, but moſt of them defaced. The uppermoſt in the Choir, on the South Side, above the Re-veſtry Door, was the Tomb of *John Wells*, Grocer, Mayor, *Anno* 1431. The Figure of the ſaid *Wells* was carved on the Tomb, on the Door of the Re-veſtry, and other Places on that Side the Choir. Alſo in the Window over the Tomb, and in the Eaſt Window, was his Image, with Hands elevated, holding Scrolls, wherein is written, *Mercy*: The Writing in the Eaſt Window being broken, yet remaineth *Wells*. His Arms were alſo in the South Glaſs Window. All which ſhew, that the Eaſt End, and the South Side of the Choir of this Chapel, and the Re-veſtry, were by him both built and glazed.

Here ſeems to have been buried *Thomas Ryche*, Citizen and Mercer of *London*: For, by his Will dated *July* 2, 1471, he bequeathed his Body to be buried in the Chapel of *Guildhall*, *London*. In which Will, he appointed Sir *Relone Prieſt*, by the Advice of his Father-in-Law, to pray for his Soul, &c. And that all ſuch Sums as he owed to his Father, *Richard Ryche*, ſhould be deliver'd to his Executrix *Elizabeth* his Wife. He bequeathed alſo to the Lady his Siſter, Dame *Margaret Walden*, (a Lady Abbeſs as it ſeems) to pray for his Soul, a gilt Cup covered, called *The Tubbe*, &c. To the poor People of *Hoxton*, the Day of his Burial, 100 Shillings, to pray for his Soul. To the Nieces of *John Ryche*, his Son, 40 Shillings, &c.

On the North Side of the Choir, the Tomb of *Thomas Kneſworth*, Fiſhmonger, Mayor 1505, who deceaſed 1515, was defaced, and afterwards renewed by the Fiſhmongers. Two other Tombs there were, one of a Draper, the other of a Haberdaſher; their Names not known. *Richard Stomine* was written in the Window by the Haberdaſhers. Under flat Stones do lie divers *Cuſtodes* of the Chapel, Chaplains and Officers to the Chamber.

AMONGST others, *John Clipſtone*, Prieſt, ſome Time *Cuſtos* of the Library of the *Guildhall*, 1457. Another of *Edmond Aliſon*, Prieſt, one of the *Cuſtodes* of the Library, 1510, *&c.* Sir *John Langley*, Goldſmith, Mayor, 1576, lieth buried in the Vault, under the Tomb of *John Wells*, before-named.

OF later Times, theſe following have been buried in *Guildhall* Chapel, under flat Stones.

Gulielmus Avery, dum vixit celeberrimæ huic Civitati a Commentariis, Ob. 1671.

William Fluellin, Eſq; late Alderman of this City, 1675.

William Lightfoot, one of the four Attornies of the Lord Mayor's Court, and Regiſter of *Sutton*'s Hoſpital, 1699.

AGAINST the South Wall of the Cloiſter, a Monument for *Catharine Lightfoot*, Daughter of *Rob. Abbot*, Wife of the ſaid *Will. Lightfoot*, died in Childbed, 1673.

THIS Chapel or College, valued to diſpend 12*l.* 8 *s.* 9 *d.* *per* Year, was ſurrender'd amongſt others. The Chapel remaineth to the Mayor and Commonalty, wherein they have Service weekly; as alſo at the Election of the Mayor, and at the Mayor's Feaſt, *&c.*

IN the 4th Year of the Reign of King *Edward* VI, the ſaid King ſold to the Mayor and Commonalty of LONDON, the Site of the ſaid College of *Guildhall*, in the Pariſh of *Baſſiſhaw*, late diſſolved, and the Chapel there; and divers other Meſſuages, Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments in the City of LONDON, in other Pariſhes, for the Sum of 456*l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* upon their Humble Petition, the yearly Value being computed to be 40 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* The Date of the Patent was *April* 10, to commence from the Feaſt of the Annunciation of the bleſſed Virgin, in the 3d of the ſaid King's Reign.

UPON the Front of this Chapel, is ſet up, of latter Times, the Figures, in Stone, of the ſaid King *Edward* VI, Queen *Elizabeth*, with a Phœnix under her, and King *Charles* I. treading upon a Globe.

ADJOINING to this Chapel, on the South Side, was ſome Time a fair and large Library, furniſhed with Books, pertaining to the *Guildhall* and College.

THESE Books (as it is ſaid) were, in the Reign of *Edward* VI. ſent for by *Edward* Duke of *Somerſet*, Lord Protector, with Promiſe to be reſtored ſhortly. Men laded from thence three Carriages with them; but they were never returned. This Library was built by the Executors of *Richard Whittington*, and by *William Bury*. The Arms of *Whittington* are placed on the one Side in the Stone-work, and two Letters, to wit, *W.* and *B.* for *William Bury*, on the other Side. It is now lofted through, and made a Storehouſe for Cloths.

The PARISH *of*

St. LAURENCE JURY.

SOUTH Weſt from this *Guildhall* is the Pariſh-Church of St. *Laurence*, called, *In the Jury*, becauſe of old Time, ſince the Reign of *William* the Conqueror, (that firſt brought *Jews* from *Roan* into this Realm) many *Jews* inhabited thereabout, until the Year 1290, the 18th of *Edward* I. they were wholly, and for ever, by the ſaid king baniſhed this Realm, having of their own Goods to bear their Charges, till they were out of his Dominions. The Number of the *Jews*, at that Time baniſhed, were 15060 Perſons: Whoſe Houſes being ſold, the King made of them a mighty Maſs of Money.

St. *Laurence*, to whom this Church was dedicated, was born at *Hueſca* in the Kingdom of *Arragon*, and made Archdeacon of the Church of *Rome* by Pope *Sixtus* II. in 260, who truſted him with the Treaſures of the Church. This was when the Emperor *Valerian* was putting forward a cruel Perſecution of the Chriſtians; in which, Pope *Sixtus* being taken among others, was viſited by *Laurence* his Archdeacon, whom he charged to diſtribute the Church-Treaſures he was intruſted with, to the poor Chriſtians that hid themſelves in ſubterraneous Caves, from the Fury of that Perſecution. St. *Laurence* having perform'd this Command, the next Day ſaw them leading the Pope to his Martyrdom, to whom he ſaid aloud, *That he had, according to his Command, diſtributed the Church Treaſures to the Poor.* The Soldiers hearing him ſpeak of Treaſures, laid hold on him, who appearing before the Emperor, he charged him to declare where theſe Treaſures were, which he had mentioned; St. *Laurence* demanded three Days Time to get them together, and preſent them to him; at the End thereof, he preſented a great Number of poor People to the Emperor, and told him, that they were the Treaſures of the Church he had ſpoken of. *Valerian*, incenſed at this Diſappointment, order'd his Skin to be torn in Pieces with Iron Scourges, and afterwards to be whipt with Rods, and Laſhes that had Lead at the End of them, and then to be ſet on the wooden Horſe, and have all his Limbs diſlocated; and, laſt of all, order'd a Kind of Gridiron, with a ſlow Fire under it to be made ready, upon which the Tyrant caus'd him to be laid down and roaſted, which *Laurence* endured with ſuch Conſtancy and Unconcernedneſs, as aſtoniſhed the Tyrant, and ſo chearfully render'd his Spirit to GOD, on the 10th of *Auguſt* 261, on which Day his Paſſion and Martyrdom are yearly celebrated.

WHEN this Church was firſt founded, is uncertain; but *Stow* ſaith it was repaired and beautified at the Charge of the Pariſhioners in the Year of our Lord 1618.

TO this, in the Year 1631, they added the Coſt of a new and very curious Pulpit, then alſo ſetting off their Font, and the Place in which it ſtood, with a great deal of Coſt and Beauty.

IN the ſaid Year 1618, the Time of this Repair, all the Windows in this Church were glazed by ſo many good Benefactors, with the Arms of the Company of every one of them.

UNDER the middle Window in the Chancel, a very rich and coſtly one, was thus written:

Sir *William Eaſtfield*, Kt. and Alderman of this Honourable City, and free of the Worſhipful Company of Mercers, glazed this Window at his own proper Coſt and Charges, in the Year of our Lord 1442. And it was afterward repaired at the Charge of the ſaid Company, in the Year of our Lord 1618.

A fair Window on the North Side of it;

Glazed at the Coſt and Charges of Sir *Baptiſt Hicks*, Kt. in the Year of our Lord 1619.

A fair Window on the South Side of it;

Glazed at the Charges of *Richard Pyot*, Grocer, and Alderman of this City of LONDON, *Anno Dom.* 1618.

A fair Window next to this at the upper End of the South Iſle ;

Glazed at the Charge of *Thomas Morley*, Merchant, and Free of the Worſhipful Company of Leatherſellers ; a Pariſhioner here, *Anno Dom.* 1618.

A fair Window downward next to this ;

Glazed at the Charge of *Edmond White*, Citizen and Haberdaſher of LONDON, and Pariſhioner, *Anno Dom.* 1618.

A fair Window next to this downward ;

Glazed at the Charge of *Thomas Dalby*, Mercer, *Anno Dom.* 1618.

A fair Window next to this downward ;

Glazed at the Charge of *Rowland Wilſon*, Citizen and Vintner of LONDON, *Anno Dom.* 1618.

A fair Window, the loweſt on this Side ;

Glazed at the Charge of *Robert Ducy*, Citizen and Merchant-Taylor of LONDON, *Anno Dom.* 1618.

At the Weſt End of this Iſle, a fair Window ;

Glazed at the Charge of *William Pyot*, Citizen and Grocer of LONDON, *Anno Dom.* 1618.

On the North Side, the loweſt Window ;

Glazed at the Charge of *Henry Hopkins*, Citizen and Vintner of LONDON, *An. Dom.* 1618.

A fair Window next to this upward, the Reſemblance of a blazing Star on it ;

Glazed at the Charge of *Hugh Ley*, Citizen and Skinner of LONDON, and a Pariſhioner here, *An. Dom.* 1618.

At the Bottom of this Window thus:

Forget you not the Blazing Starre,
this Yeere to us is ſhowne ;
Make Uſe thereof both neere and farre,
the like hath not been knowne.
An. Dom. 1618.

The next Window upward ;

Glazed at the Charge of *Barbara Burnell*, Widow, late Wife of *John Burnell*, Merchant, and Free of the Clothworkers, *Anno Dom.* 1618.

The next Window upward ;

Glazed at the Charge of the Lady *Elizabeth Ihones*, Wife to Sir *Francis Ihones*, Knt. and Alderman of this City ; and Daughter to Mr. *Henry Rolffe*, of this Pariſh, deceaſed, *July* 1618.

The next Window upward ;

This Window was glazed at the Charge of *Cecilia Cleyton*, Widow to Mr. *Richard Cleyton*, Citizen and Salter, but Free of the Worſhipful Company of Dyers of LONDON, and deceaſed the 23d of *October*, 1602. Glazed in *October* 1618.

The uppermoſt Window on the North Side ;

This Window was glazed at the Charge of *Edmond Wright*, Grocer 1618.

The old Church being deſtroyed by the raging Fire in 1666, this preſent Church was again edified, *Anno* 1677, the Charge of the Walls being defrayed out of the Pariſh Stock ; and the Finiſhing and Adorning within was done at the Charge of Sir *John Langham*, Bart. who gave 250 *l.*

And *Edward* Lord Biſhop of *Norwich* gave 50 *l.* and the Church was beautified and repaired, *Ann.* 1706.

The Church is well built of Stone, the Roof is flat, covered with Lead, the Windows below uniform, as are alſo the ſuperior, for the moſt Part (which are leſs) and its Order is the *Corinthian*.

As to Ornament, the Roof is adorned with Fret-work ; and the many Pilaſters on the South Side, and the Columns on the North, that ſtrengthen and ſupport a handſome Gallery, are of the moſt beautiful Order laſt mentioned, as is an Entablament there.

The Church is well wainſcotted about eight Feet high with Oak, wherewith it is likewiſe pewed.

The Pulpit is carved Wainſcot, with Enrichments.

The Altar-piece has the *Commandments* done in Gold on Black, placed between the *Lord's Prayer* and *Creed*, which are Black Letters upon Gold, each under a Cornice and Pediment ; and here are Enrichments of gilded Cherubims, and the Communion-Table is ſuſtained by four *Cupids*, all which are carved in Oak.

Here are three neat Wainſcot Inner Door-caſes, thoſe at the Weſt End having Columns, &c. and Pediments of the ſaid Order, with each a ſpacious Angel thereon finely done ; and that on the South Side of the Church is of the ſame Order, adorned with Pilaſters, Feſtoons, Palm-Branches, &c.

Here is a pretty Marble Font placed in a large carved Pew ; alſo three ſpacious Braſs Branches, and an Organ Gallery at the Weſt End. The Eaſt End of the Church outwardly is adorned with four Stone Columns and two Pilaſters, with their Entablature and Pediment of the *Corinthian* Order.

The Dimenſions are Length 81 Feet, Breadth 68, Altitude about 40 ; and that of the Steeple, which is a Tower, Lanthorn, and ſmall Spire, about 130 Feet, wherein are eight fine Bells to ring in Peal ; and a Gridiron is placed at the Top for a Vane.

MONUMENTS.

There lie buried in this Church, *Elizabeth*, Wife to *John Forteſcue*, *Catharine Stoketon*, *John Stratton*, *Philip Albert*, *John Fleming*, *Philip Agmondeſham*, *William Skywith*, *James Lialton*, *John Norlong*, *John Baker*, *Thomas Alleyne*, *William Barton*, Mercer, 1410. *William Melrith*, Mercer, one of the Sheriffs, 1425. *Simon Bartlet*, Mercer, 1428. *Walter Chartſey*, Draper, one of the Sheriffs, 1430. *Richard Rich*, Eſq; of LONDON, the Father, and *Richard Rich*, his Son, Mercer, one of the Sheriffs, 1441, deceaſed 1469, with this Epitaph :

Reſpice quod Opus eſt
præſentis Temporis Ævum,
Omne quod eſt, nihil eſt,
præter amare Deum.

This *Richard* was Father to *John*, buried in St. *Thomas Acars*, which *John* was Father to *Thomas*, Father to *Richard* Lord *Rich*, &c.

Richard Rich, Citizen and Mercer of LONDON, by his Will (made in 1463, and proved 1464) bequeathed his Body to be buried in the

Chapel of St. *Mary*, within the Church of St. *Laurence in veteri Judaiſmo*. He appointed for *Catharine* his Wife, and *Thomas* his Son, and *Robert Lone*, Chaplain, and *William Marewe*, *John Walden*, and *Thomas Urſwick*, (who had married his Daughters,) to be cloathed the Day of his Burial in black Cloth. And that all the Sons of his ſaid Daughters, and one Servant of *Marewe*, *Walden*, and *Urſwick*, and all his Servants in LONDON, be cloathed in Black Cloth. And that the aforeſaid *Thomas Urſwick*, have for himſelf, and his Wife, and all his Children, to the Buying of this Veſture, 40 *s.*

THIS Teſtator had Lands in *Hoddeſdon*, *Brokesborn*, *Stanſted*, and *Henwel*, in the County of *Hertford*, and in *Hoxton* in the Pariſh of *Shoreditch*. *John Rich*, Son of the Teſtator, and *Iſabel* his Wife, had divers Lands in *Hoddeſdon* for Life, as that called the *George*. The ſaid *Richard Rich*, bequeathed to *Thomas Rich* his Son, all his Lands and Tenement in *Iſolden* (*Iſlington*) and *Ratcliffe*, in *Middleſex*. Of this *Richard*, deſcended *Richard* Lord *Rich*, of *Lee* in *Eſſex*, ſome Time Lord Chancellor in the Reign of King *Edward* VI, and was the Raiſer of the Noble Family of the Earls of *Warwick*.

John Pickering, honourable for Service of his Prince, and for the *Engliſh* Merchants beyond the Seas, who deceaſed 1448.

Godfrey Bollein, Mercer, Mayor 1457, but died about 1463, for that Year his Will bore Date. His Chriſtian Name is ſet down *Godfrey*, by *Stow*, both in his *Survey*, and in his *Chronicle*, but amiſs for *Geffrey*; for ſo it appears his Name was, as by his Laſt Will: Wherein he deſired to be buried in the Chapel of St. *John*, in the Church of St. *Lawrence* in *Jury*, of LONDON. He had Sons, *William* and *Thomas*; and Daughters, *Iſabel*, *Anne*, and *Alice*. And had Lands in the Pariſhes of *Blykling*, *Holtham*, *Stukey*, *Mulburton*, *Kemſing*, and *Sele*, in *Norfolk* and other Counties.

FROM this Family deſcended the moſt incomparable and fortunate Princeſs *Elizabeth*, ſome Time Queen of *England*. *Thomas Bollein*, his Son, of *Norfolk*, Eſq; 1471: He left *Anne*, his Mother, Executrix, Willing her to ſell his Place in the Manor of *Ingham*, in *Norfolk*; and that ſhe ſhould have the Money to diſpoſe of for his Soul's Health. He deſired by his Laſt Will to be buried in this Church, beſide his Father.

John Atkenſon, Gentleman, Dame *Mary* St. *Maure*, *John Waltham*, *Roger Bonifant*, *John Chabee*, (*Chayham*) *John Abbot*, *Geffrey Feilding*, Mayor, 1452, and *Angel* his Wife, 1517. *Simon Benington*, Draper, and *Joan* his Wife. *John Marſhal*, Mercer, Mayor, 1493. *William Purchat*, Mayor, 1498. *Thomas Burgoyne*, Gentleman, Mercer, 1517, a Wife to a Maſter of Defence, Servant to the Prince of *Wales*. A Counteſs of *Cornwall* and *Cheſter*, but her Name and Time was not apparent; Sir *Richard Greſham*, Mayor, 1537.

Sir *Michael Dormer*, Mercer, Mayor, 1541, died about the Year 1545, for in that Year he made his Laſt Will, wherein he bequeathed his Body to be buried in the Church-yard of St. *Laurence* the *Jury*, LONDON, where *Elizabeth* his Wife lay.

IN this Church alſo was buried (as we may conclude by his Will) *Roger Thorney*, Citizen and Mercer of LONDON, who deſerves here to have a Remembrance for his good Will to Learning, founding a Fellowſhip in *Jeſus College* in *Cambridge*, by certain his Lands and Tenements in *Southwark*. The Manner of eſtabliſhing the ſame, and for what ſuperſtitious Ends, according to the Devotion of thoſe Times, will appear by the Tenor of the ſaid Will, made *January* 16, 1514, and in the 6th Year of King *Henry* VIII.

IN the Name of God, *Amen*, *&c.* *Firſt*, I bequeath my Sowle to Almighty GOD, our Bleſſed Lady St. *Mary*, *&c.* And my Body to be beryd in the Chapell of our Lady, within the Church of St. *Lawrance in the Hold Jury*, &c. under the ſame Stone where my Mayſter *John Pykeryng*, lyethe beryd, or nere thereunto.

Item, where by my Dede of Feffement, beryng Date the 6th Day of *September*, in the 6th Yere of the Reign of King *Henry* VIII. I infeffed *William* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and other, of and in al the Meſes, Lands, and Tenements, Gardayns, with al and ſingular theyr Appurtinences, ſet and beyng in *Suthewark*, within the County of *Surrey*, as in the foreſeyd Dede of Feffement more playnely doth appere; to the Entent that the ſeyd *William* Archbiſhop, and other his Feffees, within the ſeyd Dede namyd, and theyr Hayres, ſhould ſtand and be ſeaſy'd thereof, to the uſe and entent as hereafter enſuyeth: That is to ſay, That the ſey'd Feffys ſhould ſtand and be Feffys to the Uſe and Behof of me the ſeyd *Roger*, and *Eleonor* my Wife, during our Tymes; and after the Deceſe of me the ſayd *Roger* and *Eleonor* my Wife, and the longeſt Lyver of us; I Will that the ſeyd Feffyes, and theyr Ayers, be thereof Feffyes to the Uſe and Entent enſuyng.

That is to ſay, to the uſe of the Maiſter and Fellowes, for the Tyme beyng, of the College of our Lady, Saincte *John* Evangelyſt, and Sayncte *Radyegund*, commonly called *Iheſus College* in *Cambridge*, and of their Succeſſors, from the Day of the Deceſe of me the ſeyd *Roger* and *Eleonor* my Wiffe, unto the End and Terme of LXXXXIX Yeres then next enſueing, and fully to be complete and ended. And in caſe that the ſayd Maiſter and Fellows, or theyr Succeſſor, provyd and obteyn a ſufficient Licence of the Kyng our Sovereign Lord, or any of his Heyres, Kyngs of *England*, hereafter to receive and retayn in Mortmain, the ſaid Meſe, Londs, Tenements, and other the Premiſſes in *Suthwark*. Then I Woll that the ſayd Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and other of his Feffyes, and their Hayres, be thereof Feffyes, to the Uſe of the ſayd Maiſter and Fellows, and their Succeſſors, from the Day of ſuch ſufficient Licence, had and obteined, *&c.* And alſo I Will, that the ſayd Maiſter and Fellows, make, or cauſe to be made, under their Common Seal, a ſufficient Charter, or Graunt unto mine Executors, or to the Executor of mine Executors, *&c.* that they within a Yere after they ſhal have real Poſſeſſion of, and in the ſayd Lands, *&c.* ſhal find in the ſayd College for evermore, one honeſt Preſt Graduat, by the ſayd Maiſter and Fellows, *&c.* to be elect and choſen, and made Fellow of the ſaid College, there to contynue his Learning in Arte or Divinitie, as his Degree and Tyme ſhal require in the ſame College, to ſynge and pray for the Sowles of me the foreſeyd *Roger*, and for the Sowles of *Anne* and *Eleonor* my Wiffes; *Thomas Thorny*, and *Joan* his Wiffe; my Fader and Moder; *John Thorney*, my Soon, *John Pykeryng*, Mercer, and ———, his Wiffe, and for the Sowls of all them whom he and I be bownd to pray for, and for al Chriſten Sowles, Gevyng to him ſuch Exhibition and Ryght in the ſayd College, as the Fellows now beyng have, by the Reaſon of the firſt Foundation of the ſaid College; and over that, to the ſeyd Preſt, xx *s.* yerely for his Clothing.

Item, I Wol, that the ſayd Maiſter and Fellows, as by theyr ſayd Graunt and Charter ſhal be ſpecified, ſhal obſerve and kepe yerely for evermore, the Day of my Deceſſe, an *Obyte*, or an Anniverſary, with *Placebo* and *Dirige*, by Note in the Evyn; and Maſſe and *Requiem*, by Note in the Morning; gevyng to every Fellow beyng preſent at the ſayd *Dirige* and Maſſe, 12*d.* and to every Child and Chanter of the College Exhibition, 2*d.* and to the Scolemaiſter, 8*d.* and to the Uſher 4*d.* to the Maiſter of the ſayd College, 20*d.* *&c.*

Item, I Wol and Beſeche the Reverend Father in God, the Biſhop of *Ely*, for the Tyme beyng, that there may be a Statute made in the ſayd College, to the whiche any new Maiſter or Fellow may be ſworne in his fyrſt Admiſſion, *&c.* to do their Diligence to performe and contynue this my Laſt Will and Teſtament, towching this Premiſs, to the beſt of theyr Powere.

Item, I Wol, that the ſayd oon Prieſt found, and the ſayd *Obyte* obſervyd, after the Rate beforeſayd, al the Surplus of the ſayd Lands and Tenements in *Suthwarke*, be put in a Purſe by itſelf, and laid in the common Hutche of the ſayd College, only to be ſpent for the Maintenance of the ſayd Lands and Tenements, by the Diſcretion of the ſayd Maiſter and Fellows, *&c.* and not to be applyed to any other Uſe, except in an extreme Cauſe of Neceſſity, *&c.*

Robert Chartſey, one of the Sheriffs, 1548.

Sir *William Rowe*, Ironmonger, Mayor, 1593.

Samuel Thornhill, 1597.

Walter Blundel had a Chantry there, the 14th of *Edward* II.

MONUMENTS.

On an antient Tomb in the Chancel was this Inſcription:

Lo here the Lady *Margaret North*,
in Tomb and Earth doth lie;
Of Huſbands four the faithful Spouſe,
whoſe Fame ſhall never die.
One *Andrew Fraunces* was the firſt,
the ſecond *Robert*, hight,
Sirnamed *Chartſey*, Alderman:
Sir *David Brooke*, a Knight,
Was third. But he that paſſed all,
and was in Number fourth,
And for his Virtue made a Lord,
was call'd Sir *Edward North*.
Theſe all together do I wiſh
a joyful Riſing Day:
That of the Lord, and of his Chriſt,
all Honour they may ſay.
Obiit 2 *Die* Junii, *An. Dom.* 1575.

On an antient Tomb in the South Wall.

Hic jacet Simon Bennington, Civis & Pannarius London. Suſtentatorum iſtius Capellæ, ac unius Capellani, in eadem divina quotidie celebrantis. Cujus Animæ propitietur Deus.

On a Grave-ſtone on the Ground well plated:

Hic incineratur Corpus quondam Galfridi Bullayne, Civis, Merceri, & Mayoris London. Qui ab hac ——Ann. Dom. 1493, cujus Animæ Pax ſit perpetua, *Amen*.

The Word (*now thus*) 32 Times diſperſed in Braſs all over the Grave-ſtone.

Hic jacet Thomas Boleyne, de Comitatu Norfolcia, Armiger, qui obiit ultimo Die Menſis Aprilis, An. Dom. 1471, Cujus, *&c.*

On an antient Tomb, Eaſt, in the Wall:

Here lieth Sir *Richard Greſham*, Knt. ſome Time Lord Mayor of LONDON, and *Audrey* his firſt Wife, by whom he had Iſſue, Sir *John Greſham* and Sir *Thomas Greſham*, Knights, *William* and *Margaret*: Which Sir *Richard* deceaſed the 20th Day of *February*, *Anno Domini* 1548, and the third Year of King *Edward* VI's Reign: And *Audrey* deceaſed the 28th Day of *December*, *Anno Domini* 1522.

On a Grave-ſtone plated before the Tomb:

Here lieth the Body of *Geffery Fielding*, ſome Time Lord Mayor of this City, and *Angel* his Wife, and *Thomas*, *Richard*, and *John*, Sons of the ſaid *Geffery*, *A. D.* 1517.

On an antient Marble Tomb in the North Side of the Choir.

Hic jacet Johannes Marſhall, Civis & Mercerus Civitatis London. Qui quidem Johannes obiit 4 Die Januarii, An. Dom. 1498, & Joanna Uxor ejus, quæ quidem Joanna obiit 18 Die Decembris 1484. Quorum, *&c.*

Hereunder lieth buried the Body of the Lady *Alice Avenon*, being one of the Daughters and Heirs of *Thomas Huchen*, Citizen and Mercer of LONDON, whoſe laſt Huſband was Sir *Alexander Avenon*, Alderman and late Lord Mayor of LONDON: Her ſecond Huſband was *John Blundell*, of LONDON, Mercer, by whom ſhe had Iſſue one Son, named *Philip*, deceaſed, and eight Daughters, whereof five lived until they were married: And they were Coheirs to their Father, namely, *Elizabeth*, married unto *Edmond Hogan*, of LONDON, Mercer; *Mary*, unto Sir *Gerard Crockar*, of *Oxfordſhire*, Knight; *Theodora*, married firſt unto *John Denton*, of *Oxfordſhire*, Gent. and after unto *Juſtinian Champneis*, of *Kent*, Eſq; *Anne*, married to *Thomas Cordel*, of LONDON, Mercer; and *Suſanna*, unto *Richard Freſton*, of LONDON, Gent. The which *Alice Blundel*, in the Time of her Widowhood, left a Foundation within the Mercers Hall in LONDON, for thirteen Penny-Loaves of good ſweet Bread, to be given (in her Name) among thirteen poor Folks of this Pariſh of St. *Lawrence* in the *Old Jewry*, every *Sunday* at Morning Prayer for ever, in the Preſence of the Worſhipful of the ſame Pariſh. And her firſt Huſband was *Hugh Methwold* of LONDON, Mercer, by whom ſhe had Iſſue, *William*, her Son and Heir, and a Daughter named *Anne*, deceaſed. The which Dame *Alice* departed this World, the 21ſt Day of *November*, *Ann. Dom.* 1574, unto whom God ſend (through *Jeſus Chriſt*) a joyful Reſurrection. *Amen.* *Ætatis ſuæ* 61.

Qualis Vita, Finis ita.

On a ſmall Monument againſt a Pillar in the North Iſle:

Hereunder reſteth, in aſſured Hope of the Reſurrection, the Bodies of *John Fox*, Citizen and Goldſmith of LONDON, and *Johanna* his Wife: Whoſe Lives, as they were blameleſs and holy, ſo their End was full of Peace. The ſaid *John* was the Founder of the Free-School of *Deane*, in the County of *Cumberland*. Beſides 18*d.* weekly to an Alms-Man, belonging to the Goldſmiths Hall: And other charitable Deeds, to the poor Priſoners, and Hoſpitals in the City of LONDON: The Memory of whoſe good Deeds, God grant others to do the like. The ſaid *John*, being of the Age of 78, fell on Sleep the 8th Day of *June* 1597. And *Johanna* his Wife, of the Age of 87, departed this Life the 9th of *February* 1600.

Fiducia Chriſtianorum, Reſurrectio Mortuorum.

A fair Monument in the Chancel, on the North Side, with this Inſcription:

Deo O. M.

Memoriæ & poſteris ſacrum.

Hic in Choro intra Cancellas, ſub medio ſacræ Menſæ, Franciſcæ Filiæ Tho. Walker, de Beconfield, Armig. Dilectiſſimi Conjugis Gulielmi Boſweli, hujus Eccleſiæ Vicarii, ſub Spe glorioſæ Reſurrectionis, Cineres & Exuviæ reponuntur.

Lectiſſima Fœmina, Vultu, Moribus, Geſtu, Inceſſu, Veſtitu, Venuſta, Modeſtiſſima; Lingua pauciloqua, Maledica nunquam; ſacræ Lectioni, Lachrymis & Precibus aſſidua; Deo devotiſſima, Marito fideliſſima, Amicis gratiſſima; In Re familiari, & libera & provida; Pauperibus (quoad Facultatulas) indulgentiſſima; Bonis chara, malis inviſa, omnibus æqua; poſt pie & ſine ſtrepitu pacifice tranſactam Vitam, circa medium Ætatis, Anno Salutis 1630, ult. Oct. Dominico Requievit in Domino.

Bene dixit, & bene tacuit,
Bene vixit, & bene latuit.

Mœſtiſſimus Maritus (cujus per Latera tranſfixa jacet) L. M. Q. ſero tandem, ſed & ſero poſuit.

Quicunque hanc Tabulam temeraris malæ Conſcientiæ Reus eſto.

Ipſe poſt illam vixit, ſed vitam vix vitalem, Annum nec integrum, demumque moriens, Octob. 3, Anno 1631. Hic juxta cum illa ſepultus jacet.

Natus fuit Briſtoliæ, ubi primis Literis inſtitutus, poſtea Oxonii in Artibus Magiſtratum, & in Theologia Baccalaureatum, Adeptus eſt, Baliolenſis Collegii Socius, unde cum Domino Johanne Digbeio, Comite Briſtol. in Hiſpaniam, Legato Regio, profectus, per An. 5. plus minus illi a ſacris ibidem inſervivit. Tandemque Reverſus a Collegio Baliol. hujus Eccleſiæ Vicaria, & a Domino Digbeio, Rectoria Eccleſiæ de Horton juxta Colbrooke, in Com. Buck. donatus, poſtquam diu cum infirmo Corpore, Mens vegeta colluctata fuiſſet, poſtremum hic in Domo Vicariatus hujus, placide & pie in Chriſto obdormivit. Anno Ætat. 50, Sobole relicta nulla.

Ingenium floridum, Mores ingenui, Manus larga, Pectus apertum.

Gulielmus Boſvelus, hujus Eccleſiæ Vicarius
per An. 15.
Qui obiit Octob. ult. 1631.
Et Uxor ejus, Octob. ult. 1630.

THIS was written upon his Grave-ſtone in the Chancel, under the Communion-Table.

A very fair Monument over-againſt it, on the South Side of the Chancel:

Chriſti quibus obierunt Anni Iſthinc
Numerantur.

1619.
Apocalypſ. cap. 14. verſ. 13.
BeatI qVi In DoMIno qVIeſCVnt.

1624.
Prima ad Corinth. cap. 15. verſ. 57.
Deo ſIt gratIa qVI trIbVIt
NobIs (ſatI) VICtorIaM.

AT the lower End of this rich Tomb this:

Memoriæ Sacrum.

Richardi Pyot, nuper Civis, & Celeberrimæ hujus Civitatis Aldermanni venerabilis, necnon Margeriæ Pyot Uxoris ſuæ, ut Fideliſſimæ, ita & Religioſiſſimæ.

He died the 19th of *January*, A. D. 1619. She the 28th of *February* 1624.

ON the North Side of the Chancel, was a handſome Monument with this Inſcription:

M. S.

Prudens Senator Mercimonii Indici,
Vigil Magiſter integræ famæ & Rei,
Domi Beatus conjuge atque liberis,
Poterat videri ſeculo felix ſuo,
Niſi lapidaſſet tot bona infeſtus ſilex,
Silex latentos cuſpide lanians ſinus,
Sed Chriſtianus id mali vertit bene
Virtute adaucta: Fluxa nam faſtidiens,
Mercator Audax, Avidus unici Deo,
Hac unione reliqua mutavit libens.

Sub hoc Marmore expectat Reſurrectionem Gulielmus Haliday ex Antiqua Halidaiorum Familia in Comitatu Gloceſt. Civis & Senator Londinenſis, ſingulare, Integritatis, Prudentiæ & Pietatis, Exemplar. Is poſtquam VII Annos inter purpuratos Patres Urbis Rebus cum magna Æquitatis & Sapientiæ laude vacaſſet, Indiæ Societati prope Biennium, quantum per Ægritudinem licebat, ſumma cura præfuiſſet.

Longis ex Calculo Doloribus fractus
Mente ſemper intacta, inter ſuorum
Amplexus & Lachrymas, bonis deſideratus,
Placide Animam ſuo Creatori repoſuit.

Anno Ætatis 58, Feb. 14, Anno Dom.
1623.

Marito dilectiſſimo Suſanna Henrici Roe Equitis, quondam Prætoris Urbani Filia, Amiſſo Compare ſuaviſſimo. M. P.

Parenti dulciſſimo Anna Uxor Henrici Mildmei Equitis, ex Nobiliſ. Mildmæorum Proſapia, in Comitatu *Eſſexiæ*.

Margareta nupta Edwardo Hungerford, Militi ex illuſtri Hungerfordiorum Domo in Comitatu Wiltoniæ. MM. PP.

A very fair Stone in the South Iſle, with this Inſcription about it:

Here lieth the Body of *Anne Barker*, the Wife of *John Barker*, of LONDON, Merchant, the Daughter of *Thomas Weſtrow*, Alderman of LONDON; ſhe deceaſed the ſecond of *Auguſt*, 1629.

IN the Middle of the Stone, with their Arms at the four Corners of it, theſe Words:

Though we are dead, yet our Lives are hid in Chriſt with God.
Chriſt is to me both in Life and Death Advantange.
Though my Fleſh faileth, and my Heart alſo, yet God is the Strength of my Heart, and my Portion forever.

Queen ELIZABETH*'s Monument.*

Here lies her Type, who was of late,
the Prop of *Belgia*, Stay of *France*,
Spain's Foil, Faith's Shield, and Queen of State,
of Arms, of Learning, Fate, and Chance:
In Brief, of Women ne're was ſeen
So great a Princeſs, ſo good a Queen.

Sithe Virtues her immortal made,
death (envying all that cannot die)
Her earthy Parts did ſo invade,
as in it wrack'd ſelf Majeſty.
But ſo her Spirit inſpir'd her Parts,
That ſhe ſtill lives in loyal Hearts.

I have fought a good Fight, I have finiſhed my Courſe, &c.

Obiit 24 *Die Martii* 1602.
Anno Regni 45.
Ætatis ſuæ 70.

Now for the Monuments of modern Date in this Church, (namely ſince the Rebuilding of it) there be theſe erected and ſet up, and Stones laid over the Dead.

In the Chancel againſt the North Wall:

P. M.

Reverendiſſimi & Sanctiſſimi Præſulis JOHANNIS TILLOTSON, Archiepiſcopi Cantuarienſis, Concionatoris olim in hac Eccleſia per Annos XXX. celeberrimi. Qui obiit X° Kal. Decembr. M,DC,LXXXXIV. Ætatis ſuæ LXIV. Hoc poſuit Elizabetha Conjux ejus mœſtiſſima.

So far the Inſcription; and had it been very much longer, it could not have ſufficiently ſet forth the Piety, Charity, Learning, and other excellent Qualifications of this Great Man; which are partly ſhewn in his elegant Sermons, and in that, at his Funeral, preach'd by *Gilbert*, late Lord Biſhop of *Sarum*.

The Monument is adorned with his Effigies, done in *Baſſo Relievo*; over his Head a Mitre, and Enrichments of Palm-Branches, Cherubs, Mantling, and the Arms of the Archiepiſcopal See, *i.e. Saphir, a Staff in Pale Topaz, and thereon a croſs Pattee, Pearl, ſurmounted by a Pall of the laſt, charged with four Croſſes, Formee Fitchee, Diamond, fringed and edged of the ſecond.*

Impaled with his own Coat, *viz. Saphir, a Bend cottiſed between two Garbs, Topaz.*

Another Monument againſt the Eaſt Wall of the North Iſle, for the Reverend *Benjamin Whitchcote*, S.T.D. ſome Time Vicar of this Church; a moſt learned and excellent Preacher. *Obiit* 1683, aged 74.

The Inſcription thereupon, is as followeth:

Infra Inſulam Mediam in Cancellis, ſitus eſt Reverend. BENJAMIN WHITCHCOTE, S.T.D. ex antiqua Proſapia in Agro Salopien. oriundus: Olim apud Cantrabrigienſes.

Collegii { Emanuelenſis Socius,
Regalis Præpoſitus Acceptiſſimus.

Tandem hujuſce Ecceſiæ acceptiſſimus Vicarius. Quæ(præter cætera ſua Munia) quanta cum laude, quali cum fructu præſtiterit, Fama magni Nominis longe lateque divulgata, vocalius & diutius durantiſſimo Marmore, proclamabit. Venerabilis iſte Theologus pro ſpectatiſſima Probitate, Prudentia ſingulari, & Eruditione optima, Doctrina perquam Divina, Vitaque pari Doctrinæ, Laude omni major. (Quali, qualis, quantus, quantus fuit). Poſt Valetudinem proſperam diu habitam, morbo, potius quam Senecta, fractus (Annorum tamen ac Famæ ac Opum ſatur) Vitam minus vitalem, cum meliori commutavit; Anno poſt ſalutiferum Partum M,DC,LXXXIII. Ætatis ſuæ LXXIV.

Upon the ſame Eaſt Wall is a White Marble Monument, with this Inſcription:

To the Memory of Mrs. *Mary Browning*, Daughter of *John Browning*, Merchant, and *Elizabeth* his Wife, who died the 6th of *Auguſt* 1697, aged 13 Years and ſix Months.

While here entomb'd the Virgin Aſhes lie,
Her deathleſs Soul reſides above the Sky:
To which calm Region of Eternal Day,
Her younger Siſter kindly led the Way;
Where they their pious Father's Spirit meet,
And with tranſporting Joy each other greet.
How welcome muſt they be to Angels there,
Who were themſelves ſo like to Angels here:
In Bliſs they dwell, while, to their laſting Fame,
Their Mourning Mother raiſed this Marble Frame:
Who ſecond Nuptials for two Nymphs deceas'd,
With Recompence of two ſweet Sons are bleſſed.
Long may thoſe charming *Birds* on Earth be heard,
And then to ſing in Paradiſe preferr'd.

William Bird died the 2d of *October* 1698, aged four Years and a half.

One charming *Bird* to Paradiſe is flown;
Yet are we not of Comfort quite bereft,
Since one of this fair Brood is ſtill our own,
And ſtill to chear our drooping Soul is left.
This ſtays with us, whilſt that his Flight doth take,
That Earth and Skies may one ſweet Conſort make.

The Monument is adorned with the Figure of the ſaid *Mary*, as big as the Life, over whoſe Head are two Cherubs, and two weeping at her Feet. She has her Left Arm reſting on an Urn, and placed under a gilded Curtain; alſo Death's Head, *&c.* and theſe Arms:

On a *Lozenge Gules, two Bends wavy, the firſt Argent, ſecond Or.*

John Davis, Son of *Richard Davis*, 1681, and *Richard*, Son of the ſame *Richard*, 1691; and *Chriſtian* his Daughter, 1696.

James Ware, 1672, and *Elizabeth*, his Wife, 1699.

John Browning, 1687; by him lie his Daughters, *Elizabeth* and *Mary*.

Auguſtin Munford, 1666; alſo *Richard* his Son, 1695, and *Anne* his Wife, 1698; and *Auguſtin* his eldeſt Son, 1701.

Againſt the Weſt Wall of this North Iſle a fair Monument with three Effigies half Way, in Stone, of a Man and two Women; *viz. William Haliday*, Alderman of the City, died 1623, and *Suſanna* his Wife, after married to *Robert* Earl of *Warwick*, died 1645, and *Anne* his eldeſt Daughter, married to Sir *Henry Mildmay*, Knt. died 1656.

Under the Man, is this Inſcription: In or near this Place lieth interred the Body of *William Haliday*, Alderman of the City of LONDON, with his Wife, Siſter of Sir *Henry Row* of *Shakelwell*, *kelwel* in the County of *Middleſex*. By whom he had two Daughters, *Anne*, married to Sir *Henry Mildmay*, and *Margaret*, married to Sir *Edward Hungerford*, below mentioned: He died about the 14 of *March*, 1623, being a worthy Magiſtrate of this City. Who for his Piety, Charity and Prudence, deſerveth immortal Fame.

UNDER the Woman on the Right Hand, SUSANNA Relict of *William Haliday*: After married to *Robert* Earl of *Warwick*, Admiral of the Seas. She departed this Life, and was buried in this Church the 21ſt of *Jan.* 1645.

UNDER the Woman on the Left, ANNE, eldeſt Daughter of *William Haliday*, by *Suſanna* his Wife, married to Sir *Henry Mildmay*, Kt. by whom ſhe had five Children, two Sons, and three Daughters. The ſecond Daughter, named *Diana Maria*, about ſeven Years of Age, was buried in this Place *Sept.* 26, 1643. This ANNE departed this Life about the 12th of *March* 1656.

AN Inſcription underneath inſtructs who erected this comely Monument, *viz.* Dame *Margaret Hungerford*, who by her laſt Will appointed a Monument to be ſet up for her Family, in this Church, when it was rebuilt. She was Relict and Executrix of Sir *Giles Hungerford*, Kt. who was Executor to Dame *Margaret Hungerford*, Relict of Sir *Edward*, Knight of the *Bath*, his eldeſt Brother.

FLAT Stones in the Middle Iſle, lying over *Robert Monteth*, Merchant, third Son of *James Monteth* of *Greenwich*, Gent. 1684.

Anne Adams, Widow, 1684.

Margaret, firſt married to *John Robins*, Citizen and Pewterer of LONDON; afterwards to *Robert Petty* of *Otteford* in *Kent*, Gent. died at *Otteford*, 1684.

Francis Lane, School-maſter, 1685.

South Iſle. Flat Stones over

Elizabeth Gilbert, Widow, 1687.

THREE and all the Children of *Will. Hopkins*, B. D. and *Avarill* his Wife, taken away within ten Months, *viz. William* five Years old, 1685; *George* three Years old, 1684; and *Avarill* eight Months old, 1684.

William Smith, Son of *Thomas Smith*, Gent. 1674. And *Elizabeth Smith* his Mother, 1694.

AGAINST the Wall in this Iſle Monuments for

Chriſtopher Goodfellowe, Serjeant at Law, Judge of one of the Sheriffs Courts, deceaſed 1690, aged 74. And *John Goodfellowe* his Son, one of the City Counſel, and after Town-Clerk, 1700. Aged 45.

Elizabeth Rawſtorne, Daughter of *Edwin Browne*, and Wife of Sir *William Rawſtorne*, Kt. and Sheriff of LONDON 1678. She died 1675, aged 29.

IN this Vault reſt the Aſhes of the *Rawſtornes* and the *Baxters*, Families whom Love and Affinity have joined together.

Peter Patten, M. A. 1673.

North Iſle, Weſt End, theſe Flat Stones thus inſcribed:

Hic inhumatur Corpus *Janæ*, uxoris *Thomæ Dugdale*, Civis *Londini*, Filiæ *Ambroſii Audry* de *Melkham* in Com. *Wilts*, Generoſi, &c. She died *Sept.* 17, 1692. *Ætat.* 31.

ALSO the Body of *Tho. Dugdale*, died *December* 2, 1711. *Ætat.* 52. And his only Daughter, who died *April* 7, 1713.

NEXT to this. Underneath lieth interred the Body of *Mary Goddart*, Relict of *Tho. Goddart*, of *Rudloe-houſe* in the Pariſh of *Bocks*, in the County of *Wilts*, firſt Daughter of *Ambroſe Audry* of *Melkam* in the ſaid County, Gent. who departed this Life *December* 17, 1707. *Ætat.* 50.

IN this Church were two Fraternities, or Guilds, founded in the Reign of King *Edward* III; the one of the *Holy Trinity*, were bound to ſet up a Wax Light to burn before a certain Image of the Crucifix, and that all the Brethren and Siſters ſhould come to the ſaid Church in the Feaſt of the *Exaltation* of the Croſs, and there be preſent at the Maſs, and offer a Penny.

THE other Fraternity was founded in the Honour and Worſhip of our Lord JESUS CHRIST, of his Bleſſed Mother, our Lady St. *Mary*, and of St. *Anne*, whoſe Image ſtood in the Chapel of St. *John* in the Church of St. *Lawrence* in the *Jewry*, beginning on the Day of St. *Anne* in the Year of the Reign of King *Edward* III. After the Conqueſt, the 46th of *Alexander Seywyle*, *William Reymond*, *Thomas Adam*, and *William atte Brigge*, were the Keepers of this Fraternity of St. *Anne*.

ONE of the Articles of this Guild was, "If any of the Company be of wicked Fame of his Body, and take other Wives than his own. Or if he be a ſingle Man, and be hold a common Lecher, or Contehour, or Rebel of his Tongue, he ſhall be warned of the Warden three Times; and if he will not himſelf amend, he ſhall pay to the Wardens al his Arrearages that he oweth to the Company, and he ſhall be put off for evermore. So that the good Men of the Company be not ſlaunder'd becauſe of him.

PROVISION alſo was here made, for ſuch as fell under Miſfortune by Sickneſs, or by Robbery by Land or by Water, or by Fire, or by Old Age, or by Chance to loſe Hand, Finger, or other Member of his Body, wherefore he may not work, and live of his Craft; ſo that it be not at his Fault, but at his Defence, by Record of his Neighbours: And if he have well and truly payd his Quarteridges and other Things, as the good Men of the Company do; he ſhall have of the Silver of the Quarteridges of the Box every Week, for Term of his Life, x Pence Half-penny in helping of his Suſtenance, he praying for all the Company: And at his dying ſhall have the Light and Maſſes, as is before-ſaid.

AND if any Man be of good State, and uſe him to ly long in Bed; and at riſing of his Bed, will not work, but win his Suſtenance, and keep his Houſe, and go to the Tavern, to the Wine, or to the Ale, to wraſtling, to ſchetyng, (*i. e.* ſhooting) and in this Maner falleth poor, and left his Cattel in his Defaut for Succour; and truſt to be holpen by the Fraternity; that Man ſhall never have Good, nor Help of the Companie, neither in his Life, nor at his Death; but he ſhall be put off for evermore of the Companie, *&c.*

THESE are ſome of the Articles of this and ſuch like Guilds, which the Citizens were very fond of entering themſelves Members of in the Reign of King *Edward* III; but were narrowly look'd into about the Middle of *Richard* II.

NO Gifts, Legacies, or Bequeſts, are belonging to this Church or Pariſh, as it was given in at the Parochial Viſitation, *Anno* 1693. But there are two Weekly Lectures, one preached on *Tueſdays*, at 30 *l. per Annum* Another on *Thurſdays*, alſo at 30 *l. per Annum.*

THERE is one Grammar-School kept over the Veſtry.

THERE was no Parſonage or Vicarage-Houſe before the Fire. Since the Fire, the Pariſh took a Piece of Ground of the City of *London*, for a certain Number of Years, at the yearly Rent of 20 *l.* and there built an Houſe for the Vicar.

THE Glebe does not now appear; but in the Parochial Viſitation, *An.* 1636, in the Preſentment, was brought in Rent for two Tenements at 8 *l. per Annum.*

THE Maſter and Scholars of *Baliol* College in *Oxford* are the Impropriators of this Church. And a Law-Suit ariſing between them and the Pariſh, for Arrears of the ſaid impropriate Tithes in the Year 1694, both Parties referred themſelves to the final Determination of Sir *Nicholas Lechmere*, and Sir *John Powel*, Knts. two of the Barons of the *Exchequer*, and bound themſelves in the Penalty of 500 *l.* by Obligation, to ſtand to their Arbitrament; which was, to pay to *John Sayer*, Clerk, the Leſſee, in full Diſcharge of all Arrears. The Inhabitants or Occupiers of Houſes in the Pariſh to pay unto the Maſter and Scholars of the ſaid College 150 *l.* free of all Taxes, at the Feaſt of the Annunciation of the Bleſſed Virgin. And, hereafter, the ſaid Pariſh to pay their Tithes for ever, unto the ſaid Maſter and Scholars, or their Leſſee, according to the Rate to which the Inhabitants were aſſeſſed, in a Schedule annexed. The Chancel, for ever hereafter, to be repaired by the Inhabitants, they receiving the Profits of the Burials there. The ſaid Maſter and Scholars, to pay to the Vicar of the Pariſh, within 10 Days, 40 *l.* for two Years paſt, and 20 *l. per Ann.* for ever, to the ſaid Vicar, and his Succeſſors. Which ſaid 20 *l.* had been always paid by the College to the Vicar. This Award to be confirmed by Act of Parliament, at the Charge of the College, within two Years after the Date of theſe Preſents, being 20 *Jan.* 6. *W.* III. 1694. In which Act it appears, that the Rate of the Houſes in the above-mention'd Schedule, amounted to 150 *l. per Annum*, free of all Taxes; and to be paid by Quarterly Payments; and was to be in full Diſcharge of all Tithes, and Eccleſiaſtical Dues whatſoever.

TO this Pariſh is united that of St. *Mary Magdalen Milk-ſtreet*, which is moſtly in the Ward of *Cripplegate*, but Part in *Bread-ſtreet* Ward.

THE Living is valued by Act of Parliament at 124 *l. per Ann.* rated in the King's Books at 18 *l.* 5 *d.*

THE Vicar is the Rev. Dr. *William Beſt*, and the Lecturer is the Rev. Mr. *Shorey*.

PRAYERS are at Eleven in the Morning, and Seven in the Evening daily. Here is a good Organ.

THE Gift Sermons are one on every *Tueſday*, by ſome of our moſt noted Miniſters; the Rev. Dr. *Trapp* is the preſent Lecturer; it was given by the Lady *Cambden* above ſixty Years ago; as alſo *Thurſday* the ſame, by the Rev. Dr. *Middleton*; *Friday* Lecturer the Rev. Dr. *Beſt* the Vicar.

THE Veſtry is General.

The PARISH-OFFICERS *are*,	*The* WARD-OFFICERS *are*,
2 Church-wardens for St. *Laurence*; one for *Milk-ſtreet* Pariſh.	Uncertain in both Pariſhes.

Streets, Lanes, &c.

PART of *Cateaton-ſtreet*, *Blackwell-hall Paſſage*; Part of *Ironmonger-lane*; Part of *King-ſtreet*; Part of *Thrum-ſtreet*, or *Croſs-ſtreet*; Part of *Lawrence-lane*; *Caſtle-court*; Part of *Mumford's-court*, *Guildhall-yard*; Part of *Aldermanbury*, *Fountain-court*; Part of *Lad-lane*; Part of *Milk-ſtreet.*

NUMBER of Houſes 167.

IN this Pariſh, a famous Man, Sir *Nicholas Bacon*, Lord Keeper to Queen *Elizabeth*, and the Father of Sir *Francis Bacon*, Lord *Verulam*, the great Philoſopher, had a Meſſuage in King *Edward*'s Reign, where he then lived; and in the 2d of the ſaid King, purchaſed it of him, together with other Meſſuages and Tenements.

NOW for the preſent State of this Ward. The Streets and Lanes in this Ward, are theſe following:

Cheap Ward, on the North Side, begins about 54 Feet from the Eaſt Corner of *Milk-ſtreet*, and runs Eaſtward to the Weſt End of the *Poultrey*. And on the South Side, from about 33 Feet Weſt of *Bow-lane* Corner, runs Eaſtward to the Entrance into *Bucklersbury*. *Honey-lane* Market hath the Eaſt Part of it, a little Weſtward of the Market-Houſe. *Old Jewry*, the South Part on both Sides, as far as Baron *Suaſſo*'s Houſe, which is about 136 Feet. *Bucklersbury*, all the Street on both Sides, except about 80 Feet of the Eaſt End. *Pancraſs-lane*, on both Sides, for 60 Feet, and then on the North Side only to *King-ſtreet.* New *Queen-ſtreet* on both Sides, as far as *Pancraſs-lane* on the Eaſt Side, and *George-yard* on the Weſt. The *Poultrey* on the North Side from *Cheapſide*, to the Eaſt Corner of St. *Mildred*'s Church. And on the South Side, from *Cheapſide* to the Corner of *Stocks-market.*

Ironmonger-lane, the Whole. *New King-ſtreet*, the Whole. St. *Laurence-lane*, the Whole. *Cateaton-ſtreet*, on the North Side, from the Weſt Corner of St. *Laurence Jewry* Church, to within 25 Feet of *Baſſiſhaw-ſtreet*; and on the South Side, from about 96 Feet Weſt of St. *Laurence* Church, to about 40 Feet beyond *Ironmonger-lane* Eaſtwards.

Bow-lane hath not above 48 Feet on the Weſt Side of the North End; and about 60 Feet on the Eaſt Side of the North End. All *Guildhall*, and the Fore-Court, is in this Ward, but not *Blackwell-hall.*

Cheapſide is a very ſtately ſpacious Street, adorned with lofty Buildings, well inhabited by Goldſmiths, Linen-Drapers, Haberdaſhers, and other great Dealers. The Street (which is throughout of an equal Breadth) begins Weſtward at *Pater-noſter-row*, by which the Conduit ſtood, and in a ſtrait Line runs to the *Poultrey*; and from thence to the *Royal-Exchange* in *Cornhill.* But the whole Street lying in ſeveral Wards, the Courts and Alleys will be taken Notice of as they lie in their reſpective Wards. And as this Street is yet eſteemed the principal High Street in the City, ſo it was formerly graced with a great Conduit, a Standard, and a ſtately Croſs; which laſt was pulled down in the Civil Wars. In the laſt Part, almoſt over-againſt *Mercers Chapel*, ſtood a great Conduit; but this Conduit ſtanding almoſt in the Middle of the Street, being incommodious for Coaches and Carts, was thought fit by the Magiſtracy, after the great Fire, to be taken down, and not rebuilt.

ADJOINING to this Street, on the North Side, is *Honey-lane* Market, the former Lane, and other Buildings, being, ſince the Fire of LONDON, converted into this Market; among which Buildings, was the Pariſh-Church of *Allhallows Honey-lane*, which not being thought proper to be rebuilt. The Pariſh is united to St. *Mary le Bow*, as before taken Notice of.

THIS Market is well ſerved every Week, on *Mondays*, *Wedneſdays*, *Fridays*, and *Saturdays*, with Proviſions. The Place taken up by this Market is ſpacious, being in Length, from Eaſt to Weſt, 193 Feet; and from North to South, 97 Feet. In the Middle, is a large and ſquare Market-houſe, ſtanding on Pillars, with Rooms over it, and a Bell-Tower in the Midſt. There is in the Market 135 ſtanding Stalls for Butchers, with Racks, Blocks, and other Neceſſaries; all covered over, to ſhelter them from the Injury of Weather; and alſo, ſeveral Stalls for Fruiterers. The Weſt-End of the Market lieth open to *Milk-ſtreet*, where there is a Cock of Conduit Water, for the Uſe of the Market. There are two other Paſſages unto it, that is, one out of St. *Laurence-lane*, beſides that which comes out of *Cheapſide*; which Paſſages are inhabited by Grocers, Fiſhmongers, Poulterers, Victuallers, and Cheeſemongers. On the North-Weſt Corner of this Market is *Robin-Hood-alley*, being a Paſſage into *Milk-ſtreet*. *Trump-alley* lieth againſt *Bow* Church, which, turning Eaſtward, falleth into St. *Laurence-lane*: This Alley is indifferent in the middle Part, but the Entrances are but narrow.

Mercers Chapel is a very handſome Building, containing, beſides the Hall where the Company meets about their Affairs, ſeveral other Rooms and Apartments, running backwards, with a large Pair of Gates opening into *Ironmonger-lane*. The Front of this Chapel is in *Cheapſide*; over the Portico is the Figure of a Maiden's-Head with a Coronet on, and her Hair diſhevelled, as there is upon many Houſes on each Side of it, between the End of *Ironmonger-lane*, and the *Old Jewry*, about 11 in Number, which, we ſuppoſe, to belong to the Company, that being their Arms.

THE *Old Jewry*, Eaſt of this Chapel, hath but a little Part in this Ward, as was ſhewed before; the reſt is in *Coleman-ſtreet* Ward.

ON the South-End and Weſt-Side of this Street, ſtood the Pariſh-Church of St. *Mary Colechurch*. In this Part of the *Old Jewry* is *Dove-court*, being but ordinary, and is a Paſſage into *Grocers-alley*.

THEN on the South-Side of *Cheapſide*, and over-againſt *Mercers Chapel* is *Bird-in-hand-alley*, which is but indifferent. *Feathers-court*, which is alſo but ordinary. *Golden-leg-court*, or *Leg-court*, over-againſt St. *Laurence-lane*, but narrow, and none of the beſt. *Crown-court*, alſo oppoſite to St. *Laurence-lane*; a very handſome open Place, with good Houſes, neatly kept and well inhabited.

Bluckersbury turneth out of *Cheapſide*, and runs on the Back-Side of the *Poultrey* unto *Wallbrook*; a Street very well built and inhabited.

Barge-yard, a handſome open Place, well inhabited, having ſome large Houſes at the upper End.

TOWARDS the Weſt End of this Street, and on the South Side, is *Pancras-lane*, which falleth into *Queen-ſtreet*. The North Side of which Lane is in this Ward; and the South in *Cordwainers* Ward. On this North Side of the Lane, were two Pariſh-Churches, *viz.* St. *Pancras Soper-lane*, and St. *Bennet Sherehog*. That of St. *Pancras* was conſumed in the Fire of LONDON, and not rebuilt; but the Pariſh was united to St. *Mary Le Bow*: And the Place where the Church ſtood, is encloſed for a Burial Place for the Pariſhioners. And over Part of it, upon Columns, ſtands a Ciſtern to receive Water, which formerly came to the great Conduit at the Eaſt End of *Cheapſide*.

THE Pariſh-Church of St. *Bennet Sherehog*, was ſeated alſo on the North Side of *Pancras-lane*, and formerly called St. *Sithe*'s Church. The Prior of St. *Mary Overies* was Patron of this Church: It was burnt down in the great Fire, and not rebuilt. But the ſmall Pariſh is united unto St. *Stephen Wallbrook*; and the Place where the Church ſtood, is ſevered with a Brick Wall, for a Burying Place for the Inhabitants.

New Queen-ſtreet, ſo called, as being a new Street ſince the Fire of LONDON, built in the Place of *Soper-lane*, but much broader. Which ſaid Street fronts *New King-ſtreet*: which was alſo made ſo ſpacious for the Grace of *Guildhall*, that fronteth both.

THE Part of the Street in this Ward, goeth no further than *Pancras-lane*, on the Eaſt Side, and to *Weld-court* on the Weſt Side; which is a very large Place, with an open Paſſage, and well inhabited, which falls into *George-yard*: This Yard hath a Paſſage into *Bow-lane*, and hath but a ſmall Part in this Ward; the like hath *George-Yard*, as hath alſo *Weld-court*, the greateſt Part being in *Cordwainers* Ward, where they are taken Notice of.

THE *Poultrey*, a very great Thoroughfare for Coaches, Carts, and Foot-Paſſengers, being ſeated in the Heart of the City, and leading to and from the *Royal-Exchange*; and from thence to *Fleet-ſtreet*, the *Strand*, *Weſtminſter*, and the Weſtern Parts: And therefore well inhabited by great Tradeſmen. It begins on the Weſt, by the *Old Jewry*, where *Cheapſide* ends, and reaches to the *Stocks* Market by *Cornhill*. On the North Side is *Scalding-alley*; a large Place, containing two or three Allies, and a ſquare Court with good Buildings, and well inhabited; but the greateſt Part is in *Bread-ſtreet* Ward, where it is mentioned.

St. *Mildred*'s *Poultrey*: This Church is neatly built of Free-ſtone, with a graceful Dial hanging over into the Street. The Church was deſtroyed in the great Fire of LONDON, and rebuilt as now it is; and to this is united the Pariſh of St. *Mary Colechurch*.

The Poultrey Compter.

SOMEWHAT Weſt of this Church is the *Poultrey Compter*, being the Priſon belonging to one of the Sheriffs of LONDON, for all ſuch as are arreſted within the City and Liberties thereof. It has been a Priſon for ſome Hundreds of Years paſt, and might poſſibly be called *Compter*, becauſe thoſe who are detained are obliged to *accompt* for the Cauſe of their Commitment before they are ſet at Liberty.

BESIDES this Priſon, there is another in *Wood-ſtreet*, of the ſame Nature, for the other Sheriff.

THE Charge of theſe Priſons is committed to the Sheriffs, who always enter into their Office on the 28th of *September*, which is the Eve of St. *Michael* the Archangel, and are accordingly ſworn to the Charge of the ſaid Office.

UNDER the Sheriffs there are divers other Officers belonging alike to both *Compters*, who give Security to the Sheriffs for their true and faithful Execution of their ſeveral Offices.

I. The firſt and principal Officer, next to the Sheriff, is the Secondary, whoſe Office is to return Writs, mark Warrants, impannel Juries for the Courts both above and below, and alſo for the Seſſions.

II. The Clerk of the Papers, whoſe Office is to impannel Juries for the Sheriffs Court; he enters up Judgment, and makes out all Proceſſes for the Sheriffs Courts.

III. Four *Clerk Sitters*, who enter *Actions*, take *Bails*, receive *Verdicts* after Trials, *&c.*

IV. Eighteen *Serjeants* at Mace, and every Serjeant hath his *Yeoman*. Their Office is to arreſt, execute all *Proceſſes*, ſerve *Writs* and *Executions* upon Actions, and Summons from above, as well as from the Courts below; and each of the Serjeants give 400 *l.* Security to the Sheriff, for the due Execution of their Office. They wear blue coloured Cloth Gowns, which are allowed them by the Sheriffs, yearly, which they always wear upon their Waiting Days. Four of theſe Serjeants, and as many Yeomen out of each *Compter*, wait upon their reſpective Sheriffs daily, and during the Time of Seſſions, double the Number. At which Time, in the Mornings, they bring the Priſoners down from *Newgate* to the Seſſions-Houſe, put them in the Dock, and wait there all Day, and return the Priſoners back to the Jail at Night; and upon the Execution-days ſee the condemned Priſoners executed.

Unto each *Compter* alſo belongs a Maſter-Keeper, and under him two Turnkeys, and other Servitors.

The poorer Sort of Priſoners, as well in this *Compter* as in that in *Wood-ſtreet*, receive daily Relief from the Sheriff's Table, of all the broken Meat and Bread; and there are divers Gifts given by ſeveral well diſpoſed People, towards their Subſiſtence, of which the following Names are mentioned by Mr. *Strype*. And beſides theſe, there are other Benevolences frequently ſent to all the Priſoners in LONDON, by charitable Perſons, many of which do conceal their Names, doing it only for Charity ſake. And there are other Gifts, ſome for the Releaſement of ſuch as lie in only for Priſon-Fees; and for others, for the Releaſe of ſuch whoſe Debts are ſmall.

Benefactors *to this* Compter.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Mr. *William Lambe*, Clothworker	06	00	0
Mr. *Robert Dove*, Merchant-Taylor	05	00	0
Sir *Woolſton Dixie*, Skinner	10	00	0
The Lady *Ramſey*	10	00	0
Mr. *Ric. Jacob*, Vintner, *per An.*	02	00	0
John Fuller, Eſq; *per An.*	02	00	0
Mr. *John Kendrick*, Draper, *per An.*	02	00	0
Baptiſt, Lord *Hicks*	10	00	0

These Perſons gave the like Charity to *Wood-ſtreet Compter*.

The Officers of the Compter *at preſent are:*

Philip Jennings, Eſq; Secondary.
Mr. *Myers*, } Prothonotaries of both
Mr. *Dann*, } *Compters*.

Clerk of the Papers.

Mr. *William Stewart*.

Four Clerks Sitters.

Mr. *Peter Burton*,
Mr. *James Mount*,
Mr. *Edward Haſted*, and
Mr. *John Waiteman*.

KEEPER.

James Loddington, Eſq;

Grocers-alley. This Alley is ordinary, and generally inhabited by Alehouſe-keepers, called *Spunging-houſes*; for that the Serjeants belonging to the *Poultrey-Compter*, bring their Priſoners to theſe Houſes, and there lock them up, until ſuch Time as they do make an Agreement with their Creditors, and not be run into the Priſon; which ſometimes is a great Conveniency.

On the Weſt Side of this Alley is a Paſſage into the *Old Jewry*, through *Dove-court*. At the upper End of this Alley is *Grocers-hall*, already mentioned.

Then Weſtward is *Old Jewry*, and then *Ironmonger-lane*. This Lane cometh out of *Cateaton-ſtreet*, and falleth into *Cheapſide*. 'Tis a Place well built, and inhabited by Wholeſale Dealers. On the Eaſt Side is *Church-alley*, which hath an open Free-Stone Paſſage on the South Side of St. *Olave*'s Church-yard into the *Old Jewry*. And on the Weſt Side of this Lane is a Paſſage into *New King-ſtreet*. In this Lane was the Pariſh-Church of St. *Martin's Ironmonger-lane*, and being burnt down in the Fire of LONDON is not rebuilt, but the Pariſh is united to St. *Olave Jewry*.

More Weſt is *New King-ſtreet*, built ſince the Fire of LONDON; a very ſpacious Street, garniſhed with very good Buildings, which are well inhabited by *Norwich Factors*, and other Wholeſale Dealers.

It comes out of *Cheapſide* and falls into *Cateaton-ſtreet*, right againſt *Guildhall*. On the Weſt Side of this Street is an open Paſſage, or rather a ſhort Street, which goes into St. *Laurence-lane*, but hath, as yet, no Name given it.

Still Weſt the next Lane is St. *Laurence-lane*, ſo called from St. *Laurence* Church, ſeated at the lower End fronting the Lane, and ſtanding in *Cateaton-ſtreet*. This Lane is well built, and inhabited by Wholeſale Dealers. On the Weſt Side is an open Paſſage, which leadeth to *Honey-lane*, *viz. Duke-ſtreet*. On the ſame Side is the old Inn called *Bloſſom*'s *Inn*: It hath the Sign of St. *Laurence* upon a *Grid-iron*, in a Border of Flowers and Bloſſoms. This Inn is very large, and much reſorted to by Carriers, *&c.* and has a Back Gate into *Honey-lane* Market.

More Weſtward and on the ſame Side is *Caſtle-court*, which is indifferent broad, with good Houſes. It has a Paſſage into *Montford*'s-*Court*, which leads into *Milk-ſtreet*; but not in this Ward.

Cateaton-ſtreet comes from the Corner of *Milk-ſtreet*, and goes to *Baſſiſhaw-ſtreet*. It is a Street of good Trade, and well inhabited. On the North Side, ſomewhat Eaſt from St. *Laurence-lane*, is *Blackwell-hall-court*, ſo called, as adjoining to *Blackwell-hall*, into which it hath an Entrance. This *Blackwell-hall* and the Lord Mayor's Chapel take up the Eaſt Side of *Guildhall-court* or *Yard*, which is very ſpacious; on the North Side is the Front of *Guildhall*; on the Weſt Side are new Brick Buildings, ſupported by Pillars; the Rooms are for Offices, and under them the Place lies open for the convenient ſtanding of the Coaches and Horſes of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen.

As to the Power, Cuſtoms, and Practices of the ſeveral Courts kept in *Guildhall*, they will be treated of when we come to the Government of the City.

There are to watch at the ſeveral Stands in this Ward, every Night, one Conſtable and a Beadle, with 25 Watchmen.

The Jurymen returned by the Wardmote Inqueſt are to ſerve in the ſeveral Courts in *Guildhall*, in the Month of *February*.

This Ward hath an Alderman, his Deputy, 12 Common-Council-Men, 11 Conſtables, nine Scavengers, 12 Men for the Wardmote Inqueſt, and a Beadle. It is taxed to the Fifteen at 72 *l.* 16 *s.* and in the *Exchequer* at 72 *l.* 11 *s.*

The Alderman is *Robert Kendall*, Eſq;

CHAP. IV.

COLEMAN-STREET WARD.

Coleman-ſtreet *Ward.*

NEXT to *Cheap* Ward, on the North Side thereof is *Coleman-ſtreet* Ward, which begins alſo in the Eaſt, on the Courſe of *Wallbrook*, in *Lothbury*, and runs Weſt, (on the South Side) to the End of *Ironmonger-lane*, and on the North Side to the Weſt Corner of *Baſinghall-ſtreet*. On the South Side of *Lothbury* is the Street called the *Old Jewry*, more than one half of which, on both Sides the Way, is of this Ward.

ON the North Side lies *Coleman-ſtreet*, whereof the Ward takes its Name, wholly on both Sides to *London-wall*; and from that North End along by the Wall and *Moorgate*, Eaſt, to the Courſe of *Wallbrook*. And again, from *Coleman-ſtreet*, Weſt, to the Iron Grates, are the Bounds of this Ward.

ANTIQUITIES *therein to be noted are theſe:*

Firſt, The Street of *Lothbery*, *Lathbery*, or *Loadbery*, (for by all theſe Names it has been written) took the Name (as it ſeems) of a *Bery*, or Court, of old Time there kept, but by whom, is now grown our of Memory. "This Street, ſaith *Stow*, is poſſeſſed, for the moſt part, by Founders, who caſt Candleſticks, Chafing-Diſhes, Spice Mortars, and ſuch like Copper or Laten Works, and do afterwards turn them with the Foot, and not with the Wheel, to make them ſmooth and bright; which Turning and Scratting making a *loathſome* Noiſe to the By-Paſſers, that have not been uſed to the like, the Place was therefore by them diſdainfully called *Lothbury*.

ON the South Side of this Street, among the Founders, were ſome good Houſes for Merchants; particularly one that had been the *Jews* Synagogue, which was defaced by the Citizens of LONDON, after they had ſlain 700 *Jews*, and ſpoiled the Reſidue of their Goods, in the Year 1262, the 47th of *Henry* III. And not long after, in the Year 1291, King *Edward* I. baniſhed the Remnant of the *Jews* out of *England*, as aforeſaid.

THE ſaid Synagogue being ſo ſuppreſſed, certain Friars got Poſſeſſion thereof. For in the Year 1257, (ſaith *Matthew Paris*) there was ſeen in LONDON a new Order of Friars, called, *De Pœnitentia Jeſu*, or *Fratres de Sacca*, becauſe they were apparalled in Sackcloth; who had their Houſe in LONDON, near unto *Alderſgate*, without the Gate; and had Licence of *Henry* III. in the 54th of his Reign, to remove from thence to any other Place; and in the 56th, he gave unto them this *Jews* Synagogue. After which Time, *Eleanor* the Queen, Wife to *Edward* I. took into her Protection, and warranted unto the Prior and Brethren *De Pœnitentia Jeſu Chriſti*, of LONDON, the ſaid Land and Building in *Colechurch-ſtreet*, in the Pariſh of St. *Olave* in the *Jewry*, and St. *Margaret* in *Lothbury*; by her granted, with Conſent of *Stephen de Fulborn*, Under-Warden of the Bridge-Houſe, and other Brethren of that Houſe, for Threeſcore Marks of Silver, which they received of the ſaid Prior and Brethren of *Repentance*, towards the Building of the ſaid Bridge.

QUEEN *Eleanor*'s Charter is as follows, as it now remains in the Records of the Chamber of LONDON.

"*ALianora, Dei Gra. &c. Alianor*, by the Grace of God, Queen of *England*, Lady of *Ireland*, Dutches of *Aquitain*, and by our Lord King *Henry*; To al that ſhal ſe or hear this Writing, Greeting in the Lord. Know yee that we are bound and held for us and our Heirs, to defend and warrant againſt al Men for ever to the Priors and Friars of the *Repentance of Jeſus Chriſt*, abiding in LONDON, al their Tenements, with al their Appurtenances, which the Prior and Friars have in the Street called *Colcherchſtrate*, in the Pariſh of St. *Olaves* in the *Jewry*, and in the Pariſh of St. *Margaret de Lothbury*, in the City of LONDON; by the Grant and Confirmation which we have made to the ſaid Prior and Brethren by this preſent Writing; with the Aſſent and Wil of Frier *Steven de Fulburn*, under *Cuſtos* of the Bridge-Houſe, and the reſt of the Friars of the ſaid Houſe, for ſixty Marks of Silver, which we have received of the ſaid Prior and Brethren of *Repentance of Jeſus Chriſt*, towards the building of the ſaid Bridge, and for the finding of one Chaplain, which the ſame Prior and Brethren perpetually find at their own Coſts, celebrating Service for the Soul of *Richard le Ken*. Which *Richard* bequeathed and aſſigned al the foreſaid Tenement, with al the Appurtinences to the Brethren of the ſaid Houſe of the Bridge, for the Suſtentation of one Chaplain to celebrate Service for his Soul for ever, at their Charges. In witneſs whereof, &c.

THIS Order of Friars gathered many good Scholars, and multiplied in Number exceedingly, until the Council of *Lyons*, by the which it was decreed, that (from that Time forth) there ſhould be no more Orders of *Begging Friars* permitted, but only the four Orders; to wit, the *Dominicks*, or Preachers; the *Minorites*, or Grey Friars; the *Carmelites*, or White Friars, and the *Auguſtines:* And ſo, from that Time, the *Begging Friars* decreaſed, and fell to nothing.

IN the Year 1305, *Robert Fitzwalter* requeſted and obtained of the ſaid King *Edward* I. that the ſame *Friars of the Sacke*, might aſſign to the ſaid *Robert*, their Chapel or Church, of old Time called *The Synagogue of the Jews*, near adjoining to the Manſion-Place of the ſame *Robert*, where now ſtands *Grocers-hall:* And the ſaid Synagogue was at the North Corner of the *Old Jewry*. *Robert Large*, Mercer, Mayor, in the Year 1439, kept his Mayoralty in this Houſe, and dwelled there until his dying Day.

THIS Houſe, which ſtood very probably where Mr. *Gibſon*, the Money Scrivener's, now ſtands, was of two Pariſhes, of St. *Margaret's*, as opening into *Lothbury*, and of St. *Olave*, as opening into the *Old Jewry*. The aforeſaid *Rob. Large* gave liberally to both Pariſhes, but was buried in St. *Olave*'s.

Hugh Clopton, Mercer, Mayor, *An. Dom.* 1492. dwelt in this Houſe, and kept his Mayoralty there; it was afterwards a Tavern, which had the Sign of the *Wind-mill.* And thus much for this Houſe, ſome Time the *Jews* Synagogue, afterwards a Houſe of Friars, then a Nobleman's Houſe, after that a Merchant's, wherein Mayoralties have been kept; then a Tavern; and now again the Houſe of a very wealthy and worthy Gentleman.

Then is the *Old Jewry*, a Street ſo called of *Jews* ſome Time dwelling there, and near adjoining, in the Pariſhes of St. *Olave*, St. *Michael Baſing-hall*, St. *Martin Ironmonger-lane*, St. *Laurence*, called the *Jewry*, and ſo Weſt to *Wood-ſtreet*. *William*, Duke of *Normandy*, firſt brought them from *Roan* to inhabit here.

William Rufus favoured them ſo far, that he ſwore by *Luke*'s Face, his common Oath, if they could overcome the Chriſtians, he would be one of their Sect.

Henry II. grievouſly puniſhed them for corrupting his Coin.

Richard I. forbad *Jews* and Women to be preſent at his Coronation, for Fear of Inchantments. For breaking of which Commandment, many *Jews* were ſlain, who being aſſembled to preſent the King with ſome Gift, one of them was ſtruck by a Chriſtian; which ſome unruly People perceiving, fell upon them, beat them to their Houſes, and burnt them therein, or ſlew them at their coming out,

Also the *Jews* at *Norwich*, St. *Edmond*'s-*bury*, *Lincoln*, *Stamford*, and *Lynn*, were robbed and ſpoiled; and at *York*, to the Number of 500, beſides Women and Children, enter'd a Tower of the Caſtle, offered Money to be in Surety of their Lives; but the Chriſtians would not take it; whereupon they cut the Throats of their own Wives and Children, and caſt them over the Walls on the Chriſtians Heads; and then entering the King's Lodging, they burnt both the Houſe and themſelves.

King *John*, in the 11th of his Reign, commanded all the *Jews*, both Men and Women, to be impriſoned and grievouſly puniſhed, becauſe he would have all their Money. Some of them gave all they had, and promiſed more, to eſcape ſo many Kinds of Torments; for every one of them had one of their Eyes, at leaſt, plucked out. Amongſt whom there was one, which being tormented many Ways, would not ranſom himſelf 'till the King had cauſed (every Day) one of his great Teeth to be plucked out, by the Space of ſeven Days; and then he gave the King 10,000 Marks of Silver, to the End they ſhould pull out no more. The ſaid King, at that Time, ſpoiled the *Jews* of 60,000 Marks.

The 17th of this King, the Barons broke into the *Jews* Houſes, rifled their Coffers, and with the Stone of their Houſes, repaired the Gates and Walls of LONDON.

King *Henry* III. in the 11th of his Reign, granted to *Semaine*, or *Ballaſter*, the Houſe of *Benomye Mittun* the *Jew*, in the Pariſh of St. *Michael Baſſinghaughe*, in which the ſaid *Benomye* dwelt; with the fourth Part of all his Land in that Pariſh, which *William Elie* held of the Fee of *Hugh Nevill*; and all the Land in *Coleman-ſtreet*, belonging to the ſaid *Benomye*; and the fourth Part of the Land in the Pariſh of St. *Laurence*, which was the Fee of *Tho. Buckerell*, and were eſcheated to the King, for the Murther which the ſaid *Benomye* committed in the City of LONDON; to hold to the ſaid *Semaine*, and his Heirs, of the King, paying at *Eaſter* a Pair of gilt Spurs, and to do the Service thereof due unto the Lord's Court.

In like Manner, and for like Services, the King granted to *Guſo*, for his Homage, the other Part of the Lands of the ſaid *Benomye* in St. *Michael*'s Pariſh; which *Law* the Painter held, and was the King's Eſcheat; and the Lands of the ſaid *Benomye*, in the ſaid Pariſh, which *Walter Turner* held, and 15 Feet of Land, which *Hugh Harman* held, with 15 Iron Ells of Land and an half in the Front of *Ironmonger-lane*, in the Pariſh of St. *Martin*; which were the ſaid *Benomye*'s, of the Fee of the Hoſpital of St. *Giles*; and which *Adam the Smith* held, with two Stone Houſes, which were *Moſes* the *Jew* of *Canterbury*'s, in the Pariſh of St. *Olave*; and which are of the Fee of *Arnold le Reus*, and are the King's Eſcheats aforeſaid.

The 16th of the ſaid *Henry*, the *Jews* in LONDON built a Synagogue; but the King commanded it ſhould be dedicated to our Bleſſed Lady: And after gave it to the Brethren of St. *Anthonio* of *Vienna*; and ſo it was called St. *Anthony*'s Hoſpital.

This King *Henry* founded a Church and Houſe for converted *Jews*, in a new Street by the Temple, whereby it came to paſs, that (in ſhort Time) there was gathered a great Number of Converts.

The 20th of this King *Henry*, ſeven *Jews* were brought from *Norwich*, who had ſtolen a chriſtened Child; had circumciſed, and had a Deſign to have crucified him at *Eaſter*. Wherefore their Bodies and Goods were at the King's Pleaſure. The 26th, the *Jews* were conſtrained to pay the King 20,000 Marks, at two Terms in the Year, or elſe to be kept in perpetual Priſon.

The 35th, he took ineſtimable Sums of all rich Men; namely, of *Aaron*, a *Jew*, born at *York*, 14,000 Marks for himſelf, and 10,000 Marks for the Queen. And before, he had taken of the ſame *Jew* as much as in all amounted to 30,000 Marks of Silver, and 200 Marks of Gold to the Queen.

In the 40th Year were brought up to *Weſtminſter* 202 *Jews*, from *Lincoln*, for crucifying a Child named *Hugh*; 18 of them were hanged.

The 43d, a *Jew* at *Tewksbury* fell into a Privy on the *Saturday*, and would not that Day be taken out, for Reverence of his Sabbath: Wherefore *Richard Clare*, Earl of *Glouceſter*, kept him there the next Day, being the Chriſtian Sabbath, and on *Monday* he was dead.

The 47th, the Barons ſlew of the *Jews*, at LONDON, 700. The reſt were ſpoiled, and their Synagogue defaced, becauſe one *Jew* would have forced a Chriſtian to have paid more than 2 *s.* for the Loan of 20 *s.* a Week.

The 3d of *Edward* I, in a Parliament at LONDON, Uſury was forbidden to the *Jews*: And that all Uſurers might be known, the King commanded that every Uſurer ſhould wear a Table on his Breaſt, the Breadth of a Paveline, or elſe to quit the Realm.

The 6th of the ſaid King *Edward*, a Reformation was made for Clipping of the King's Coin; for which Offence, 267 Perſons were drawn and hanged: Three were *Engliſh* Chriſtians, the other were *Engliſh Jews*.

The ſame Year the *Jews* crucified a Child at *Northampton*; for which Fact many *Jews* in LONDON were drawn at Horſe-Tails and hanged.

The 11th of *Edward* I, *John Peckham*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, commanded the Biſhop of LONDON to deſtroy all the *Jews* Synagogues in his Dioceſe.

The 16th of the ſame *Edward*, all the *Jews* in *England*, were, in one Day, apprehended by Precept from the King; but they redeemed themſelves for 12000 Pounds of Silver; notwithſtanding, in the 19th of his Reign, he baniſhed them all out of *England*; giving them ſomething to bear their Charge till they were out of his Realm. The Number of *Jews* then expulſed, were 15060 Perſons. The King made a mighty Maſs of Money of their Houſes, which he ſold; and yet the Commons of *England* had granted, and gave him a Fifteenth of all their Goods, to baniſh them.

The ſaid King *Edward* I, in the 19th and 20th of his Reign, after this Baniſhment of the *Jews*, ſeized all their Lands and Houſes, and preſently made ſeveral Grants of them: Whereof, in LONDON, theſe were ſome; (where it may be obſerved, that their Dwellings were chiefly in the Parts of the City about *Wood-ſtreet*, *Ladlane*, *Cateaton-ſtreet*, *Colechurch-ſtreet*, *Ironmongerlane*, St. *Laurence*, and St. *Olave Jewry*).

To *Mattilda de Kellenden*, thoſe Houſes, with the Appurtenances in *Wood-ſtreet*, and *Ladlane*, LONDON; which were *Gamaliel de Oxons*, and *Batamans*, the Son of *Creſſei*, late *Jews* of LONDON.

Many Grants of *Jews* Houſes, that were *Leo de Creſſey*'s, Son of Maſter *Elias*, the *Jews* of the Pariſh of St. *Martin*'s *de Pomer* in *Ironmonger-lane*.

Benedict, the Son of *Mayre* the *Jew*; his Houſe in the Pariſh of St. *Laurence* in the *Jewry* and *Cateaton-ſtreet*, granted to *Will. King*.

A void Place in the Corner of *Colechurch-ſtreet*, which was Maſter *Elias*'s, Son of *Moſes*, late *Jew* of LONDON.

Robert de Baſinges had a Grant of the Houſes which were *Myriels*, Son of *Creſſy*, Son of *Gente*, lying in the Pariſh of St. *Mary Magdalene Milk-ſtreet*.

Alayn de Cordwayner, had a Grant of Houſes, which were *Aarons*'s, Son of *Slemme*, in the Pariſh of St. *Olave* in the *Jewry*, in *Colechurch-ſtreet*.

Johan. de *Lauſare* had Houſes which belonged to the Community of the *Jews* in *Wood-ſtreet*.

More in *Cateaton-Street*: Houſes granted to the Friars and Convent of *Chickſand*; which Houſes were *Elias le Eveſt*'s the *Jew*; and were ſituate between the Place of the Friars of the *Sacke*, and the *King*'s-*ſtreet*, called *Sporier-ſtreet*.

John Veſty had a Grant of Houſes which were *Moſes*'s, Son of Maſter *Elias* the *Jew*, ſtanding in the Corner of *Woodſtreet*.

Concerning a heavy yearly Tax, (called the King's *Judaiſm*) laid upon the *Jews* in general, this may be added here: That *Anno* 1271, 55 *Henry* III, Prince *Edward*, his eldeſt Son, going into the Holy Land, the King, his Father, gave him, to aſſiſt him in his Pilgrimage, 6000 Marks *de Judaiſmo noſtro*; whereof 4000 were paid him, and 2000 upon the King's Deſire, the King of *Almayn*, his dear Brother, lent the ſaid Prince. And King *Henry*, *pro prædict. curialitate*, granted the ſaid King of *Almayn*, his Executors or Aſſigns, to have *Judaiſmum noſtrum*. And a Grant of it to our *Jews* of *England*, from the Feaſt of St. *Michael*, 1271, to *Michaelmas* next following, for one full Year, for the ſaid 2000 Marks lent the King. That is to ſay, ſo that our *Jews* of *England* do pay within the ſaid Year, to our ſaid Brother, the ſaid 2000 Marks, at the Terms underwritten; and for Default of Payment, do forfeit 500 Marks, in the Name of a Pain. And upon the Payment of the 2000 Marks, the ſaid *Judaiſm* to return to Us and our Heirs. Thus much for the *Jews*.

The PARISH *of* St. OLAVE *in the* JEWRY.

In this Street, called the *Old Jewry*, or *Jury*, is the Pariſh-Church of St. *Olave*, called *Upwel*, in old Records; and a Well was here under the Eaſt End of this Church, now turned to a Pump.

There were ſeveral Kings and Noblemen of the Name of *Olave*, among the *Danes*, *Swedes*, and *Norwegians*; but St. *Olave*, to whoſe Memory this, and two more Churches in the City, and one in *Southwark* are dedicated, was St. *Olave* the Martyr, King of *Norway*, who was the Son of *Herald Grinska*, a great Man in that Country.

This *Olave* expelled the *Swedes* out of the Kingdom of *Norway*, and reſtored his Country to its priſtine Liberty, and afterwards recovered *Gotland*; and departing thence he went into *England* to the Aſſiſtance of King *Mildred*, by the *Engliſh* called *Etheldred*, againſt the *Danes* for three Years together, where he performed many noble Exploits, expelling them out of the Cities, Towns, and Fortreſſes, and with a great Spoil return'd to *Norway*: But not long after he was recalled into *England* by the Widow of King *Etheldred*, deceaſed, to help her againſt *Canutus*, King of *Denmark*; but *Canutus* having made a Peace with the *Engliſh*, *Olave* return'd again ſpeedily into *Norway*, where the *Norwegians* created him their King.

After this he concluded a firm Peace with *Olave* King of *Swethland*, and married that King's Daughter, and thereby was ſo ſtrengthened, that during the King of *Swethland*'s Life, he had no Troubles with the *Danes*: But after the Death of King *Olave* of *Swethland*, this *Olave* King of *Norway*, as well at Home by his own Subjects, as abroad by the *Danes*, was continually moleſted with Wars; the Cauſe whereof chiefly was his taking upon him a ſtrict Courſe for the Defence of the Chriſtian Religion, which they affected not; for he profeſſed, that he had rather loſe his Life and Kingdom, than his Faith in Chriſt.

His Subjects, the *Norwegians*, complained to *Canutus*, King of *Denmark*, againſt their King *Olave*, charging him with altering their Laws and Cuſtoms, deſired *Canutus* to aſſiſt them againſt their King; and, in fine, made *Canutus* their King. But *Olave* being aſſiſted by *Amandus* King of *Swethland* (Son and Succeſſor to their late King *Olave*, deceaſed, and who had been bred up under this *Olave*, King of *Norway*) overthrew King *Canutus* in a great Sea-Fight. Yet *Canutus*, afterwards, having got 300 of *Olave*'s Ships by Bribery to revolt to him, ſet upon *Olave* a-freſh, and vanquiſh'd him; ſo that he was forc'd to fly firſt into his own Country, where he was no otherwiſe entertain'd by his own Subjects, than as an Enemy. Thence he fled to *Jeriſlaus*, King of *Ruſſia* (who had married his Siſter) where he abode till the *Norwegians* being at Diſcord among themſelves concerning their Government, ſent for him to return to his Kingdom; which he did. But no ſooner was he come, but he was oppoſed in open Arms by one Part of his Subjects there, whom *Canutus* had ſtirr'd up againſt him, who in a diſloyal Battle overcame him, and murdered this Holy Friend of Chriſt, this moſt innocent King, which was done *Anno* 1028.

It may be preſumed, that this good King *Olave* had well deſerved, and was well beloved, of our *Engliſh* Nation, as well for his Friendſhip for aſſiſting them againſt the *Danes*, as for his Holy and Chriſtian Life, by the Erecting of ſo many Churches to his Memory.

The Day of his Feſtival is celebrated, annually, on *July* 29.

John Brian, Parſon of this Church, founded a Chantry in it, and gave two Meſſuages to this Pariſh, 16 *Edward* II. which Gift was confirmed by the ſaid King.

After this, upon ſome Conteſt that aroſe between the Chanter of this Chantry, and the Vicar and Church-Wardens of the Pariſh, about the Right and Diſpoſing of this Chantry, and the Lands and Tenements thereunto belonging, there was an Award made between them, *April* 26, 1531, by *John Stokeſley*, then Biſhop of LONDON; whereby (*inter alia*) it was awarded, that the ſaid Vicar and Church-Wardens ſhould give up their pretended Right of Patronage to the ſaid Chantry, to the Prior and Convent of *Butley*, to whom the ſaid Right of Patronage did originally belong.

Thomas Morſted, Eſq; (mentioned before in St. *Mildred Poultrey*) built a new fair Iſle to the Enlargement of this Church, on the North Side thereof, wherein he was buried, 1450.

The Church was repaired in 1608, and again repaired and beautified in 1628; but ſuffering the common Fate with many others, in the dreadful Fire of LONDON, is ſince rebuilt, and made the Parochial-Church for this and the Pariſh of St. *Martin Ironmonger-lane*; which is annexed to it.

It was re-edified and finiſhed in the Year 1673, in this Manner: The Walls are partly Brick, with Stone Facio's, Windows, and Door-Caſes, fronting towards the South; the Eaſt End is Stone; the Roof whereof is flat, covered with Lead; the Steeple (conſiſting of a handſome Tower with Pinnacles) is alſo of Stone, the Floor paved with Purbeck; there are two Iſles, a very large Chancel, the Area whereof (paved with Stone) is one Step higher toward the Weſt End; and that of the Altar is three Steps raiſed above that of the Chancel.

The Ornaments are as follow: The Outſide of the Eaſt Side is adorned with Pilaſters, Cornices, and a ſpacious pitched Pediment; the upper Part of the Walls, at the meeting with the Roof round the Church, is enriched with Cherubims, Feſtoons, and Cartouches. At the Weſt End is a handſome Gallery, extending alſo a little Eaſtward on both Ends, fronted with Oak, and ſupported with Columns, of the *Tuſcan* Order; the Church is pewed with Oak, and the Walls wainſcotted about eight Feet and a half high. The South outer Door-Caſe is adorned with Pilaſters and Entablament, of the *Dorick* Order; and there are two handſome inner Door-Caſes opening towards the North and South (having Enrichments;) and a third in a fine Wainſcot Partition at the Weſt End of the Church. The Pulpit is placed on the North Side, made of Oak, enriched with Cherubims and Fruit. The Altar-Piece is of the ſame Species of Timber; adorned with Pilaſters, Entablature, and an open arched Pediment of the *Corinthian* Order; in which Pediment are placed the King's Arms, and theſe between two Lamps, or Vaſes. The Intercolumns are the *Decalogue*, under a Glory and three Cherubims, and placed between the Portraits of *Moſes* and *Aaron*, and theſe between the *Pater Noſter* and *Creed*; the Whole being enriched with Palm-Branches, Fruit, Leaves, Cartouches, &c.

The Communion-Table is poſited on an *Anabathrum* of Black and White Marble, incloſed with Rail and Balliſter.

In this Church, as a farther Ornament, here are three ſpacious Pieces of Painting, *viz.*

I. That on the North Side of the Chancel, is Queen *Elizabeth* lying on a fine Tomb; adorned with Columns of the *Corinthian* Order, with the *Regalia*, and under an arched Canopy, on which is placed her Arms between two Cherubs; but no Inſcription.

II. The Picture of King *Charles* I.

III. At the Weſt End of the Church is a very ſpacious and curious Piece of Painting, in a ſtrong Black Frame, being the Figure of *Time*, with Wings diſplayed, a Scythe in his Right, and an Hour-Glaſs in his Left Hand: At his Right Foot is a *Cupid* dormant, its Head repoſing on lovely Fruit, and another near his Left Arm. Under the Feet of *Time* lieth the Portrait of a Skeleton, about eight Feet in Length. And here are depencilled the Words in *Proverbs* xxvii. 1. of *Job* xvii. 11. and thoſe of *Deut.* xxxii. 29.

MONUMENTS.

In the old Church were buried *William Dickman*, Ferrour, or Ironmonger, one of the Sheriffs of LONDON, 1367. *Robert Havelocke*, Ironmonger, 1390. *John Organ*, Mercer, one of the Sheriffs, 1385. *John Forreſt*, Vicar of St. *Olave*, and of St. *Stephen*, which at that Time was as a Chapel annexed to St. *Olave*'s, 1399. *Henry Friole*, Taylor, 1400. *Thomas Morſted*, Eſq; Chirurgion to *Henry* IV, V, and VI. one of the Sheriffs, 1436. *Adam Breakſpeare*, Chaplain, 1411. *William Kirkbie*, Mercer, 1465. *Robert Large*, Mercer, Mayor, 1440; he gave to that Church 200 *l.* *John Belwin*, Founder, 1467. *Gabriel Rave*, Fuller, 1511. ——— *Wentworth*, Eſq; 1510. *Thomas Mitchell*, Ironmonger, 1527. *Giles Dewes*, Servant to *Henry* VII. and to *Henry* VIII. Clerk of the Libraries, and School-Maſter for the *French* Tongue to Prince *Arthur*, and to the Lady *Mary*, 1535. *Richard Chamberlain*, Ironmonger, one of the Sheriffs, 1562. *Edm. Burlacy*, Mercer, 1583. *John Brian*, &c.

On the North Side of this Church was a Monument with this Inſcription:

Here lyeth under this Tombe, the Body of *Richard Chamberlaine*, Ironmonger, Alderman and late Sheriffe of LONDON, Merchant-Adventurer, and Free of *Ruſſia*, who had two Wives, *Anne*, the firſt; of whom he had Iſſue eight Sons and five Daughters; of *Margaret*, his laſt Wife, no Iſſue; which *Richard* dyed the 19th Day of *November*, *An. Dom.* 1566.

To the Poore he was liberall,
 And gave for God's ſake;
But now his Fame is plentifull,
 And he an heavenly Make;
He was like one of us,
 According to our Mould;
But now he is unlike us
 In Heaven where he would.
His Time was ſhort, in Sickneſs rare,
 As to all is knowne:
But now his Time ſhall long endure,
 And never be caſt downe.

On a plated Stone on the Ground in the South Iſle was the following Inſcription:

Hic requieſcit in Gratia & Miſericordia Dei, Robertus Large, quondam Mercerus & Major. iſtius Civitatis. Qui obiit 24 die Aprilis, 1441. Et Elizabetha uxor ejus, ac pueri eorundem. Cujus, &c.

ALSO *Edward Borias*, of LONDON, Mercer, lay buried here, with his Wife, Daughter of *Henry Iſham*, Mercer; they had Iſſue four Sons and one Daughter.

THE following Inſcription was on a Monument put up to the Memory of Sir *Humphrey Weld*, ſome Time Lord Mayor of LONDON.

Humfrido Weld, Militi, & nuper Majori Civitatis LONDON. viro integerrimo, ſanctiſſimo, ſumma in Deum Pietate, in Homines Fide ac Comitatu prædicto: Johannes Weld unicus Filius & Hæres, hoc Monumentum Pietatis ergo mœrens poſuit.

Habuit ex Anna Uxore, prima Filia Nicholai Wheler, Armigeri, Filios duos, Humfridum, olim defunctum, & Johannem, Maritum Franciſcæ Filiæ Gulielmi Whitmore, Armig. & quinque Filias, Johannem, nuptam Roberto Brooke, de Cockfield, in Com. Suff. Militi. Annam, nuptam Richardo Corbet, de Stoke, ſuper Terne, in Com. Salop. Armigero, Mariam & Elizabetham, olim defunctas. Poſt cujus obitum, duxit Uxorem ſecundam Mariam, Filiam Stephani Slani Militis, adhuc Superſtitem.

Obiit 29 Die Novembris, *An. Dom.* 1610, Ætatis ſuæ 64.

AT the Eaſt End of the Chancel was a handſome and coſtly Tomb with the following Inſcription:

Thomas Campbell, Eques, ſecundo Regis Jacobi, Civis LONDON. ejuſdem Urbis Patricius & Prætor æquiſſimus & prudentiſſimus; domicilium ſibi hoc in perpetuam Memoriam dicatum habet: Feliciter bis nuptus erat, & ex 1, conjugio Filii nati ſunt 6, Filiæ 7. Ex inde vero nepotes 32, quem Cives privatim & publice honorifice omnes colebant. Annos autem 78, cum adimpleſſet, ſuorum & omnium honeſtorum cum luctu, fato conceſſit, 13 Die Februarii, An. Dom. 1613.

ON a very handſome Monument in the Weſt Part of the Church was this Inſcription:

Memoriæ

Henrici Anderſon, Equitis Aurati, Aldermanni Civitatis LONDON. & Elizabethæ Uxoris ejus, Filiæ Fran. Bowyer, Alderm. LONDON. Qui 8 Liberos habuere, viz. 2 Filios, Georg. defunct. & Rich. qui Uxorem duxit Mariam, Fil. primogenit. Rob. Spencer, Dom. Wormeleiton. Kat. Nuptam Tho. Derham, de Weſt Derham, in Com. Norf. Armig. Elizab. Nupt. Tho. Cowley, Mercat. LONDON. Franciſ. Nupt. Rob. Nedeham, de Shaurigton, in Com. Salop. Armig. Saram & Mariam innupt. Qui obiere: Hæc Jul. 9, 1599. Ille 13 April 1605.

Pietatis ergo mœrens poſuit Rich. Anderſon filius Hæres.

ON an engraved Plate in the South Wall of the Choir.

Edwinus Smith, Filius Roberti Smith, Civis & Aromatarii LONDON. apud Cantabrigienſes in Artibus Magiſter, ibidemque Collegii Jeſu Socius prædilectus, propter ſummam ingenii Ubertatem, Memoriam, Notitiam, Pietatem, Modeſtamque Feſtivitatem, omnibus gratus, ſingulare ſui generis Ornamentum, & par decus Collegii (non dicam Academiæ) futurus, Diem obiit; horum omnium cum incredibili luctu, nono Calend. Septembris, qui feſtus D. Bartholomæo fuit. Anno ſalutis 1598, Ætatis ſuæ 23.

Eccleſiaſt. xliv. 8.

Reliquit Nomen, narrantur Laudes.

A handſome Monument in the ſame Church, with this Inſcription:

Memoriæ Sacrum,

Roberti Bowyer, Mercatoris LONDON. ex Antiqua Familia Bowyer de Knipperſlay in Com. Staffordiæ oriundi, ſecundi Filii Franciſci Bowyer, Arm. Quondam Aldermani hujus Civitatis, Honorabilis Societatis Grocerorum LONDON. olim pro Tempore Præfecti Margaretam unam Filiarum Thomæ Cordall, quondam etiam Mercatoris LONDON. ac Honorabilis Societatis Mercerorum, ejuſdem Societatis Præfecti, in Uxorem duxit. Ab ea ampliſſimam ſuſcepit prolem, quinque Filios, viz. Thomam, Robertum, Willielmum, & Henricum, modo Cœlebes, ſuperſtites exiſtentes, & Johannem defunctum, & ſecundum Chriſti adventum hic expectantem.

Margareta Uxor, Thomas & Robertus Filii ejus, ac ultimi Teſtamenti Executores, Pietatis, & Obſervantiæ ergo, mœrentes poſuerunt.

Under this Tome
  the ſacred Aſhes hold,
The droſſie Part
  of more Celeſtial Gold;
The Body of a Man,
  a Man of Men,
Whoſe Worth to write at large
  would looſe my Pen.
Then do thy worſt, Death,
  glut thyſelf with Duſt,
The precious Soul,
  is mounted to the Juſt.
Yet, Reader, when thou read'ſt,
  both read and weep;
That Men ſo good, ſo grave,
  ſo wiſe do ſleep.

N. S. mœrens poſuit.

Modern MONUMENTS *ſince the Fire, are theſe*:

ON the South Side of the Church a Black and White Marble Monument, of the *Compoſite* Order, with this Inſcription:

Near this Place lieth the Body of *Ephraim Skinner*, Merchant, ſome Time his Majeſty's Conſul at *Livorne*, whoſe exemplary Piety towards GOD, Integrity towards Men, Charity to the Poor, and Humility towards all, made him live deſired, and die lamented by all that knew him. He was born in the Town of *Barnſtaple*, in *Devon*, on St. *Andrew*'s Day, *An.* 1637. died at *Iſlington*, *May* 6, 1678, in the 44th Year of his Age.

HIS Arms; *a Chevron between three Griffons Heads eraſed, with a Creſcent for a Difference, impaled with quartered with a Fret.*

ANOTHER Marble Monument, like the laſt, a little Eaſtward from it, with this Inſcription:

Here lyeth, in Hope of a glorious Reſurrection, the Body of Sir *Nathaniel Herne*, Knight, late Sheriff, and at his Death Alderman of this famous City, and Governor of the Eaſt-India Company; Son to *Nicholas*, and Grandſon to *Richard Herne*, ſome Time Alderman alſo of this City. A Perſon of great Prudence and indefatigable Induſtry in the Management of all publick Affairs; of exemplary Piety, ſpotleſs Integrity, and diffuſive Charity; having with his own

Hand diſpenſed very conſiderable Sums to many charitable Uſes, particularly to the Relief of poor Seamen, and educating of their Children. He took to Wife *Judith*, eldeſt Daughter of Sir *John Frederick*, Knt. Alderman, and ſome Time Lord Mayor of LONDON, his now ſorrowful Widow, by whom he had divers Children, and left three hopeful Sons ſurviving, *viz. Frederick*, *Nathaniel*, and *Thomas*, to whoſe, and this City's and Nation's great Loſs; as alſo to the Grief of all them that knew him; he departed this Life the 10th of *Auguſt*, 1679. *Ætat.* 50.

ARMS; *Sable, a Chevron, Ermin between three Herons, Argent.*

CHANCEL; South Iſle, Sir *John Frederick*'s Vault.

NORTH Iſle; Dr. *Hibbert*'s Vault.

FLAT Stones, in the North Iſle; for *George Halton*, an Inhabitant of this Pariſh, *1699*.

Anne, Daughter of *Joſeph* and *Mary Brookſbank*, 1697. Alſo *Sarah* and *Anne*, who died in their Infancy.

ON the North Wall is an handſome Marble Table with this Inſcription:

Near this Place are depoſited the Remains of *William Barnſley*, late of this Pariſh, Eſq; who died the 20th Day of *October*, 1730, in the 80th Year of his Age, and of *Jane*, his beloved Wife, Daughter of *Giles Suſſex*, of LONDON, Merchant, by whom he had 11 Children, *viz.* two Sons and nine Daughters. *William*, his eldeſt Son, died in the Year 1703, aged 25. *Giles*, *Margaret*, *Margaret*, *Jane*, and *Elizabeth* died young; all lye buried with him in the ſame Place. His five Daughters, who ſurvived the laſt mentioned, were married into the reſpective Families following, *viz.*

Mary, his eldeſt Daughter, to *Roger Pocock*, of *Turvill-court*, in the County of *Bucks*, Eſq;

Jane, his ſecond Daughter, to *John Vannam*, of this Pariſh, Gent.

Elizabeth, his third Daughter, to *Weedon Perry*, of *Turvill-heath*, in the County of *Bucks*, Eſq;

Catharine, his fourth Daughter, to *William Kingſcote*, of *Kingſcote*, in the County of *Gloceſter*, Eſq;

And *Martha*, his youngeſt Daughter, to *Rich. Owen*, of *Little-Brampton*, of the County of *Hereford*, Eſq;

Which *Mary Pocock*, *Weedon Perry*, and *Elizabeth* his Wife are interred alſo in the ſame Place.

In grateful Remembrance of the ſaid *William Barnſley*, and his Wife, and of thoſe their Children, who lye interred with them, the preſent Survivors of his Family have erected this Monument, *Ann. Dom.* 1733.

Mark the perfect Man, and behold the upright, for the End of that Man is Peace, Pſalm xxxvii. 37.

CHARITIES.

THE charitable Donations of St. *Olave Old Jewry*, are theſe:

DONORS.

Sir *Thomas Hewet* gave yearly, 5 *l.* 4 *s.*

Henry Lo, Eſq; for ever, 10 *l.* payable out of the Manor of *Longney* in *Gloceſterſhire*.

Jervas Vaughan, for Bread to the Poor every *Sunday*, gave one Houſe, being the Sign of the *Anchor*, near *Aldermanbury*; Let before the Fire for 14 *l.* *per Ann.* but at preſent the Ground-Rent goes at 3 *l.* But when the preſent Leaſe expires, whatſoever it ſhall be Let for, muſt be for the Uſe of the Poor, for Bread.

Mr. *Crook*, yearly, 1 *l.* 10 *s.*

THE Company of Ironmongers, 5 *s.*

THE Clothworkers, 1 *l.* 10 *s.*

THE Vicarage-Houſe, burnt down in the great Fire; and the Toft and Ground adjoining, was Let out to Dr. *Hibbert*, then Vicar, *Ann.* 1674, for 40 Years, reſerving a Rent of 1 *l.*

THE Dimenſions of this Houſe, and of the Ground and Yard adjoining, are ſet out and deſcribed in the Leaſe.

IN the Parochial Viſitation, *Ann.* 1636, the Glebe brought in by the Preſentment, was 11 *l.* *per Ann.*

Anno 1671, Dr. *Hibbert* did Deviſe and Let out to Sir *John Frederick*, his Executors, &c. another Houſe, or Piece of Ground, abutting upon the Church-Yard, on the Weſt, for and during the Term of 40 Years, reſerving a Rent of 4 *l.* *per Ann.* The ſaid Sir *John* built a Dwelling-Houſe on the ſaid Toft.

THIS Living is an Impropriation in the Gift of the King; and the united Pariſhes are valued at 120 *l.* *per Ann.* St. *Olave* is rated, in the King's Books, 10 *l.* 18 *s.* 6 *d.* three Farthings.

THE Vicar is the Rev Dr. *Anthony Ellys*, and the Lecturer is the Rev. Dr. *Joſeph Trapp*.

PRAYERS are *Wedneſdays*, *Fridays*, and Holidays, about 11 o' Clock; no Organ, two Bells: There is a Lecture-Sermon every *Wedneſday*, the Gift of the Lady *Weld*, Mr. *Vaughan*, and Sir *John Frederick*, for eight Months; it begins the firſt *Wedneſday* in *October*, and ends the laſt *Wedneſday* in *May*.

THE Veſtries are General.

The PARISH-OFFICERS *for St.* Olave *are,*	*The* WARD-OFFICERS *are,*
2 Church-wardens.	1 Common-Council-Man.
	3 Inqueſts.
	1 Conſtable.
	1 Scavenger.

THE Pariſh and Ward-Officers for St. *Martin*'s, are the ſame as for St. *Olave*'s Pariſh.

Streets, Lanes, &c.

PART of *Church-alley*; Part of *Old Jewry*; Part of *Lothbury*; Part of *Cateaton-ſtreet*; Part of *Baſinghall-ſtreet*; Part of *Coleman-ſtreet*; Part of *Windmill-court*; Part of *Green's-court*; and Part of *Meeting-houſe-alley*.

NUMBER of Houſes 60.

Streets, Lanes, &c. in St. *Martin*'s Pariſh.

PART of *Cateaton-ſtreet*; Part of *Ironmonger-lane*; and Part of *King-ſtreet*.

NUMBER of Houſes 40.

FROM the Pariſh-Church of St. *Olave*, to the North End of the *Old Jewry*, and from thence Weſt to the North End of *Ironmonger-lane*; and from the ſaid Corner into *Ironmonger-lane*, almoſt to the Pariſh-Church of St. *Martin*, was (of old Time) one large Building of Stone, very antient, made in the Place of *Jews* Houſes; but of what Antiquity, or by whom the ſame was built, or for what Uſe, is uncertain; more than that, King *Henry* VI, in the 16th of his Reign, gave the Office of being Porter or Keeper thereof, to

John Stent, for Term of his Life, by the Name of his *Principal Palace in the Old Jewry*. “This “ was (in my Youth ſaith *Stow*) called the *Old* “ *Wardrobe*: But of latter Time, the outward “ Stone Wall hath been by little and little taken “ down, and divers fair Houſes built thereupon, “ even round about.

KING *Richard* III. committed the Keeping of the *Prince*'s *Wardrobe*, for ſo it was afterwards called, to his truſty Servant *John Kendall*, his Secretary, by his Patent, dated *Decemb.* 12, 1483, and left him to dwell in the ſame.

IN *Edward* VI's Reign, it was alienated from the Crown, being called a great Meſſuage, under the Name of the *Prince*'s *Wardrobe*; to which belonged divers Houſes, Edifices, Gardens, &c. being ſold to Sir *Anthony Cope*, a Privy Counſellor in 3 *Edward* VI, for 60 *l.* And in Conſideration of Services, the yearly Value being reckoned at 6 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.*

The PARISH *of* St. MARGARET *in* LOTHBURY.

St. Margaret's Lothbury *Church.*

THIS Church of St. *Margaret* ſtands on the North Side of the Street, call'd *Lothbury*, upon the Water-courſe of *Wallbrook* in *Coleman-ſtreet* Ward. It is ſubject to the Archdeacon.

IT ſeems, ſaith *Stow*, to have been new built in 1440; for *Robert Large*, then Mayor of **LONDON**, gave to the Choir of this Church 100 *s.* and 20 *l.* for Ornaments; more to the Vaulting over the Water-courſe of *Wallbrook*, by the ſaid Church, for enlarging thereof, 200 Marks.

IT was repaired and beautified at the Coſt and Charge of the Pariſhioners in 1621, and having been demoliſhed in the Conflagration in 1666, it was began to be re-edified in the Year 1686, and was compleatly finiſhed, *Anno* 1690, and beautified again in 1706, and laſtly *Anno* 1727.

IT is built of fine Stone with a Steeple, conſiſting of a ſpacious Tower, on which is a ſmall Dome, and on that a Spire. It has a flat Roof leaded over, and on the Inſide ſupported with Columns on the South, and Pilaſters on the North, of the *Corinthian* Order; and the Chancel is one Step higher than the Church.

THE Inſide Roof has a large quadrangular Cornice of Fret-work, and on the South Side of the Church is a neat Wainſcot Gallery, with which Kind of Timber the Walls are lined round the Church about eight Feet high from the Ground; alſo the Pulpit is finnier'd, and enrich'd with Fruit, Leaves, Trumpets, &c. The Stairs of the Gallery were re-built by a voluntary Subſcription of ſeveral of the Inhabitants of the Pariſh, *An. Dom.* 1717.

THE Altar-piece is ornamental, having four Columns with their Entablature of the *Corinthian* Order; alſo two Compaſs Pediments, whereon are four Lamps placed on Acroters. The Intercolumns are the *Commandments*, *Lord's Prayer* and *Creed*, the firſt done in Gold Letters on Black, the two laſt in Black on Gold. Juſt over the *Commandments* is a Glory on a Shield between two Cherubims gilt with Gold; over which, above the Cornice, and under the triangular Pediment, are the King's Arms, well carved in *Relievo*; and the whole is between two noble Pilaſters of the *Corinthian* Order, painted in Imitation of *Lapis Lazuli*, and has Enrichments of Cartouches and Feſtoons, incloſed with Rail and Ballaſter; and within that, the Foot-pace is paved with Black and White Marble.

THE Font (which is placed at the Weſt End of the Church, and directly ſo from the Communion-Table) is very pretty.

THE Baſon has theſe Hiſtories cut in *Baſſo Relievo* on the Convexity.

I. The Garden of *Eden*, and the Fall of Man.
II. The Salvation of *Noah*, and his Family in the Ark.
III. *John the Baptiſt* baptizing our Saviour in the River *Jordan*.
IV. St. *Philip* Chriſtening the Eunuch.

THE Type or Cover is alſo adorned with Figures of St. *Margaret* and *Faith* round the lower Part; above them, the Figures of *Hope* and *Charity*; and above theſe, are thoſe of a Choir of Angels conſtituting a Coronet; and above all, is a *Glory*.

THERE are alſo ſeveral handſome Branch Candleſticks; and the South Eaſt inner Door-caſe is of Oak, adorned with Pilaſters of the *Corinthian* Order, and Enrichments of Cherubims, &c. and the South Weſt outer Door-caſe, with Columns and Entablature of the *Corinthian* Order.

HERE are alſo ſeveral Sentences of Holy Scripture in carved Frames, hung round the Church, above the Wainſcot.

AND near the North Eaſt Corner, the Table of Fees and Duties are finely done in Gold Letters on Black, in a Frame neatly carved, and thereon the Figure of St. *Margaret*.

THERE is alſo a pretty Veſtry, wainſcotted at the Charge of Mr. *James Boddington*.

THE Dimenſions are, Length 66 Feet, Breadth 54, Altitude 36; and that of the Steeple, which conſiſts of a handſome Tower, with *Acroteria* and a Spire, is about 140 Feet, wherein are two Bells.

MONUMENTS *in the old Church were, for*

Reginald Coleman, Son to *Robert Coleman*, buried there 1383. This ſaid *R. Coleman*, *Stow* ſuppoſed to be the firſt Builder or Owner of *Coleman-ſtreet*; and that St. *Stephen*'s Church, then built in *Coleman-ſtreet*, was but a Chapel belonging to the Pariſh-Church of St. *Olave in the Jewry*. For we read (ſaith he) that *John Foreſt*, Vicar of St. *Olave*'s, and of the Chapel annexed of St. *Stephen*, deceaſed in the Year 1399.

Hugh Clopton, Mercer, Mayor, deceaſed 1496. *Anſelme Becket*, *John Julian*, and *William Ilford*, had Chantries there. Sir *Brian Tuke*, Knt. Treaſurer of the Chamber to King *Henry* VIII, 1536, and Dame *Griſilde* his Wife, (that died after him) were there buried 1538. *John Fetiplace*, Draper, Eſq; 1464, and *Joan* his Wife. Sir *Hugh Witch*, Mercer, Mayor, Son to *Rich. Witch*, intombed there, 1466. He gave to his third Wife 3000 *l.* and to Maids Marriages 500 Marks.

John Merchaunt, Citizen of **LONDON**, and Common Clerk of the City, buried in the Church of the Convent of the *Holy Trinity*, gave by his Will, *An.* 1419, an annual Rent of five Marks, to the Rector and Pariſhioners of St. *Margaret Lothbury*, *Ad inveniend. ſingulis Annis in perpetuum Capellanum idoneum, divina in Capella Beatæ Mariæ Virginis infra dict. Eccleſ. celebratur. pro Anima ſua*, &c. *An.* 1420.

ONE *John Bennet* was Parſon of this Pariſh, who made his Will in *December* 1497, as followeth.

eth: "I *John Bennett*, Parſon and Curate of the
" Pariſch Church of St. *Margarets* in *Lothbury*,
" in LONDON, make this my preſent Teſta-
" ment, *&c.* My Body to be buried where God
" wil diſpoſe for it, *&c.* The Reſidue of al my
" principal Goods, both Gould and Silver, and
" my Plate, ſuch as it is, to be ſold and make
" Money thereof, to be divided in three Parts:
" One to the Provoſt and Fellowſhip of *King*'s-
" *College* at *Eaton:* The ſecond Part, to the
" Vice-Provoſt and the Fellowſhip, and Scholars,
" of the *King*'s *College* of *Cambridge*. The third
" Part amongſt my moſt needy and poor Pa-
" riſhioners; and eſpecially to them that have
" charge of Children, and moſt principallie to
" them that have bene long dwelling in my Pa-
" riſh in my Tyme, of whom I have had Tythes
" and Offerings. Provyded, that al Vacabonds,
" Scowldars, and Brawlers, be rewarded after
" the Mind and Diſcretion, and good Conſci-
" ence, of mine Executors, *&c.* I make Sir *Wil.*
" *Pecock*, Chauntry-Prieſt of St. *Peter*'s in
" *Cornhill*, Executor, *&c.*

Sir *John Leigh*, 1564, with this Epitaph.

No Wealth, no Praiſe,
No bright Renowne, no Skill,
No Force, no Fame,
No Princes Love, no Toyle,
Though Forraine Lands,
By travels Search you will,
No faithfull Service
Of thy Country Soyle,
Can Life prolong
One Minute of an Houre:
But Death at length
Will execute his Power.
For Sir *John Leigh*,
To ſundry Countries knowne,
A worthy Knight,
Well of his Prince eſteem'd;
By ſeeing much,
To great Experience growne:
Though ſafe on Seas,
Though ſure on Land he ſeem'd;
Yet here he lyes,
Too ſoone by Death oppreſt,
His Fame yet lives,
His Soule in Heaven hath reſt.

On a handſome Tomb in the North Iſle of the Choir, was this Inſcription:

Here lyeth buried Dame *Griſilde Tuke*, late Wife of Sir *Brian Tuke*, Knt. Treaſurer of the Chamber to King *Henry* VIII. She dyed the 28th Day of *December*, 1538.

On a plated Stone by the Communion-Table:

Under this Stone lyeth *George Beaumont*, Clerk, and Doctor in Divinity, who departed this Life the 29th Day of *April*, *An. Dom.* 1571. A Man merciful and good to the Poor; and born in *Kinnegal* in *Cumberland*. Whoſe Body and Soul God grant a joyful Reſurrection.

Se piu ſi puote.

On another fair plated Stone, before the aſcending to the Communion-Table:

Here lyeth *John Dimocke*, Sonne to *John Dimocke*, Eſq; ſome Time Citizen and Draper of LONDON: He married *Anne*, his firſt Wife, by whom he had one Son; which *Anne* dyed in the Yeere of *Chriſt*, 1558. After whom he married his ſecond Wife, *Mary*, by whom he had a Daughter. He ſerved the Princes of famous Memory, King *Henry* VIII. and King *Edward* VI. For his faithfull and good Service he was well eſteemed; and for his upright Dealing he was well beloved of his Equals; for his Benevolence to the Poore hee was both praiſed and prayed for. Hee lived 100 Years, lacking ſeven, very commendably, and the 14th of *July*, 1585, he dyed Chriſtianly.

Anne, Wife of *Roger Walrond*, of LONDON, Daughter of *Anſel Becket*. They had Iſſue, *James*, *Roſe*, and *Anne*.

On a Pyramid erected againſt the South Wall:

Here lyeth the Body of *Chriſtian Towerſon*, Wife of *William Towerſon*, of LONDON, Merchant, who lived together 21 Yeeres and ſix Monethes, and had Iſſue 10 Children, leaving behind her *John*, *William*, *Robert*, *Elizabeth* and *Mary*. She left this Life the 19th Day of *February*, 1611.

On a ſmall Monument at the Eaſt End of the Choir:

Here reſteth, in Hope of a joyfull Reſurrection, the Body of *Nicholas Style*, late Alderman of LONDON, who was borne at *Langley*, in the Pariſh of *Beckingham*, in the County of *Kent*; the Son of *Humfrey Style*, Knt. and of Dame *Bridget*, his Wife. He married *Gertrude*, the Daughter of *Thomas Bright*, of LONDON, Ironmonger, with whom he lived moſt lovingly and faithfully, the Space of 40 Yeeres. And by her had three Sonnes and foure Daughters; of whom remained living at his Deceaſe, one Sonne, *Humfrey*, and one Daughter, *Mary*. He dyed the 16th Day of *November*, *An. Dom.* 1615.

On a fair Monument in the South Iſle, at the upper End:

Quid diurnare Magnos invides Parca?
Heu!
Robertus Jerminorum à Ruſhbrooke
Nobile Germen
Hic ſitus eſt:
Flos juvenum, ſub Ævi flore raptus:
Qui virtutum utriuſq; Ætatis Apicibus potitus,
Ingenio & Indole Juventutis,
Necnon ſenili Pietate ac Prudentia,
Infra ſe turbam coœtaneam reliquit,
Impubes ſenex;
Et quod negavit ſæculo, Cœlo dedit,
Sic ſapere ante annos nocuit, nam maxime virtus
Peſuaſis morti, ut crederet eſſe ſenem.

P. P. P. P.

Persons buried ſince the Fire, with Monuments for them, in St. *Margaret*'s *Lothbury*:

Edward Hopegood, Merchant, died 1677, and his two Daughters.

George Perier, Eſq; 1678.

John Sheppard, Son of *Nicholas Sheppard*, Painter-Stainer, 1679.

Walter Atwood, 1683.

John Palfryman, Citizen and Baker, 1692.

John Ebſworth, 1699.

Henry Chapman, Citizen and Mercer, 1700.

Mr. *Flower*, late Miniſter of this Pariſh, was buried on the South Side of the Communion-Rails. On his Grave-Stone this Inſcription made, as it ſeems, by himſelf.

I came up like a *Flower*, *Anno* 1662, and was cut down *Anno* 1628, but ſhall flouriſh again.

Nunc nil ſuave ſupereſt, præter Nomen.

THIS Decumbent, *Chriſtopher Flower*, was Incumbent of this Living, 46 Years and nine Months.

CHARITIES.

THE Charities belonging to this Pariſh, are as follow:

	GIFTS.		
BENEFACTORS,	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Henry VIII, King of *England*, gave to the Pariſh, for the Uſe of the Poor for ever,	3	06	8
Thomas Bramly, Citizen and Haberdaſher, to the Poor, to be paid by the Haberdaſhers	5	00	0
Anthony Bedingfield, of LONDON, Mercer, gave	100	00	0
The Intereſt whereof to be paid to the Poor once a Year for ever.			
The Mercers gave in Bread to the Poor	2	12	0
Mary Barnes, to the Pariſh, for ever, to be employed to put ſuch poor Children Apprentices, as were born in the Pariſh	10	00	0

THERE is a Memorial or Regiſter kept in the Church, of the Names of the Benefactors, and the Sums by them given: Set up *An.* 1689.

THERE was a Parſonage-Houſe before the Fire, but burnt down: Re-built and leaſed out for 40 Years, at 40 *s. per Ann.* Ground-Rent.

THIS Church, for the Finiſhing of it, had theſe Benefactors.

	l.
John Hanſon	50
Lady *Elizab. Tulſe*	15
Jane Hopegood	15
Jeremy Elwey	10
Rob. Whittingham	10
Sir *Edward Foach*	10

John Jackſon gave a large rich Bible, and three Common-Prayer Books.

Jane Rutter, 1694, the Font and braſs Type that covereth it.

THIS Living is a Rectory in the Gift of the Lord Chancellor or Lord Keeper for the Time being; Value *per* Act of Parliament 100 *l.* beſides Fees and Perquiſites; rated in the King's Books at 13 *l.* 5 *s.* 10 *d.*

THE Rector is the Rev. Mr. *James How*, and the Lecturer is the Rev. Mr. *Thorſby*.

Prayers are *Wedneſdays*, *Fridays* and Holidays at 11 o'Clock; no Organ.

THE Veſtry is General.

The PARISH-OFFICERS *are*,	*The* WARD-OFFICERS *are*,
12 Auditors of Accompts.	2 Common-Council-Men.
2 Church-wardens, the Youngeſt being Collector.	4 Inqueſts,
4 Overſeers.	2 Conſtables.
	2 Scavengers.

THIS Pariſh is in two Wards, *viz.* in this and *Broad-ſtreet* Ward.

Streets, Lanes, &c.

In *Coleman-ſtreet* Ward.

Lothbury; Part of *Princes-ſtreet*; *Founders-court*, *Drapers-court*, *Catharine-court*, *Biſhops-court*, and *Green*'s-*court*.

In *Broad-ſtreet* Ward.

Whalebone-court; Part of *Token-houſe-yard*; *Falcon-court*, and *Princes-court*.

NUMBER of Houſes, about 150.

BY the Weſt End of this Pariſh-Church was a handſome Water-Conduit, built at the Charge of the City, in the Year 1546, Sir *Martin Bowes* being Mayor: Two Fifteens were levied of the Citizens, towards the Charges thereof. This Water was conveyed in great Abundance, from divers Springs, lying between *Hoxton* and *Iſlington*.

Founders Hall. NEXT is the Founders Hall, which is remarkable for having a *Scotch Kirk* over it, there being but one more in *England*. Then along Weſt to the South Weſt Corner of *Baſinghall-ſtreet*, are many good Houſes for Merchants, Tradeſmen, &c. and at this Corner was antiently an old Building of Stone, belonging ſome Time to a certain *Jew*, named *Manſere*, the Son of *Aaron*, the Son of *Coke* the *Jew*, in the 7th of *Edward* I. afterwards to *Rahere de Sopars-lane*; then to *Simon Francis*; *Thomas Bradbury*, Mercer, kept his Mayoralty there, who died *An. Dom.* 1509.

ON this North Side, againſt the *Old Jewry*, is *Coleman-ſtreet*, ſo called from *Coleman*, the firſt Builder and Owner thereof: As alſo of *Cole-church*, or *Coleman-church*, which was againſt the great Conduit in *Cheap*. This is a handſome large Street, repleniſhed on both Sides with ſeveral handſome Houſes, beſides Alleys, with ſmall Tenements in great Number. On the Eaſt Side of this Street, almoſt at the North End thereof is Armourers Hall, which Company of *Armourers Hall.* Armourers were made a Fraternity or Guild of St. *George*, with a Chantry in the Chapel of St. *Thomas*, in St. *Paul*'s Church, in 1 *Henry* VI.

ON the ſame Side is *King*'s-*alley*, and *Love-alley*, both containing many Tenements.

AT the North End of this Street, facing it, and againſt *London-wall*, is a handſome new Watch-houſe, built at the Expence of Sir *Harcourt Maſter*, *Anno* 1719.

The PARISH *of* St. STEPHEN COLEMAN-STREET.

ON the Weſt Side, towards the South End, is the Pariſh-Church of St. *Stephen*, which *Stow* ſuppoſed to be a Chapel to St. *Olave*'s; becauſe, as is beforementioned, *Forreſt*, the Vicar, is called the Vicar of St. *Olave*'s, and of the Chapel of St. *Stephen* annexed; and this in the Year 1399: But it was called long before, *viz.* 15 *Edward* II. *An.* 1321, the Pariſh of St. *Stephen*: When a Licence was granted by that King, for five Marks Rent to be taken (for a Chantry founded in the Chapel of St. *Margaret's Lothbury*) of the Tenement of *John Botener*, in the Pariſh of St. *Stephen Coleman-ſtreet*.

THIS Church was in many Parts of it, carefully repaired, and throughout, fairly and commendably beautified at the proper Coſt and

Charge of the Pariſhioners, in the Year of our Lord 1622.

And further enriched and beautified with a very fair Gallery in the South Iſle, in the Year 1629; but being, by that unhappy Diſaſter of Fire in 1666, reduced to Ruins, it was begun to be re-edified in 1674, and was finiſhed in 1676, and the Gallery in 1691.

It is handſomly rebuilt (of Stone for the moſt Part;) the Roof is flat, having no Pillars to ſupport it; 'tis covered with Lead, and the Floor paved with Stone; that of the Chancel one Step higher than that of the Church, which has but two Iſles.

In this Church are the following Ornaments: On the Outſide, the Front of the Eaſt End is adorned with Cornice and circular Pediment, between two Pine Apples; and under the Pediment the Figure of a Cock, carved within a handſome Compartment, between two large Feſtoons, and two Windows environed with Enrichments. This is all (as the Steeple is) well done in Stone; and on the South Door into the Church-Yard, is finely carved, an Emblem of the Reſurrection, conſiſting of a Multitude of Figures, in various Poſtures, of Angels, Men, and Devils. The Roof within, adorned with a Cornice, and below Cartouches, Arches and Impoſts, enriched with Cherubims of Fret-Work. It is wainſcotted eight Feet high, and pewed with Oak; of which Species of Timber, there are four handſome inner Door-Caſes, two on the North, and two on the South Sides, each adorned with two Pilaſters, Entablature and Pediment of the *Corinthian* Order, with Enrichments. The Pulpit is neatly carved, and the Altar-Piece has the Ornament of two Columns, between ſix Pilaſters of the *Corinthian* Order; and to the former is a Pediment, where are placed the King's Arms carved, gilt and depicted. The Intercolumns are the *Commandments* done in Gold on Black, under a *Glory* between three Cherubims; theſe between the Portraitures of *Moſes* and *Aaron*, and all theſe between the *Pater Noſter* and *Creed*; with Enrichments, Feſtoons, Cartouches, *&c.* and the Foot-Pace of the Communion-Table is Black and White Marble (two Steps higher than the reſt of the Chancel,) incloſed with neat Rail and Ballaſter. At the Weſt End is a handſome Wainſcot Gallery, extending a litte Eaſtward on the North and South Sides.

Length of this Church 75 Feet, Breadth 35, Altitude about 24; and that of the Tower (beſides the Turret) 65; in which Tower there are eight Bells to ring in Peal.

Monuments *in the old Church were, for*

William Crayhag, who founded a Chantry there in the Reign of *Edward* II. and was there buried. Alſo *John Eſſex*, the 35th of *Edw.* III. *Adam Goodman*, the 37th of *Edward* III. *William King*, Draper, ſome Time Owner of *King's-Alley*, the 18th of *Richard* II. *John Sokeling*, the 10th of *Henry* VI. *John Arnold*, Leather-ſeller, the 17th of *Henry* VI.

There was a Tomb on the South Side of the Choir, but without Inſcription. *Thomas Bradbury*, Mercer, Mayor, in the Year 1509, is ſaid to be buried there, but his Tomb was on the North Side of the Choir. As alſo one *Edward Hurlock*, Currier, to be a great Benefactor. Sir *John-Garme Skirringham*, 1468. *Richard Hamney*, 1418. *Richard Colſel*, &c.

Thomas Eyer, by his Will made the 9th of *June*, 1493, bequeathed to our Lady's Altar, and to the Brotherhood of the ſame, held in the Church of St. *Stephen Coleman-ſtreet*, a Frontal for an Altar, powdered with Gold, containing about three Yards in Length, and a quarter of a Yard in Breadth, with a Fringe.

On a handſome Monument, in the Chancel, was this Inſcription:

Here lyeth in Peace, the Body of the Right Worſhipful Sir *William Glover*, Knt. late Citizen and Alderman of LONDON, who, for the many good Gifts, both in ſincere Religion, Wiſedome, and Gravity, wherewith he was very plentifully graced, was elected Sheriffe of LONDON, and ſerved the ſame, *Anno Domini*, 1601. He had lived in good Name and Fame 58 Yeeres, and very bleſſedly departed this tranſitory Life the 17th Day of *December*, 1603, leaving two Sonnes, *viz. Thomas* and *William*; and five Daughters, *viz. Anne*, married to *Barne Roberts*, of *Willeſden*, in the County of *Middleſex*, Eſq; *Suſan*, *Elizabeth*, *Mary*, and *Alice*, behinde him to condole the Want of ſo kind and loving a Father.

To whoſe deareſt Memory, the Lady *Anne Glover*, the moſt ſorrowful Widow of the ſaid Sir *William*, lamenting his Death, and her own irrecoverable Loſs, at her own Charge erected this Monument, in Teſtification both of her Love and Duty.

Here lyeth the Body of *Barne Roberts*, eldeſt Son of *Francis Roberts*, of *Willeſden*, in the County of *Middleſex*, Eſq; who took to Wife, *Anne*, eldeſt Daughter of Sir *William Glover*, Knt. and Alderman of LONDON; by whom he had Iſſue three Sonnes, and five Daughters. The ſaid *Barne Roberts* dyed the 30th Day of *January*, 1610, being of the Age of 34 Yeeres and five Moneths. In Remembrance of whom, his ſeid Wife, (of her very kind and loving Affection) at her own proper Coſt and Charges, hath cauſed this Monument to be made and erected, *Ann. Dom.* 1611.

On another, cloſe by the laſt:

If humane Worth
  Could have preſerv'd him ſtill,
He had beene much
  Too ſtrong for Death to kill.
Yet being conquered,
  Got by the Strife,
A better Being,
  In a better Life:
So that great Victor
  Over Nature, leſt him
More Happineſſe tenfold
  Than he bereft him.

On a handſome Tomb on the Eaſt Side of the South Iſle, was a long Epitaph in *Latin* Verſe, to the Memory of Sir *William Daniel*, there buried.

On a handſome ſmall Monument in the Wall, by the laſt mentioned, was this Inſcription:

In this Iſle lye the Bodies of *George Golding*, Eſq; buried the 27th Day of *November*, 1584, and of *Anne Bartelet*, Widdow, buried the 12th Day of *June*, 1596, and of *Mary Golding*, Widdow, late Wife of the ſaid *George*, and Daughter of the ſaid *Anne*, buried the 29th of *April*, 1612, by her ſaid Husband and Mother, according to her owne Deſire. She lived a Widdow 28 Yeeres, religiouſly to God, hoſpitably to her Friends, and charitably to All, eſpecially to poore Widdowes; and deceaſed the 25th Day of *April*, 1612, being then 79 Yeeres of Age.

ON another Monument, likewiſe on the South Wall:

An honeſt Heart,
  Religiouſly affected,
A zealous Soule,
  A charitable Mind,
True dealing Conſcience,
  All Untruth rejected,
All theſe in one
  Are hard and far to find:
Yet in this Courſe,
  Both Time and Truth have tryed,
In Youth and Age,
  John Taylor liv'd and dyed.
His honeſt Heart,
  His honeſt Friends have found;
His Zeal to GOD,
  GOD and the Godly know;
His Charity,
  His true Relief may ſound,
That on the poore
  His Bounty did beſtow:
His heavenly Reſt,
  Upon this Point reſolved,
To be with CHRIST
  I wiſh to be diſſolved.

Here lyeth buried the Body of *John Taylor*, Eſq; Citizen and Haberdaſher of LONDON, who married *Berſeba*, Daughter of *Edward Hall*, late Citizen and Haberdaſher of LONDON, deceaſed, and had by her one only Daughter, named *Elizabeth*; firſt married to *Francis Smith*, Citizen and Mercer of LONDON, deceaſed, by whom ſhe had one Son, named *Francis Smith*; and ſince married to *Thomas Freake*, of *Serne*, in the County of *Dorſet*, Eſq; by whom ſhe hath five Sons and Daughters, now living. He hath given by his Will, 200 *l.* in Money, to be delivered and lent to young Men of the Company of Haberdaſhers, to diſtribute every *Sunday* (weekly, for ever) 2 *s.* in Bread, and the Advantage, to poore Houſeholders of this Pariſh. And alſo 20 *l.* more for a Stocke, to be yeerly imployed for ever, in buying and providing of Fuell for the ſame Poore.

The bleſſed Token of
  The Daughter's Love,
Unto the Father's kinde
  And loving Care,
May to the World
  This Monument approve,
How bleſſed Parents
  In their Children are:
And bleſſed GOD, that
  So his Love expreſſeth,
Who thus both Parents
  And the Children bleſſeth.

ON a Grave-Stone, in this Iſle, was this Inſcription:

Sepelitur hic corpus Philippi Paskin, qui obiit 12 Calend. Junii, Anno Dom. 1580. Anno Ætat. 52. duos poſt ſe reliquit fil. Thomam & Ricardum, & unigenitam filiam Joannam ex chariſſima ſibi Conjuga Anna.

ON a comely Monument, on a Pillar in the Choir:

Here lyeth Dame *Jane*, Daughter and ſole Heire of *John White*, of this Pariſh, Eſq; firſt married to *Samuel Thornehill*, of *Bromley* in the County of *Kent*, Eſq; by whom ſhe had Iſſue two Sonnes, *Timothy* and *John*, and one Daughter, named *Elizabeth*. She ſecondly married Sir *Richard Smith*, Knt. Son of *Thomas Smith*, of *Oeſtenhanger*, in the County of *Kent*, Eſq; and had Iſſue by him but one Daughter, named *Mary*. The ſaid Dame *Jane* died the 13th of *October*, 1607, being about the Age of 33 Yeeres; in whoſe Remembrance her ſaid Husband cauſed this Monument to be made, 1608.

ON the South Side of the Chancel is a fair Grave-Stone, with this Epitaph, in Braſs:

Georgius heu! quondam jacet
  Hic Skeffingtonus humatus,
Mercatur Stapulæ
  Clarus in urbe fuit.
Quæ ſpes divitiis
  Bona quam fallacia mundi,
Quam ſubito pereunt,
  Quæ valuere, vide?
Aſt qui terram olim
  Vano fragilem pede preſſit,
Æterna hic petiit
  Firmiter aſtra fide

Obiit An. Dom. 1581. die 1 Julii. Anno vero ætatis ſuæ 43.

ON the lower End of the Chancel is a fair Grave-Stone, with this Epitaph in Braſs:

Our Life is all but Death,
  Time that inſueth
Is but the Death of Time
  That went before.
Youth is the Death of
  Childhood, Age of Youth,
Die once to GOD, and
  Then thou dieſt no more.
Agnes, the Wife of
  Leonard Darr, whoſe Sight
By Sickneſs much impair'd,
  In heavenly Light
Lookt, liv'd and died;
  As Dimneſſe her were given,
That her Soules Eyes might
  Better looke to Heaven.

Leonardus Darr, nuper Maior Villæ de Totnes, poſuit in mortem Agnetæ chariſſimæ conjugis ſuæ. Obiit 29 Januarii 1596.

To the Memory

Of that antient Servant to the City with his Pen, in divers Employments, eſpecially, The SURVEY of LONDON, Maſter *Anthony Munday*, Citizen and Draper of LONDON.

He that hath many an antient Tomb-Stone read,
(Ith' Labour ſeeming more among the Dead
To live, than with the Living) that ſurvaid
Abſtruſe Antiquities, and o're them laid
Such vive and beauteous Colours with his Pen,
That (Spite of Time) thoſe Old are new agen,
Under this Marble lies interred: His Tomb
Claiming (as worthily it may) this Room;
Among thoſe many Monuments, his Quill
Has ſo revived, helping now to fill
A Place with thoſe in his SURVEY, in which
He has a Monument more fair, more rich,
Than poliſht Stones could make him, where he (lyes,
Though dead, ſtill living, and in that ne'er dies.

Obiit Anno Ætatis ſuæ 80. Domini 1633. Auguſti 10.

IN the Chancel lies buried the Body of Mr. *Samuel Alderſey*, Merchant, Citizen and Haberdaſher of LONDON, *July* 25, 1633. His Atcheivements and Enſigns proper to his Name and Eſtate, hung over him.

Queen Elizabeth's *Monument.*

Elizabeth, Queen of *England*, &c.
If Royal Virtues ever crown'd a Crown, *&c.*
I have fought a good Fight, &c.

Monuments *in the new built Church, are theſe :*

On the South Wall is a handſome Monument in Memory of *Robert Vernon*, Eſq; it is compoſed of White Marble, adorned with a Mantling, above which are two Cherubims ; and under it are his Arms, two *Finals*, and this Inſcription :

In Memory of *Henry Vernon*, Eſq; (Son of Sir *Thomas Vernon*, Knt. of this Pariſh) who died the 7th Day of *November*, 1691, in the 31ſt Year of his Age, and lies buried at *Aleppo*, in *Syria.* He was a Perſon of ſtrict Virtue and exemplary Piety, juſt in his Dealings, dutiful to his Parents, and kind to his Relations ; beloved, reſpected, and honoured in his Life, and lamented at his Death by Foreigners, as well as his own Countrymen. His Death was an inexpreſſible Affliction to his ſorrowful Father, who, out of a tender Sence of his own and the publick Loſs, dedicates this Monument to preſerve his Memory, and to recommend him as a Pattern worthy the Imitation of our young Merchants, who either remain in their own, or deſign for Foreign Countries.

Arms here are ; *Argent, a Fret Sable, a Canton Gules.*

In the North Iſle are flat Stones over

Heſter Chamberlain, Daughter of Sir *Tho. Chamberlain*, Kt. and *Mary Burlamachi*, his Wife, by whom he had 17 Children. She was born at *Putney*, and died 1691-2.

Wil. Rawlins, aged 81, 1674, and *Joanna*, his Wife, and *Joanna*, their Grandchild, and *Thomas Rawlins*, their Son, 1694.

Francis Archer, 1702.

There were two Guilds founded in this Pariſh-Church : One of our Lady, called, *The Little Fraternity of our Lady, in the Church of St.* Stephen *in Coleman-ſtreet*, LONDON. Founded 43 *Edward* III. *An.* 1368, by *William Molton*, Maſon, *John Lenham*, Brewer, *John Muſhach*, Smith, *John Smith*, Currier, *Thomas Belchamber*, Letherdyer, and other good People of the ſaid Pariſh ; of their great Devotion, and in Honour of our Lady, to find five Wax Candles upon one Branch, of 31 Pounds of Wax, hanging before an Image of our Lady, in the ſaid Church, upon the Beam : Each Brother and Siſter paying 12 *d. per Ann.* The Form of it ran in this Tenor in the Black Character ; the Original whereof is ſtill preſerved in the *Tower.*

In the Name of the Hali Trinite, Fader and Sone, and Holigoſt, *Amen.* In the Feſte of Seint *John* the porte Latyn, that is to witen, the Seven Day of the Moneth of *Mey*, *&c.*

Fyrſt, Alle the Bretheren and Suſtren everich Yer, agenes the ſelf Feſte of the Aſſumption of our Ladi Seint *Mary*, ſhul ben clothed of one Sute of covenable Cloathings that falleth to her aſtat. But yif ony ſhal be of the Compaignee becauſe of poortee, ne mey noyht make gree ; yet he ſhal have atte leſt a Hode of the Suyte, in Token that he is a Broder of the Fraternite. So that he be holden Broder or Suſter of Gode Condicion and Honeſte. The which Day of the Aſſumption, the foreſaid Bretheren and Suſtren ſhul have a ſolemyne Meſſe, in the Honour of the foreſeid *Mary*, ſongen in the Church of St. *Stephen* foreſeid. At which Meſſe, al the foreſeid Brethren and Suſtren, up Peine of two Pound Wex ſhulle be preſent, fro the Begynnyng of the foreſeyd Meſſe to the End ; and at the Meſſe in dew Tyme, eveych Broder and Suſter a Penye ſhul Offre, the which Meſſe y Songen, al the foreſeyd Bretheren and Suſtren ſhal go togydren to a certeyn Place be her Maiſtres, which be for the Tyme aſſigned. In the which Place alle Schullen ete togydren, on her own Purſe, or at leſte drynks : And after the etyng and drinkyng (whether hit be) the foreſeid Mayſtres hys Accompte for the Tyme ſhul yelde up in gode Manner and Honeſte, *&c.*

The other was the Guild of St. *Nicholas.*

The gode Men of *Coleman-ſtreet*, in nouriſhing of Love and of Charite emong hem, and in Help to theym that falle into Poverte, *&c.* begon in the Yere 1369. Fyrſt ordeyned to ſyndyng certeyn Lyghts brennying before the Image of St. *Nicolas* in the Church of St. *Stephen Coleman-ſtreet*, in the Worſhyp of Almighty God, and hys Moder St. *Mary*, and of al Halven of Heven, and of St. *Nicolas*, *&c.*

The Church was ſome Time a Synagogue of the *Jews*, then a Pariſh-Church, then a Chapel to St. *Olave's* in the *Jewry*, until the 7th of *Edward* IV, and was then incorporated a Pariſh-Church.

This Living is an Impropriation in the Gift of the Pariſh, the Value *per* Act of Parliament 110 *l. per Ann.* and rated in the King's Book at 11 *l.*

The Vicar is the Rev. Mr. *John Hay*, and the Lecturer is the Rev. Mr. *Thomas Wheteland.*

Prayers are daily at 11 in the Morning, and ſix in the Evening ; no Organ. Here is one Sermon preached on the 11th of *April*, in Memory of Mrs. *Anne Bewdlow*, and one on the 30th of *November*, in Memory of her Daughter, Dame *Catharine Roſſe.*

The Veſtry is General, but in ſome Caſes Select.

The Pariſh-Officers *are,*	*The* Ward-Officers *are,*
2 Church-Wardens.	4 Common-Council-Men.
4 Overſeers.	4 Conſtables.
	7 Inqueſts.
	4 Scavengers.

Streets, Lanes, *&c.*

Part of *Coleman-ſtreet* ; *White-Roſe-court*, *Hind-court*, *White-horſe-yard*, *Swan-alley*, *White's-alley*, *Great Bell-alley*, *George-alley*, *King's Arms-yard*, *Parker's-court* ; Part of *Token-houſe-yard* ; Part of *Little Bell-alley* ; Part of *London-wall* ; *Glean-alley*, *Biſhop's-court*, *Nuns-court*, *Brickington-court*, *Star-court*, *White Lion-court*, *Red Lion-court*, *Croſs Keys-court* ; Part of *Fore-ſtreet* ; Part of *Morefields* ; Part of *Little Morefields* ; and Part of *Crown-court.*

Number of Houſes 461.

The modern State of this Ward,

The principal Streets and Places in this Ward are, the *Old Jewry*, which is all in this Ward, except 136 Feet, at the South End thereof. *Lothbury*, from *Coleman-ſtreet*, Eaſtward, as far as St. *Margaret's Lothbury* Church on the North Side ; and unto about 27 Feet beyond *Princes-ſtreet*, on the South Side. *Cateaton-ſtreet*, from *Baſiſhaw-ſtreet* to *Coleman-ſtreet* on the North

Side, and from *Ironmonger-lane* on the South Side; all *Coleman-ſtreet* wholly. In which Street there are divers Courts and Alleys, which ſhall be mentioned in Order.

THE *Old Jewry* is a very good open Street, well inhabited by Merchants and Perſons of Repute. On the Weſt Side of this Street, about the Middle, is the Pariſh-Church of St. *Olave Jewry*, before deſcribed; with a Church-yard adjoining, where there is a Paſſage, with a Free-Stone Payment, leading to *Ironmonger-lane*.

IN this Street is *Windmill-court*, over-againſt which is a handſome well built Houſe with a fine Pair of Gates. Over-againſt the Eaſt End of the Church are the Gates leading to the Houſe of Sir *Thomas Lombe*, Alderman; and on the ſame Side of the Way, more to the South, is the fine Houſe that was formerly Sir *Robert Clayton*'s, Knight and Alderman, now inhabited by Baron *Suaſſo*, a very wealthy *Jew*. Over-againſt this is the Houſe that was Sir *John Frederick*'s, now let to the Government for the Office of *Exciſe*.

Exciſe Office. *The following is a* LIST *of the Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Revenue of* Exciſe, *and other Officers employed in the ſaid Revenue, who execute their Offices at the General* Exciſe Office *in the* Old Jewry, LONDON, *together with their reſpective Salaries,* January 1734.

COMMISSIONERS.

	per Ann.
Chriſtopher Montague, Eſq;	1000 *l.*
John Whetham, Eſq;	1000
Roger Gale, Eſq;	1000
Charles Polhill, Eſq;	1000
John Fowle, Eſq;	1000
Thomas Wylde, Eſq;	1000
James Vernon, Eſq;	1000
Robert Eyre, Eſq;	1000
Humphrey Thayer, Eſq;	1000
	9000

Commiſſioners of APPEALS.

Humphry Fowle, Eſq;	200
James Montague, Eſq;	200
Duncan Drake, Eſq;	200
Sir *Moor Molyneux*, Knt.	200
John Paul Ivonet, Eſq;	200
	1000

SECRETARY.

Samuel Grey, Eſq;	540

His Clerks.

Mr. *Arthur Shepherd*	100
Mr. *Philip Parſons*	50
	690

COMPTROLLER *and his Deputies.*

Sir *Edmund Elwill*, Bart.	770
Mr. *Samuel Hughes*	200

On the Exciſe.

Mr. *Foreſter Ford*	100
Mr. *Morrice Hughes*	80
Mr. *John Speke*	80
Mr. *Edward Parſons.*	60
Mr. *Richard Andrews*	70
Mr. *John Bruere*	120
Mr. *Richard Parſons*	80

On the Malt.

Mr. *Brudenell Greenwood*	60 *l.*
Mr. *Robert Talbot*	60

On Candles *and* Victuallers.

Mr. *Thomas Turner*	65

On Hops.

Mr. *John Syddenham*	60

On Soap, *&c.*

Mr. *Philip Jones*	60
Mr. *Thomas Cooper*	60
Mr. *William Stanley*	60

On Hides.

Mr. *Nicholas Penfound*	60
Mr. *Giles Keith*	60

On Coffee, *&c.*

Mr. *John Southey*	60
Mr. *Daniel Mouty*	60

On Plate.

Mr. *Chriſtopher Harris*	60
	2255

Auditor of Exciſe, *for himſelf and Clerks.*

Sir *Bazil Dixwell*, Bart.	1030

Comptroller of the Caſh.

Sir *Joſ. Pennington*, Bart.	460

His Clerks.

Mr. *Thomas Wallis*	140
Mr. *Bracking*	140
	740

Auditor for Coffee, Hides, *&c.*

John Temple, Eſq;	180

Deputy and Clerk.

Mr. *Robert Georges* } Mr. *Alexander Leſſey* }	120
	300

Receiver-General *and his Deputy.*

Stephen Poyntz, Eſq; } *William Poyntz*, Eſq; }	2040

Clerks.

Mr. *Richard Wootton*	130
Mr. *John Nickſon*	60
Mr. *Stephen Monteage*	40
Mr. *Thomas Brereton*	40

Tellers.

Mr. *Richard Hill*, Senior	120
Mr. *Richard Hill*, Junior	90
Mr. *Edmond Spear*	70
Mr. *Daniel Cotterel*	70

Bill-Men.

Mr. *Abraham Bouchier*	50 *l.*
Mr. *William Owſley*	40
Mr. *Roger Church*	40
	2790

Regiſter.

John Blois, Eſq;	350

His Clerk.

Mr. *Thomas Whittaker*	80
	430

Sollicitor.

Richard Chandler, Eſq; *His Clerks.* Mr. *Henry Edmonds* Mr. *William Hall*	610

General-Inſpector on Coffee, *&c.*

Chriſtopher Wyvill, Eſq;	500

Clerk of the Securities.

John Lawton, Eſq;	200

His Clerks.

Mr. *Daniel Moſs*	70
Mr. *Martin*	50
Mr. *Bonell*	40
	360

Correſpondent.

John Windham, Eſq;	220

His Aſſiſtants.

Mr. *John Rumball*	65
Mr. *Clerk*	50
	335

Houſe-Keeper.

Mrs. *Mary Howard.*	200

Deputy Houſe-Keeper.

Mrs. *Tabitha Mitchell*	120
	320

Impreſt Accomptant.

Mr. *John Hone.*	80

Clerk of the Stores.

Mr. *Henry Buck*	90
Mr. *Charles Garnier*	75
Mr. *Thomas Stephenſon*	50
Mr. *Thomas Hocknell*	40
	255

Regiſter to the Commiſſioners of Appeals.

Thomas Haws, Eſq;	100

Meſſengers to the ſaid Commiſſioners.

Mr. *George Wortley*	40 *l*
Mr. *Joſeph Winkles*	40
	80

General-Accomptant for Exciſe.

Mr. *Henry Needler*	200

Diſtillery *Accomptant.*

Mr. *Edward Willet*	150

His Aſſiſtant.

Mr. *Peter Bizzard*	50
	200

Aſſiſtant to the Exciſe *General-Accomptant.*

Mr. *Samuel Underwood*	100

London Brewery *Accomptants.*

Mr. *William Pollard*	100
Mr. *Thomas Mitchell*	80
	180

Exciſe *Accomptants.*

Mr. *William Crawford*	80
Mr. *Thomas Smith*	100
Mr. *Robert Matthews*	90
Mr. *Daniel Shipley*	80
Mr. *John Carver*	80
	430

General-Accomptant for Malt *and* Hops.

Mr. *Valens Comyn*	200

Malt *Accomptant.*

Mr. *John Wardour*	80

Hop *Accomptant.*

Mr. *George Williams*	70

Malt *Aſſiſtant-Accomptants.*

Mr. *Groſvenor Bedford*	70
Mr. *Robert Grey*	70
Mr. *Mungo Haldane*	70
Mr. *Longſtreath*	70
Mr. *Stephen Barbier*	50
	330

General-Accomptant for Candles.

Mr. *John Bonville*	200

Candle *Accomptants.*

Mr. *Thomas Ratcliffe*	90
He has likewiſe, as Accomptant to the Bank of Charity	20
Mr. *Stephen Penny*	70
Mr. *Henry Foreſter*	70
Mr. *Edward Wilſon*	70
Mr. *Archibald Elliot*	70
Mr. *John Turner*	50
	440

Clerk of the Entries.

Mr. *Peter Fenhoulet*	65

General-Accomptant for Hides, Coffee, *&c.*

Mr. *Samuel Snelling*	200 *l.*

Aſſiſtant-Accomptants.

Mr. *Edward Tyler*	70
Mr. *John Johnſon*	70
Mr. *Nathaniel Simon*	70
Mr. *Comyn*	50
Mr. *Philip Brewſter*	50
Mr. *Simon*	50
	360

Clerk of the Diaries.

Mr. *Matthew Clerk*	80

His Aſſiſtant.

Mr. *Young*	50
	130

Exciſe *General-Examiner.*

Mr. *William Penny*	100
Six inferior Examiners, at 60 l. *each*	360
	460

Malt *General-Examiner.*

Mr. *Benjamin Jones*	100
Six inferior Examiners, at 60 l. *each*	360

Aſſiſtant to General-Examiners.

Mr. *John Lloyd*	30
	490

Hide *Examiner.*

Mr. *Edmond Tanner*	65

General-Examiner in the London Brewery.

Mr. *Potter Wychello*	80

Other Brewery *Examiners.*

Mr. *Edmond Clerk*	60
Mr. *James Hater*	60
	200

Diſtillery *Examiner.*

Mr. *Ralph Holmes*	80

Candle *General-Examiner.*

Mr. *William Johnſon*	80

Other Candle *Examiners.*

Mr. *Richard Hazard*	80
Mr. *Edward Raworth*	60
Mr. *William Johnſon*	60
	280

Chief Examiner for Permits.

Mr. *Samuel Woodward*	80

Other Permit *Examiners.*

Mr. *Thomas Gurney*	60
Mr. *Ralph Trafford*	60
Mr. *Joſeph Newby*	60 *l.*
Mr. *John Ladd*	60
Mr. *John Hatley*	60
	380

Regiſter of Chocolate Stamps.

Mr. *Thomas Spincks*	80

Clerk of the Entries.

Mr. *Thomas Poole*	60

Stamper.

Mr. *John Dale*	55

Paſters.

Mr. *Edward Roſe*	50
Mr. *Edward Thompſon*	50
Mr. *John Whitefoot*	50
	150

Door-Keeper.

Mr. *Mitchel Newman*	70

Aſſiſtant Door-keeper.

Henry Long	50
	120

Meſſengers.

Mr. *Duncombe*	50
Mr. *Rich. Brackenbury*	50
Mr. *Richard Davis*	50
Mr. *John Harſton*	50
Mr. *Henry Adams*	50
Mr. *Richard Howell*	50
	300

Warehouſe-keeper.

Mr. *Joſeph Salmon*	40

Porter.

Mr. *Samuel Rolls*	40

Watchmen.

Mr. *Richard Stamp*	40
Mr. *Robert Holmes*	40
Mr. *John Simpſon*	40
Mr. *Benjamin Fletcher*	40
Mr. *John Gardner*	40
	200

Yard-keeper.

Mr. *William Hall*	40
	26,930 *l.*

Besides theſe Officers in the Houſe, there are employed by the Commiſſioners of *Exciſe*, within the Bills of Mortality, ſeveral Surveyors, Officers, Warehouſe-Keepers, Permit-Writers, *&c.* on the LONDON Brewery, Diſtillery and new Duties, with handſome Salaries; notwitſtanding which, this great Revenue is ſaid to be managed at leſs than 2 *s.* in the Pound Expence; that is to ſay, above 18 *s.* Net Money in every Pound is paid into the *Exchequer*, after all Charges of Management are deducted.

Lothbury, a Street well built and inhabited; in which ſtands St. *Margaret*'s Church beforementioned.

Founders Hall.

On the South Side of this Street is *Prince*'s-*ſtreet*, which, with two turning Paſſages falls into *Threadneedle-ſtreet*: It is well built and inhabited. On the Weſt Side is *Draper*'s-*court*, a handſome large Place, with good Houſes well inhabited; having a Free-Stone Pavement out of this Court, is a narrow Paſſage into *Lothbury*. Weſt to St. *Margaret*'s Church, is Founders Hall, ſeated at the upper End of *Founders-court*, which is indifferent good. Almoſt over-againſt this Hall, is a large and well built Houſe, with an open Yard before it, incloſed from the Street by a Pair of Gates.

Cateaton-ſtreet has no more in this Ward than from *Baſinghall-ſtreet*, the reſt is in *Cheap* Ward; a Street well inhabited by Tradeſmen. In this Part of the Street is *Golden-croſs-court*, ſmall but well built, and inhabited by Wholeſale Dealers.

Coleman-ſtreet. This Street is large and long, and runs Northward to *London-wall*, very well inhabited by divers noted Merchants and Shopkeepers. In this Street are divers Courts and Alleys, ſome of which are very good, and others as mean and ordinary. We ſhall begin at the South End, and then the firſt is *Windmill-court*, which is but ordinary. *Packer*'s-*court* is a pretty open Place, with indifferent good Buildings.

St. *Stephen Coleman-ſtreet* Church; a very fine Free-Stone Building, with a ſquare Steeple: It has a Church-Yard to it, with Doors curiouſly carved with Figures repreſenting the Reſurrection; and a handſome Clock hanging over into the Street, with the Figures at the Top of St. *Stephen* and two Perſons throwing Stones at him, curiouſly carved and gilt with Gold.

Other Places in this Street. *King*'s-*arms-court*, or rather *Street*, for the Largeneſs and Goodneſs, being graced with good large Houſes, inhabited by Merchants, and Perſons of good Repute.

George-alley, long, and indifferently well built. *White-roſe-court*, but indifferent, falls into *Maſs-alley*, which is alſo but mean, and ſo into *Baſinghall-ſtreet*. *Bell-alley*, very long, goes out of *Coleman-ſtreet*, and runs Eaſtward to the Paſſage into *Token-houſe-yard*; and then it turns Northward, and runs as far as *London-Wall*. The Part of this Alley, from *Coleman-ſtreet* to *Mulberry-court*, is broad, and indifferent well built and inhabited; but the Part running Northward, is more narrow, and hath ſome good Houſes, eſpecially on the Eaſt Side. In this Alley are ſeveral ſmall Courts, *viz*. *Mulberry-court*, goes up Steps, very narrow and dark, but after the Entrance it is a handſome Court. On the Weſt Side it has a Paſſage into *White*'s-*alley*. *Whalebone-court*, handſome, with a Free-Stone Pavement. *Pitcher*'s-*court*, a large ſquare Place, with good Buildings, has a Paſſage into *White*'s-*alley*. *Blue-hart-court*, a handſome Place, with a Free-Stone Pavement, has a Paſſage down Steps into *Swan-alley*. *White*'s-*alley*, very long, but narrow, comes out of *Coleman-ſtreet*, and falls into *Pitcher*'s-*court*, which is a handſome Place, having a Door into *Bell-alley*, and a Paſſage thereunto upon Sufferance. On the North Side, and about the Middle of the Alley is a Place called *Alms-houſe-yard*, containing ſix Houſes, for ſo many poor Men and their Wives, or the Survivors of them, belonging to the Company of Leatherſellers. *Pump-court*, but ſmall and ordinary. *Carpenter*'s-*yard*, being only a large Timber-Yard. *White-hind-court*, a handſome Place, but narrow.

Swan-alley alſo goes out of *Coleman-ſtreet*, and with a turning Paſſage runs into *Bell-alley*, and, with another turning Paſſage, falls into another Alley, alſo called *Swan-alley*, which is better built, with Gardens to the Houſes. More Northward this Alley runs into a Place called *Jones*'s-*Rents*, which is a ruinous Place, the Houſes ready to fall down. Out of this Place, with a little narrow Turning, the Way leads into *Croſs-Keys-court*, which is indifferent good: And out of this Court is a Paſſage to *London-wall*. That Part of *Swan-alley* next to *Coleman-ſtreet* is wide enough for Carts, and is indifferent good.

Crown Inn, only for Livery-Horſes. *White-horſe Inn*, the like. *Coach-and-horſes-yard*, good for Stabling and Coaches. *Brickenton-court*, indifferent; at the upper End is a Merchant's Houſe. *Nun*'s-*court*, a handſome Place, with a large Houſe at the upper End, inhabited by a Merchant. *White-hart Inn*, but ſmall and ordinary. *Green*'s-*court*, indifferent long, but narrow and ordinary. *Biſhop*'s-*court*, ſmall and narrow. *George Inn*, but indifferent. *Chimney-alley*, very ordinary, with mean Houſes. *Bell Inn*, indifferent good, chiefly for Stabling. Armourers Hall, a handſome Brick Building.

Armourers Hall.

London-wall, being a Street ſo called, which in the Whole is very long, beginning at *Cripplegate*, and running to *Wincheſter-ſtreet*, but in ſeveral Wards, as hath been taken Notice of. The Part in this, and *Baſinghall* Ward, begins a little Eaſtward of *Baſinghall-ſtreet*, and runs to *Croſs-keys-court*. The Houſes are on the South Side, which commonly are but old Timber Houſes: A Place of no great Account, only ſome few Curriers dwell there. Its greateſt Ornament is *Sion College*, already treated of; and *New Bethlem*, ſeated on the other Side of *London-wall*, in *Moorfields*.

In this Part of the Street are theſe Courts and Places; *Star-court*, a ſmall Place. *White-lion-court*, indifferent good. *Red-lion-court*, likewiſe good, with a Free-Stone Pavement. *Black-ſwan-alley*, very ordinary, and naſtily kept.

The Part of this Ward without the City Walls, takes in all the lower Walks, or four Quarters of *Moorfields*; but none of the Houſes on the Eaſt and North Side. On the South Side is *Bedlem*, or *Bedlam*, for the Lunaticks, which is in this Ward; as likewiſe the new Row of good Houſes, not named, with Part of the Street called *Fore-ſtreet*, which runs to *Cripplegate*. And adjoining to *Moorfields* is the *Swan Inn*, well built, and indifferent for Stabling.

This Hoſpital of *Bethlem*, or *Bedlam*, is pleaſantly ſeated, with its Front regarding *Moor-fields*. It is a very long Building, extending itſelf almoſt the Breadth of the Field. It is ſtately and graceful to behold, and tends much to the Honour of the City: The Charge of which Building coſt about 17000 *l*. It is incloſed with a Wall, and hath an Iron-Gate for Entrance, in the Middle, with a fine Free-Stone Pavement, which has a Garden on each Side of it; and at the Ends of this Garden is a large open Place for thoſe who are coming to their Senſes again to walk and air themſelves in: But of this Hoſpital ſee more in *Book* I. *Chap*. XIV.

There are to watch at *Moorgate*, and at the ſeveral Stands in this Ward, every Night, a Conſtable, a Beadle, and 32 Watchmen.

The Jurymen returned by the Wardmote Inqueſt for this Ward are to ſerve in the ſeveral Courts in *Guildhall*, in the Month of *Auguſt*.

This Ward has an Alderman, his Deputy, ſix Common-Council-Men, four Conſtables, four Scavengers, 13 Wardmote Inqueſt-Men, and a Beadle. It is taxed to the Fifteen at 15 *l*. 16 *s*. 9 *d*.

The Alderman of this Ward is Sir *Harcourt Maſter*, Knt.

CHAP. V.

BASINGSHALL, or *BASSISHAW* WARD.

THE next adjoining to *Coleman-ſtreet* Ward, on the Weſt Side thereof, is *Baſſingſhall* Ward, very ſmall, conſiſting of one Street, called *Baſingſhall-ſtreet*, from *Baſingshall*, which was the principal Houſe in it. This Ward begins in the South at *Bakewell-hall*, which is the laſt of *Coleman-ſtreet* Ward, and runs from thence North down to *London-wall*, and ſome little Diſtance, both Eaſt and Weſt, againſt the ſaid Wall; and theſe are the Bounds of the Ward.

Maſons Hall.

AMONG ſeveral good Houſes in this Street, on the Eaſt Side, are three Halls of Companies; firſt, Maſons Hall; this Company were once called Free-Maſons; but that Denomination ſeems now to belong to another Fraternity.

Weavers Hall.

The next is Weavers Hall, which is neatly adorned on the Inſide with Hangings, Fret-Work, and a Screen of the *Ionick* Order. The Company is of great Antiquity, as appears by a Charter of *Henry* II. in theſe Words, *Rex omnibus, ad quos*, &c.

HENRY, King of *England*, Duke of *Normandy*, and of *Guian*, Earl of *Anjou*, to the Biſhop, Juſtices, Sheriffs, Barons, Miniſters, and all his true Lieges of LONDON, ſendeth greeting. Know ye, that we have granted to the Weavers in LONDON, their Guild to be had in LONDON, with all the Freedoms and Cuſtoms that they had in the Time of King *Henry*, my Grandfather. So that none but they intromit within the City of their Craft, but he be of their Guild; neither in *Southwark*, or other Places pertaining to LONDON, otherwiſe than it was done in the Time of King *Henry*, my Grandfather. Wherefore I will and ſtraightly command, that over all lawfully they may treat, and have all aforeſaid; as well in Peace, free, worſhipful, and wholly, as they had it, freer, better, worſhipfullier, and whollier, than in the Time of King *Henry*, my Grandfather. So that they yield yearly to me two Marks of Gold, at the Feaſt of St. *Michael*. And I forbid, that any Man to them do any Unright, or Diſeaſe, upon Pain of ten Pounds. Witneſs *Thomas* of *Canterbury*, *Warwick fil. Gar.* Chamberlaine, at *Wincheſter*.

ALSO the ſame *Henry* II. in the 31ſt of his Reign, made a Confirmation to the Weavers, that had a Guild, or Fraternity in LONDON; wherein it appeareth, that the ſaid Weavers made Woollen Cloth, and that they had the Correction thereof. But amongſt other Articles in that Patent, it was decreed, *That if any Man made Cloth of* Spaniſh *Wool, mixed with* Engliſh *Wool, the* Portgrave, *or Principal Magiſtrate of* LONDON, *ought to burn it.*

MOREOVER, in the Year 1197, King *Richard* I. at the Inſtance of *Hubert*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and Juſticiary of *England*, ordained, That the Woollen Cloths, in every Part of this Realm, ſhould be in Breadth two Yards within the Liſts, and as good in the Middle, as in the Sides, *&c.* King *Henry* III. granted to the Citizens of LONDON, that they ſhould not be vexed for the Burrels, or Cloth-liſted, according to the Conſtitution made for Breadth of Cloth the 9th of his Reign. *Rich.* II. in the 3d of his Reign, granted an Order of Agreement between the Weavers of LONDON, *Engliſhmen*, and Aliens or Strangers born, brought in by *Edward* III.

Girdlers Hall.

ALMOST at the North End of the Street is Girdlers Hall, well wainſcotted within, and adorned with a beautiful Screen of the *Compoſite* Order. So far for the Eaſt Side of this Ward.

Bakewell, or Blackwell Hall.

ON the Weſt Side, almoſt at the South End of the Street, is Bakewell Hall, corruptly called Blackwell Hall, and antiently Baſſings Hall. Concerning the Original whereof, there have been divers Opinions, which are to be paſſed over as Fables; for though it is a Building of great Antiquity, yet the Foundation thereof was certainly firſt laid ſince the Conqueſt of *William* Duke of *Normandy*; for the ſame was built upon Vaults of Stone, which Stone was brought from *Caen* in *Normandy*: The like of that of St. *Paul*'s Church, built by *Mauritius* and his Succeſſors, Biſhops of LONDON. But that this Houſe has been a Temple, or *Jewiſh* Synagogue, (as ſome have fancied) Mr. *Stow* will not allow, ſeeing that it had no ſuch Form of Roundneſs, or other Likeneſs; neither had it the Form of a Church, for the Aſſembly of Chriſtians, which Fabricks are built Eaſt and Weſt; but contrariwiſe, the ſame was built North and in Form of a Nobleman's Houſe. And therefore the beſt Opinion is, that it was (of old Time) belonging to the Family of *Baſſings*, which was in this Realm, a Name of great Antiquity and Renown: And that it bore alſo the Name of that Family, and was called therefore Baſſings Haugh, or Hall. The Arms of that Family were (of old Time) abundantly placed in ſundry Parts of that Houſe, even in the Stone-Work, but more eſpecially on the Walls of the Hall; which carried a continual Painting of them on every Side, ſo cloſe together as one Eſcutcheon could be placed to another, which *Stow* had often ſeen and noted, before the old Building was taken down. Theſe Arms were, *a Gerond of twelve Points, Or, and Azure.* Of the *Baſſings* therefore, Builders of this Houſe, and Owners of the Ground near adjoining, that Ward takes the Name; as *Coleman-ſtreet* Ward, of *Coleman*, and *Faringdon* Ward, of *William* and *Nicholas Faringdon*; Men that were principal Owners of thoſe Places.

AND of old Time, the moſt noble Perſons that inhabited this City, were appointed to be principal Magiſtrates there; as was *Godfrey de Magun* (or *Magnaville*) *Portgrave*, or Sheriff, in the Reign of *William the Conqueror*, and of *William Rufus*. *Hugh de Buck*, in the Reign of *Henry* I. *Aubery de Vere*, Earl of *Oxford*. After him *Gilbert Becket*, in the Reign of King *Stephen*. After that, *Godfrey de Magnaville*, the

Son of *William*, the Son of *Godfrey de Magnaville*, Earls of *Eſſex*, were *Portgraves*, or Sheriffs of LONDON and *Middleſex*. In the Reign of *Henry* II. *Peter Fitzwalter*; after him, *John Fitznigel*, &c. So likewiſe in the Reign of King *John*, the 16th of his Reign, a Time of great Troubles, in the Year 1214. *Solomon Baſſing*, and *Hugh Baſſing*, Barons of this Realm, as may be ſuppoſed, were Sheriffs; and the ſaid *Solomon Baſſing* was Mayor in the Year 1216, which was the 1ſt of *Henry* III. Alſo *Adam Baſſing*, Son of *Solomon* (as it ſeems) was one of the Sheriffs in the Year 1243, the 28th of *Henry* III.

Unto this *Adam de Baſſing*, King *Henry* III. in the 31ſt of his Reign, gave and confirmed certain Meſſuages in *Aldermanbury*, and in *Milk-ſtreet* (Places not far from *Baſſings-hall*) and the Advowſon of the Church at *Baſſings-hall*, with ſundry Liberties and Privileges.

This Man was afterwards Mayor, in the Year 1251, the 36th of *Henry* III. Moreover, *Thomas Baſſing* was one of the Sheriffs, *Anno* 1269.

Robert Baſſing, Sheriff, 1279, and *William Baſſing*, 1308; more of this Family need not be noted, only that one Branch of it ſpread itſelf in *Cambridgeſhire*, near to a Water, or *Bourn*, and was therefore, for a Difference, called *Baſſing* at the *Bourn*, and, more ſhortly, *Baſſingbourn*, which gave the ſame Arms, as is afore ſhewed, to be painted about this old Hall. But this Family was quite worn out in *Stow*'s Time, but had left their Name to the Place where they dwelt.

Now, how *Bakewell-hall* took that Name, is another Queſtion. It is ſaid that *Thomas Bakewell* dwelt in this Houſe in the 36th of *Edward* III. and that in the 20th of *Richard* II. the ſaid King, for the Sum of 50 *l.* which the Mayor and Commonalty had paid into the *Hanapar*, granted Licence, ſo much as was in him, to *John Froſh*, *William Parker*, and *Stephen Spilman*, Citizens and Mercers, that they, the ſaid Meſſuage, called *Bakewell-hall*, and one Garden, with the Appurtenances, in the Pariſh of St. *Michael* of *Baſſings-haugh*, and of St. *Laurence* in the *Jewry* of LONDON, and one Meſſuage, two Shops and one Garden, in the ſaid Pariſh of St. *Michael*, which they held of the King in Burgage, might give and aſſign to the Mayor and Commonalty for ever, *ad opus Communitatis*.

This *Bakewell-hall*, thus eſtabliſhed, has been long ſince employed as a weekly Market-Place for Woollen Cloths, broad and narrow, brought from all Parts of this Realm there to be ſold. In the 21ſt of *Richard* II. *Richard Whittington*, Mayor; and in the 22d, *Drew Barringtine* being Mayor, it was decreed, That no Foreigner or Stranger ſhould ſell any Woollen Cloth, but in *Bakewell-hall*, upon Pain of Forfeiture thereof.

An Act of Common-Council, held *Auguſt* the 1ſt, in the 8th of *Henry* VIII. concerning *Blackwell-hall.*

" WHEREAS by an Act of Common-" Council, in the 22d Year of the " Reign of King *Richard* II. it was ordained " and eſtabliſhed, That no Manner of Perſon " ſhould bring or convey any Woollen Cloths " to the ſaid City, to be ſold, except they " were firſt brought, harboured, and diſcharged, " at the common Market of *Blackwell-hall*; " therefore ordained and provided, and of old " Time accuſtomed, upon Pain of Forfeiture of " all the ſaid Cloths ſo harboured and laid, " contrary to the ſaid Ordinance, was, by an-" other Act of Common-Council, held at the " *Guildhall* aforeſaid, the Day and Year above-" ſaid, ratified, approved, and confirmed. And " over that, it is now at this preſent ordained, " eſtabliſhed, and enacted, That no Manner of " Perſon, being Freeman of this City, after the " Feaſt of the Nativity of our Lady, next " coming, ſuffer any Manner of Perſon whatſo-" ever, be he Free, or Foreign, to buy or ſell " any Manner of Woollen Cloths, harboured, or " lodged, contrary to the ſaid Ordinance: As " Broad-cloth, Kerſeys, Cottons, *Bridgewater* " Frizes, Doſſeins, or any other Manner of " Cloth made of Wool, within his Shop, Cham-" ber, or other Place within his Houſe, unleſs " the ſaid Cloths were firſt brought to *Black-" well-hall* aforeſaid, and there bought and " ſold: Or elſe the ſaid Freeman, the ſaid " Cloths lawfully brought in the Country, out " of the ſaid City; upon Pain to forfeit and to " pay, to the Uſe of the Commonalty of this " City, for the firſt Offence, for every Broad-" cloth ſo ſold, harboured, or lodged, contrary " to the ſaid Ordinance, 6 *s.* 8 *d.* for every " Kerſey, 3 *s.* 4 *d.* for every Doſſein, *Bridge-" water*, and other Pieces of Cloth made of " Wool, 20 *d.* And for the ſecond Offence, " the ſaid Pains to be doubled. And for the " third Offence, the Party ſo offending, to be " disfranchiſed, and deprived clearly from the " Liberties of this City for ever.

This Houſe afterwards growing ruinous, and in Danger of falling, *Richard May*, Merchant-Taylor, at his Deceaſe, gave towards the new building of the outward Part thereof, 300 *l.* upon Condition that the ſame ſhould be performed within three Years after his Deceaſe. Whereupon the old *Blackwell-hall* was taken down, and in the Month of *February* next following, the Foundation of a new, ſtrong, and beautiful Store-Houſe being laid, the Work thereof was diligently applied, that within the Space of 10 Months after, to the Charges of 2500 *l.* the ſame was finiſhed in the Year 1558; but being demoliſhed in the Flames of 1666, it was re-erected *Anno* 1672. The Door-Caſe in the Front, next *Guildhall*, is of Stone, adorned with two Columns, Entablature and Pediment of the *Dorick* Order; in the Pediment are the King's Arms, and the Arms of the City are lower, enriched with *Cupids*, &c.

The City gave to *Chriſt*'s Hoſpital the Profits ariſing from Lodging and Pitching of Cloth in the ſeveral Warehouſes, or Halls; for here is the *Devonſhire*, *Glouceſter*, *Worceſter*, *Kentiſh*, *Medley*, *Spaniſh* and *Blanket Halls*, beſides the like Profits of the Bays at *Leadenhall*. Cloths pay 1 *d.* each Pitching, and a Half-Penny *per* Week Reſting; and, to avoid Trouble, every Factor has a Reſt, or one certain Number, for which he pays, as admit a Reſt to be 180 Cloths.

And the next Week there are Cloths pitched } 90

	s.	d.
He pays 90 *d.* Pitching	7	6
And Reſting 90 Half-Pence	3	9
In all	11	3

Stockings and Blankets pay by the Pack; all which, it is ſaid, amounts to about 1100 *l.* *per Ann.* clear. There are alſo ſeveral Statutes relating to the Regulation of this Market, as to Factors, and others concerned; and the whole Management is under the Inſpection of the Governors of *Chriſt*'s Hoſpital, as is before ſaid, *Book* I. *Chap.* XIV.

Coopers-hall.

Next beyond this Houſe, are ſeveral good Houſes, to the Back-gate of *Guildhall*, which Gate, and Part of the Building within the ſame, are of this Ward. Some ſmall Diſtance from this Gate the Coopers have their Common Hall: It is well built of Brick, and the Hall is a handſome Room, wainſcotted about 14 Feet high, paved with Marble, adorned with ſeveral Coats of Arms in the Glaſs, and the Portraiture, at full Length, of Sir *John Fleet*, Lord Mayor, *1693*, and that of Mr. *Henry Stroud*, another worthy Member, who at his Deceaſe, *An.* 1704, when he died Maſter of the Company, gave 6500 *l.* to build and endow a Free-School and Alms-Houſes at *Egham*. And under the King's-Arms is the Buſto of King *William* III.

The PARISH *of* St. MICHAEL BASSISHAW.

St. Michael Baſſiſhaw.

The laſt Church before the Fire, was built (as may be gathered from Mr. *Stow*, &c.) about the Year 1450; and that being then rebuilding, and not a new Foundation, implies, that at leaſt one Church was, before that, worn out by Time; whence we may conclude, that a Church has been here near 500 Years; and we find Mr. *Richard Sarich* Rector here, *Anno* 1359. Toward the ſaid old Church, Mr. *John Burton*, and *Agnes* his Wife, were great Benefactors: It was repaired at the Pariſh Charge, in the Year *1630*; and being reduced to Rubbiſh by the Flames in *1666*, it was begun to be re-edified *Anno 1676*, and carried on in *1677*, and *1678*, and finiſhed in *1679*; and in the Year *1697* was repaired and beautified.

As to the Nature of the Structure, the Roof is camerated, Walls of Brick, the Tower of Stone, the Floor paved with Stone, that of the Chancel being a Step higher than the reſt; three Iſles; the Apertures of each Side ſimilar to thoſe of their Oppoſites in Number and Model; Pillars, *&c.* of the *Corinthian* Order.

It is ornamentally finiſhed. The Roof divided into quadrangular Pannels of Crocket-work; that next the Altar having at each Angle a Cherub, and the like on the Key-pieces of each of the upper Windows; alſo a Cantaliever, Cornice, Frieſe, *&c.* enrich'd with Leaves, *&c.* and at the Weſt End, the King's Arms are magnificently done with Enrichments of two Cupids, and as many Shields and Mantling; all of Fret-work.

It is wainſcotted round about eight Feet high, having a handſome Pulpit and ſpacious Doorcaſe at the Weſt End; alſo one at the North, and another at the South Side, all of fine Oak, of the *Corinthian* Order.

The Altar-piece is of the ſame Order, adorned with four Pilaſters, and Entablament; above which are two *Attick* Pilaſters, and an open arching Pediment, under which is painted a Curtain, ſuſtained in Feſtoons by two Cupids, between them a *Glory* appearing in Clouds; under which are two Tables of the *Decalogue* done in Golden Letters on Black, between the Portraitures of *Moſes* and *Aaron*, and theſe between the *Pater Noſter*, and *Creed* done in Black Characters on Gold, adorned with Cartouches.

Under *Moſes* are theſe Words: *The Law was given by* Moſes. And under *Aaron* theſe: *But Grace and Truth came by* Jesus Christ. Under the *Lord's-Prayer* theſe Words: *This is my Commandment, that ye love one another, as I have loved you.* And the *Creed* is thus ſubſcribed: *I came not to deſtroy the Law, but to fulfil.*

At the Weſt End is a neat Table of the cuſtomary Offerings (as it is expreſſed there.) The Outſide of the Eaſt End of this Church is adorned with a large circular Pediment between two Cartouches, the other End with Pine Apples.

The Dimenſions are, Length 70 Feet, Breadth 50, Altitude 42, and that of the Tower about 75 Feet; wherein is only one Bell.

On the South Side of the Church, on a fine japann'd Table, theſe Benefactors Names are placed, done in Golden Letters.

Dated 1700.

	Given in Money.	*Per Ann. for ever.*			
	l.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	
The Lady *Ann Bacon*	06	14	00	00	1575
Mr. *John Storey* in Bread	00	02	00	00	1585
Mr. *Tho. Roſe* in Bread	00	02	12	00	1587
Sir *Wolſton Dixie*	10	03	06	08	1592
Mrs. *Cicely Siol* in Bread	00	03	00	00	1608
Alderman *Elkyn* in Bread	00	02	12	00	1625
Mr. *John Bank*, Deputy	00	02	00	00	1630
Mr. *John Lock* gave to *Chriſt's* Hoſpital the Maintenance of two poor Children from this Pariſh					1632
Alderman *Baskerfield*	00	02	10	00	1633
Sir *Rob. Ducy* and his Lady	70	00	00	00	1634
Mr. *Emanuel Bird*	00	06	00	00	1647

And 20 more of leſs Note.

Monuments for Perſons buried in the old Church were, for

John Burton, afore-named, deceaſed in the Year 1460, and was buried in the Choir, with this Epitaph:

John Burton lieth under here
Some Time of *London* Citizen and Mercer;
And *Jenet* his Wife, with their Progenie,
Beene turned to Earthe, as ye may ſee.
Friends free, what ſo ye bee;
Pray for us, we you pray;
As you ſee us in this Degree,
So ſhall you be another Day.

John Burton, Citizen and Mercer, buried in the Church of St. *Michael in Baſingſhaw*, in the Chancel there. By his Will, dated *October* 14, 1459, orders, That all the Roof of the Church be ceiled, and painted according to the Chancel. Orders upon his Grave, to be laid a Stone of Marble. Wills, That his Executors hold and keep the Day of his Anniverſary, otherwiſe called *Yearsmynd*, in the ſaid Church of St. *Michael*, for x Years. And that his Anniverſary be kept in the Church of *Wadworth* in *Yorkſhire*. And the Prieſt there, to pray for his Soul, and the Souls of his Father and Moder, King *Henry* IV, Queen *Johan*, and Maiſter *Thomas Langley*, late Biſhop of *Durham*.

Orders his Executors to provide ſeven Cheſibles of Dymyſay, or freyed with Baudekyn wrought with Gold, togeders with al the Apparel to them neceſſary; and to deliver them to the Church of *Wadworth*, in Honour of the Paſſion of our Lord Jesu Christ, and the Virgin *Mary*.

His Daughter *Catharine*, a Nun of *Haliwel.* To his Wife 500 Marks, to his Son *John* 500.

Francis Cooke, *John Martin*, *Edward Bromflit*, Eſq; of *Warwickſhire*, 1460.

Richard Barnes, Sir *Roger Roe*, *Roger Velden*, 1479.

On an antient Monument, in the North Iſle of the Choir, was this Inſcription :

Here under lie the Bodies of Sir *James Yerforde*, Kt. Mercer, and ſome Time Lord Mayor of this City of LONDON; and of Dame *Elizabeth* his Wife. The which Sir *James* deceaſed the 22d Day of *June*, *An. Dom.* 1527, and the ſaid *Elizabeth* deceaſed the 18th Day of *Auguſt*, *An. Dom.* 1548.

On an antient Marble Tomb in the Chancel.

In Chirurgery brought up Youth;
a Knight here lieth dead;
A Knight, and eke a Surgeon ſuch,
as *England* ſeld hath bred.
For which ſo ſoveraigne Gift of God,
wherein he did excell,
King *Henry* VIII call'd him to Court,
who loved him dearly well.
God gave the Gift, the King gave Goods,
the Gift of God t' enhance;
Where God and ſuch a Prince do joyne,
ſuch Man hath happy Chance.
King *Edward* for his Service ſake,
bade him riſe up a Knight;
A Name of Praiſe, and ever ſince,
he Sir *John Ailife* hight.
Right Worſhipful in Name and Charge,
in *London* liv'd he then;
In *Blackwell-hall*, the Merchant Chief,
firſt Sheriff, then Alderman.
The Hoſpitals bewail his Death,
the Orphan Children moan;
Their chief Erector being dead,
and Benefactor gone.
Dame *Iſabel*, who liv'd with him,
his faithful Wife and Make,
With him (as deareſt after Death)
Doth not her Knight forſake.
The Knight, the 24th of *October*
yielded up his Breath,
And ſhe ſoon after follow'd,
to live with him in Death.

On an antient Marble Tomb in the South Iſle of the Choir :

Here lieth buried under this Tomb, the Body of Sir *John Greſham* Kt. ſome Time Alderman and Lord Mayor of this City of LONDON, who had two Wives, Dame *Mary* his firſt Wife, by whom he had Iſſue five Sons, and ſix Daughters; by Dame *Catharine*, his laſt Wife, no Iſſue. Which Sir *John* deceaſed the 23d Day of *October*, *Anno Dom.* 1556. And Dame *Mary* died the 21ſt Day of *September*, 1538. Dame *Catharine* died ———

Under the Communion-Table :

Hic jacet Dom. *Richardus Sarich*, quondam Rector iſtius Eccleſiæ. Qui obiit 13 *Novemb. An. Dom.* 1359. Cujus animæ propitietur Deus.

Monuments ſince the Rebuilding of the Church are as follow :

On a grey Marble Grave-Stone, near the Eaſt End of the South Iſle, is this Inſcription :

Here lieth the Body of Sir *Rowland Aynſworth*, Kt. who departed this Life the 14th of *January* 1702, in the 48th Year of his Age.

His Atchievement is on the North Side of the Altar-piece, with theſe Arms :

Gules, three Battle-axes Argent, impaled with Azure, on a Bend Wavy Or, between two Dolphins Hauriant Argent; three Eſcallop-ſhells Gules. And it has this Motto : *Mors Janua Vitæ.*

On a grey Marble Stone, at the South End of the Altar-Rail, an Inſcription, in Memory of *Paris* and *Elizabeth Slaughter*; and there is an Atchievement with theſe Arms :

His own paternal Coat impaled between thoſe of his two Wives, *viz.* 1. *Argent, a Saltier Gules*, by the Name *Slaughter*. On the Dexter Side, *Party per Pale Or, and Gules; a Lion Rampant, between three Flowers-de-lis counterchanged.* On the Siniſter Part, *Azure, a Chevron between three Pheons Or*; and under is this Funeral Motto :

Mors Iter ad Vitam.

On a grey Marble Grave-ſtone, at the Eaſt End of the Middle Iſle, is a Monument for *Edward Smith*, A. M. late Rector of this Church, who died *Anno Dom.* 1701, aged 58.

His Arms are cut on the Stone, and are alſo depicted on an Atchievement on the North Side of the Church, *viz. Argent, on a Feſs between three Griffons Heads, coupled Sable, as many Bezants, impaled with Or; three Eagles Legs, eraſed Alaquiſe Gules, on a Chief Dauncette Azure; three Bucks Heads caboſſed of the firſt*; with this Funeral Motto : *Moriendo Vivo.*

Note, That what are Griffons Heads on the Atchievement, are Demi Griffons Rampant Segreiant on the Stone.

Here is alſo an Atchievement in Memory of Sir *William Hedges* (tho' he was not buried here.) The Arms are,

Azure, three Swans Necks eraſed Argent; quartered with Party per pale Gules and Azure; a Chevron, Ermin between; Lions Rampant Or; and a Swan's Neck eraſed Argent for the Creſt; with this Motto : *Omne ſolum Patria.*

A large grey Marble Grave-ſtone at the North End of the Altar-Rails, with this Inſcription :

Here lieth interred the Body of *Bazill Hearne*, late of this Pariſh, Gent. who died the 4th of *January* 1692, aged 64 Years; and left his Widow *Dorothy Hearne*, Daughter of *Hugh Wilbraham*, of *Wooddy*, in the County of *Cheſter*, Eſq; ſole Executrix, with whom he had been married 44 Years, and had by her one Son and four Daughters, *viz. Bazill*, *Mary*, *Dorothy*, *Heſther*, and *Rebecca*, all living at his Death.
He was an affectionate Husband, an indulgent Father, a kind Maſter, and faithful Friend; exemplar in Piety, Sobriety, Induſtry and Charity.

In the Chancel alſo lies buried *Suſanna*, eldeſt Daughter of *Daniel Herrington*, Doctor of Phyſick, and late Wife of *George Woodford*, 1694.

In the North Iſle, *Mary*, late Wife of *Thomas Aylward*, Citizen and Founder of LONDON, 1694.

A Monument in the Eaſt Wall, on the South Side of the Altar, for Dr. *Wharton*, an eminent Phyſician of LONDON: His Epitaph is as followeth :

Siſte Pedem, Viator,

Quiſquis es, ac venerare Thomæ Wharton, M. D. C. L. M. S. quod fuit mortale heic juxta ſitum eſt. Qui Winſtoniæ apud Dunelmenſes natus, Cantabrigiæ apud Pembrochianos educatus, Non ipſius natalis Soli, Non

Academiæ, ſed in commune Humani generis Commodum Natum ſe, Educatumq; Factis comprobavit.

Vir juſtus, probus, pius, omnimodo eruditione cæteris Hominibus hac ſolummodo Conditione impar, quod omnes ſui ſeculi Medicos facile antecelluerit. Graſſante infami illa LONDINIIS Peſte, Hoſte infenſiſſima Anno MDCLXVI. Rebus ad Triarios jam plane perductis, Receptuſq; aliis canentibus, Fixis Aquilis, Adhæſit immotus, Saluti Publicæ velle aſſerens proſpicere, Alienæ appetentem, ſuæ profuſum Natus An. MDCXIV. Obiit MDCLXXIII.

THE Ground of the Parſonage-Houſe of this Pariſh, was let to *Edward Dale* for 45 Years, to build upon, from the Year 1676, at 10 *l. per Ann.* being 14 Feet in Breadth, and 16 Feet in Depth.

THIS Living is a Rectory, the Advowſon in the Dean and Chapter of St. *Paul*'s, Value 132 *l.* 11 *s. per Ann.* and rated in the King's Books at 15 *l.* 17 *s.* 10 *d.*

THE Rector is the Rev. Dr. *Lavington*, and the Lecturer is the Rev. Mr. *Hextall.*

PRAYERS are daily at four in the Afternoon, and *Wedneſdays* and *Fridays* about 11 in the Morning; no Organ, two Bells. The Gift Sermons are from *Michaelmas* to *Lady-day.*

THE Veſtry is General.

The PARISH-OFFICERS *are*	*The* WARD-OFFICERS *are*
2 Church-wardens.	4 Common-Council Men.
2 Overſeers and Collectors.	17 Inqueſts.
	2 Conſtables.
	2 Scavengers.

Streets, Lanes, *&c.*

Part of *Baſinghall-ſtreet*, *Baſinghall-court*, *Evans*'s-*court*, *Shooler*'s-*court*, *Porter*'s-*alley*, *Maſon*'s-*court*, *King*'s-*arms-court*, *South-alley*, *North-alley*, and *Young*'s-*court*.

NUMBER of Houſes 146.

NOW for the preſent State of this Ward.

Baſinghall-ſtreet, of which this little Ward conſiſts, is of no great Uniformity, as not running ſtrait, nor of an equal Breadth. But it is graced with good Buildings, and well inhabited by Merchants; and namely, among others, lately deceaſed, Sir *Rowland Aynſworth*, Knt. who traded to the *Eaſt-Indies*, *Hamburgh*, *Holland*, and other Parts, inhabiting a very ſpacious well built Houſe, with a Court in the middle; where Sir *Chriſtopher Pack* ſome Time kept his Mayoralty.

ON the Weſt Side ſtands *Bakewell*, or *Blackwell, Hall*, before-mentioned.

King's-arms Tavern, a Houſe of a very good Trade; hath a Paſſage into *Cateaton-ſtreet*. *Maſons-alley*, hath a Paſſage into *Coleman-ſtreet*, through *White-Roſe-alley*; in which is ſeated Maſons Hall, a ſmall Building. *Cat-Throat-alley*, hath a Paſſage up Steps into *Guildhall-court*, by the Chapel. At the Upper End of this Court, are Buildings made Uſe of by the City Officers. And here the Chamberlain of this City hath his Reſidence. Weavers Hall, a handſome large Building, with a Garden behind it. Next is Coopers Hall, a large Building.

THEN is St. *Michael Baſſingſhaw* Church.

ON both Sides this Church, is an Alley, and both called *Church-alley*; which encompaſſeth it, and falls into *Three-nuns-alley*; and that leads into *Aldermanbury*: But this in *Cripplegate* Ward.

ON each Side of this Alley, is a Row of good Buildings, eſpecially that on the South Side; and in that on the North, is *Young*'s-*court*, which is but ſmall.

White-Bear Inn, much reſorted unto by Carriers.

Potter's-*court*, but ſmall. Girdlers Hall, a handſome Building, with an open Court-yard; and Free-ſtone Pavement, and a Garden behind it. *Shooter*'s-*court*, but ſmall, with a Free-ſtone Pavement. *Guildhall-court*, long, but narrow. *Baſſiſhaw-court*, large, and indifferent good, hath a Paſſage to *London-wall.*

THIS Street of *Baſinghall*, is all, on both Sides, in this Ward; except 72 Feet, on the Eaſt Side of the South End.

OF *London-wall-ſtreet*, there is in this Ward, 54 Feet Weſt, and 88 Feet Eaſt, on either Side of the North End of *Baſinghall-ſtreet.*

Cateaton-ſtreet hath only 25 Feet Weſt from *Baſinghall-ſtreet*, on the North Side, in this Ward.

THERE are to Watch at the ſeveral Stands in this Ward, every Night, a Conſtable, a Beadle, and 12 Watchmen.

THE Jurymen returned by the Wardmote Inqueſt, for this Ward, are to ſerve in the ſeveral Courts in *Guildhall*, in the Month of *March.*

THIS Ward hath an Alderman, his Deputy, four Common-Council-Men, two Conſtables, 17 Wardmote Inqueſt Men, and a Beadle.

IT is taxed to the Fifteen in LONDON, at 7 *l.* and likewiſe in the *Exchequer* at 7 *l.*

THE Alderman is Sir *Thomas Lombe*, Knt.

CHAP. VI.

CRIPPLEGATE WARD.

THE next Ward is *Cripplegate*, conſiſting of ſeveral Streets and Lanes, lying as well without the Gate and Wall of the City, as within: For, firſt, within the Wall on the Eaſt Part thereof, toward the North, it runs to the Weſt Side of *Baſing-hall* Ward; and towards the South it joins to the Ward of *Cheap*. It begins at the Weſt End of St. *Laurence*'s Church in the *Jewry*, on the North Side, and runs Weſt to a Pump, where, ſome Time, was a Well with two Buckets, at the South-Corner of *Aldermanbury-ſtreet*; which Street runs down North to *Gayſpur-lane*, and ſo to *London-wall*; which Street and Lane are wholly (on both Sides) of this Ward; and ſo are ſome few Houſes (on both Sides) from *Gayſpur-lane*, by and againſt the Wall of the City, Eaſt to the Grates, made for the Water-Courſe of the Channels, and Weſt to *Cripplegate*.

Now on the South Side, from over-againſt the Weſt End of St. *Laurence*'s Church, to the Pump, and then up *Milk-ſtreet*, South to *Cheap*; which *Milk-ſtreet* is wholly (on both Sides) of *Cripplegate* Ward; as alſo, without the South End of *Milk-ſtreet*, a Part of Weſt *Cheap*, *viz.* from the Place where the Standard ſtood, to where the Croſs was ſet. Then down great *Wood-ſtreet*, which is wholly of this Ward, on both Sides thereof; ſo is *Little Wood-ſtreet*, which runs down to *Cripplegate*.

Out of this *Wood-ſtreet* are divers Lanes, namely, on the Eaſt Side is *Lad-lane*, which runs Eaſt to *Milk-ſtreet* Corner. Down lower in *Wood-ſtreet*, is *Love-lane*, which lies by the South Side of St. *Alban*'s Church, in *Wood-ſtreet*, and runs down to the Conduit in *Aldermanbury-ſtreet*. Lower down in *Wood-ſtreet*, is *Addle-ſtreet*; out of which runs *Philip-lane* down to *London-wall*. Theſe are the Lanes on the Eaſt Side.

On the Weſt Side of *Wood-ſtreet*, is *Hugen-lane*, by the South Side of St. *Michael*'s Church, and goes through to *Gutheron*'s-*lane*. Then lower is *Maiden-lane*, which runs Weſt to the North End of *Gutheron*'s-*lane*; and up to the ſaid Lane, on the Eaſt Side thereof, 'till againſt *Kery-lane*, and back again. Then the ſaid *Maiden-lane*, on the North Side, goes up to *Staining-lane*, and up a Part thereof, on the Eaſt Side, to the fartheſt North Part of Haberdaſhers Hall, and back again to *Wood-ſtreet*. And there, lower down, is *Silver-ſtreet*, which is of this Ward, till you come to the Eaſt End of St. *Olave*'s Church on the South Side, and to *Monkwell-ſtreet* on the North Side. Then down the ſaid *Monkwell-ſtreet*, on the Eaſt Side thereof, and ſo to *Cripplegate*, do make the Bound of this Ward within the Walls.

Without *Cripplegate*, *Fore-ſtreet* runs a-croſs before the Gate, from againſt the North Side of St. *Giles*'s Church, along to *Moor-lane* End, and almoſt to *Moorgate*. The Houſes on that Side of *Moorfields*, and Alleys to *Finsbury-court*, are all of *Cripplegate* Ward.

Joining to *Moorfields* is the *New Artillery-Ground*, ſo called, in Diſtinction from another *Artillery-garden*, near St. *Mary-Spital*, where formerly the Artillery Company exerciſed; who, about the latter End of King *James* I's Reign, were determined to remove thence; and to hold their Trainings and Practice of Arms here, being the third Field from *Moorgate*, next to the *Six Windmills*; which Field, Mr. *Leat*, one of the 20 Captains, with great Pains, was divers Years preparing to that Purpoſe. The Reaſon of this their Remove, was, becauſe now their Meetings and Number conſiſted of many more Soldiers than the old Ground could well contain, being ſometimes ſix thouſand. Though, ſometimes, they went to the *Old Artillery*, and continued ſo to do, Mr. *Strype* ſays, in his Memory.

Then to turn back again through the aforeſaid *Moor-lane*, the next is *Grub-ſtreet*; more than half of it is in this Ward. The next is *Whitecroſs-ſtreet*, up to the End of *Beech-lane*; and then *Redcroſs ſtreet* wholly, with a Part of *Golden-lane*, to the Poſts there placed as a Boundary.

Then is *Beech-lane*, before ſpoken of, on the Eaſt Side of the *Redcroſs* and the *Barbican-ſtreet*, more than half thereof, towards *Alderſgate-ſtreet*; and ſo have you the Bounds of *Cripplegate* Ward without the Walls.

Now for Antiquities and Ornaments in this Ward, to be noted. Firſt, at the meeting of the Corners of the *Old-Jewry*, *Milk-ſtreet*, *Lad-lane*, and *Aldermanbury*, there was (of old Time) a fair Well with two Buckets, of late Years converted to a Pump. How *Aldermanbury-ſtreet* took that Name, many Fables have been reported, not worth relating. But to be ſhort, this Street took the Name of *Aldermanbury*; which is to ſay, a Court there kept in their *Bury*, or Court-Hall, now called the *Guildhall*: Which Hall (of old Time) ſtood in the Eaſt Side of the ſame Street, not far from the Weſt End of *Guildhall*, now uſed.

Touching the Antiquity of this old *Aldermanbury*, or Court, is ſaid that *Richard Renery*, one of the Sheriffs of LONDON, in the 1ſt of *Richard* I. which was in the Year of *Chriſt*, 1189, gave to the Church of St. *Mary* at *Oſney*, by Oxford, certain Ground and Rents in *Aldermanbury*, of LONDON, as appeareth by the Regiſter of that Church, as is alſo entered into the *Huſtings* of the *Guildhall* in LONDON.

This old *Bury*, Court, or Hall, continued; and the Courts of the Mayor and Aldermen were continually held there, 'till the new *Bury*, Court, or *Guildhall*, that now is, was built and finiſhed; which Hall was firſt begun to be founded in the Year 1411, and was not fully finiſhed in 20 Years after,

In this *Aldermanbury-ſtreet* are divers handſome Houſes on both Sides, for Merchants others: And in the Middle thereof is a fair Conduit, made at the Charge of *William Eaſtfield*, ſome Time Mayor, who took Order, as well for Water to be conveyed from *Tyburn*, and for the Building of this Conduit not far diſtant from his Dwelling-Houſe: As alſo, for a Standard of ſweet Water to be erected in *Fleet-ſtreet*; all which was done by his Executors, as in another Place is ſhewed.

The PARISH *of*

St. MARY ALDERMANBURY.

S. Mary Aldermanbury.

THE firſt Building of a Church here is not eaſily diſcover'd, but Sir *William Eſtfield*, Mr. *Stow* ſays, was a great Benefactor to it: He alſo built the Steeple of the old Church, changed their Bells to five tuneable ones, and gave 100 *l.* to other Works of that Church, doing other Things for the Pariſh. This Sir *William* was Knight of the *Bath*, and Lord Mayor of LONDON, in the Year 1437.

This Church was almoſt new built at the Pariſh Charge, *Anno* 1633, and being demoliſhed by the raging Flames in 1666, was again erected and finiſhed, in the Year 1677.

It is a Structure well built of Stone, as the Steeple is, conſiſting of a Tower and Turret. The Roof within is camerated and covered with Lead, which is ſupported with 12 Pillars of the *Compoſite* Order; it is paved with Stone: The Floor of the Chancel is one Step higher than that of the Body of the Church; and the Apertures are numerous and well placed, rendering it very pleaſant.

The ornamental Part is handſome. At the Eaſt End, fronting *Aldermanbury*, is a large Cornice and Triangular Pediment; alſo two large Cartouches, and as many Pine-Apples of Stone carved.

The Inſide of the Roof is adorned with Arches of Fret-Work, and the ſaid Columns with Entablament, the Cornice being Cantalivier.

It is wainſcotted near nine Feet high, and pewed with Oak; the Pulpit is alſo of that Timber, with Enrichments of Cherubims. Here are alſo three plain but Wainſcot Inner Door-caſes.

The Altar-Piece is adorned with two fluted Pilaſters, Entablature, and open circular Pediment, of the *Corinthian* Order. The Inter-Columns are the *Commandments*, between the *Lord's Prayer* and *Creed*, done in Gold Letters on Black: Above the *Commandments*, is a Seraphim between two Cherubims; and over them, above the Cornice, are the King's Arms, all carved and embelliſh'd, with Enrichments of Fruit, Leaves, &c. The Communion-Table is finnier'd, and its Footpace paved with Marble, encloſed with Rail and Balliſter.

Here is alſo a ſpacious gilt Branch.

The Dimenſions are, Length 72 Feet, Breadth 45, Altitude 38, and that of the Steeple, conſiſting of a Tower and Turret, about 90 Feet, wherein are two Bells.

Monuments *in the old Church were, for*

Simon Winchcombe, Eſq; deceaſed 1391. *Robert Combarton*, 1422. *John Wheatly*, 1428. Sir *William Eſtfield*, before-mentioned, *John Middleton*, Mercer, Mayor, 1472. *John Tomes*, Draper, 1486. *William Bucke*, Taylor, 1501. Sir *William Browne*, Mayor, 1507. Dame *Margaret Jennings*, Wife to *Stephen Jenings*, Mayor, 1515. A Widow, named *Starkey*, ſome Time Wife to *Mody*. *Ralph Woodcocke*, Grocer, one of the Sheriffs, 1586. Dame *Mary Greſham*, Wife to Sir *John Greſham*, 1538. *Thomas Godfrey*, Remembrancer of the Office of the firſt Fruits, 1577.

On a fair Tomb in the North Side of the Chancel was this Inſcription:

Thomas Digges, Eſq; Son and Heir of *Leonard Digges*, of *Wotton*, in the County of *Kent*, Eſq; and of *Bridget* his Wife, Daughter to *Thomas Wilford*, Eſq; which *Thomas* deceaſed the 24th Day of *Auguſt*, *An. Dom.* 1595.

Agnes, Wife to *Thomas Digges*, Eſq; Daughter of Sir *William Sentleiger*, Knt. and of *Urſula*, his Wife, Daughter of *George Nevil*, Lord of *Abergavenny*; by whom the ſaid *Thomas* had Iſſue, *Dudley* his Son and Heir; *Leonard*, his ſecond Son; *Margaret* and *Urſula*, now living; beſides *William* and *Mary*, who died young.

Digges's Coat was, *Gules, a Croſs, Arg. five Eaglets.*

Deo opt. Max. & Memoriæ.

Hic Reſurrectionem Mortuorum expectat *Thomas Digſæus*, Armiger, ex *Antiqua Digſæorum* in Cantia Familia, oriundus. Vir Fide & Pietate in Deum ſingulari, Re militari admodum peritus, optimarum Literarum ſtudioſus, & ſcientiis Mathematicis ad miraculum (ut ex Libris editis conſtat) eruditiſſimus: Quem Deus in Cœleſtem Patriam, Anno Salutis, 1595, evocavit. Chariſſimo Marito Uxor mœſtiſſima poſuit.

Here lieth in an aſſured Hope to riſe in Chriſt, *Thomas Digges*, Eſq; ſome Time Muſter-Maſter of the *Engliſh* Army in the Low-Countries: A Man zealouſly affected to true Religion, wiſe, diſcreet, courteous, faithful to his Friends, and of rare Knowledge in Geometry, Aſtrology, and other Mathematical Sciences, who finiſhed this tranſitory Life with an happy End, *Anno* 1595.

That the Dead might live,
Chriſt died.

Here lieth buried, *Elizabeth Norreis*, Daughter of the Right Honourable Sir *Henry Norreis*, Knight, Lord *Norreis* of *Ricot*; who deceaſed the 18th Day of *April*, 1574.

Armig. hic Jon. Conſtantinus poſitus, genetrici ſubjacet; æterne lætentur in arce polorum. Qui Februo ceſſit. Mil. 1. Cent. quatuor bis & octo.

Here lieth entombed, *Ralph Woodcock*, Grocer and Alderman of LONDON; who departed this Life the firſt Day of *September*, 1586, aged 67 Years. He had four Wives, *Helen Collier*, by whom he had five Sons and three Daughters. *Good Bower*, by whom he had ten Sons and five Daughters. *Eleanor Carew*, by whom he had one Daughter; and *Mary Lovyſon*, by whom he had no Iſſue.

The Coat of Arms here, for his ſecond Wife, *Bower*, was a *Croſs Pattee*; for *Carew*, his third Wife, was *Paly of ſix Argent and Sable.* On a *Chief Gules, three Lions Rampant, Or.* His fourth, *Lovyſon*, bore *Argent, a Feſſe Sable, between three Wolves*, or *Talbots*, *Paſſant of the ſecond.*

On a fair plated Stone by the Communion-Table, was this Inſcription:

Elizabeth, whoſe
Husband *Davy* hight,
Lieth buried here till
Time the Trumpet blow:
But ſure the Heavens
Poſſeſſe her ſacred ſprite,
Her vertuous Life and
Godly End did ſhow.

And they that knew her
  Pathes of perfect Love,
The ſundry Gifts that
  Garniſhed her Life,
Can witneſſe well, and
  By her End approve,
There ſeldome hath been
  Seene a better Wiſe.
Give GOD the Praiſe for
  Such her happy Race,
And pray that we
  Like Virtues may embrace.

She died the 12th Day of *Auguſt*, 1569.

ON a handſome Tomb, at the upper End of the South Side of the Chancel, was the following Inſcription:

Mary Briggs, the Daughter of *Thomas Crofts*, deceaſed the 8th Day of *Auguſt*, *Anno Domini* 1610, being of the Age of 31 Years.

David Briggs, Citizen and Skinner of LONDON, who had two Wives, *Mary*, the Daughter of *Thomas Crofts*, Draper; by whom he had two Sons and four Daughters: And *Rebeccah*, the Daughter of *Humfrey Street*, Merchant-Taylor; by whom he had no Iſſue; who deceaſed the 17th Day of *June*, *Anno Dom.* 1626, being of the Age of 57 Years, and lyeth here entombed, in Hope of a glorious Reſurrection.

William, out of a dutiful Reſpect to his dear Parents, conſecrated this Monument.

Here lyeth the Body of Maſter *Robert Offley*, Gent. Son of *Hugh Offley*, Alderman of this City, who took to Wife *Elizabeth*, the Daughter of *Humfrey Street*; by whom he had Iſſue ſeven Sons and ſix Daughters. He dyed at the Age of 64 Years, on the 4th Day of *November*, 1631.

Deo Trino & Uni Sacrum.

ON the North Side of the Chancel:

Thomas Hayes, Eques Auratus, ſecundum Chriſti Adventum, ſub hoc Tumulo expectat. Qui cum ab Adoleſcentia per magnam Europæ partem Mercaturam exercuiſſet, ita induſtria & judicio claruit, ut unanimi omnium Conſenſu Maior hujus Civitatis cooptatus fuerit; & cum hoc ſummum ſummi Magiſtratus officium, non ſolum ſingulari Integritate, ſed & excellenti veræ Religionis promulgandæ cura, & Pietate, executus fuiſſet, tandem ſeptuageſimo Ætatis anno Deo boniſq; charus, pie & placide in Domino obdormivit, Anno Salutis, 1617.

Martha Uxor mœſtiſſima Viro ſuo optimo, officioſæ Pietatis & Memoriæ Ergo, hoc Monumentum. P.

He bore *two Shields Quarterly.* 1. *Or, powdered of Ermin Sable; three Lions Heads erazed of the firſt.* 2. *Arg. a Feſſe Embattled, Gules; on a Chief three Martlets, Sable.* His firſt Wife bore *Gules, two Bends, Verry, Argent and Az.* His ſecond Wife, *Verry, Arg. and Az. on a Chief, Or, three Lions Rampant Sable.*

MONUMENTS *ſince the Fire are,*

ON the North Side of the Church, a handſome White Marble Monument,

In Memory of Mr. *Richard Chandler*, Haberdaſher, who had fined for Alderman, and died *November* 1691, aged 85 Years.

And of his Brother, Mr. *John Chandler*, who died *October* 1686, aged 79.

It is a White Marble Monument, adorned with their Buſto's; alſo Columns, Entablature, and Cartouch Pediment, of the *Compoſite* Order; alſo Banners, *&c.* and theſe Arms:

Chequy Argent and Gules, on a Bend ingrailed Sable, three Lions Paſſant, Or; and for the Creſt, *a Pelican of the third.*

BEFORE the Communion-Table is a flat Stone over *Walter Pell*, Eſq; Alderman and Merchant-Taylor of LONDON, 1673. He gave 100 *l.* it is ſaid, towards rebuilding the Church.

OVER the Communion-Table are the Armorial, Enſigns, Banners, Sword, Gauntlet and Spurs, belonging to the late Lord Chancellor *Jeffreys*'s Son, the Baron of *Wem*, and a Daughter; for whom here are no other Monument.

Arms: *Ermin, a Lion Rampant, and a Canton Diamond.*

ON the South Side the Chancel, a neat white Marble Monument, adorned with an Urn between two Cherubims, Mantling, Death's Head, Voluta's, Flowers, Fruit, and other Enrichments, in Memory of Mrs. *Mary Hack*, Daughter of Mr. *Nicholas Beach*, of *Salisbury:* Her firſt Huſband was *Henry Ryley*, of *Upton-Lawell*, in the County of *Wilts.* She died *September* 20, 1704.

Her Paternal Coat here is, *Barry Nebule of ſix Argent, and Gules on a Canton, Or, a Buck's Head, caboſed, Sable, impaled* between thoſe of her ſecond Huſband, *viz.*

The firſt Huſband's in the Dexter Part of the Eſcutcheon: *Or, a Feſs between three Croſſes, Formy Fitchee, Sable,* for the Name of *Ryley.* And

The ſecond Huſband in the Siniſter Part of the Eſcutcheon: *Gules, a Bend between two Boars Heads, craſed, Argent,* for the Name of *Hack.*

UNDER a Grave-Stone in the Middle Iſle, lies interred *Anne Betton*, Wife of *Timothy Betton*, Merchant; by whom he had five Sons and one Daughter. She deceaſed the 23d of *June*, 1713.

No Bequeſts, or Legacies, to the Church, but a Legacy to the Poor, by the Lady *Greſham*, of 3 *l. per Ann.* paid by the Mercers Company.

NO Parſonage, or Vicarage-Houſe.

THIS Living is a Curacy in the Gift of the Pariſh, Value, *per* Act of Parliament, 150 *l. per Ann.*

THE Curate is the Rev. Dr. *Sampſon*, and the Lecturer, the Rev. Mr. *Bunn.*

PRAYERS are *Wedneſdays*, *Fridays*, and Holidays, at 11 o'Clock; no Organ, two Bells.

HERE is a Sermon on the *Wedneſday* before the firſt *Sunday* in every Month, beginning at Four o'Clock in the Afternoon.

THE Veſtry is General.

The PARISH-OFFICERS *are,*	*The* WARD-OFFICERS *are,*
2 Church-wardens, the under one being Collector for the Poor.	1 Common-Council-Man
Auditors of Accompts uncertain.	1 Conſtable
	2 Inqueſts.
	2 Scavengers.

Streets, Lanes, *&c.*

Philip-lane, *Addle-ſtreet*, *Aldermanbury*, *Dyer*'s-*court*, *Carpenter*'s-*court*, *Three Nun-alley*, *Miller*'s-*court*, *Roſe-court*; Part of *London-wall*; Part of *Love-lane*, and *Bury-court*.

NUMBER of Houſes 135.

BELOW this Church is a Lane called *Gay-ſpur*, now *Philip-lane*, which runs down to *London-wall*. In this Lane, at the North End thereof, was (of old Time) a Houſe of Nuns; which Houſe being in great Decay, *William Elſing*, Mercer, in the Year of *Chriſt* 1329, the 3d of *Edw.* III. began, in Place thereof, the Foundation of an Hoſpital, for Suſtentation of 100 blind Men. Towards the Erection whereof, he gave his two Houſes in the Pariſhes of St. *Alphage*, and our Bleſſed Lady in *Aldermanbury*, near *Cripplegate*; obtaining firſt the King's Letter of *Mortmain*, under the Great Seal of *England*,

THIS Houſe was afterwards called a Priory, or Hoſpital, of St. *Mary*, the Virgin, founded in the Year 1332, by *William Elſing*, for Canons regular; which *William* became the firſt Prior thereof.

Robert Elſing, Son to the ſaid *William*, gave to the ſaid Hoſpital, 12 *l.* by the Year, for the finding of three Prieſts. He alſo gave 5 *l.* towards the incloſing of the new Church-Yard without *Aldgate*, and 5 *l.* to the incloſing of the new Church-Yard without *Alderſgate*. To *Thomas Elſing*, his Son, 80 *l.* The reſt of his Goods to be ſold, and given to the Poor. This Houſe, valued at 193 *l.* 15 *s.* 5 *d.* was ſurrendered the 11th of *May*, the 22d of *Henry* VIII.

IN the ſame Place, where the aforeſaid *Elſing*'s Spital and Priory were formerly ſituated, there is now erected a College for the Clergy of LONDON, and Liberties thereof, called by the Name of *Sion College*; and Alms-Houſes for 20 poor People, 10 Men and 10 Women. The Particulars whereof were ſhewn in the firſt *Book*, *Chap.* XI.

THERE were Monuments in *Elſing* Spital for,

Thomas Cheyne, Son to *William Cheyne*; *Thomas*, *John* and *William*, Sons of Sir *Will. Cheyne*. *John Northampton*, Draper, Mayor, 1381. *Edmond Hungerford*, *Henry Frowicke*, *Joan*, Daughter to Sir *Will. Cheyne*, Wife to *William Stokes*. *Robert Elderbroke*, Eſq; 1460. Dame *Joan Ratcliffe*, Wife of *William Fowler*; *William Kingſton*, *Thomas Swineley*, and *Helen* his Wife, &c.

THE principal Iſle of this Church, towards the North, was pulled down, and a Frame of four Houſes ſet up in the Place. The other Part of this Church, (from the Steeple upward) was converted into the Pariſh Church of St. *Alphage*: And the Pariſh Church which ſtood near unto the Wall of the City, by *Cripplegate*, was pulled down, and the Plat thereof made a Carpenter's Yard with Saw-Pits.

THE Hoſpital itſelf, the Prior, and Canons Houſe, with other Lodgings, were made a Dwelling-Houſe; the Church-Yard is a Garden-Plat, and a fair Gallery on the Cloiſter. The Lodgings for the Poor are tranſlated into Stabling for Horſes.

IN the Year 1541, Sir *John Williams*, Maſter of the King's Jewels, dwelling in this Houſe, on *Chriſtmas* Eve, at Night, about Seven of the Clock, a great Fire began in the Gallery thereof, which burnt ſo fiercely, that the Flame firing the whole Houſe, and conſuming it, was ſeen all the City over, and not eaſily quenched. Whereby many of the King's Jewels were burnt, and more imbezelled, as was ſaid.

The PARISH *of*

St. ALPHAGE.

THERE is only this one Church in LONDON dedicated to this Saint, of whom take the following Account.

St. *Alphage*, or *Elphege*, was born of great Parentage, and ſpent his younger Years in the Monaſtery of *Hirſt*, where he firſt entered into Religion; after his Departure thence, he became Prior of *Glaſtenbury* (as *Malmsbury* ſaith) which Place, after a Seaſon, he left, and gave himſelf to a very ſtrict Kind of Life at *Bath*, for which he was ſo much admired (the rather becauſe he was a Perſon of great Lineage) as many went about to imitate him, and joining themſelves to him, made him their Governor, by the Name of Abbot. Having lived ſo a certain Space, he was called to the Biſhoprick of *Wincheſter*, *Anno* 984, where he continued 22 Years, and *Anno* 1006, was removed to *Canterbury*. He was a Man of wonderful Abſtinence, ſpent his Time altogether in Prayer, Study, and other neceſſary Buſineſs, and what with Preaching, and Example of Holy Life, he converted many unto CHRIST. At length in the Year 1012, it happened the *Danes* to be diſappointed of certain Tributes, for want whereof, they ſpoil'd and burnt the City and Church of *Canterbury*; of the Monks and People thereof, they put nine in ten to the Sword. As for the Archbiſhop, they kept him in Priſon ſeven Months, tormented him, and at laſt put him to Death at *Greenwich* on 13 Kal. of *May* (where afterwards that Pariſh-Church was built and dedicated to his Memory.) His Body was firſt buried in St. *Paul*'s Church in LONDON; afterwards carried to *Canterbury*, by the Command of King *Knute*, and interr'd. He ſat ſix Years Archbiſhop, was afterwards made a Saint, and allowed the 19th of *April* for the Celebration of his Memory.

THE old Church of St. *Alphage* being much decayed in the Year of our Lord 1535, the Pariſhioners petitioned the Government for Licence to rebuild the ſaid Church; but they could only obtain a Grant for uſing the old Materials, as Stones, Lead, and Timber, in Order to repair and make good an old Chapel belonging to *Elſing Spital*. It was began to be repaired in the Year of our Lord 1624. The Repair continuing the two following Years. In which Time, the Maſons Work amounted to 400 *l.* The Reparations went on in the Years 1627, and 1628, in which laſt it was finiſhed; ariſing to 100 *l.* more, at the ſole Coſt and Charge of the Pariſh.

THIS Church was again repaired and beautified, 1701; it is a *Gothick* Building, both Windows and Pillars.

THE Length of the Church is 78 Feet, Breadth 42, and Altitude 22, the Tower is inconſiderable, being only about 40 Feet high, but there are in it ſix Bells that ring in Peal.

THE Ornament in this Church are not notable, nor the Wainſcot conſiderable, the Pews are pretty well, but moſtly of antient Form.

THE Pulpit is plain, and the Altar-Piece has the *Commandments*, *Lord's Prayer* and *Creed*,

MONUdone in an old Character, Gold upon Black, painted on Cloth, over each of which is a carved Cherub.

On the North Side of the Choir is the King's Arms painted in a Frame.

MONUMENTS.

Monuments in St. *Alphage*, and Perſons buried here:

Mr. *Francis Williams*, Brother's Son to the Lord *Williams* of *Thame*, was (*Feb.* 15, 1559.) brought from *Fleet-ſtreet*, and buried here: And three Days after, was the Corpſe of Mr. *John Williams*, Heir to the Lord of *Thame*, conducted hither from St. *Paul*'s *Chain*, to be buried, with a Penon of Arms, and his Coat Armour, an Herald and Mourners attending; and 12 Gentlemen bore him; 20 Clerks before ſinging. The Funeral Sermon preached by Mr. *Veron*, a *Frenchman*.

The Lord *Williams* of *Thame*, was likewiſe buried in this Church; and ſo was his Succeſſor in that Houſe, *viz.* Sir *Rowland Haywood*, Mayor, dwelling in this Spital, 1593. *Richard Lee*, alias *Clarencieux*, King of Arms, 1597, &c.

Here lieth the Body of Sir *Rowland Hayward*, Kt. twice Lord Mayor of this City of LONDON, and living an Alderman the Space of 30 Years; and (at his Death) the antienteſt Alderman in the ſaid City. He lived beloved of all good Men, and died (in great Credit and Reputation) the 5th Day of *December*, *Ann. Dom.* 1593. and the 36th Yeere of the Reigne of our Soveraigne Lady Queene *Elizabeth*. He had two virtuous Wives, and by them many happy Children.

Joan, Daughter of *William Tilleſworth*, Eſq; was the firſt Wife to Sir *Rowland Hayward*, by whom he had Iſſue, three Sons and five Daughters; which three Sons, and two of the Daughters, died in their Infancy. The eldeſt of the ſurviving Daughters, named *Elizabeth*, was firſt married to *Richard Warren*, Eſq; and (after his Deceaſe) to *Thomas Knevet*, Eſq; one of her Majeſty's Privy-Chamber. *Suſanna*, the ſecond Daughter, was married to *Henry Townſend*, Eſq; *Joan*, the third Daughter, was married to *John Thinne*, Eſq;

Katharine, the ſecond Wife of Sir *Rowland Hayward*, was Daughter to *Thomas Smith*, Eſq; by whom he had likewiſe three Sonnes and five Daughters; whereof one Sonne and one Daughter died Infants. The two Sons and four Daughters, yet living, are *George*, *John*, *Alice*, *Katharine*, *Mary*, and *Anne*; all young, and unmarried at their Father's Death.

Decus vitæ, eſt honorata mors.

This Tombe was erected by the Appointment
of *Edward Pilſworth*, and *William*
Cotton, Citizens of *London*, and
Executors of the ſaid Sir
Rowland.

On a Grave-Stone at the Entrance into the Choir Door:

Here lieth buried under this Stone, the Body of *Robert Hodgſon*, Eſq; one of the Auditors of the Queen's Majeſty's Court of *Exchequer*, who died the 26th Day of *May*, in the Year of our Lord 1577.

In the South Iſle, upon a Marble Stone:

Hic jacet Willielmus Philips, Arm. Regiſtrarius Rev. Patris Dom. Epiſc. LONDON. ſuæ Curiæ Commiſariatus LONDON. & qui 80 annorum pie tranſactis in Dom. placide obdormivit 4 die Menſ. Septembris, An. Dom. 1625. Reliquens poſt ſe 6 ex 8 liberis.

On another Stone in the ſame Iſle:

In Chriſt alone I onely truſt,
To riſe in Number of the Juſt.

Hereunder lyeth buried the Body of *Katharine Edwards*, ſome Time beloved Wife of *John Edwards*, of this Pariſh of St. *Alphage*; ſhe departed this tranſitory Life on the 6th Day of *January*, 1628, and in the 45th Yeere of her Age; having had iſſue by her ſaid Husband, five Sonnes and ſeven Daughters.

My Body here in Duſt doth reſt,
Sin caus'd that Earth claimes it as due,
My Soule's in Heaven for ever bleſt,
Yet both in one, Chriſt will renew.

Monuments *of later Times, ſet up for Perſons buried in St.* Alphage*'s Church, are theſe:*

In the Chancel; flat Stones, for *Samuel Brewer* of the *Inner Temple*, Gent. 1684. This *Samuel Brewer* gave a Farm at *Tyler's Cawſey*, lying in *Hatfield* and *Barkhamſted* in *Hertfordſhire*, by Will, *An.* 1684, valued at 27 *l. per An.* for the Alms-Houſe in *Sion* College.

James Halſey, D. D. formerly Rector of this Pariſh, *An.* 1640.

Thomas Wright, 1700.

Thomas Dawſon, Doctor in Phyſick, 1682.

The Children of *Jerom* and *Mary Clutterbuck*.

In the Body of the Church:

Thomas Evans, Citizen and Painter-Stainer of LONDON, 1687. A Benefactor to this Pariſh, and his Company,

John Johnſon, late Glazier to King *William* III.

On the South Wall, a Monument for *John Edwards*, and *Katharine* his Wife. He was buried 1646, and ſhe 1629. He was Servant to Queen *Elizabeth*, King *James*, and King *Charles*, for Pikes, &c. in the Stores of the *Tower* of LONDON.

A flat Stone upon *William Edwards*, Eſq; and *Margaret* his Wife. She died 1681, and he 1687.

James Dagger, Citizen and Turner of LONDON, and *Iſabel* his Wife, deceaſed in the Years 1610, 1611, having been Man and Wife 43 Years.

At the lower End of the Church:

Elizabeth Whilton, Wife of *John Whilton*, 1697.

Anthony Meſſenger, Carpenter, and *Mary*, his Siſter, 1625, and his Children.

There was a Parſonage-Houſe, but burnt down in the great Fire.

THREE Houſes are now built upon the Ground; of which there was a Leaſe made of 50 Years, and 4*l.* *per Ann.* Rent, paid to the Miniſter.

GIFTS *for Perpetuity.*

1504. *Joan Chamberlain*, Widow, ſome Time of the Pariſh of St. *Michael Baſſiſhaw*, gave to the Poor, for Coals, every Winter, 13*s.* 4*d.*

1591. Sir *Rowland Hayward*, Knt. twice Lord Mayor of this City, gave in his Life, for the Relief of the Poor, to be given in Bread every Sabbath-Day, 20*d.* with the Vauntage, 4*l.*

1613. Sir *John Swinnerton*, Knt. Lord Mayor, of the Pariſh of *Aldermanbury*, and born in this Pariſh, gave in his Life-time, to be given in Bread every Sabbath-Day, 2*s.* 11*d.* with the Vauntage, 7*l.*

THIS Living is a Rectory, worth about 100*l.* *per Ann.* and rated in the King's Books at 30*l.*

THE Rector is the Reverend Mr. *Wyat*, and the Lecturer the Reverend Mr. *Will. Reading.*

PRAYERS are every *Wedneſday*, *Friday*, and all Holidays, at 11 o'Clock.

THE Veſtry is General.

The PARISH-OFFICERS *are,*	*The* WARD-OFFICERS *are,*
2 Church-wardens.	1 Common-Council-Man.
2 Collectors for the Poor.	2 Inqueſts.
	1 Conſtable.
	2 Scavengers.

HERE is a School for 50 Boys and 25 Girls, who are cloathed, educated, and put out to Trades and Services at the Charge of the Ward.

Streets, Lanes, &c.

Part of *Aldermanbury*; Part of *London-wall*, *Currier's-court*; Part of *Philip-lane*, *Sion-Court*, *Hand-court*, *Cock-court*, *Bird's-court*; Part of *Wood-ſtreet*; Part of *Fell-ſtreet*, *Fell-court*, *Ship-yard*; Part of *Hart-ſtreet*; Part of *Monkwell-ſtreet*, vulgarly called *Mugwell-ſtreet*; and *Bowyer's-court*, vulgarly called *Baker's-alley*.

NUMBER of Houſes 162.

NOW to return to *Milk-ſtreet*, ſo called, it is ſuppoſed, from Milk being ſold there. In this Street are many good Houſes, for Merchants, wholeſale Traders and others, among which was the Houſe of *Gregory Rokeſly*, chief Aſſay-Maſter of the King's Mints, and Mayor of LONDON in the Year 1275, the 3d of *Edward* I. This Houſe belonged to the Priory of *Lewes* in *Suſſex*, to whom he was Tenant, and paid the Rent of 20*s.* a Year, without being bound to Reparations; ſuch were the Rates of Houſes in thoſe Days.

The PARISH *of*

St. MARY MAGDALEN

MILK-STREET.

IN this *Milk-ſtreet*, was a ſmall Pariſh-Church of St. *Mary Magdalen*, which was repaired and beautified at the Charge of the Pariſh, in the Year of Lord 1619.

ALL the Chancel Windows were built at the proper Coſt of Mr. *Benjamin Henſhaw*, Merchant-Taylor, and one of the City Captains, the Charge amounting to 60*l.* and upwards.

IN the Year 1633, there was added to this a handſome Communion-Table, with a decent Frame about it; but in the fatal Flames of 1666, this Church being conſumed was not rebuilt, but the Pariſh united to that of St. *Laurence Jewry*, as is before taken Notice of in the 3d *Chapter* of this *Book.*

MONUMENTS *in this Church were, for*

William Browne, Mayor, 1513, who gave 40*l.* to it, and was there buried. *Thomas Exmew*, Mayor, 1528, gave 40*l.* and was buried there. So was *John Mitford*, one of the Sheriffs, 1375. *John Olney*, Mayor, 1375. *Richard Rawſon*, one of the Sheriffs, 1476. *Henry Kelſey*. Sir *John Browne*, Mayor, 1497. *Thomas Muſchampe*, one of the Sheriffs, 1463. Sir *William Cantlow*, Knt. Mercer, 1462. *Henry Cantlow*, Mercer, Merchant of the Staple; who built a Chapel, and was buried therein, 1495. *John Weſt*, Mercer, Alderman, 1517. *John Machel*, Alderman, 1558. *Thomas Skinner*, Clothworker, Mayor, 1596.

ON a comely Monument in the South Iſle of the Choir was this Inſcription:

HERE lieth the Corpſe of *Thomas Skinner*, late Citizen and Alderman of LONDON; born at *Saffron Walden*, in *Eſſex*, who in the 63d Year of his Age, and on the 5th Day of *December*, *Anno Dom.* 1596, being then Lord Mayor of this City, departed this Life, leaving behind three Sons, *John*, *Thomas*, and *Richard*; and three Daughters, *Anne*, *Julian*, and *Elizabeth*.

Here lieth interred the Body of Mrs. *Mary Collet*, Wife of Mr. *John Collet*, Citizen and Salter of LONDON; who deceaſed the 22d of *December*, *An. Dom.* 1613, being aged 35 Years.

ON a fair Stone in the ſame Iſle before the Monument aforenamed:

This Marble Witneſſe
  Dew dropt with the Eyes
Of grieved *Niobe*, tels
  Thee, that here lies
Her ſecond Huband's Joy,
  Her firſt's Content,
Her Parents comfort,
  Her Friends Ornament;
Her Neighbours welcome
  Her dear Kindred's Loſſe
Her own Health's Foe,
  deeming all Pleaſure Droſſe;
The World a Jayle, whence,
  through much Paine we ſee,
Her Soule at length
  hath purchaſt Liberty;
And ſoar'd on high where
  Her Redeemer lives;
Who (for her Torment)
  Reſt and Glory gives.

ON an antient Tomb in the Chancel was this Inſcription:

Here lie the Bodies of *Gerard Gore*, Citizen, Merchant-Taylor, and Alderman of LONDON, and of *Helen* his Wife, who lived together married 57 Years. The ſaid *Gerard* died the 11th Day of *December* 1607, in the 91ſt Year of his Age. And ſhe departed this Life the 13th Day of *February*, in the foreſaid Year, being 75 Years old.

On a fair Stone at the Entrance into the Choir:

Here lyeth the Body of *Thomas Henſhawe*, Citizen and Merchant-Taylor of LONDON, who had to Wife *Flower Henſhawe*, and had Iſſue by her, nine Sons and four Daughters. He deceaſed the 11th Day of *January* 1611, aged 76 Yeeres; and ſhe died the 6th of *March*, 1615, aged about 60 Yeeres.

On a handſome Monument on the North Side of the Chancel:

Here lieth the Body of Sir *William Stone*, Knt. Free of the Clothworkers and *Turky* Companies, ſome Time Alderman of this City. He was the Sonne of *Reynold Stone*, Citizen and Fiſhmonger of LONDON. The ſaid Sir *William* departed this Life the 14th of *September*, 1609, aged 63 Years, *&c.*

As the Earth, the
 Earth doth cover,
So under this Stone
 Lyes another;
Sir *William Stone*,
 Who long deceaſed,
E're the World's Love
 Him releaſed;
So much it lov'd him;
 For, they ſay,
He anſwered Death
 Before his Day;
But 'tis not ſo;
 For he was ſought
Of one that both him
 Made and bought.
He remain'd
 The great Lord's Treaſure,
Who called for him
 At his Pleaſure,
And receiv'd him.
 Yet be it ſaid,
Earth grieved that Heaven
 So ſoon was paid.

Here likewiſe lyes
 Inhumed in one Bed
Dame *Barbara*,
 The wel beloved Wife
Of this remembred Knight;
 Whoſe Soules are fled
From this dimme Vale
 To everlaſting Life.
Where no more Change,
 Nor no more Separation
Shall make them flye
 From their bleſt Habitation;

  Graſſe of Levitie,
  Span in Brevity,
  Flowers Felicity,
  Fire of Miſery,
  Winds Stability,
  Is Mortality.

Their Riches were
 Like Corne lent to the Fielde,
What it receiv'd,
 It manifold did yeeld.
Their Bodies have a Grave,
 Their Virtues none,
But ſhall, with Time, grow Greene,
 When they are gone.
Stone Walls, Braſſe Towers,
 Decay as Flowers:
One gone, their Good
 Is, Lo! here they ſtood.
So tranſitory
 Is our Glory.

On a Monument at the Eaſt End of the South Iſle:

This Stone, this Verſe,
 Two *Mountfords* doe preſent,
The Corps of one,
 The other's Monument:
Two lovely Brethren,
 By their Virtues knowne,
Whom *Cambridge*, and
 King's Colledge call'd their own.
Osbert and *Richard*,
 Of which worthy Paire,
The firſt imployed
 By Sea in great Affaire;
Made Heaven his Haven,
 And at that Port the other
(By Land) did overtake
 His elder Brother.
So now the Bones
 Of both are laid aſleepe,
Theſe in this Church,
 Thoſe in the *Eaſterne Deep*:
'Till all the Dead
 Shall wake from Sea and Land,
Before the Judge
 Of Quicke and Dead to ſtand.
Amen.
We Sonne-leſſe Parents;
 Yet not Childleſſe left,
Bewaile (as Men)
 Our Seed untimely reſt.
As Chriſtians, we hope,
 And joy and ſay,
Heaven is our Home,
 And thither, Death the Way.
By Sea or Land,
 It skils not, ſo we minde
The faithful Pilgrims
 Narrow Path to finde.

Mort. { *Osbert, Menſe Decemb.* 1614.
{ *Richard, Menſe Jan.* 1615.

Queen Elizabeth's *Monument in this Church.*

Streets, Lanes, *&c.* in this Pariſh are,
Part of *Milk-ſtreet*; Part of *Clement's-court*, *Godfrey's-court*, *Feathers-court*, *Sun-paſſage*, *King's-court*, and Part of *Cheapſide*.

Number of Houſes 70.

Next to this is *Wood-ſtreet*; for what Reaſon it was ſo called, is uncertain; but true it is, that, of old Time, according to a Decree made in the Reign of *Richard* I. the Houſes of LONDON were built of Stone, to prevent Fire. Which Kind of Building was uſed for 200 Years or more: But of later Time, to gain Ground, theſe Houſes have been taken down, and Houſes of Timber ſet up in their Places. It ſeems therefore, that this Street hath been of later Building, all of Timber, (for not one Houſe of Stone hath been known there) and therefore called *Wood-ſtreet*: Otherwiſe it might take the Name of ſome Builder, or Owner thereof.

Thomas Wood, one of the Sheriffs, in the Year 1491, dwelled there: He was an eſpecial Benefactor towards the building of St. *Peter's* Church at *Wood-ſtreet* End. He alſo built a beautiful Front of the Houſes in *Cheap*, over-againſt *Wood-ſtreet* End, which was called *Goldſmiths-Row*, garniſhed with the Likeneſs of Woodmen. His Predeceſſors might be the firſt Builders, Owners and Namers of this Street, after their own Name.

On the Eaſt Side of this Street is one of the Priſon-Houſes, pertaining to the Sheriffs of LONDON, and is called the *Compter* in *Wood-ſtreet*; which was prepared to be a Priſon-

Houſe in the Year 1555; and, on the Eve of St. *Michael* the Archangel, the Priſoners that lay in the *Compter* in *Bread-ſtreet*, were removed to this *Compter* in *Wood-ſtreet*. Beneath this *Compter* is *Lad-lane*, or *Ladle-hall*; for ſo it is named on Record in the Pariſh of St. *Michael* in *Wood-ſtreet*; and beneath that is *Love-lane*, ſo called, ſays *Stow*, of *Wantons*.

By the laſt mentioned Lane is the Pariſh-Church of St. *Alban*'s.

The PARISH *of* *St.* ALBAN WOOD-STREET.

ONE Note of the great Antiquity of this Church is the Name, by which it was firſt dedicated to St. *Alban*, the firſt Martyr of *England*. Another Character of the Antiquity of it is to be ſeen in the Manner of the turning of the Arches in the Windows, and Heads of the Pillars. A third Note appears in the *Roman* Bricks, here and there inlaid amongſt the Stones of the Building. Very probable it is, that this Church is, at leaſt, of as antient a Standing, as King *Adelſtane*, the *Saxon*; who, as Tradition ſays, had his Houſe at the Eaſt End of this Church. This King's Houſe having a Door alſo into *Adel-ſtreet*, in this Pariſh, gave Name, as 'tis thought, to the ſaid *Adel-ſtreet*: Which, in all Evidences, to this Day, is written *King Adel-ſtreet*. One great ſquare Tower of this King's Houſe ſeem'd, in *Stow*'s Time, to be then remaining, and to be ſeen at the North Corner of *Love-lane*, as you come from *Aldermanbury*: Which Tower was of the very ſame Stone and Manner of Building with St. *Alban*'s Church.

This Church, being wonderfully decayed and periſhed, was by theſe Gentlemen, Sir *Henry Spiller*, *Inigo Jones*, Eſq; Captain *Leake*, and Captain *Williams*, ſurveyed, to ſee what Repair might help it. But by theſe Gentlemen, and Workmen appointed with them, it was found to be too far gone for Repair. Neither would any Workman put himſelf into Hazard upon it; affirming it to be, in every Part of it, ſo ſpent, decayed, and feeble, that they muſt ſuddenly pluck it down, or it would prevent that Labour, and fall to the Ground of itſelf; which Failings every Day increaſing (and more and more growing and appearing) did moſt evidently ſeem to threaten.

For this Cauſe, many of the Pariſhioners refuſed to go to it; many that went, went unwillingly, but all with much Fear, where they ſate with more; their Danger, all the Time, much troubling and diſturbing their Devotion.

This great Neceſſity enforcing, it was taken down in the Year *1632*, and was rebuilt, *Anno* 1634; but periſhing in the Flames of *1666*, it was re-erected, and as it now appears, finiſhed in the Year 1685.

The Building, both of the Inſide and out, of this Church is *Gothick*, as it was before the Fire.

It is wainſcotted round with *Norway* Oak, ſeven Feet and a half from the Ground.

There is a Gallery at the Weſt End of the Church, in the Front of which is a fine Organ erected by Subſcription, *An. Dom.* 1728; alſo a Door-Caſe, and a ſpacious Arch under the Gallery, opening into the Nave of the Church.

The Pulpit is finely carved, with an Enrichment, in Imitation of Fruit and Leaves; and the Sound-Board is a Hexagon, having round it a fine Cornice, adorned with Cherubims and other Embelliſhments, and the Inſide is neatly finniered.

The Altar-Piece is very ornamental, conſiſting of four Columns, fluted with their Baſes, Pedeſtals, Entablature, and open Pediment of the *Corinthian* Order; and over each Column, upon Acroters, is a Lamp with a gilded Taper. Between the Inner Columns are the *Ten Commandments*, done in Gold Letters, upon Black. Between the two Northward, is the *Lord's Prayer*; and the two Southward, the *Creed*, done in Gold, upon Blue. Over the *Commandments* is a *Glory* between two Cherubims, and above the Cornice, the King's Arms with the Supporters, Helmet, and Creſt, richly carved under a Triangular Pediment; and on the North and South Side of the above deſcribed Ornaments, are two large Cartouches; all which Parts are carved in fine Wainſcot.

The Church is well paved with Oak; and here are two large Braſs Branches, and a Marble Front, having Enrichments of Cherubims, &c.

Monuments *in the old Church were, for*

Sir *Richard Illingworth*, Baron of the *Exchequer*. *Thomas Chatworth*, Grocer, Mayor, 1443. *John Woodcock*, Mayor, 1405. *John Collet*, and *Alice* his Wife. *Ralph Thomas*, *Ralph* and *Richard*, Sons of *Ralph Illingworth*, who was Son to Sir *Richard Illingworth*, Baron of the *Exchequer*. *Thomas*, Son of Sir *Thomas Fitzwilliams*. (*Thomas Halton*, Mercer, 1550.) *Thomas Oſtritch*, Haberdaſher. *Richard Swetenham*, Eſq; and *William Dunthorne*, Town-Clerk of LONDON, with this Epitaph:

Fælix prima dies,
Poſtquam mortalibus ævi
Ceſſerit hinc morbus
Subiit atque repente ſenectus.
Tum mors; qua noſtrum
Dunthorn cecidiſſe Wilelmum,
Haud cuiquam latuiſſe
Reor, digniſſimus (inquam,)
Artibus hic Doctor,
Necnon celeberrimus hujus
Clericus urbis erat,
Primus, nullique ſecundus,
Moribus, ingenio,
Studio, nil dixeris illi,
Quin dederit natura
Boni, pius ipſe, modeſtus,
Longanimus, ſolers,
Patiens, ſuper omnia gratus,
Quique ſub immenſas
Curas varioſque labores,
Anxius atteritur, vitæ
Dum carpſerit auras,
Hoc tetro in tumulo,
Compoſtus, pace quieſcit.

The Coat on the Right Side is *a Feſſe, charged with three Mullats, between as many Lions Rampant*.

Simon Morſted, *Thomas Pikehurſt*, Eſq; *Rich. Take*, *Robert Aſhcombe*, *Thomas Lovet*, Eſq; Sheriff of *Northamptonſhire*, 1491. *John Spoore*, 1429. *Katharine*, Daughter to Sir *Thomas Mirley*, Knt. *William Linchelade*, Mercer, 1392. *John Penie*, Mercer, 1450. *John Thomas*, Mercer, 1485. *Chriſtopher Hauſe*, Mercer, one of the Sheriffs, 1503. *William Scarborough*, Vintner, *Simon de Berching*, Sir *John Cheke*, Knt. Tutor to King *Edward* VI. deceaſed 1557, do lie here.

On a Monument in the Eaſt End of the Chancel:

Hunc poſuit Tumulum
  Frater, ſuperaddidit illi
Triſte Nepos Carmen,
  Dignus utroque fuit.
Cur Tumulum? juſto
  Ne funus honore careret.
Cur Carmen? laudes
  Ne tegerentur humo.
Vita pia, & fælix mors,
  Vitam morte prehendunt
Et penſant Cæli
  Munera, damna ſoli.

Here lieth buried *M. Albayne Hill*, Doctor of Phyſicke, who dyed the 26th Day of *December*, *An. Dom.* 1559.

On a Monument in the South Wall of the Chapel:

Here alſo lyeth buried Miſtris *Alice Hill*, ſome Time Wife to the ſaid M. Dr. *Hill*, who dyed the laſt Day of *May*, *An. Dom.* 1580.

Georgius Cary de Cokinton, Arm. hoc monumentum in memoriam ejus, & unus Executorum prædict, Alicia Hill, fieri curavit 1512.

On the Dexter Side of the aboveſaid Inſcription, this Coat, *A Chevron between three Lozenges.* On a Siniſter, *three Lozenges, a Chief, indented.*

On an antient Plate fixed in the Wall of the North Chapel:

Ethelreda White, quondam uxor Henrici White, Armigeri, & unius filiarum & hæredum Roberti Frother, Aldermanni LONDON. Quæ quidem Ethelreda obiit in vigilia S. Johan. Baptiſt. An. Regis Henrici 8. 26. An. Dom. 1534.

On a fair plated Grave-Stone in the North Chapel of the Choir:

The 13th Day of *September*, 1557.

Doctrinæ Lumen
  Checus vitæque Magiſter,
Aurea naturæ
  Fabrica, morte jacet.
Non erat e multis
  Unus, ſed præſtitit unus
Omnibus & Patriæ
  Flos erat ille ſuæ:
Gemma Britannia fuit,
  Tam magnum nulla tulerunt
Tempora Theſaurum,
  Tempora nulla ferent.

On the right Side of this Epitaph ſtood *Cheke*'s Coat, which was *Baron and Femme.* 1. *Three Creſcents, and a Creſcent in the Midſt, for Diſtinction.* 2. *A Saltier Vaire, with a Martlet in the Nombril Point, between four Mullets.*

On a Grave-Stone in the ſame Chapel:

Hic jacet Benedictus Trotter, nuper Civis, & Grocerus LONDON. Mercator ſtapulæ villæ Caliciæ. Qui obiit ultimo die Menſis Octobris, 1496. Cujus, &c.

On a fair plated Stone by the Communion-Table.

Hic jacet Willielmus Linchlade, quondam Civis & Mercerus LONDON. Qui obiit 9 die Januarii, An Dom. 1392. Et Alicia uxor ejus. Quorum, &c.

On another in the Body of the Church:

Of *William Wilſon*, *Joan* his Wife,
  And *Alice* their Daughter deare,
Theſe Lines were left to give Report
  Theſe three lye buried here:
And *Alice* was *Henry Decon*'s Wife,
  Which *Henry* lives on Earth,
And is the Serjeant Plummer
  To Queen *Elizabeth.*
With whom this *Alice* left Iſſue here,
  His virtuous Daughter *Joan*,
To be his Comfort every where,
  Now joyful *Alice* is gone.
And for theſe three departed Soules,
  Gone up to joyful Bliſſe;
Th' Almighty Praiſe be given to God,
  To whom the Glory is.

Alice dyed the 11th Day of *March*, 1572.

A Coat of Arms on the Dexter Side, *Baron and Femme*: 1. *A Chevron between two Roſes and a Flower de Lys.* 2. *A Field Or, three Bars.*

On a Pillar in the Middle Iſle.

Ad ſacros cineres, & piam memoriam Alleni Downer, Civis LONDON. e libertate Pontifica, & ætate & officio aliquando ſenioris, & Mariæ Uxoris Parentum · integritate quadrata; Thomas filius unus, & unicus ſuperſtes, ultimum hoc pii & filialis amoris teſtamentum affert.

Si vere dicunt
  Monumenta monentia mentes,
Mille mihi monumenta
  Pii poſuere parentes,
Ingratus ne ſim
  Monumento hoc mille rependo.

Upon the Wall by the North Door, a fair Monument in Stone, with theſe Inſcriptions:

Miſericordiam Dei per Jeſum Chriſtum
Obtinuimus.

Here lye the Bodies of *Anne*, the Wife of *Laurence Gibſon*, Gent. and of their three Sonnes. She was a moſt faithful and loving Wife, and a right religious, Wiſe, virtuous, and modeſt Woman; and adorned with many other ſuch excellent and commendable Gifts and Qualities, that ſhe is worthy of perpetual Memory. She was of the antient Family of the *Bamfords* in *Lincolnſhire*: And the 29th Day of *December*, 1611, ſhe patiently and chriſtianly ended this mortal Life.

Spe reſurgendi ad vitam æternam
requieſcimus.

Hoc mœſtiſſimus ejus maritus, in piam memoriam Uxoris ſuæ, talis, tamque chariſſimæ, conſtrui fecit: eandemque hic cum illa ſepulturam ſperat & exoptat.

In Chriſto filii ſummus Dei, & heredes
æternæ vitæ.

Mentis vis magna.

What! Is ſhe dead?
  Doth he ſurvive?
No: Both are dead,
  And both alive.
She lives, he's dead,
  By Love, though grieving,
In him, for her,
  Yet dead, yet living.
Both dead, and living,
  Then what is gone?
One halfe of both,
  Not any one.

One Mind, one Faith,
One Hope, one Grave,
In Life, in Death,
They had, and ſtill they have.

Amor conjugalis æternus.

Hic jacet in requie
Woodcocke Jon, vir Generoſus,
Maior Londiniæ,
Mercerus, valde moroſus :
Miles qui fuerat - - - -
M. Domini mille
Centum quater ruit ille
Cum x bis - - - - -

This *John Woodcocke* was Maior, 1405.

Hic jacet Tom Short-hoſe,
Sine Tombe, ſine Sheets, ſine Riches;
Qui vixit ſine Gowne,
Sine Cloake, ſine Shirt, ſine Breeches.

IN the Veſtry South Window there is the Figure of *Thomas Heritagh*, in a Red Mantle: Right before him, in another Pane, is the Mercers Arms, of which Company (it ſeems) he was Free. This Man was the Builder of this Veſtry Houſe.

AT the Eaſt End of the Chancel, on the Right Hand, is a fair Monument, with this Inſcription :

To the ſacred Memory of *Thomas Shelley*, eldeſt Sonne and Heire of *Henry Shelley*, of *Patcham*, in the County of *Suſſex*, Eſq; departed this Life the 2d Day of *Decemb.* 1620, being 23 Yeeres of Age. By his moſt ſorrowful Wife, *Mary Shelley*, eldeſt Daughter of *Thomas Stevens*, of the *Middle-Temple*, Eſq; Attorney-General to Prince *Henry*.

If Youth, Religion,
Virtue, and the reſt
Of Graces that
In frail Men are bleſt,
Could have conferr'd long Life,
This Funeral Verſe
Had not ſo ſoone
Offered at thy Herſe,
By thy ſad Widow :
Whoſe Fate did allow
Her onely three Weeks
Happineſſe to know
How good thou wert :
And what Remaines of Life,
To her yeelds Sorrow :
She was once a Wife
To ſuch an Huſband,
Whoſe like 'twere in vaine,
And Flattery to her Greife,
To hope againe.
But thou wert Fleſh,
And that to Earth muſt turne,
Thy pure Soule bleſt;
She only left to mourne.

ADJOINING to this, on the Right Hand, is a fair Marble Monument in Oval.

Deo Trino & Uno Opt. Max.
ſacrum, ac

Æternæ Memoriæ ornatiſſimæ & laudatiſſimæ feminæ, Annæ Walleriæ in Icenis oriundæ, unius atq; unicæ parentum prolis ; Ingenio, Genio & Genere conſpicuæ : Gulielmi Waadi, Regii Conſiſtorii ſanctioriſque Concilii Sereniſſimæ Heroinæ, Dominæ Elizabethæ, Angliæ, &c. Reginæ, a ſecretis, Conjugis. Quæ annos enata XIX in puerperio, Calendas Septembris, Anno Salutis Jeſu merito reſtitutæ, CIↃ. IↃ, XIC. ex hac peritura ad perennem vitam emigravit. Cui

Placide in Chriſto gentis humanæ ſoſpitatore obdormienti hoc mortale immortalis amoris Monumentum Conjux mæſtiſſimus poſuit.

ON the South Side of the Church, on the Wall adjoining to the Veſtry, is an antient Monument, in Memory of *Chriſtopher Haws*, Mercer and Alderman of LONDON, who died the 25th of *October*, 1508, and is interred in a Vault under the Foundation of the Church.

Pray for the Soul of *Chriſtopher Hawes*, Mercer and Alderman of LONDON, and Merchant of the Staple. Died the 15th of *October*, *Anno Dom*, 1508. And *Alys* his Wife. Four Sons and ſeven Daughters.

ON the Dexter Side his Coat. *Vaire, on a Chief a Lion Paſſant Gardant.* On the Siniſter, the Coat of Arms of the Mercers.

Here lies *Edward Wotton*, Doctor of Phyſick. *Obiit* 5 *Oct.* 1555.

ROUND about a Grave-ſtone.

——————————— Mercatoris Stapulæ, & Katharinæ Caliſie & Agnetis uxorum ejus - - ——— ——— Quæ Uxor ——— ——— ob. 1558. Agnes vero obiit 26 Aug. 1559. Quorum animabus, &c.

AN Inſcription upon a Pillar, not legible.

OVER were theſe Coats. *Baron and Femme. The Baron bearing quarterly,* 1. *A Feſſe, Or, between three Saracens Heads, couped at the Breaſt; a Handkerchief wreathed about the Necks.* 2. *Three Spear Heads.* 3. *Three Cheſſe Rooks.* 4. *A Feſſe between three Choughs.*

The Femme Part two Coats impaled. 1. *A Chevron charged with three Libbarts Heads, between as many Croſſes Croſlets.* 2. *A Chevron between three Martlets.*

Alice, Wife of *Thomas Glocester*, Painter. Qui obiit die Dominica in Feſto Carnipr. Anno 1400. Et Johan. filius ejus. Quorum animabus, &c.

Hic jacet Johannes Spoore, qui obiit 21 Maij, 1429. Cujus animæ propitietur Deus. *Amen.*

Hic jacet Thomas Oſtrige, Haberdaſher, LONDON. & Mercator. Stapulæ Caliſ. Et Anna uxor ejus. Qui Thomas obiit 16 Mar. Anno Dom. 1483.

THE Arms on the Dexter Side, is *a Chevron charged with three Catharine-Wheels, between as many Bruſhes with Handles.*

Hic jacet Johan. Thomas, Cives & Mercerus Lond. & Elizabetha uxor ejus. Qui Johannes obiit 15 D. Febr. 1485. Quorum animabus propitietur Deus. *Amen.*

Thomas Lovet, of *Northamptonſhire*, Eſq; died 16 *Feb.* 1491. Cujus animæ, &c.

William White, *Alice* and *Ellyn* his Wives. Which *William* ob. 9 *April* 1504.

Chalton and *Johanna*, uxor ejus.

John Trusbut, Mercer, *London.*

Orate pro anima Willielmi Skarburgh, Civis & Vinitarii LONDON. & uxorum ejus, & filiorum & filiarum, Benefactorum, *&c.*

Thomas Muſche.

UPON a Tomb of Sir *William Waads*, a Coat with many Quarters. The firſt *a Saltier between four Eſcallops.*

A Monument of *Skevington.*

AN Atchievement of Sir *William Meredith.*

THERE are a few Monuments for Perſons more lately buried here.

ON the Eaſt Pillar a curious white Marble Monument, adorned with Enrichments of Palm-Branches, Cartouches, Leaves, an Urn and two Cupids, ſupporting the Mantling, with theſe Arms carved, as born by an Eagle.

Vert, three Eagles diſplayed in Feſs Or, impaled with Vert, an Eagle diſplayed Argent. The Inſcription is:

In Memory of *Richard Wynne*, Eſq; Citizen and Merchant 1688, and his Wife *Joyce*, Daughter of *Anthony Biddulph.*

ON the North Side of the Church, a handſome white Marble Monument, adorned with Columns, Entablature, and Pediment of the *Corinthian* Order; on which lie two Cherubs weeping. With this Inſcription:

Near this Place lies the Body of *Benjamin Harvey*, Eſq; late Major to the Yellow Regiment of Trained Bands; who by his laſt Will gave the white Marble Font to this Pariſh-Church, which was ſet up by *Joſeph Rand*, his Executor. He died *Dec.* 14, 1684, aged 44 Years.

ARMS: *Or, on a Chevron, between three Leopards Faces, Gules, as many Trefoils ſliped Argent.*

FLAT Stones in the Body of the Church, over *Ralph Hutchinſon*, Eſq; 1701.

Thomas Hartley, Citizen and Barber-Surgeon, 1683. And *Mary* his Wife, 1700.

CHARITIES.

THE Bequeſts and charitable Gifts to this Pariſh, amount to about 20 *l. per Annum.* Of which a Regiſter is kept. A Particular follows.

DONORS.

William Peel, of St. *Mary Savoy*, Gent. bequeathed *Anno* 1623, an Annuity of 20 *l.* for the Uſe of the Poor of the Pariſh.

Gilbert Keat, of *London*, Eſq; by Will dated 1657, gave, to put out two young Men Apprentices, 40 *l.*

AND ſo from four Years to four Years, giving Security to the Pariſh.

Suſan Ibel, by Will dated 16 *Jac.* I. gave 40 *l.* being her Gift, and of her deceaſed Husband's, *Thomas Roberts*, for three Chaldrons and four Sacks of Seacoal, among the honeſt poor People; to each one Sack of Seacoal, as far as the ſame will extend.

THE Church-wardens, with the Conſent of the Executors, paid the ſaid 40 *l.* into the Hands of the Myſtery of Tallow-chandlers, who covenanted with the ſaid Pariſh, to deliver to them the ſaid Coals.

Richard Wynne, Eſq; *Anno* 1677, gave 20 *l.* for ever, to be diſtributed to Eight poor People of the ſaid Pariſh, at 2 *s.* 6 *d.* a-piece. And the ſaid 20 *l.* is to be put forth at Intereſt.

Thomas Savage, Citizen and Goldſmith, by Will dated 1611, gave a Meſſuage call'd *The George at Holbourn-Bridge*, with four other Meſſuages, for the Uſe and Benefit of the Poor. Which Premiſes, many Years before the Reign of King *Edward* VI, belonged to the Pariſh; but taken away in that King's Reign, by the Statute about *Superſtitious Uſes.* And 8 *Jac* I. the Title being in Suit between the Pariſh, and one *Robert Pepper*, it was awarded, that *Pepper* and his Son ſhould convey the ſaid Premiſes to the ſaid Pariſh in Fee; which was done, but upon Condition, that the ſaid Pariſh, or their Truſtees, ſhould grant a Leaſe back to *Pepper*, for 150 Years, at 5 *l. per Annum* Rent. (And the ſaid *Savage*, the Donor, purchaſed the Fee of the Premiſes.)

THE Company of Embroiderers pay yearly for Bread, 1 *l.* 6 *s.* being the Gift of Mr. *Londſon.*

THERE was a Parſonage-Houſe belonging to this Living, before the great Fire, but burnt down then. The Ground is leaſed out at 4 *l. per Annum*, for 41 Years; and the Premiſes rebuilt into two Houſes.

THE Living is a Rectory in the Gift of *Eaton College*, and in the Dean and Chapter of St. *Paul's*, who preſent alternately. Value *per* Act of Parliament, 170 *l*, and rated in the King's Books 16 *l.* 8 *s.* 1 *d.* and the Pariſh of St. *Olave* at 7 *l.* 7 *s.* 11 *d.*

THE Rector is the Reverend Mr. *Richard Sear*, and the Lecturer the Reverend Mr. *Smith.*

PRAYERS are *Wedneſdays*, *Fridays*, and Holidays, at 11 o'Clock; here is an Organ, as before ſaid, which plays only on *Sundays*, excepting the 29th of *May*, and the Day on which the Company of Barber-Surgeons elect a Maſter, Wardens, *&c.* Here are only two Bells. A Sermon is preached in this Church on the 3d *Thurſday* in *Auguſt*, being the Election Day before mentioned; and the Company allows 10 *s.* to the Rector for the Uſe of the Pulpit, when they chuſe any other Perſon to preach; they give alſo to the Reader on that Day 4 *s.* to the Clerk 3 *s.* and to the Sexton 1 *s.* 6 *d.* and they are all handſomely entertain'd at the Company's Feaſt.

THE Veſtry is General.

The WARD-OFFICERS *are,*	*The* PARISH-OFFICERS *are,*
1 Common-Council-Man, who is the ſame that ſerves for St. *Olave's.*	2 Church-Wardens.
2 Conſtables for four Years, and one for two Years, alternately.	4 Overſeers for the Poor.
2 Inqueſts.	
2 Scavengers.	

Streets, Lanes, *&c.*

PART of *Great Wood-ſtreet*, *Maidenhead-court*; Part of *Coach-and-four-horſes-yard*; Part of *Crooked-frying-pan-alley*; Part of *Strait-frying-pan-alley*, [on Sufferance] Part of *Silver-ſtreet*, *Winſton's-court*; Part of *Little Wood-ſtreet*, *Addle-ſtreet*, *Little Love-lane*; Part of *Great Love-lane*, and *Coach-and-ſix-horſes-yard.*

NUMBER of Houſes 112.

THIS Pariſh, after the Fire of LONDON, was united by Act of Parliament to St. *Olave's Silver-ſtreet*; of which ſee more in the next Chapter on *Alderſgate* Ward.

THEN is *Adle-ſtreet*; the Reaſon of which Name is unknown; only, that in old Evidences it is written *King-Adel-ſtreet*; and ſo called from King *Adelſtane* the *Saxon*. At this Time it is repleniſhed with good Buildings on both Sides, among which is the Plaiſterers-Hall, handſome, but ſmall; it was formerly the Pinners-Hall; but that Company decaying, and not being worth a Pin, ſaith *Stow*, it came to the Plaiſterers.

Plaiſterers-hall.

Brewers-hall.

NOT far from that, is the Brewers-Hall, a ſpacious and curious Building, with a graceful Appearance at the Entrance, of Columns and Arches of the *Tuſcan* Order, and Enrichments of Fruit, Leaves, &c. the Walls are Brick, the Window-Caſes, &c. Stone.

FROM the Weſt End of *Adle-ſtreet*, *Little Wood-ſtreet* runs down to *Cripplegate*; and ſomewhat Eaſt of the End of this Street, and facing *London-wall*, is the Curriers-Hall.

Curriers-hall.

NOW on the Weſt Side of *Wood-ſtreet* is *Huggen-lane*, which is but narrow, on Account of ſome Encroachments to *Gutter-lane*.

The PARISH *of* *St.* MICHAEL WOOD-STREET.

THIS Church of St. *Michael*, with the Addition of *Wood-ſtreet*, from its Situation on the Weſt Side of that Street, hath been ſometimes called St. *Michael in Hogge-lane*, or *Huggen-lane*, of one *Hugan*, that of old Time dwelt in that Lane, and was call'd *Hugan in the Lane*, which Lane runs down by the South Side of this Church; and it is at this Day call'd *Huggen-lane*.

Richard de Baſingſtoke, in 33 *Edw.* III. 1359, by his laſt Will and Teſtament, gave all his Tenements in the Pariſh of St. *Laurence Jewry*, to the Rector of this Church, and four of the Pariſhioners, to find two Chaplains to ſay Maſs daily in this Church for the Souls of himſelf and Relations, &c. out of which, they were to pay them for ſo doing, eight Marks each *per Annum*; which Chaplains, after the Death of his Executors, were to be preſented from Time to Time by the Rector of this Church for the Time being, and four Pariſhioners, who were to have half a Mark yearly for their Pains, and with the Overplus of the Rent of the ſaid Tenements, were to keep the Chantry (which he had here) in good Repair.

IN the 16th of *Richard* II, *Joh. Ive*, Parſon of this Church, *Joh. Forſter*, Goldſmith, and *Peter Fikeldon*, Taylor, gave two Meſſuages and Shops, with Sollars, Cellars, &c. in this Pariſh and Street, and in *Ladle* (or *Lad*) *Lane*, to the Reparations of this Church and Chancel, and other Works of Charity.

THIS Church was repaired and beautified at the Coſt of the Pariſhioners, in the Year 1620.

BUT being burnt down in the late dreadful Fire, in 1666, is rebuilt, and made the Parochial Church for this and the Pariſh of St. *Mary Staining*, which is annext to it.

THE Walls of the Structure are built of Stone, and of the *Ionick* Order; the Roof flat and quadrangular, covered with Lead; the Windows are only on the South Side and Eaſt End; the Floor is paved with Stone; that of the Chancel a Step higher than that of the reſt of the Church; and here are three Iſles.

THE Roof is adorned with Fret-Work and Crocket-Work, the Walls with Arches and Impoſts; the Front towards *Wood-ſtreet*, with ſpacious Stone Pilaſters, their Entablature and pitched Pediment of the *Ionick* Order. The Church is wainſcotted round eight Feet high, and pewed with Oak, of which alſo the Pulpit is made, being finniered, and having Enrichments of Cherubims, Feſtoons, &c. The Altar-Piece is of the ſame Species of Timber, adorned with a ſingle Cornice and Compaſs Pediment, where the King's Arms are carved; above which is a Triangular Pediment, with a *Glory*; and below all this, are the *Decalogue* between the *Lord's Prayer* and *Creed*; the firſt done in Gold, on Black, the latter the contrary. Theſe are placed between the Portraiture of *Moſes* and *Aaron*, painted in their proper Habits; the latter holding an Incenſe-Pot.

THE Length of the Church within, is 63 Feet, Breadth 42, Altitude 31, and that of the Tower (wherein are two Bells) is about 90 Feet.

MONUMENTS *in the old Church were, for*

William Bambrough, the Son of *Henry Bambrough*, of *Skardborough*, 1392.

William Turner, Wax-Chandler, 1400.

John Allen, Timbermonger, 1441.

John Peke, Goldſmith, 1441.

William Taverner, Girdler, 1454.

William Mancer, Ironmonger, 1465.

John Naſh, 1466.

Robert Draper, 1500.

John Coraunt.

John Lambard, Draper, Alderman, one of the Sheriffs of LONDON, who deceaſed 1554, and was Father to *William Lambard*, Eſq; well known by ſundry learned Books by him publiſhed.

John Medley, Chamberlain of LONDON.

John Marſh, Eſq; Mercer, and Common-Serjeant of LONDON.

ON a comely ſmall Monument, at the Eaſt End of the Choir, in the Wall, was this Inſcription:

Here lyeth *John Blount*, Citizen and Clothworker of LONDON, eldeſt Son of *W. Blount*, of *Mauggareſfield*, in the County of *Gloceſter*, Eſq; who had to Wife *Anne Layton*, of whom he had Iſſue ſix Sonnes and eight Daughters; and lived together Man and Wife 29 Yeeres, in worſhipfull and good Reputation, and dyed at the Age of 63 Yeers, the 1ſt Day of *May*, 1599.

ON a leſs Monument in the ſame Iſle and Wall:

Here lyeth the Body of *Nicholas Warren*, Citizen and Grocer of LONDON, borne at *Whitby* in *Yorkſhire*, who had to Wife *Margaret Crome*, who lived together married 22 Yeeres and 11 Moneths. He dyed in Joy and Peace of a faithfull Confeſſion, the 10th Day of *April*, 1614, being about the Age of 52 Yeeres.

JOB xvii. 1.

My Breath is corrupt, my Days are cut off, the Grave for me.

ON another:

The Body of *William Harvie*, Citizen and Grocer of LONDON, and Deputy to the

Alderman of *Creplegate Within*, was buried the 20th Day of *March*, *Anno Domini* 1597, of the Age of 58 Yeeres. *Maudlin*, his firſt Wife, by whom he had Iſſue foure Sonnes and one Daughter, was buried the 16th Day of *November*, 1581. *Margaret*, his ſecond Wife, by whom he had Iſſue one Son, was buried the 14th of *January*, 1593. *Joan*, his third Wife, ſurvived.

Robert Harvie, his eldeſt Sonne, Citizen and Grocer of LONDON, was buried in his Father's Grave, the 9th of *November*, 1608, out of his Houſe in the *Old Jewry*, being of the Age of 47 Yeeres, 5 Moneths, and 10 Days; when he had ſerved his Prince, Comptroller of the Cuſtom-Houſe, and Warden of the Grocers. Hee had to Wife *Sarah Audley*, of whom hee had Iſſue three Sonnes and three Daughters, *&c.*

HERE was alſo Queen *Elizabeth*'s Monument, with this Inſcription:

Here lyes her Type, who was of late
The Prop of *Belgia*, Stay of *France*,
Spain's Foile, Faith's Shield, and Queen of (State,
Of Arms, of Learning, Fate and Chance.
In brief, of Women ne'er was ſeen,
So great a Prince, ſo good a Queen.

Sith Vertue her Immortal made,
Death (envying all that cannot dye)
Her earthly Parts did ſo invade,
As in it wrackt Self-Majeſty.
But ſo her Spirits inſpir'd her Parts,
That ſhe ſtill lives in Loyal Hearts.

THERE is alſo, but without any outward Monument, the Head of *James*, the fourth King of the *Scots* of that Name, ſlain at *Flodden-field*, and buried here by this Occaſion. After the Battle, the Body of that King being found, was cloſed in Lead, and conveyed from thence to LONDON, and ſo to the Monaſtery of *Sheen* in *Surrey*, where it remained for a Time. But after the Diſſolution of that Houſe, in the Reign of *Edward* VI. *Henry Gray*, Duke of *Suffolk*, being lodged, and keeping Houſe there; *Stow* ſays, he was ſhewed the ſame Body, ſo wrapped in Lead; which Body was thrown into a Waſte-Room amongſt old Timber, Lead, and other Rubbiſh. Since which Time, Workmen there (for their fooliſh Pleaſure) hewed off his Head. And *Lancelot Young*, Maſter-Glaſier to Queen *Elizabeth*, ſmelling a ſweet Savor to come from thence; and ſeeing the ſame dried from Moiſture, and yet the Form remaining, with the Hair of the Head and Beard red, brought it to LONDON, to his Houſe in *Wood-ſtreet*, where (for a Time) he kept it for the Sweetneſs: But in the End, cauſed the Sexton of that Church to bury it amongſt other Bones taken out of their Charnel, *&c.*

BUT Mr. *Speed* relates, that (for all *John Stow*'s fair Tale) *Leſley*, Biſhop of *Roſs*, ſays, this was the Head of the Laird *Bonehard*; and that King *James* was ſeen alive that Night the Battle happened, at *Kelſo*, whence he paſſed to *Jeruſalem*, and there ended his Days.

John Johnſton, in his Hiſtorical Inſcriptions of the *Scottiſh* Kings, makes the Place of this King's Burial uncertain: But from *Lib. Monaſterii de Walley, in Com. Lanc.* it appears, that he was interred among the *Carthuſians*, in the Priory of *Sheen*, at *Richmond*, from the Teſtimony of one who ſaw his Sepulchre there the ſame Year of his Death. And *Wever* ſays, this was, no doubt, the Place of his Burial (notwithſtanding what the *Scottiſh* Authors ſay.)

THERE are theſe Monuments in St. *Michael*'s *Wood-ſtreet* Church, ſince the Fire:

Againſt the North Wall, two Monuments for the *Harveys*.

William Harvey, ſecond Son of *Robert Harvey*, and *Sarah Audley*, his Wife. He fined for Alderman and Sheriff; had Iſſue three Sons, *Robert*, *Hugh*, and *Benjamin*, departed *An.* 1677. Alſo *Hugh*, his ſecond Son, 1679.

OTHER antient Monuments of the *Harveys*, ſet up for *William Harvey*, and *Robert*, and their Wives, ſtill remain, or are renewed ſince the firing of this Church.

CHARITIES.

LEGACIES of Charity left to this Pariſh, and ſtill enjoyed by it, are theſe:

DONORS.	*Gifts* *l.*	*s.*	*d.*
The Lady *Read*, yearly	00	08	00
Mr. *Hill*, yearly	00	05	00
Both paid by the Goldſmiths Company.			
Mr. *Longworth Croſs* gave for 20 Years, *Anno* 1704, about expiring	02	00	00
Mr. *Bowman*, paid by Mr. *Dawſon*, yearly	01	00	00

THERE are alſo belonging to this Pariſh of St. *Michael Wood-ſtreet*, Ground-Rents of three Houſes in *Lad-lane*, leaſed to Mr. *Dyos*, at 22 *l.* 4 *s.* yearly, for 61 Years. More Ground-Rent of two Houſes in *Hugen-lane*, leaſed to Mr. *Flemming*, at 14 *l.* yearly, for 61 Years. Theſe Ground-Rents were given to the Pariſh by ſome Aldermen of LONDON, in the Reign of King *Edward* III. The Deeds ſo defaced by Time, that the particular Uſes cannot be read, to which they are aſſigned. But Cuſtom hath carried it for the Maintenance of the Poor, and diſcharging other Incidents.

NO Parſonage-Houſe before the Fire, nor Glebe belonging to the Miniſter of this Pariſh; yet it is found, by the Regiſter of the Parochial Viſitation, *Anno* 1636, that then there was a Parſonage-Houſe of 7 *l. per Ann.*

THE Living is a Rectory; the King preſents for St. *Mary Staining*, once in every three Voidances, and the Pariſh of St. *Michael* chuſe their Miniſter twice. The Value *per* Act of Parliament is 100 *l. per Ann.* St. *Mary*'s is rated in the King's Books at 5 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.*

THE Rector is the Rev. Mr. *John Abbot*, and the Lecturer the Rev. Mr. *Wills*.

PRAYERS are *Wedneſdays*, *Fridays*, and Holidays, at 11 o'Clock; no Organ, two Bells.

THE Veſtry is General.

The PARISH-OFFICERS *are*,

2 Church-wardens.
4 Overſeers.

The WARD-OFFICERS *are*,

1 Common-Council-Man.
2 Inqueſts.
1 Conſtable.
1 Scavenger.

Streets, Lanes, *&c.*

PART of *Great Wood-ſtreet*, *Goldſmith-ſtreet*; Part of *Fryar-alley*; Part of *Maiden-lane*; Part of *Lad-lane*, *Flying-horſe-court*; Part of *Hugen-alley*; Part of *Gutter-lane*, *Paul's-court*, and *Shovel-alley*.

NUMBER of Houſes 93.

MENTION is made in divers Records, of a Houſe in *Wood-ſtreet*, then called *Black-hall*; but no Man, at this Day, call tell in what Part.

IN the Time of King *Richard* II, Sir *Henry Percy*, the Son and Heir of *Henry Percy*, Earl of *Northumberland*, had a Houſe in *Wood-ſtreet* in *London*, (whether this *Black-hall* or no, it is hard to trace) wherein he treated King *Richard*, the Duke of *Lancaſter*, the Duke of *York*, the Earl Marſhal, and his Father, the Earl of *Northumberland*, with others at Supper.

Waxchandlers-hall.

Haberdaſhers-hall.

ON the North Side of this St. *Michael*'s Church, is *Maiden-lane*, now ſo called; but (of old Time) *Ingene-lane*, or *Inglane*. In this Lane, the Waxchandlers have their Common Hall on the South Side thereof, which is a handſome, tho' not ſpacious Building: And on the North Side, at *Stayning-lane* End, the Haberdaſhers have their Hall. It is a good Brick Building, particularly that Room called the Hall, is very neat and lofty, paved with Marble and Purbeck, wainſcotted about 12 Feet high, and the Screen at the Weſt End, where are two arched Apertures, is adorned with Pilaſters of the *Corinthian* Order, with Enrichments; and round the Hall are ſeveral Coats of Arms, as the King's, thoſe of LONDON, this Company's, and others. The Company of the Haberdaſhers, or Hurrers, of old Time ſo called, were incorporated a Brotherhood of St. *Catharine*, the 26th of *Henry* VI, and ſo confirmed by *Henry* VII, the 17th of his Reign; the Cappers and Hat-makers, or Hurrers, being one Company of Haberdaſhers.

DOWN lower, in *Wood-ſtreet*, is *Silver-ſtreet*, in which are divers good Houſes.

AND, on the North Side thereof, is *Monkſ-well-ſtreet*, ſo called from a Well at the North End thereof; where the Abbot of *Garendon* had an Houſe or Cell, called *St. James in the Wall*, by *Cripplegate*, and certain Monks of their Houſe, were the Chaplains there. Wherefore the Well (belonging to that Cell or Hermitage) was called *Monks-well*, and the Street, from the Well, *Monks-well-ſtreet*.

Barber-Surgeons-hall.

IN this Street, on the Weſt Side, is the Barber-Surgeons-Hall, a magnificent Building, conſiſting of a ſpacious Hall, a Court-Room, a Theatre, Library, and other commodious Offices. The grand Entrance, from *Monks-well-ſtreet*, is enriched with the Company's Arms, Cartouches, large Fruit, &c. The Court-Room is adorned with a Fret-work Cieling, and the Pictures of King *Henry* VIII, and the Court of Aſſiſtants, in one fine Piece; the Pictures of K. *Charles* II, Sir *Charles Scarborough*, and Alderman *Arris*, who gave the Muſcle-Lecture, Dr. *Grew*, Reader of Anatomy, and Mr. *Liſle*, Barber to King *Charles* II. The Theatre contains four Degrees of Cedar Seats, one above another in elliptical Form, adorned with the Figures of the Seven Liberal Sciences, the twelve Signs of the Zodiac, and the Skeleton of an Oſtrich, put up by Dr. *Hobbes* 1682, with a Buſto of K. *Charles* I; two human Skins on wooden Frames, of a Man and a Woman, in Imitation of *Adam* and *Eve*, put up in 1645; a Mummy's Skull, given by Mr. *Loveday* 1655; the Skeleton of *Etherton*, with Copper Joints, (he was executed) given by Mr. *Knowles* in 1693; the Figure of a Man flea'd, where all the Muſcles appear in due Place and Proportion, done after the Life; the Skeletons of *Cambery Beſs* and *Country Tom*, (as they there call them) 1638; and three other Skeletons of human Bodies. The Roof of this Theatre is an elliptical Cupola. Here is alſo a Library, which is open on *Tueſdays* and *Thurſdays*.

THERE are two publick and two private Lectures annually in this Theatre, upon the Bodies of executed Malefactors.

THE Eaſt Side of this Street, down againſt *London-wall*, and the South Side thereof to *Cripplegate*, are of *Cripplegate* Ward, as is afore ſhewed.

Bowyers-hall.

IN this Street, by the Corner of *Monks-well-ſtreet*, is the Bowyers Hall.

ON the Eaſt Side of *Monks-well-ſtreet*, are Alms-houſes, Twelve in Number, founded by Sir *Ambroſe Nicholas*, Salter, Mayor, 1575. Wherein he placed twelve poor and aged People Rent-free, having each of them Seven Pence a Week, and once a Year, each of them five Sacks of Charcoal, and one Quarter of a Hundred of Faggots, of his Gift for ever.

ON the North Side of the Way, turning towards *Cripplegate*, and even upon, or cloſe to *London-wall* as it were, are certain new erected Alms-houſes, ſix in Number, of the Coſt and Gift of Mr. *Robert Rogers*, Leather-ſeller; and very good Maintenance allowed, for ever, to ſuch People as are appointed to dwell in them.

THEY ſtand in *Hart-ſtreet*, and are for ſix antient Couple, with a Room below, and another above, for each. The Founder, and the Qualifications of ſuch as are admitted, will appear in the Inſcription on the ſaid Houſe, *viz.*

THE Gift of *Robert Rogers*, Merchant-Adventurer, and free of the Leather-ſellers Company. Who, among other good Deeds, gave 600 *l.* to build and lay out upon theſe Alms-houſes, for the Relief of ſuch ſix aged Couples, being Freemen and Freewomen, as have no Charge of Children. He died in the Year 1601. Erected *Anno Dom.* 1612.

IT is in the Diſpoſal of the City. Each receive 4 *l.* a Year.

THEN in *Little Wood-ſtreet* were ſeven Chambers in an Alley on the Weſt Side, founded for ſeven poor People, therein to dwell Rent-free; by *Henry Barton*, Skinner, Mayor, 1416.

THUS much for the Monuments of this Ward within the Walls.

The PARISH *of* *St.* GILES CRIPPLEGATE.

ST. *Giles* (to whom this Church, and one in the Out-Pariſhes in *Middleſex* call'd *St. Giles in the Fields* are dedicated) was born at *Athens* in *Greece*, of a Royal Progeny; his Father's Name was *Theodorus*, and his Mother *Pelagia*. He was of a ſingular Charity, and gave much to the Poor. After his Parents Death, who left him a plentiful Eſtate, he diſtributed his Patrimony among the Poor. He gave away the very Coat from his Back, to cover a poor ſick Man, who, ſo ſoon as he put it on, was perfectly well. From his Infancy he was ſo addicted to Divine Learning, and to Charity, that he ſeemed to have care of nothing elſe.

HE went into *France* to *Cæſareus*, Biſhop of *Arles* in *Provence*, where having ſtaid about two Years with the Biſhop, and having a Deſire to live more ſolitary from the Pleaſures of the World, and Concourſe of People, he privily departed thence into a Wilderneſs, where he obſcured himſelf in a horrid Cave, unto which Place *Charles Martel*, King of *France* (as my Author calls him) following his Hounds in Hunting, purſuing an Hind, accidentally came; which Hind gave Milk to nouriſh this *Giles*, and flying from the Hounds for Succour to the Cave, the Hounds, by the Prayers of *Giles*, were not able to purſue her further than a Stone's Caſt from the Cave, but there making a Stand, return'd howling to the Hunters; which being reported to *Charles*, he, with his Retinue, came in Perſon to the Cave, where *Charles* finding this *Giles*, and wondering to ſee ſo grave and holy Man in ſuch an uncouth Place, demanded of *Giles* what he was, and what he did there? who anſwered, That he hid himſelf there for Religion, and for Piety's ſake. Upon which Anſwer and Conference with him, admiring his Sanctity, he took ſuch an Affection to him, that this *Charles Martel* cauſed a Monaſtery to be erected in that Place, with much Intreaty for *Giles*'s Conſent; over which, not without great Importunity, he made this *Giles* the Governor, or Abbot, who was very unwilling to accept thereof. This was at the City of *Niſmes*, near to *Roan*, ſays *Radulph Ceſtrenſis* (*Lib.* 5. *Chap.* 28.) This Relation is alſo written by *Peter de Natalibus in Catal. Sanctorum*, and others.

Besides Theology, this *Giles* profeſſed Phyſick, and wrote in Verſe *de Paralyſi.* He died in his Abbey at *Niſmes*, as ſome write, *Anno Chriſti* 700, and was afterwards canonized for a Saint.

There is a Church in *Rome* dedicated to St. *Giles*, which, on his Feſtival, is much frequented by Women for the Help of this Holy Abbot *Giles*: For they are confident, that St. *Giles* having been nouriſhed by the Milk of an Hind, can help ſuch as have Fevers, or which are in Danger of Child-Birth, or want Milk, or are Barren. So (*Mirabilia Romæ*, *Edit.* 1618. P. 38.)

His Feſtival is commonly celebrated *Sept.* 1. The Date of this Church's Foundation is very antient: It is ſaid to be built by *Alſune*, Biſhop of LONDON, about the Year of our Lord 1030, before the Reign of *William the Conqueror*, and though it was demoliſhed by Fire, in the Year 1545, yet it providentially had not the ſame Fate by the Flames in 1666, when many of its neighbour Churches ſuffered ſo much. The South Gallery was built at the Charge of *William Worral*, *Anno* 1682, and the Church was adorned and beautified at the latter End of the Year 1704, the new Altar-Piece, Pulpit and Pews (hereafter deſcribed) being then put up at the Pariſh Charge.

It is built of old Stone, Boulder, and ſome Brick, finiſhed over. The Church is ſpacious, and (within) pleaſant. The Pillars, Arches, and Windows are *Gothick*, and the Columns ſupporting the Organ-Gallery are of the *Tuſcan* Order.

The Roof of the Church is flat; that Part over the Middle Iſle is neatly cieled with Timber; that Part over the Altar is painted nebulous, and another Part between the two former is painted in Pannels, or Quadrangles, of white and veined Marble.

It has handſome Bolection-Work Galleries on the North Weſt and South Sides. It is well pewed with Oak, and wainſcotted ſeven Feet high.

The Pulpit is of fine Wainſcot, neatly carved and finniered, adorned with an Entablature and Pediments, and having Enrichments of Vaſes, Cherubims, Palm-Branches, Fruit, &c. done in *Relievo*.

And the Font ſtands at the Weſt End of the Church, directly ſo from the Communion-Table; it is fine, blue, veined Marble, enriched with Cherubims, and has a Wainſcot Cover, of the *Corinthian* Order, adorned with Columns and Entablature; which Font is placed in the Centre of a Quadrangle, formed by Rail and Balliſter.

The Altar-Piece is very ornamental, being as the Pews and Pulpit, of right Oak; it is finely carved, being adorned with ſix Pilaſters and Entablaments of the *Corinthian* Order. The Intercolumns, are the *Commandments* done in Gold Letters on Black; and the *Lord's Prayer* and *Creed*, are in Black, on Gold. Between the Arches of the Tables of the *Commandments*, and under the Cornice is a Pelican, with her Wings diſplayed, and feeding her Young with her own Blood: And above that is, *God ſpake theſe Words.* Over the *Lord's Prayer* are the Words, *When ye pray, ſay*; and over the other, *The Apoſtle's Creed*, in large Characters. And on Pediments over theſe, are *Moſes* and *Aaron*; the firſt holding a Rod, the ſecond an Incenſe-Pot.

And on Acroters upon the Cornice, are ſeven Golden Candleſticks, with flaming Tapers; and in the Centre is a Book diſplayed, above which is a Cuſhion and Mitre, ſupported by two *Cupids*. Here is alſo painted a Crimſon-Velvet Feſtoon Curtain, edged with Gold Fringe.

The carved Work has curious Enrichments, and the Foot-Pace of the Communion-Table is paved with fine poliſhed Black and White Marble, fenced and adorned with Rail and Balliſter; and on the Roof over this, is a very ſpacious *Glory*, gilt with Gold, whoſe Rays dart through the Clouds at a great Diſtance.

Fronting Weſtward, between the Chancel and the Nave of the Church, are the King's Arms painted, within a carved Frame, having Enrichments gilt with Gold.

The Dimenſions of the Church are, Length 114 Feet, Breadth 63, Heigth 42, and the Altitude of the Steeple (conſiſting of a Tower and Turret) is 122 Feet, wherein are 10 Bells to ring in Peal.

INTERMENTS.

By the Miſchance of firing this Church, *Anno* 1545, *Stow* ſays, the Monuments of the Dead were few; but he had read of the following Perſons there buried, *viz.*

Eleanor, Wife to *John Writh*, Eſq; Daughter to *Thomas Arnald*, Eſq; Siſter and Heir to *Richard Arnald*, Eſq; *John* her Son and Heir, *Margaret Writh*, her Daughter. *John Brigget*, *Thomas Ruſton*, Gent. *John Talbot*, Eſq; and *Katharine*, his Wife. *Thomas Warſle*, and *Label*, his Wife. *Thomas Lucie*, Gent. 1447. *Ralph Rochford*, Knt. 1439. *Edmond Water*, Eſq; *Elizabeth*, Wife to *Richard Barnes*, Siſter and Heir to *Richard Malgrave*, Eſq; of *Eſſex*. *Richard Gowre*, Eſq; *John Gowre*, Eſq; *Francis Baromi*, of *Milain*, 1546. Sir *Henry Grey*, Knt. Son and Heir to *George Grey*, Earl of *Kent*, 1562. *Reginald Grey*, Earl of *Kent*. *Richard Choppin*, Tallow-Chandler, one of the Sheriffs, 1530. *John Hamber*, Eſq; 1573. *Thomas Hawley*, alias *Clarencieux*, King at Arms. *Thomas Busby*, Cooper, who gave the *Queen*'s *Head* Tavern to the Relief of the Poor in this Pariſh, 1575. *John Whelar*, Goldſmith, 1575. *Richard Bolene*, 1583. *William Bolene*, 1575. *William Bolene*, Phyſician, 1587. *Robert Crawley*, Vicar and Preacher there. All theſe four under one old Stone in the Choir. The Learned *John Fox*, Writer of the Acts and Monuments of the *Engliſh* Church, 1587. The skilful *Robert Glover*, alias *Somerſet Herald*, 1588.

To which there were added, in an after Edition:

Alice, *William*, and *John*, Wife, and Sons of *Thomas Clarel*; and *Maud*, Daughter of *Thomas Clarel*; and *Margaret*, his Siſter.

Thomas Kyngſton; *Agnes*, Wife of *Robert*, Eſq;

Agnes, Daughter to *Thomas Niter*, Gent. *William Attewel*. *Felice*, Daughter to Sir *Thomas Giſors*, and Wiſe to *Thomas Travers*. *Thomas Travers*. *Thomas Maſon*, Eſq; *Edmond Wartar*, Eſq; *Joan*, Wiſe to *John Chamberlain*, Eſq; Daughter to *Roger Lewknor*, Eſq; *William Frere*.

John Hamberger, Eſq;

Hugh Moresbye, Eſq;

Gilbert Prince, Alderman of LONDON.

Oliver Cherley, Gentleman.

Sir *John Writhe*, or *Writheſley*, alias Garter, King at Arms.

Joan, Wiſe to *Thomas Writheſley*, Son to Sir *John Writheſley*, Garter, Daughter and Heir to *William Hall*, Eſq; at the Steps before the High Altar.

John Writheſley, the younger Son to Sir *John Writheſley* and *Eleanor*.

John Writheſley, Son of *Thomas*.

Agnes Arnold, who was firſt married to *William Writheſley* Daughter of *Richard Warmfeld*.

Barbara Hungerford, Daughter of Sir *John Writheſley*, Wiſe to *Anthony Hungerford*, Son of Sir *Thomas Hungerford*, of *Downampney* in *Gloceſterſhire*.

MONUMENTS.

ON an antient Marble Tomb on the North Side of the Chancel is this Inſcription:

Johannis Hamberi, Armigeri caro hoc in Tumulo repulvereſcit, ſicut & Janæ chariſſimæ Conjugis, qui dum vixit, Edwardo ſexto, Mariæ & Elizabethæ Angliæ Regibus, in variis calculorum & rationum generibus, tam præſtitorum & exterorum, quam Decimarum & Primitiarum, ratiocinator digniſſimus extiterat. Obiit Autem Johannes 8 Calend. Aprilis, Anno Salutis a Chriſto, 1573. Quem Jana Secundo poſt Menſe inſequuta eſt, 16, Scilicet Calend. Junii. Quorum Spiritus ad Cœlum reverſi reaſſumptionem Carnis expectant.

ON another fair Marble Tomb cloſe adjoining:

Franciſco Barono, nobiliſſimo Mediolanenſi, & Annæ Baptiſtæ Baroni Uxori, necnon & Filio; Quorum oſſa hoc clauduntur Tumulo: Idem Baptiſtæ Baronus, Franciſci Frater, ac Annæ Maritus, in eorum Memoriam hanc poſuit Scriptorem. Obiit Franciſcus Londinenſis, 16 Die Aprilis, Anno Domini, MDXXXIII. Ætatis ſuæ XXXI. Anna vero & Filius, ultimo Die Octobris, MDXLVI.

ON a ſmall Monument at the South Wall of the Chancel:

Hic jacet Henricus Giffard, Filius tertiogenitus Johannis Giffard, nuper de North Hall, in Comitatu Middleſſ. Armigeri. Qui cum Corporis Caſtitatem quadraginta trium Annorum cælibatu comprobaſſet, Animam Sponſo ſuo Jeſu Chriſto piam Sanctamque tradidit, 15 Die Julii, Anno Domini 1602.

THE Body of Mr. *John Fox* the *Engliſh* Martyrologiſt lies buried here, and hath a very fair Marble Stone, as a Monument for him ſet up on End on the South Wall of the Chancel, with this following Inſcription:

Chriſto, S. S.

Johanni Foxo Eccleſiæ Anglicanæ Martyrologo Fideliſſimo, Antiquitatis Hiſtorica Indagatori ſagaciſſimo, Evangelicæ Veritatis propugnatori acerrimo Thaumaturgo admirabili; qui Martyres Marianos, tanquam Phænices ex Cineribus redivivos præſtitit. Patri ſuo omni Pietatis Officio imprimis colendo, Samuel Foxus, illius primogenitus hoc Monumentum poſuit, non ſine Lachrimis.

Obiit Die 18 Menſis April, An. Dom. 1587.
jam Septuagenarius.
Vita Vitæ mortalis eſt, Spes Vitæ immortalis.

THIS Inſcription is moſtly in Mr. *Fuller's* Church Hiſtory, who alſo remarks, That Mr. *Fox* was ſo large a Reliever of the Poor in his Life-time, that no wonder he left no Legacies at his Death.

THAT whereas there paſſeth a Tradition grounded on good Authority, That he foretold the Ruin of the *Invincible Armada* in 1588; the Story is true in itſelf, tho' he ſurviv'd not to ſee the Performance of his own Prediction.

ON a fair plated Stone on the Ground in the Chancel is this Inſcription:

Here lieth the Body of *Robert Crowley*, Clerk, late Vicar of this Pariſh, who departed this Life the 18th Day of *June*, *An. Dom.* 1588.

ON a Plate engraven on a Stone near to the other.

Sacra ſub hoc Saxo
Tria Corpora miſta quieſcunt,
Gulielmi Bullen,
Medici, Fratriſque Richardi,
Ac Johannis Foxi
Qui tres mihi crede fuerunt
Doctrina clari,
Rari & Pietatis Alumni.
Gulielmus Bullen
Medicamina ſemper habebat,
Æque Pauperibus danda,
Ac locupletibus æque.
Sicque Richardus erat.
Benefacere & ipſe paratus,
Omnibus ex æquo
Quibus ipſe prodeſſe valebat.
At Foxus noſter
per multas hos paraſangas,
Vita præcurrit,
Studiiſque accedimus omnes.
Extant quæ ſcripſit
Tormenta cruenta piorum,
Extant perdocte
Permulta volumina ſcripta,
Quæ ſcripſit Foxus
Nulli fuit ipſe ſecundus.

Obiit An. Dom. 1587. April 16.

ON the ſame Stone.

Here lieth buried *William Bullen*, who died the 7th Day of *January* 1576.

THIS Man writ a Book of Surgery.

UNDER this Stone ſleepeth the Body of *Richard Bullen*, a faithful Servant, and Preacher of *Jeſus Chriſt*: And was buried the ſixteenth Day of *October*, *Anno Domini*, 1563.

On another plated Stone in the Chancel :

Here lyeth the Body of *Richard Weſterne*, one of the Sonnes of *Richard Weſterne*, of LONDON, Grocer, who being aged 25 Yeeres, deceaſed the 15th Day of *December*, *Anno Domini*, 1602.

Chriſtus mihi vita, Mors mihi
lucrum.

On a fair Tomb on the South Iſle of the Choir :

Heere lyeth buried Sir *Henry Grey*, Knt. Sonne and Heire to *George*, Lord *Grey*, of *Ruthen*, and Earle of *Kent*; the which Sir *Henry Grey* departed this Life the 24th Day of *September*, in the Yeere of *Chriſt*, 1562.

On a fair plated Stone in the ſame Iſle.

Anna Thomæ Tumulo
Jacet hoc uxorcula Strange,
Quæ quia bella fuit,
Placuitque marita marito.
Marmore ſic texit,
Dulci devictus amore,
Obiit Anno Salutis, 1573. Ætatis ſuæ 19.
Februarii viceſſimo quarto.

On a comely Monument in the South Wall of the Choir :

Tolerandum ſperandum.

Roberto Glovero, alias Somerſet, Feciali celeberrimo : Heraldicæ ſcientiæ, & veritatis antiquæ vindici acerrimo : Summam laudem & benevolentiam ob præclarum ingenium, peracre judicium ; ex multa veterum ſcriptorum (labore indefeſſo) perſcrutatione ; ob morum facilitatem ; vitæque innocuæ ſanctimoniam, apud omnes conſecuto ; Avunculo chariſſ. Thomas Milles Nepos, amoris hoc monumentum mœrens poſuit.

Robertus iſte, natus Aſhfordiæ Cantii emporio, parentibus ingenuis, liberaliter educatus, in multis apprime verſatus, Heraldicæ unice peritiſſimus evaſit. Fratrem unicum Gulielmum ex Thoma & Mildre da P. P. ſorores autem 5 habuit. Ex Elizabetha Flower Conjuge, 5. tantum ſuperſtites reliquit liberos, filios ſcilicet 3. filiaſq; 2. Tandem cum jam Patriæ orbiq; poſt varia exantlata ſtudia acuminis, peritiæ, & diligentiæ ſtupendæ guſtum inſignem præbere, atq; Principi Sereniſſ. ſuis meritis gratiſſimus eſſe ceperit; 10 April. 1588. ætat ſuæ 45. vitam ærumnoſam cum morte pie & placide in uno Chriſto commutavit. Idque omnium cum doctiſſimorum, tum optimorum undique pro tanto literarum pietatis & virtutis alumno dolore ac gemitu, utpote, Quem fata tantum terris oſtendiſſe videantur, nec amplius eſſe ſinant.

R. G. moriens ut vixerat, vixit
ut moriturus.

Roger Maſon, of this Pariſh, Citizen and Vintner of LONDON, gave to the Poore of the Freedome of this Pariſh, 200 *l.* wherewith an yeerely Rent of 16 *l.* or thereabout, is purchaſed for ever ; to be beſtowed on 10 Gownes of blacke Cloth, lined ; to be diſtributed yeerely upon 10 poore Men of the Freedome of this Pariſh, upon *All Saints* Day, at the Diſcretion of the Vicar and Church-Wardens, for the Time being. He died the 3d Day of *September*, 1603. *Ætates ſuæ*, 37, leaving his Wife *Jane*, by whom he had three Sons and three Daughters, whereof one only now liveth, named *Katharine*; which *Jane* truly paid the above-mentioned 200 *l.* and joined the Erection of this Monument, ſet up, *An. Domini* 1606, *May* the 8th Day ; *John Buckeridge*, Doctor of Divinity, being Vicar ; *Edward Sickling*, *Richard May*, *David Jones*, and *Roger Webbe*, then Church-Wardens.

On another ſmall Monument in the Wall of the South Iſle is the following Inſcription :

William Day, Citizen and Vintner of LONDON, the Sonne of *Thomas Day*, of *Boſeham* in *Suſſex*, Gentleman, and *Elizabeth* his Wife, gave to the Poore of this Pariſh 80 *l.* which was payed by his Brother *George Day* ; wherewith an yeerely Rent of 6 *l.* or thereabout, is purchaſed for ever, to be beſtowed on 12 Coats of Greene Cloth, to be diſtributed yearly upon 12 poore Orphans, upon *All Saints* Day ; at the Diſcretion of the Vicar and Church-Wardens for the Time being. He lyeth buried in his Pariſh Church of St. *Michael* in *Cornhill*, and dyed the 22d Day of *September*, 1603. *Ætatis ſuæ* 32. Set up *Anno Domini*, 1606, *May* the 8th Day. *John Buckeridge*, Doctor of Divinity, being Vicar, and the foure remembred Church-Wardens.

On a very fair Monument on the North Wall :

Here lyeth the Body of *Edward Harviſt*, Citizen and Brewer of LONDON, Alderman's Deputy of this Pariſh, and one of his Majeſty's Gunners ; and *Anne* his beloved Wife. They were both very charitable Perſons, as in giving Lands to this Pariſh perpetually, for the Reliefe of poore Widdows ; as alſo, Land to the Company whereof he was Free, for mending of the Highway between *Edgworth* and *Paddington*. He gave great Legacies to his poor Kindred ; and departed this Life the 14th Day of *March*, 1610. She departed this Life the 24th Day of *May*, *Anno Domini*, 1610, both expecting a glorious Reſurrection in Jeſus Chriſt.

On a handſome Monument by the other :

A Remembrance of *Thomas Busbie*, Citizen and Cooper of LONDON, who departed this Life in the Year 1575, and was buried the 11th Day of *July*.

This *Busbie*, willing to relieve the poore,
With Fire, and with Bread,
Did give the Houſe wherein he dwelt,
Then called the *Queene's Head*.
Four full Loads of the beſt Charcoales
He would have bought each Yeere,
And forty dozen of Wheaten Bread,
For poore Houſeholders here.
To ſee theſe Things diſtributed,
This *Busbie* put in Truſt
The Vicar and Church-Wardens,
Thinking them to be juſt.
God grant that poore Houſeholders here,
May thankfull be for ſuch ;
So God will move the Minds of more,
To do for them as much :
And let this good Example move
Such Men as God hath bleſt,
To doe the like before they goe,
With *Busbie* to their Reſt.
Within this Chappel, *Busbie*'s Bones,
In Duſt a while muſt ſtay,
'Till he that made them, raiſe them up,
To live with Chriſt for aye.

On an engraven Plate fixed in the Wall:

A Remembrance of Maſter *Richard Roper*, &c.

If you on Earth that live, did know
What Reſt the Dead poſſeſſe,
You would not wiſh to wander here,
In Vale of *Wretchedneſſe*.
Good *Helen*, Wife to me that was,
Prepare thyſelfe with Speed,
That Thou and I, with this young Maid,
A Plant of both our Seed,
May reſt in One, and riſe in Three,
By Power of Godheads Might,
When we with Angels ſhall aſſemble,
To everlaſting Light.

Richard Roper lived 70 Yeeres, and dyed the 28th Day of *September*, *Anno Domini*, 1578.

Helen Roper lived 65 Yeeres.

Joan Roper lived the Age of two Yeeres.

Within this Iſle lyeth buried the Body of *Charles Langley*, ſome Time of this Pariſh, Ale-Brewer, who was buried the 8th Day of *June*, *Anno Domini* 1602, and did give bountifully to the Poore of this Pariſh.

On a handſome Monument in the Wall beneath the Choir:

If *Langley*'s Life you liſt to know,
Read on, and take a View,
Of *Faith* and *Hope* I will not ſpeake,
His *Workes* ſhall ſhew them true:
Who whilſt he liv'd, with Counſell grave,
The better Sort did guide,
A Stay to Weake, a Staffe to Poore,
Without Back-bite or Pride:
And when he dyed, he gave his Mite,
All that did him befall,
For ever (once a Yeere) to cloath
St. *Giles* his Poore withall.
All Saints he pointed for the Day,
Gownes twenty ready made,
With twenty Shirts, and twenty Smocks,
As they may beſt be had.
A Sermon eke he hath ordain'd,
That God may have his Praiſe,
And others might be won thereby,
To follow *Langley*'s Wayes.
On Vicar and Church-Wardens then,
His Truſt he hath repos'd,
As they will anſwer him one Day.
When all ſhall be diſclos'd.
Thus being dead, yet ſtill he lives,
Lives, never for to dye,
In Heaven's Bliſſe, in the World's Fame;
And ſo I truſt ſhall I.

Lancelot Andrews, Vicar.
John Taylor,
William Hewet,
Edward Sickling, } Church-Wardens.
Richard May,

In the Middle Iſle is a very fair Table, with a rich Coat of Arms, hanging on a Pillar, with this Inſcription:

The ſacred Corps of *Sarah*, Wife of *Henry Goodericke*, Daughter of *William Bodenham*, Knt. was interred at the South End of this Seat, towards the Pulpit.

Buried the 6th of *June*, *Anno* 1616.

The Bearer's Sorrow, ſable Lions ſhow,
Like to that Lion which did overthrow
The Man of God; and charg'd alike, do ſtand,
Grand Guardants here to check the upheav'd Hand,
Unweeting Wights, or ignorant ſhall lay
Upon her hallow'd Corps, that here did pray.
A ſacred Temple 'twas wherein did ſhine
Her Maker's Glory, human and divine.
Sweet Commerce, ſanctify'd with Zeal, mov'd there,
In Beauty's Fabric, its own proper Sphere,
For which it tow'rs above the Sight of Eye,
God's Temples muſt ly low, that tower ſo high.

Under it are two Hands joined, one out of a Cloud, the other out of a Globe; theſe Words;

'Till then farewell.

On a fair Stone in the South Iſle:

Here lyeth buried the Body of *Ellen Moyns*, who dyed the 29th of *April*, in the Year of our Lord 1632.

Here alſo lyeth buried the Body of her Siſter, Mrs. *Frances Moyns*, who dyed the 17th of *June*, in the ſame Year.

They were the Daughters of Sir *William Moyns*, of *Walderſhaw*, in the County of *Kent*, Bart. and of the Lady *Jane*, his Wife, the Daughter of *Roger Twiſden*, of *Royden Hall*, in the ſame County, Eſq; They lived religious and virtuous Lives, and in their Youths departed this Life in the true Faith of *Jeſus Chriſt*.

Here lyeth the Body of *Matthew Palmer*, Eſq; who dyed the 18th ot *May*, 1605, together with *Anne*, his Wife, who dyed the laſt of *June*, 1630, by whom he had four Sons and one Daughter, *viz. Thomas Palmer*, his eldeſt Son, deceaſed the 5th of *May*, 1631, and here alſo buried. *Elizabeth*, *Edward*, *Andrew*, and *Ralph*; who, when it ſo pleaſeth God, deſire this Place for the Cuſtody of their Bodies likewiſe, 'till their aſſured and glorious Reſurrection.

(To which lately is added as follows;)

This is a very antient Family, and originally of *Winthorpe*, in *Lincolnſhire*, bearing for their Arms, *Argent, three Pilgrims Staves, Sable; the Heads and Points, Or.* For their Creſt, being placed above an Helmet, *A Man's Arm couped, the Sleeve, Azure, Cuff, Argent, and Hand, Proper; holding a Palmer's Staff, Sable, garniſhed, Or.*

He whoſe Monument this is, was of *Cotes* in *Nottinghamſhire*, and had an honourable Employment in the *Exchequer*. His Wife was *Anne*, the Daughter of *Roger Raven*, Eſq; whoſe Arms were, *Argent, a Raven riſing, Proper*; by whom he had Iſſue the Children above-mentioned. *Edward* lies here interred; as alſo does *Matthew Palmer*, Eſq; of the *Middle-Temple*, the Son of that *Edward*. *Andrew Palmer*, Eſq; (a Perſon of approved Loyalty) of *Hertford*, was buried here too; who, by *Elizabeth*, Siſter to *Baldwin Hamey*, M. D. left one Son, *Ralph Palmer*, Eſq; of *Little Chelſea*, in the County of *Middleſex*; who, by *Alice White*, (of the Family of that Learned Prelate, Dr. *Francis White*, ſome Time Lord Biſhop of *Ely*) had Iſſue *Ralph Palmer*, Eſq; of the *Middle-Temple*, who repaired this Monument of his Anceſtors, *An. Dom.* 1712, having at that Time a Son born, *Ralph Palmer*, by *Catharine*, ſole Iſſue of Sir *John Ernle*, Knt. (ſome Time Chancellor of the *Exchequer*) by his ſecond Lady *Elizabeth*, Relict of *Charles*, Lord *Seymour*. His youngeſt Son, *Ralph Palmer*, died a Batchelor, and lies interred in a Porch of his own erecting, at *Broxborn* Church, in the County of *Hertford*.

P. M. S.

Virtute, Prudentia, Generis Nobilitate Inclytus, Clarus, Illuſtris, hic Jacet, Henricus Stapletonus, e Diæceſi Eboracenſi, Agri Wighilnenſis olim Dominus, Ætatis ſuæ 56. ab incarnato Verbo 1630, decimo ſexto die Menſis Febr. vitam morte, mortem immortali Gloria commutavit, atq; ſtipante Amicorum ſyrmate collacrymantis Patriæ ferentium vices in hac Æde elatus de Andreæ-Terra, mandatus eſt.

Maria, Johannis Foſteri, Equitis Aurati, mediorum Angliæ finium Borealium Cuſtodis Filia, mæſtiſſima hoc funere Vidua, tanti Conjugii memor, Artemiſianæ Pietatis æmula, non magnificentiæ, hoc perpetuum tam meritorum ejus, quam ſuperſtitis Amoris ſui, monumentum Erigit, Conſecrat, Dicat.

By his Honourer and Kinſman *Robert Stapleton*.

There are 13 Eſcutcheons of Arms.

Likewiſe the famous Chronologer and Hiſtoriographer *John Speed*, lies buried here, and hath a Monument on the South Side of the Chancel, with this Inſcription on the one Side for him, and on the other for his Wife,

Piæ Memoriæ Chariſſimorum Parentum.

Johannis Speed, civis LONDON. Mercatorum ſciſſorum Fratris, ſervi fideliſſimi Regiarum Majeſtatum, Eliz. Jacobi & Caroli nunc ſuperſtitis: Terrarum noſtrarum Geographi accurati, & fidi Antiquitatis Britannicæ Hiſtoriographi, Genealogiæ ſacræ elegantiſſimi delineatoris, qui poſtquam Annos 77. ſuperaverat non tam morbo confectus, quam mortalitatis tædio laſſatus, Corpore ſe levavit, Julii 28, 1629, & jucundiſſimo Redemptoris ſui deſiderio ſurſom elatus carnem hic in Cuſtodiam poſuit, denuo cum Chriſtus venerit recepturus.

On the other Side of him.

Suſannæ ſuæ ſuaviſſimæ, quæ poſtquam duodecim illi filios, & ſex filias pepererat quinquaginta ſeptem annos junctis utriuſq; ſolatiis, cum illo vixerat; liberos gravi & frequenti hortamine, ad Dei cultum ſolicitaverat; Pietatis & Charitatis Opere quotidiano proluxerat, memori demum erudiit ſuo exemplo. Quæ ſeptuagenaria placide in Chriſto obdormivit, & Fidei ſuæ mercedem habuit, Martii vigeſimo octavo, Anno Domini M,DC,XXVIII.

Memoriæ Sacrum.

Hic jacet Robertus Gage, Armiger, omnium Literarum homo; Vita integer, Morte Chriſtianus: Necdum mortuus. Nam in memoria æterna erit juſtus.

Solus Chriſtus
Mihi ſola Salus.
Anno Domini 1625.

Above Mr. *Fox's*, on the South Side of the Choir, is a very ſpacious fine White Marble Monument, adorned with Entablature, a Pediment, the Figure of a young Woman riſing from a Black Coffin, with her Winding-Sheet about her (as an Emblem of the Reſurrection) and two Cherubs; one offering her a Crown, the other a Chaplet, with the following Inſcription, partly on the Side of the Coffin, the reſt under it:

To the Memory

Of *Conſtance Whitney*, eldeſt Daughter to Sir *Rob. Whitney*, of *Whitney*, the proper Poſſeſſion of him and his Anceſtors, in *Herefordſhire*, for above 500 Yeeres paſt. Her Mother was the fourth Daughter of Sir *Tho. Lucy*, of *Charlecote* in *Warwickſhire*, by *Conſtance Kingſmell*, Daughter and Heire of *Richard Kingſmell*, Surveyor of the Court of Wards. This Lady *Lucy*, her Grandmother, ſo bred her ſince ſhe was eight Yeeres old.

As ſhe excelled in all noble Qualities becoming a Virgin of ſo ſweet Proportion of Beauty, and Harmony of Parts, ſhe had all Sweetneſſe of Manners anſwerable:

A delightfull Sharpneſſe of Wit;
An offenceleſſe Modeſty of Converſation;
A ſingular Reſpect and Piety to her Parents; but Religious even to Example.

She departed this Life moſt Chriſtianly, at Seventeen, dying the Grief of all, but to her Grandmother an unrecoverable Loſs, ſave in her Expectation, ſhe ſhall not ſtay long after her, and the Comfort of knowing who ſhe is, and where, in the Reſurrection, to meet her.

Here is no Date to this Monument, but it is probably very old, and is that, which from the Figure of the Lady riſing out of a Coffin, has occaſioned many fabulous Relations of a Woman buried here, who was afterwards, when the Sexton came to rob her Corpſe of a Ring, taken up alive, and became the Mother of ſeveral Children; beſides it is plain, not only from the Inſcription, but the Arms over it, that ſhe died a ſingle Woman.

The Arms are: *Sable, a Croſs Chequey, Or and Gules, born in a Lozenge.*

At the North Eaſt Angle of the Chancel, is a ſmall white Marble Monument, with this Inſcription:

Here lies *Margaret Lucy*, the ſecond Daughter of Sir *Thomas Lucy* of *Charlecot*, in the County of *Warwick*, (the Third by immediate Deſcent of the Name of *Thomas*) by *Alice*, ſole Daughter and Heir of *Thomas Spenſer*, of *Clarendon*, in the ſame County, Eſq; and Cuſtos Brevium of the Court of Common-Pleas at *Weſtminſter*; who departed this Life the 18th of *November*, 1634, and about the 19th Year of her Age.

For Diſcretion and Sweetneſs of Converſation, not many excelled, and for Piety and Patience in her Sickneſs and Death, few equalled her. Which is the Comfort of her neereſt Friends; to every of whom ſhe was dear, but eſpecially to her old Grandmother, the Lady *Conſtance Lucy*; under whoſe Government ſhe died. Who having long expected, every Day, to have gone before her, doth now truſt by Faith and Hope in the precious Blood of Chriſt Jeſus, ſhortly to follow after; and be made Partaker, together with her and others, of the unſpeakable and eternal Joys in his bleſſed Kingdom. To whom be all Honour, and Laud, and Praiſe, now and ever, *Amen.*

Piæ Memoriæ Willielmi Staple, in Artibus Magiſtri; Viri admodum docti & religioſi. Qui obiit 3 Sept. 1650.

Quod cum cœlicolis habitas, Pars altera noſtri,
Non dolet; hic tantum me ſupereſſe dolet.

Sara Uxor ejus mœſtiſſima poſuit.

On the ſecond Pillar, North of the Middle Iſle, is a Monument for Mr. *Richard Smith*, a very learned Antiquarian: Who left a moſt noble Collection of choice Books and MSS. behind him.

His Wife alſo hath this Inſcription.

Neer this Place lyes interred Mrs. *Elizabeth Smith*, the Wife of Mr. *Richard Smith*, ſome Time Secondary of the *Poultrey Compter*. By whom ſhe had five Sons and three Daughters: whereof two only ſurvived her. Her Life was pious and religious toward God, blameleſs toward Men, exceeding pitiful and charitable to the Poor and Diſtreſſed: Prudent and Provident in the ordering her Family. Having a great Care and tender Affection to her Husband, and to the Inſtruction of her Children, and Childrens Children, in the Fear of the Lord. She died the 25th of *May*, 1664. Aged 64.

Here alſo lye buried two of her Sons, *John Smith*, the eldeſt; beloved of all Men for his affable Deportment: Admired for his more than ordinary Gifts of Nature. He dyed (to the great Grief of his Parents and Friends) the 6th of *May*, 1655, aged 32 Years. And *Richard*, the younger, by him, in the 17th Year of his Age, the 10th of *Auguſt* 1653. In Commemoration of whom, their tender and loving Mother, willed this Monument to be erected. Which after her Death, was, by her Appointment, at her own pious Coſt, (by her Friends) performed.

South Iſle of the Chancel againſt the Wall.

In Memory of *Mary*, the Daughter of *Robert Compton*, of *Elveſtoe*, in the County of *Bedford*, Eſq; the pious, charitable, chaſt, and moſt beloved Wife of Captain *John Pery*, of this Pariſh. She was born the 20th of *November*, 1651, died the 21ſt of *February* 1676; ſhe had two Daughters, *Margaret* and *Mary*, both here buried in their Infancy. Whoſe Death ſhe too much lamenting, haſtened her own.

Here to the Word of God ſhe did attend:
Hence at the Call of God ſhe ſhall aſcend.
Parents, take heed, whilſt ye your Children love,
You do not him forget, who is above, *&c.*

Neer this Pillar lyes interred the Body of *Edmund Harriſon*, Eſq; late of this Pariſh. Who (having lived about 40 Years a Batchelour) had to Wife *Jane*, the eldeſt Daughter of *Thomas Godfrey*, late of *Hodiford*, in the County of *Kent*, Eſq; by whom he had Iſſue twelve Sons and nine Daughters; of which, at the Time of his Death, were only living three Sons, *Godfrey*, *Edmund*, and *Peter*; and two Daughters, *Sarah* and *Jane*.

He was Embroiderer to three Kings, *viz.* King *James* I, King *Charles* I, and King *Charles* II. Left the Troubles of this World, the 9th of *January*, 1666, in the 77th Year of his Age, in a Chriſtian Aſſurance of a Reſurrection unto Life Eternal. To whoſe Memory, his eldeſt Son *Godfrey* erected this Monument.

Suis & ſibi conſtans. Deo, Regi & Legi fidus obtemperator. Ætate Civis & Prudentia vere venerandus: Prole multæ ſpei numeroſa, ut conjugio fœlix, dives rem ſuis bene partam & liberam reliquit. Patriæ non minus indulgens, quam familiæ. Pater ſenio feſſus & confectus tandem occubuit; ut refectus reſurgat.

Ex Impenſa Johannis Harriſon, Armig. filius prædict. Godfridi defunct. decorat. 1705.

Flat Stones for *Mary Norwich*, 1686. *Robert Pearſon*, 1699. *Matthew Tyndal*, 1676. *Sarah Stevens*, 1698, and ſeven Sons; and *Joſeph Stevens* her Husband, 1698, a Miniſter of the Goſpel.

On a ſpacious Marble Tomb-ſtone on the South Side, and near the Eaſt End of the Church in the Cemetery.

Here lyes interred the Body of *John Wythens*, Gent. of an antient Family in *Kent*, who was buried the 2d of *October* 1693. And *Elizabeth* his well-beloved Wife, who was buried *July* 6, 1701. They lived very happily together in this Pariſh 40 Years, having had nine Children.

Alſo the Body of *Tho. Wythens*, their Son.

Alſo of *William Rowe*, Son of *George Rowe*.

Within this Tomb's encloſ'd the ſacred Duſt
Of them, whoſe Souls now placed among the Juſt;
Beloved by all while in this World they ſtay'd,
Lamented more when in the Grave were laid.
But now they're gone into thoſe Joys above
To their Redeemer, and their God of Love.

Arms *in a Lozenge* (as a Widow's) *a Chevron embattell'd between three Martlets impaled with three Lions Rampant.*

A Grave-ſtone at the Weſt End of the Church in the Church-yard.

Samuel Buckley, ob. A. D. 1698. Ætat. 49.

Cui pudor & Juſtitiæ ſoror incorrupta Fides, pudaque veritas quando illum invenient parem.

On a Stone in the Wall of the Veſtry fronting Southward, this Inſcription:

On the well-diſpoſed of Women, *Jone Wilſon*, Wife of Dr. *John Wilſon*, who left his Life, to thoſe that loved it, the 16th of *July* 1624. She had Iſſue by him five Sons and four Daughters.

Reader, Do not with haſty Folly
Preſume to tread, this Ground is holy;
Here underneath lies one ſo pure,
Rome's Faction could not her allure;
On her Redeemer's only Merit
She did rely by him t' inherit.
Long Sickneſs did her Body pine;
At laſt drawn up, where ſhe doth ſhine
With her four little Saints, where now they ſing
Eternal Anthems unto Heaven's high King.

Under a Grave-ſtone at the South Side of the Chancel, lies *William Whitfield*, D. D. Vicar of this Pariſh, died the 10th of *March* 1716.

We muſt here acquaint our Readers, that in the Chancel of this Church lies interred the Body of that Prince of our *Engliſh* Poets, Mr. *John Milton*; but, as the Author of his Life ſays, neither has, nor wants a Monument to perpetuate his Memory. He died of the Gout, *A. D.* 1674, in the 67th Year of his Age. Mr. *Dryden* has wrote the beſt Epitaph upon him.

Three Poets in three diſtant *Ages* born,
Greece, *Italy*, and *England*, did adorn;
The *Firſt* in Loftineſs of Thought ſurpaſs'd;
The *Next*, in Majeſty; in both the *Laſt*.
The Force of *Nature* could no farther go;
To make a *Third*, ſhe join'd the former *Two*.

CHARITIES.

Charities to the Poor in the Pariſh of St. Giles without *Cripplegate*.

Mr. *Thomas Busby*, Cooper, gave forty Dozen of Wheaten Bread, and four Loads of Charcoals, to be diſtributed yearly, for ever, to the Poor of this Pariſh, in Manner following. The Week before *Alhallontide*, one Load of Charcoal, and Ten Dozen of Bread. The Week before *Chriſtmas*; the Week before the 25th Day of *January*; and the Week before *Eaſter*, the aforeſaid Proportion of Bread and Coals.

Mr. *Blighton*, Butcher, gave Forty Dozen of Wheaten Bread, and two Loads of Charcoal, to be diſtributed at the ſame Time, and in the ſame Proportion.

Mr. *Charles Langley*, Brewer, gave twenty Gowns for Men and Women, to be diſtributed, and twenty Shirts for twenty other Men, and twenty Smocks for twenty other Women, yearly, for ever, on the Feaſt of *All Saints*: And a Remainder of Money, to be given amongſt the poor People the ſame Day; and forty Shillings alſo, that Day, allowed for a Sermon.

Mr. *Roger Maſon*, Vintner, gave two hundred Pounds in Money, with which Sum, ten Gowns are likewiſe to be provided for ten poor Men or Women, on the ſame Feaſt-Day of *All Saints*, for ever.

Mr. *William Day*, Vintner, gave fourſcore Pounds; with the which Sum are to be provided twelve Coats, for twelve poor Mens Children, yearly, for ever, and to be diſtributed at the ſaid Feaſt of *All Saints*.

Mrs. *Anne Harviſt* gave four Tenements in *Monkſ-well-ſtreet*, near *Cripplegate*, amounting to the yearly Rent of twenty Pounds, to be diſtributed quarterly to twenty poor Widows, to each of them five Shillings the Quarter.

Mr. *Robert Smith* hath given four Bibles in Octavo, well buffed and boſſed, to four poor Mens Children, ſuch as can beſt deſerve them by Reading, to be diſtributed yearly for ever, at *Eaſter*. And alſo two and fifty Dozen of Wheaten Bread, every Week one Dozen, for ever.

Mr. *Richard Handbury*, and Mr. *Richard Budd*, have given ſix new Books of Common Prayer, in Quarto, well buffed and boſſed, to be given yearly, for ever, at *Eaſter*, to ſix poor Mens Children, ſuch as can beſt deſerve them by Reading. And alſo fifty two Dozen of Wheaten Bread, to be given every Week for ever.

Mr. *Roger Bellow*, Brewer, hath given the Leaſe of an Houſe in *Moor-lane*, called *The Sign of the Cock*; the yearly Rent whereof is twenty Pounds. Out of which Sum, ten Pounds is yearly to be given to the Poor, at the Feaſt of *Chriſtmas*. And the Remainder (except twenty Shillings, otherwiſe by his Will diſpoſed of) is yearly to be reſerved, for the purchaſing of ſome Parcel of Land, towards the Relief of the Poor.

ADD hereunto theſe Gifts ſince.

Margaret Aſtel gave for ever, four copyhold Tenements, and a Piece of Ground lying at *Mile-end*, for the Cloathing of poor Girls at the Feaſt of *All Saints*, with Quoifs, Neckcloths, and Smocks, Hoſe and Shoes, Under Coats of green Cotton, and Upper Coats of grey Cloth, marked with M. A. on the Breaſt.

Throckmorton Trotman gave to this Pariſh as followeth:

To the Poor, at his Interment	05	00	0
And to the Poor, yearly, for ever	16	00	8
Alſo to maintain two Lecturers, Weekly, for ever	40	00	0
And to the Clerk and Sexton, for their Attendance, yearly, for ever	02	00	0
To buy Candles, for the Winter-Seaſon, yearly	04	00	0
Likewiſe to purchaſe a Piece of Ground, to erect a Free-ſchool thereon	400	00	0
And for the Maintenance thereof, yearly	80	00	0

THIS Living is an Impropriation in the Gift of the Dean and Chapter of St. *Paul's*; the Value, with Perquiſites, ſaid to be worth about 450 *l. per Annum*; rated in the King's Books at 32 *l.* 5 *s.*

THE Vicar is the Rev. Dr. *William Nichols*, and the Lecturer is the Rev. Dr. *Robert Rumney*.

PRAYERS are every Day about 11 o'Clock in the Morning, and at Eight in the Evening.

HERE is an Organ, which was new gilt at the Charge of the Pariſh, *Anno Domini* 1726. The Gift Sermons are at Six o'Clock every *Sunday*, and at Three o'Clock every *Thurſday*; both left by Mr. *Throckmorton Trotman*, before nam'd, and payable by the Company of Haberdaſhers. Six Sermons in *Lent*, and one upon *All Saints* Day.

THE Veſtry is Select.

The PARISH-OFFICERS *are*,	*The* WARD-OFFICERS *are*,
2 Church-wardens.	4 Common-Council-Men.
2 Overſeers.	16 Inqueſts.
4 Sideſmen.	4 Conſtables.
	4 Surveyors of the Highway.

Streets, Lanes, *&c.*

PART of *Jewin-ſtreet*, *Crowders-well-alley*, *Round-court*, *Maidenhead-court*, *Red-croſs-alley*, *three Pigeon-court*, *Goldſmith-alley*, *Bullhead-court*, *Redcroſsſtreet*, *Frying-pan-alley*, *Paul's alley*; Part of *Barbican*, *Six Garden-court*, *Fox and Crown-court*, *Figtree-court*, *Boarshead-court*, *Plow alley*, *Princes-ſtreet*, *Bridgwater-ſquare*, *Three-tun-court*, *Cradle-court*, *Ship-yard*; Part of *Golden-lane*, *Cockshead-court*, *Crown-court*, *Little-ton-ſtreet*, *Bridgwater's-gardens*, *Catharine-wheel-court*, *Bell-alley*, *Sun-court*, *Black-raven-court*; Part of *White-croſs-ſtreet*, *Cock-alley*, *Bowling-alley*, *Tyger-court*, *Beech-lane*, *King's-head-court*, *Diſſell-court*, *White-roſe-alley*, *Red-roſe-alley*, *Angel-alley*, *King's-arms-yard*, *Three-leg-court*; Part of *Fore-ſtreet*, *Three-dagger-court*, *Red-hart-court*, *Brook's-rents*, *Red-bull-court*, *More-lane*, *Seven-ſtar-court*, *Ram's-head-court*, *Gun-yard*, *Hartſhorn-court*, *New-court*, *Mawle's-court*, *Plimton's-court*, the *Green-yard*; Part of *Little-morefields*, *Green-arbour-court*, *Angel-ſtreet*, *Butler's-alley*, *Five-bell-alley*, *Tenter-alley*, *White's-alley*, *Rope-makers-alley*, *Grape-ſtreet*, *Croſskey-court*, *Haberdaſhers-ſquare*, *Hanover-court*, *Angel-court*, and *Flying-horſe-court*.

NUMBER of Houſes, 1800.

THIS Pariſh was much larger, but hath lately had another taken out of it, call'd *St. Luke*, in *Middleſex*, of which we ſhall ſpeak in another Place.

THERE was in *Cripplegate* Church, of old Time, a Fraternity or Brotherhood of our bleſſed Lady, or *Corpus Chriſti*, and St. *Giles*; founded by *John Bellancer*, in the Reign of King *Edward* III, the 35th Year of his Reign.

SOME ſmall Diſtance from the Eaſt End of this Church was a Water-Conduit, brought in Pipes of Lead from *Highbery*, by *John Middleton*, one of the Executors to Sir *William Eaſtfield*. The Inhabitants adjoining caſtellated it at their own Coſts and Charges, about the Year 1483.

AT a Common-Council afterwards held, it was agreed, That the Chamberlain ſhould, at the Coſts of the Chamber, cauſe the common Well and Spring at St. *Giles*'s, to be cover'd with a Houſe of Brick.

THERE was alſo a Boſs of clear Water, in the Wall of the Church-Yard, made at the Charges of *Richard Whitington*, ſometimes Mayor, and was like to that of *Billingſgate*. The ſame was afterwards turned into a Pump, and ſo quite decayed.

THERE was alſo a Pool of clear Water, near the Parſonage on the Weſt Side thereof; which was filled up in the Reign of *Henry* VI. The Spring was cooped in, and arched over with hard Stone; and Stairs of Stone to go down to the Spring, on the Bank of the Town-Ditch. And this was alſo done of the Goods, and by the Executors of *Richard Whitington*.

IN *Whitecroſs-ſtreet*, King *Henry* V. built one fair Houſe; and founded there a Brotherhood of St. *Giles*, to be kept. Which Houſe had ſome Time been an Hoſpital of the *French* Order, by the Name of St. *Giles* without *Cripplegate*, in the Reign of *Edward* I. The King having the Juriſdiction, and appointing a *Cuſtos* thereof, for the Precinct of St. *Giles*, &c. Which Hoſpital being ſuppreſſed, the Lands were given to the Brotherhood, for Relief of the Poor.

IN this Street was a White Croſs, and near it was built an Arch of Stone, under which ran a Courſe of Water down to the Moor, called now *Moorfields*. Which being too narrow for the free Courſe of the Water, and ſo an Annoyance to the Inhabitants, the 12 Men preſented it at an Inquiſition of the King's Juſtices, 3 *Edw*. I. And they preſented the Abbot of *Ramſey*, and the Prior of St. *Trinity*; whoſe Predeceſſors, ſix Years paſt, had built (as the Inquiſition ran) a certain Stone Arch at White Croſs, in the Ward of *Cripplegate*; beyond the Courſe of a certain Water coming down from *Smethfeld del Barbican*, in that Ward, towards the Moor. Which Arch the aforeſaid Abbot and Prior, and their Succeſſors, ought to maintain and repair: And which was ſo ſtrait, that the Water there could not have its full Courſe, to the Annoyance of the Inhabitants. Hereupon it was commanded the Sheriffs, to diſtrain the ſaid Abbot and Convent to mend the ſaid Arch.

ONE Alley, of divers Tenements, over-againſt the North Wall of St. *Giles*'s Church-Yard, was appointed to be Alms-Houſes for the Poor, wherein they dwelt Rent-Free, and otherwiſe were relieved: But the ſaid Brotherhood was ſuppreſſed by *Henry* VIII. Since which Time, Sir *John Greſham*, Mayor, purchaſed the Lands thereof, and gave it to the Maintenance of a Free-School; which he had founded at *Holt*, a Market-Town in *Norfolk*.

IN *Redcroſs-ſtreet*, on the Weſt Side from St. *Giles*'s Church-Yard, up to the *Croſs*, were many good Houſes, built outward, with divers Alleys, turning into a large Plat of Ground, of old Time called the *Jews Garden*; as being the only Place appointed them in *England*, wherein to bury their Dead; 'till the Year 1177, the 24th of *Henry* II. that it was permitted them (after long Suit to the King and Parliament at *Oxford*) to have ſpecial Place aſſigned them in every Quarter where they dwelt.

Tenementum & Terras, ſituat. in Parochia Sti. Bothi. extra Aldrichgate, int. Tenement. nuper Rici. Odiham ex parte Auſtrali, ac Gardinum vocat. Jewyn Garden ex parte orien.

THE Plat Ground remained to the ſaid *Jews*, 'till the Time of their final Baniſhment out of *England*, and was afterwards turned into fair Garden Plats, and Summer Houſes for Pleaſure.

IT is now called *Jewen-ſtreet*, being a continued Street of Houſes on each Side of the Way, and leads into *Alderſgate-ſtreet*. This Place, with the Appurtenances, was antiently called *Leyreſtowe*; which King *Edw*. I. granted to *William de Monte Forte*, Dean of St. *Paul's*, LONDON. Being a Place (as it is expreſſed in a Record) without *Cripplegate*, and the Suburbs of LONDON, called *Leyreſtowe*: And which was the burying Place of the *Jews* of LONDON; which was valued at 40 *s. per Annum*.

ON the Eaſt Side of this *Redcroſs-ſtreet* is *Beech-lane*, perhaps ſo called of *Nicholas de la Beech*, Lieutenant of the *Tower* of LONDON, put out of that Office in the 13th of *Edward* III. This Lane ſtretches from *Redcroſs-ſtreet* to *Whitecroſs-ſtreet*, and is repleniſhed, not with Beech Trees, but with ordinary Houſes of Brick and Timber; amongſt which was (of old Time) a great Houſe, belonging to the Abbot of *Ramſey*, for his Lodging, when he repaired to the City.

ON the North Side of this *Beech-lane*, towards *Whitecroſs-ſtreet*, the Drapers of LONDON built eight Alms-Houſes of Brick and Timber, for eight poor Widows of their own Company, whom they placed there Rent-Free, according to the Gift of the Lady *Askew*, Widow to Sir *Chriſtopher Askew*, ſome Time Draper, and Mayor, 1533.

THEN in *Golden-lane*, *Richard Gallard*, of *Iſlington*, Eſq; Citizen and Painter-Stainer of LONDON, founded 13 Alms-Houſes for ſo many poor People placed in them Rent-Free. He gave to the Poor of the ſame Alms-Houſes, 2 *d*. a-piece, weekly; and a Load of Charcoal amongſt them, yearly, for ever. He left Lands about *Iſlington*, to maintain his Foundation.

ON the Weſt Side of *Redcroſs-ſtreet*, is a Street called *Barbican*; becauſe, ſome Time, there ſtood on the North Side thereof a Burghkenning, or Watch Tower of the City; called in ſome Language, a *Barbican*, as a *Bikening* is called a *Beacon*. This Burghkenning, by the Name of the Manor of *Baſe-court*, was given by *Edward* III. to *Robert Ufford*, Earl of *Suffolk*; and was after that pertaining to *Peregrine Bertie*, Lord *Willoughby* of *Ereſby*.

THIS *Barbican*, and ſome Land about it, belonged to the Crown, in *Edward* I's Time. For in an Inquiſition made 3 *Edward* I, concerning Purpreſtures in the City, one *Thomas Juvenal*, about 12 Years before, appropriated to himſelf of the King's Soil, without *Le Barbeken*, a certain Place, containing 40 Feet in Length, and four Feet in Breadth, and incloſed the ſame Place with an Earth Wall: And *Nicholas Brabanzoun* then held it. Upon this Preſentment made by the Jurats, the King's Juſtices commanded the Sheriffs of LONDON to ſummon him the ſaid *Nicholas*; who ſaid, That he had nothing to do with, nor laid any Claim to the ſaid Purpreſture; but that he was Tenant to *Thomas Fitz Simon de Burgh*. He, the ſaid *Thomas*, came and prayed, that he might rent the ſame of the King, for 3 *d. per Ann.* which was granted, becauſe the 12 ſworn Men witneſſed, that the ſaid Incloſure was no Annoyance. And it was adjudged, that the King might recover the Arrearages of the ſaid Purpreſture, *viz.* 3 *s*. but no Forfeiture, becauſe it was of the ſaid *Thomas*'s doing.

NEXT adjoining to this, was another great Houſe, called *Garter-Houſe*, or *Place*. Some Time built by Sir *Thomas Writhe*, or *Writheſley*, Knt. *alias Garter*, Principal King of Arms, ſecond Son of Sir *John Writhe*, Knt. *alias Garter*, and was Uncle to the firſt *Thomas*, Earl of *Southampton*, Knight of the Garter, and Chancellor of *England*. He built this Houſe, and in the Top thereof, a Chapel, which he dedicated by the Name of St. *Trinitatis in Alto*.

THIS

THUS much for that Part of *Cripplegate* Ward without the Wall, whereof more hereafter.

NOW we proceed to give an Account of the preſent State of this Ward.

THE Part of this Ward within the Wall, by which it is ſevered from that without, contains ſeveral Streets and Lanes, ſome in Whole, others in Part, *viz. Milk-ſtreet*, on both Sides, and the greater Part of *Honey-lane* Market; *Cateaton-ſtreet*, ſo far as to St. *Laurence*'s Church, *Lad-lane*, *Aldermanbury*, *Love-lane*, *Addle-ſtreet*, *London-wall-ſtreet*, from *Little Wood-ſtreet* to beyond the Poſtern; *Philip-lane*, *Great Wood-ſtreet*, all about 70 Feet on the Weſt Side, towards *Cheapſide*; *Little Wood-ſtreet*, *Hart-ſtreet*, the South Side thereof; *Monkſwell-ſtreet* the Eaſt Side, *Fell-ſtreet*, *Silver-ſtreet*; *Maiden-lane*, the Eaſt Part thereof; *Hugen-lane*, *Goldſmiths-ſtreet*, the Whole, except 25 Feet on the Weſt Side; *Gutter-lane*, the Weſt Side from *Maiden-lane*, to over-againſt the End of *Carey-ſtreet*, on the Eaſt Side of the Way only; and *Cheapſide*, on the North Side, 170 Feet from the Corner of *Wood-ſtreet*, Eaſtward. In all which ſaid Places are ſeveral Courts and Places of Note.

LIKEWISE the Places in this Ward, without the Wall, are *Fore-ſtreet*, and the Poſtern leading to *Moorfields*, *Back-ſtreet* in the *Little Moorfields*, *Moor-lane*, *Grub-ſtreet*, the South Part to the Poſts and Chain; *Whitecroſs-ſtreet*, the South Side, ſo far as the Poſts and Chain; *Redcroſs-ſtreet*, about 450 Feet on both Sides; *Beech-lane*, *Golden-lane*, the South Part to the Poſt and Chain; *Barbican*, the Eaſt Part thereof, on both Sides, for about 450 Feet from the Corner of *Golden-lane*; *Jewen-ſtreet*, the Eaſt Part thereof, and on both Sides to *Redcroſs-ſtreet*, for about 450 Feet, *Brackley-ſtreet*, *Bridgewater-ſtreet*, and *Letton-ſtreet*; all of them built in the Place where *Bridgewater* Houſe ſtood before, let to be thus built into Tenements.

AND of theſe Places in Order; and firſt, for thoſe within the Wall:

Milk-ſtreet comes out of *Cheapſide*, and falls into *Lad-lane*; this Street is well built and inhabited by Wholeſale Traders; and that Part that lies open to *Honey-lane* Market is the beſt.

Here in this Street, towards *Cheapſide*, ſtood the Pariſh Church of St. *Magdalen*'s, *Milk-ſtreet*. It was deſtroyed in the dreadful Fire of LONDON, and not rebuilt; but the Pariſh is united to St. *Laurence Jewry*, and the Ground converted into the Market.

THE Courts and Alleys in this Street are, *Caſtle-tavern-court*, ſo called from the Caſtle Tavern therein ſeated. It hath a narrow Paſſage into *Wood-ſtreet*. *Feathers-court*, long and open, with a Free-Stone Pavement. *Robinhood-alley*, has a Paſſage into *Honey-lane* Market. *Crown-court*, but ſmall. *Mumford*'s-*court*, a large Place, well built, with a Free-Stone Pavement. About the Middle is a Paſſage into *Caſtle-court*, or *Alley*; which is likewiſe long, falling into St. *Laurence-lane*, and well inhabited. *Clement-court*, a handſome open Place, with good Houſes, and has a Paſſage up Steps into *Fryars-court*, which leads into *Wood-ſtreet*.

Cateaton-ſtreet, has but a ſmall Part in this Ward, *viz.* from the Corner of *Aldermanbury* to St. *Laurence Jewry* Church; the reſt is in *Cheap* Ward, and is a Street of good Trade.

Lad-lane lies betwixt *Wood-ſtreet* in the Weſt, and *Milk-ſtreet* and *Aldermanbury* in the Eaſt. It is likewiſe a Street of good Trade, and well inhabited. Here is the *Swan Inn with two Necks*; which is large, and of a conſiderable Trade for Northern Carriers. More towards *Wood-ſtreet*, are two ſmall Courts, or Alleys, but without Name.

Aldermanbury, an handſome Street, graced with good Buildings, which are well inhabited by Merchants Wholeſale Dealers, &c.

IN this Street are theſe Courts, *viz. Fountain-court*, on the Eaſt Side, a large ſquare Place, well inhabited and built; has a Paſſage into St. *Laurence Church-alley*, which leads into *Cateaton-ſtreet*; as alſo to *Guildhall-court*, or *Yard*. This Court was built out of a large Houſe, formerly the Seat of Sir *Eraſmus de la Fountaine*, Knt. deceaſed.

Dyer's-*court*, large, and well inhabited by Perſons of Repute, having an open Entrance for Coach or Cart. *Carpenter*'s-*court*, a handſome Place, with a Free-Stone Pavement, well inhabited.

St. *Mary Aldermanbury* Church, a large Building, with a good Front; adjoining to which is a neat Church-Yard, adorned with Trees, within Side of the Wall, and a handſome Pair of Iron-Grates; on the Top of which is a ſmall Image of the Bleſſed Virgin, gilt with Gold.

NEAR unto this Church, on the South Side, is a handſome Conduit, built Tower-wiſe; and on the North Side is *Hadley*'s-*court*, but ſmall, with a Free-Stone Pavement. *Church-alley* has a Paſſage into *Baſinghall-ſtreet*, by the Church. *Axe Inn* has a good Trade. *George Inn* is large, chiefly for Stabling and Coaches. *Miller*'s-*court*, indifferent large, but with a narrow Paſſage.

Love-lane comes out of *Aldermanbury*, and falls into *Wood-ſtreet*, by St. *Alban*'s *Wood-ſtreet* Church, where it divides, and one Part incompaſſes the Church, except the Front in *Wood-ſtreet*. In this Lane is *Berry-court*, which is handſome, and well built.

Addle-ſtreet, which alſo lies betwixt *Aldermanbury* and *Wood-ſtreet*, is yet much inhabited by Joiners, for the making of Bed-ſteds, Cheſts of Drawers, Scrutores, Tables, and ſuch like Joinery Wares. Here is the Plaiſterers Hall, a handſome Building. Not far from this Hall, and on the ſame Side of the Way, is Brewers Hall, which is a large and handſome Building, with a graceful Entrance into a large Court; the Pavement of Free-Stone, cloiſtered, and the Building over it ſuſtained by handſome Pillars.

London-wall is a long Street, coming out of *Little Wood-ſtreet*, by *Cripplegate*, and runs Eaſtward as far as *Wincheſter-ſtreet*, but goes no further in this Ward, than the *Checquer Inn*, which is a little beyond *Coleman-ſtreet*. This Street is but of little Trade, and chiefly for Curriers, and the Buildings old and ordinary; the North Side having only the City Wall, which gives a Paſſage into *Moorfields*, and the Parts adjacent by *Moorgate*, and two Poſterns, on each Side of the Gate one. The Places of Name in that Part of this Street within this Ward, are *Checquer Inn*, *Fox and Gooſe Inn*, *Catharine Wheel Inn*; all three of ſmall Account, only for Stablings.

St. *Alphage* Church, very old, ſeated over-againſt *London-wall*, and in the Street, at the upper End of *Aldermanbury*, called *Giltſpur-ſtreet*. This Church was not burnt in the late Fire of LONDON.

NEAR to this Church, ſomewhat more Weſtward over-againſt *London-wall*, is ſeated *Sion College*, a handſome Building, erected for the Clergy of this City and Liberties, where there is a conſiderable Library of excellent Books for their Uſe, and a long Library Room to keep them in, one Story high. Having underneath it

20 Rooms or Chambers, for ſo many poor People; of which, ten within the College are for ſo many Men; and ten without, which have their Doors in *Philip-lane*, for ſo many poor Women. But of this College, Notice hath been taken already.

More Weſtward of this College, is *Philip-lane*, which goes from *London-wall*, and falls into *Addle-ſtreet*, a Place indifferently built and inhabited. In this Place is *Sion-court*, indifferent large, with a Free-ſtone Pavement; *Barge-court* hath a Paſſage into *Wood-ſtreet*; the middle Part is open, with a Free-ſtone Pavement. *Cook*'s-*court*, but ſmall, alſo with a Free-ſtone Pavement. *Hand-alley*, ſmall and narrow. *Curriers-court*, ſeated in *London-wall-ſtreet*, Weſtwards of *Sion-College*, a Place but ordinary. At the upper end of which, is Curriers-Hall, an indifferent good Building, with a handſome Entrance to it, with Free-ſtone.

Hart-ſtreet, adjoining to *Cripplegate*, falls into *Monks-well-ſtreet*, a Place but of mean Account. The North Side of this Street, as alſo the Weſt Side of *Monks-well-ſtreet*, belongs to *Farringdon* Ward within. On the North Side of *Hart-ſtreet*, are the City Alms-houſes, for ſix poor Women. On the South Side is *Bowyers-court*, which is but ſmall; and here was, formerly, Bowyers-Hall.

Monks-well, or *Mugwell-ſtreet*, is a Place of no Trade, but indifferently well built, and inhabited by private Houſe-keepers. The Courts and Places of Name, are *Lamb's-chapel-court*, ſomewhat large, and *Lamb's-alley*, narrow and ordinary; *Gilbert's-court*, ſmall and mean; *Dobin's-court*, but ordinary; *Windſor-court*, the ſame; *Wincheſter-court*, a large open Place, well built.

Lamb's-chapel.

Lamb's-chapel, at the North Weſt Corner of *Monks-well-ſtreet*, is ſo call'd being founded by one *Lamb* a Clothworker.

In this Chapel, the Worſhipful Company of Clothworkers have four Sermons preached to them, upon four principal Feſtivals in the Year, *viz.* upon the Feaſt of the Annunciation of the Bleſſed Virgin *Mary*, *March* 25. on the Feaſt of St. *John Baptiſt*, *June* 24; on the Feaſt of St. *Michael* the Archangel, *September* 29; and on the Feaſt of St. *Thomas* the Apoſtle, *Decemb.* 21. Upon which Days, the Maſter, Wardens, and Livery of the Company, meet at ſome convenient Place, near unto the Chapel, whence they go in their Gowns and Hoods to the Chapel, and hear the Sermon: After which, they relieve twelve poor Men, and as many Women, with 12 *d.* apiece in Money; and once a Year, *viz.* at *Michaelmas*, to each of them a Frieze Gown, a Lockram Shift, and a good Pair of Winter Shoes, fit for their wearing.

This Chapel is now commonly called *Lamb's-Chapel*, and the Inhabitants of the Tenements belonging to the ſaid Chapel, till the Year 1660, ſtood in Competition with the Pariſhioners of the Pariſh of St. *Olave*'s *Silver-ſtreet*, who would have had thoſe Inhabitants to have been of their Pariſh, which indeed they are, as may appear by this following Deed.

A very antient **DEED** to prove *Lamb's-chapel* to have antiently been in the Pariſh of St. *Olave Silver-ſtreet.*

KNOW all Men preſent and to come, That I *Laurence de Frowick*, have granted and demiſed, and by this preſent Charter of mine, have confirmed unto *Richard* of *Clarkenwell*, Chaplain, all that Land of mine, with the Houſes, Buildings, and Appurtenances, which I have in *London*, in *Monks-well-ſtreet*, in the Pariſh of St. *Olave*'s, lying between that Land which *William Throtegos* held of me, towards the South, and the Land of the Fryars of the *New Hoſtell*, towards the North, and which extendeth itſelf in Length from the King's Highway, even unto the Wall of the City, towards the Weſt, *&c.* he paying me twenty Shillings a Year, *&c.* and giving unto the Church of St. *Olave*'s, aforeſaid, one Wax Candle, of a Pound Weight, at the Feaſt of St. *Thomas* the Apoſtle, yearly. And unto the Chapel (*de incluſorio*) in the Cloſe or Cloiſter within *Creplegate*, at the upper End of *Muckwell-ſtreet*, towards the North, one other Wax Taper, of three Quarters Weight, upon the Feaſt of St. *James*, yearly, *&c.*

Witneſs, *Nicholas Bat*, then Mayor of *London.*
John of *Northampton*; and
Richard Pycard, then Sheriffs, *&c. Anno* 1253.

NOTES upon this Deed.

Out of this ſo antient a Deed, may we obſerve,

I. That by the bounding of the Land, between the Street and the City Wall, towards the Weſt, that this is the Ground which is now *Lamb's-chapel-yard.*

II. By the aſſigning the latter Candle to be paid to the Chapel on St. *James*'s Day, that it was meant to this *Lamb's-chapel*, which was antiently call'd, *The Chapel of St. James in the Wall*; upon whoſe Feſtival this Chapel ſeems to have been dedicated. And, to honour the Solemnity of which, *Frowick*, the Gentleman, directed this Candle to be yearly paid.

The Original of this Deed in *Latin*, was in the Hands of that moſt learned Antiquary Sir *Henry Spelman*, Kt.

Upon the 8th of *July*, 1625. I *Arthur Jackſon*, Rector of St. *Michael Hogen-lane Wood-ſtreet*, was choſen by the Worſhipful Company of Clothworkers, to be Miniſter of this Church or Chapel of St. *James in the Wall*, commonly call'd *Lamb's-chapel*. This *J. Bagford* tranſcribed out of the Regiſter-Book of the Pariſh-Church or Chapel of St. *James in the Wall*, with this that follows:

MARRIAGES.

Auguſt 18, 1586, (being the firſt Regiſter) *Nicholas Beſtney*, of *Gray's-Inn* in *Holbourn*, in the County of *Middleſex*, Eſq; and *Bridget Mitchel*, ſole Daughter and Heir of *John Mitchel*, of *Warham*, in the County of *Suſſex*.

The 28th of *July*, 1608, *Henry Hudſon*, of the *Inner Temple*, *London*, Gent. and *Sibyll Beſtney*, &c.

Thus far theſe Marriages were taken out of ſeveral Paper Regiſters, by me *Arthur Jackſon*. And then from this Mr. *Jackſon*'s Regiſter-Book, were enter'd the Marriages in that Chapel celebrated, unto the Year 1632, and no further.

Burials enter'd in the ſame Regiſter.

1592. *Eleanor Beſtney*, Daughter of *Nicholas Beſtney*, and *Bridget* his Wife.

1604. *May* 29, *Catharine Beſtney*, Daughter of *Nicholas Beſtney*, Eſq; and *Bridget* his Wiſe; *Aug.* 29, *Urſula Beſtney*, Daughter of the ſaid *Nicholas* and *Bridget*, &c.

1632. *March* 22, Mrs. *Bridget Beſtney*, Widow, late Wife of *Nicholas Beſtney*, Eſq;

The next is *Fell-ſtreet*, ſeated betwixt *Monks-well-ſtreet* and *Little Wood-ſtreet*, a Place of no great Account, and but narrow. Here is *Fell-court*, ſquare and well built, but hath a narrow Paſſage into it; *Black-horſe* and *Hare-Inn*, only for Stabling

Silver-ſtreet goes from *Little Wood-ſtreet* unto *Noble-ſtreet*, a handſome broad Street, with well built Houſes, ſuppoſed to be ſo called from the Silverſmiths, then there dwelling; which are now removed into *Foſter-lane*, and other Places.

In this Street are theſe Places; *Winton-court*, handſome, with a Free-ſtone Pavement; *Red-lyon-court*, indifferent good and large; over-againſt which, is a large Presbyterian Meeting-Houſe, being a very good Building, in a Yard.

Weſtmoreland-court, an open large Place, but ordinarily built, and fronts *Noble-ſtreet*.

Wood-ſtreet, of which there is the Great and the Little; *Great Wood-ſtreet* beginning on the South, at *Cheapſide*, and falling into *Little Wood-ſtreet*, runs up to *Cripplegate*. Both Streets in this Ward, except a ſmall Part next to *Cheapſide*, as already taken Notice of. *Great Wood-ſtreet* is a Street well built and inhabited, and was formerly noted for good Cakes there made, which were wont to be bought here for Weddings, Chriſtenings, and Twelfth-Nights; tho' now there is but one Paſtry-Cook's Shop left in the whole Street.

On the Eaſt Side of *Great Wood-ſtreet*, is one of the Priſons belonging to the Sheriffs, and called *Wood-ſtreet-compter*.

Wood-ſtreet *Compter.*

The Officers of this Compter at preſent are:

Francis Cooper, Eſq; Secondary.

Mr. *Myers*, and Mr. *Dann*, Prothonotaries of both Compters.

Clerk of the Papers.

Mr. *William Brotherton*.

Four Clerks Sitters.

Mr. *George Grew*.
Mr. *Edm. Newton*.
Mr. *Thomas Shepheard*.
Mr. *Calvert*.

Keeper.

Mr. *Thomas Rigby*.

Near *Wood-ſtreet* Compter is *Lad-lane*, which falleth into *Cateaton-ſtreet*, betwixt *Aldermanbury*, on the North Side, and *Milk-ſtreet* on the South.

In *Wood-ſtreet*, are a great many Courts, Alleys, and Places of Name. We ſhall begin with that Part next Cheapſide.

Croſs-keys-Inn, large, and of a good Trade. *Goldſmiths-ſtreet*, handſome, and falls into *Foſter-lane*; hath ſome Part in the Ward of *Farringdon Within*, where it is mentioned. *Paul's Alley*, good, with a Free-ſtone Pavement.

Fryras-alley, or *court*, but ordinary, hath a Paſſage into *Clement's-court*, which leads into *Milk-ſtreet*. *Shovel-alley*, good, with a Free-ſtone Pavement.

St. *Michael Wood-ſtreet* Church, ſeated at the Corner of *Huggen-lane*, againſt *Lad-lane*, a handſome Free-ſton Building, ſince its being burnt in the Fire of LONDON, and built again. To which Church, is now united the Pariſh of St. *Mary Staining*, having loſt its Church by that Fire.

Huggen-lane; this Lane comes out of *Wood-ſtreet*, by the South Side of St. *Michael*'s Church, where it is broad, well built and inhabited. But further, where it runneth into *Gutter-lane*, thro' the Encroachments of Buildings, it becomes very narrow, and but ordinary.

Other Courts and Places in *Wood-ſtreet*; *Caſtle-Inn*, very large, and of a great Reſort and Trade. *Coach-and-horſes-Inn*, or *Yard*, large, but taken up for Livery-Stables and Coaches; *Maidenhead-court*, a handſome ſquare open Place, with good Buildings, having a wide Entrance for Cart or Coach, with a Gate to ſhut up at Nights. Nigh to this Court, is a large Yard for Livery-Horſes. *Paved-alley*, long and ordinary, runs up into *Staining-ſtreet*, by the Church-yard Wall of *Staining* Church; and thence into *Lilly-pot-lane*, which leads into *Noble-ſtreet*.

On the Eaſt Side of the Street, is St. *Alban's Wood-ſtreet* Church, fronting the Street; but all the Body of it is in *Love-lane*, which incompaſſes the other three Sides; and on the North Side is the Church-yard. It was burnt in the Fire of LONDON, and now rebuilt very handſome of Free-ſtone, and a very graceful Entrance to it.

To this Church, is now united the Pariſh of St. *Olave*'s *Silver-ſtreet*, burnt, but not rebuilt.

Frying-pan-alley, but indifferent, and hath a turning Paſſage into *Paved-alley*. *Bell-Inn*, large, and well reſorted to. *Clerks-hall*, a tolerable good Building. *Livery-ſtable-yard*, a handſome Place, well built, but ſmall for that Uſe. *Bird's*, or *Burges-court*, indifferent good, the Middle being more open, with a Free-ſtone Pavement, and hath a Paſſage into *Philip-lane*.

In *Little Wood-ſtreet*, in an Alley, are ſeven Rooms, for ſo many poor People to live Rent-free; the Gift of *Henry Barton*, Skinner, and Mayor, 1516.

Maiden-lane, a Street well inhabited and built, it comes out of *Woodſtreet*, and falls into *Foſter-lane*; but the Part in this Ward, goeth but to *Staining-lane*. Here is Haberdaſhers-Hall, a large and well-built Houſe, with a good Court before the Hall, and a Free-ſtone Pavement. In this Hall the preſent Lord Mayor, Sir *William Billers*, keeps his Mayoralty.

Flying-horſe-court, which is but ordinary, is in this Street; and *Mutton-court*, likewiſe narrow and mean.

Gutter-lane hath ſome Part in this Ward.

Cripplegate Ward without the Wall.

This is a large Tract of Ground, containing ſeveral Streets, and all crowded with Courts and Alleys; the Chief are *Fore-ſtreet*, the *Poſtern-ſtreet*, *Back-ſtreet* in *Little Moorfields*, *Moor-lane*, *Grub-ſtreet*, *White-croſs-ſtreet*, *Red-croſs-ſtreet*, *Beech-lane*, *Golden-lane*, *Barbican*, and *Jewen-ſtreet*; of theſe in Order.

Fore-ſtreet, broad, and well inhabited, runs from the North End of St. *Giles*'s *Cripplegate* Church to *Moor-lane*, Eaſtward, and then falls into *Poſtern-ſtreet*, which leads to *Little Moorfields*, againſt *New Bethlem*; and about the Middle of this Street is a Paſſage through *Cripplegate*, in which is a ſhort Street well built and inhabited, where is *White Horſe Inn*, good.

In this Street are a great many Courts and Alleys, which ſhall be taken Notice of, beginning next to St. *Giles*'s Church.

St. *Giles*'s *Cripplegate* Church, ſeated oppoſite to *Redcroſs-ſtreet*, and in *Fore-ſtreet*. The Church is large, as indeed it ought to be, belonging to ſo large and populous a Pariſh, with a ſpacious Church-Yard adjoining to it. It has a handſome Towered Steeple, with Spires at each Corner, and a Lanthorn in the Middle, with a good Ring of Bells.

In the Church-Yard is a very handſome Parſonage-Houſe, which was firſt built at the Charge of the Pariſh, for Dr. *Fowler*, Biſhop of *Gloceſter*, then Vicar.

Some ſmall Diſtance from this Church, Eaſtward, and oppoſite to *Cripplegate*, was a Water Conduit.

Little Cock-alley, ordinary. *Great Cock-alley*, or *Yard*, a large Place, indifferent Building, and has a Paſſage into *Whitecroſs-ſtreet*. *Graſhopper-alley*, long, narrow, and ordinary. *White Hart Inn*, good, chiefly for Livery Stables. Adjoining to this Inn is the *Crown* Tavern, of good Reſort and Trade. *Three Dagger-court*, both ordinary and meanly inhabited. *Black-horſe-alley*, long, but mean. *Unicorn-alley*, long and ordinary. Betwixt this and *Black-horſe-alley*, is an ordinary Court, only for the Pariſh Alms-People. *Red-hart-court*, handſome, with new built Houſes, and a Free-Stone Pavement; well inhabited. *Day*'s-*court*, indifferent good: Oppoſite to this Court, are two long Carpenters, or Timber-Yards. *Founder*'s-*court*, but ordinary. *Red-bull-court*, good. *Aldermanbury-poſtern*, a handſome ſhort Street, well built and inhabited, has a Paſſage through *London-wall*, over-againſt *Aldermanbury*, and therefore ſo called.

THE *Poſtern-ſtreet* begins at the Corner of *Moor-lane*, and runs into *Little Moorfields*; a Place well built and inhabited, and of ſome Trade. *Maul*'s-*court*, a handſome neat Place, with Garden-Plats before the Houſes. The *Poſtern*, a well built and inhabited Street, has a Paſſage into *London-wall-ſtreet*. Here is *Lorimers-hall*, a neat Building, adjoining to *London-wall*. This Hall is let to the Glaſiers, and for a Meeting-Houſe.

Lorimers Hall.

THE *Green-yard*, which is large, and made Uſe of by the City as a Pound, for ſuch Cars and Coaches, whoſe Drivers commit any Offence in the Streets, contrary to Rules or Orders to be obſerved by them. *Cradle-court*, indifferent good, nigh to which is a Carpenter's Yard. *Moor-court*, ſmall and ordinary.

Little Moorfields, or the *Back-ſtreet*, now ſo called, to diſtinguiſh it from the new double Row of Houſes, now finiſhed, which is called the *Fore-ſtreet*; which ſaid new Row of Buildings is in *Coleman-ſtreet* Ward, are good, and well inhabited. Out of this *Back-ſtreet*, are ſeveral Courts and Alleys, *viz. Crown-court*, long, and indifferent. *Hind-alley*, likewiſe long and good. *Half-moon-alley*, long and narrow, and but indifferently built and inhabited, as are moſt of theſe Alleys. At the Upper-end it divides itſelf into two Parts, one of which falls into *Vine-court*, and the other into *Angel-alley*, and thence into *Moor-lane*. *Angel-alley* is long and good, and at the upper End falls into *Moor-lane*, and has a Paſſage into *Half-moon-alley*. *Hartſhorn-alley*, likewiſe long and mean, runs into *Moor-lane*. *Butler*'s-*alley*, long and narrow, but indifferent, alſo falls into *Moor-lane*, where it is broadeſt. And about the upper End, on the South Side, is *Oiſterſhell-court*, which is good. *Gun-alley*, narrow but well built, at the upper End falls into *Sugar-loaf-court*, and ſo into *Moor-lane*. *White*'s-*alley*, a handſome open Place, well built; ſome of the Houſes having Gardens to them. *Rope-makers-court*, broad, with ſeveral Garden Houſes, which are well built and inhabited. This Alley falls into *Butler*'s-*alley*, which, with ſeveral Turnings, falls into *Grub-ſtreet*.

Moor-lane, for the Generality, but meanly built and inhabited, eſpecially the upper End, which is narrow, and leads into a Place called *Back-alley*, mean; having a Paſſage upon Sufferance into *Ropemakers-alley*; likewiſe another Paſſage into *Butler*'s-*alley*, and ſo into *Grub-ſtreet*. *Rams-head-court*, but ordinary, taken up by Carmen, for Stabling for their Horſes. *Sugar-loaf-court*, long and ordinary, has a Paſſage into *Gun-alley*, and ſo into *Little Moorfields*. *Seven-ſtar-court*, mean. *Sugar-loaf-alley*, ſmall and ordinary. *Butler*'s-*alley* leads into *Moorfields*, already treated of *Car-yard*, a large Place for Stabling. *Cock-alley*, ſmall and mean. *Vine-court*, and *Maidenhead-court*, both which are lately built, with good Houſes, having each a Paſſage into *Little Moorfields*, through *Half-moon-alley*.

Grub-ſtreet, long, coming out of *Fore-ſtreet*, and running Northward into *Chiſwel-ſtreet*, but ſome ſmall Part, *viz.* from *Sun-alley* to *Chiſwel-ſtreet*, is not in the Ward, but in the Liberty of *Finsbury*. This Street, taking in the Whole, is but indifferent, as to its Houſes and Inhabitants, and ſufficiently peſtered with Courts and Alleys, the Names of which are as follow:

Lund's-*alley*, long and ordinary, falls into *Moor-lane*. *Honeyſuckle-court*, good, with new built Houſes. *Flower-de-lis-court*, ſmall and ordinary. *Little Bell-alley*, but mean. *Flying-horſe-court*, long, but ordinarily built. *George Inn*, for Livery Horſes. *Nag's-head Inn*, lately rebuilt, and fitted up handſome, with good Stables, both for Livery Horſes, and a Horſe-Courſer; being built out of a Place called *Soldiers-court*, which was before old and decayed.

OVER-AGAINST the Pump is a Court without a Name. *Oakley-court*, large and open, the greateſt Part, at preſent, unbuilt, and lying Weſt. *Butler*'s-*alley*, narrow and ordinary, giving a Paſſage into *Moor-lane*, where it is broad. *Croſs-keys-court*, indifferent large, and old built, leads into *Half-moon-alley*, and ſo into *Whitecroſs-ſtreet*. *Maidenhead-court*, handſome, and indifferent well built and inhabited. *Great Bell-alley*, ſmall, but indifferent good.

Haberdaſhers-ſquare, genteel, with new well built Houſes; the Court is ſquare, and incloſed in with Palliſade Pales, except a handſome Paſſage to the Houſes round about, and in the Middle a Dial. This Court was made out of two old ones, *viz. Paviors-court* and *Robin Hood-court*. *Sun-alley*, but ſmall.

Whitecroſs-ſtreet, a Place well built and inhabited; it begins in *Fore-ſtreet*, and runs Northward into *Old-ſtreet*, which is of a great Length. But the Part within the Ward goes but a little beyond *Beech-lane*, where the City Poſts are ſet up, as they are in *Grub-ſtreet*, and in *Golden-lane*, being the Circuits of the Freedom.

IN this Street are theſe Courts and Alleys, *viz. Croſs-keys Inn*, large, and of an indifferent Trade, with ſome private Houſes in it. *Cock-alley* leads into *Redcroſs-ſtreet*, as alſo into *Fore-ſtreet*; where it is mentioned under the Name of *Great Cock-alley*.. *Three Leg-court*, or *Yard*, being long and open, with good Houſes. *King's Arms-yard*, large, with ordinary old Buildings, chiefly for Carmen. *Peacock-brewhouſe*, a handſome convenient Building, and of a conſiderable Trade. *King's-head-court*, well built, with a Free Stone Pavement. *Croſs-keys-court*, large, and falls into *Grub-ſtreet*, where it is ſpoken of. *Half-moon-alley*, but ordinary, falls into *Croſs-keys-court*, and thence into *Grub-ſtreet*, by a Paſſage newly made by the Conſent of the Landlords. This Alley alſo falls into *Horſeſhoe-alley*, which is very mean. *Bowling-alley*, an open Place, containing ſome Courts within it; as *George-yard*, *&c.* which is but mean; and this Alley, by a Paſſage, falls into *Cradle-court*, ſeated in *Red-croſs-ſtreet*. *Anabaptiſt-court*, long, but ordinary. *Caſtle-Court*, a pretty Yard, but ſmall. *Red Roſe-court*, ſmall and ordinary. *Fern*'s-*yard*, a Place only for refining of Lead.

Beech-lane, comes out of *White-croſs-ſtreet*, and falls into *Redcroſs-croſs-ſtreet*, over-againſt *Barbican*; a Place of ſlender Account, as to Trade or Reſort, and but indifferent as to its Inhabitants.

Ship-yard, but ordinary, having a long Paſſage into a ſmall Court. *Glovers-hall-court*, a large Place. *King's-head-court*, large, and well built, hath a Paſſage into *Red-lion-court*, lying in the Manor of *Finſbury*.

Golden-lane, of no great Account, either for Buildings or Inhabitants. It comes out of *Red-croſs-ſtreet*, and runs up into *Old-ſtreet*; but the Part in this Ward, goeth no further than *Angel-alley*, which is by the City Poſts.

THE Courts and Alleys in this Lane, are *Jacob*'s *Well-alley*, very mean. *Cock's-head-court*, large, and well built; hath a Door and Paſſage, by Sufferance, into the *Red-croſs* Alehouſe in *Barbican*. *Black-raven-court*, handſome, but ſmall. *Crown-court* an open Place. *Sun-court*, long and in ſome Places broad; it runs in *Red-lion-market*, which is in the Lordſhip. Near to this Place is the *Sun* Brewhouſe; as alſo *Three Arrows* Brewhouſe, both of good Trade. *Dixon*'s-*Rents*, ſmall and ordinary. *Vine-court*, indifferent.

Litton-ſtreet, being made out of *Bridgwater* Houſe and Garden; which ſaid Street runs into *Brackley-ſtreet*, and thence into *Bridgwater-ſtreet*; all built out of *Bridgwater* Houſe and Ground. *Bell-alley*, very ordinary.

Barbican, a broad Street, well inhabited by Tradeſmen, eſpecially Saleſmen for Apparel both new and old; it comes out of *Alderſgate-ſtreet*, againſt *Long-lane*, and falls into *Red-croſs-ſtreet*, but the Part in this Ward, goeth but to the City Poſts. And fronting *Red-croſs-ſtreet*, is the Watch-houſe, where formerly ſtood a Watch-Tower, called *Burghkenning*, i. e. *Barbican*, for the Security of the City in thoſe Parts.

IN this Street are theſe Places of Name; *Garter-court*, large, containing two Courts, and both ſo called, which are good. *Bridgewater-ſquare*, an open Place, with good Buildings, well inhabited. The Middle is neatly incloſed with Paliſado Pales, and ſet round with Trees, which renders the Place very delightful. At the North Weſt Corner is a Paſſage into *Bridgwater-ſtreet*, and in the South Eaſt Corner of the Square, is another Paſſage into *Charles-ſtreet*; and from thence into *Brackley-ſtreet*; out of which Place, is a Paſſage through *Litton-ſtreet* into *Golden-lane*. And on the Eaſt Side of *Charles-ſtreet* is a ſhort Street, which has the Name of *Silver-ſtreet*; being a Place of no great Account; and where this Square is, ſtood the Houſe of the Earl of *Bridgwater*.

Three Pigeons-court, both ſmall and ordinary. *Plough-alley*, long and mean. *Blue Boars-head-court*, alſo long and ordinray. *Fox* and *Crown-court*, long and mean. *Fig-tree-court*, good, and well inhabited. *Play-houſe-yard*, long, with old Buildings; ſo called, for that here was a Playhouſe in former Days.

Red-croſs-ſtreet, wide, well built and inhabited; it comes out of *Barbican*, and runs up to *Cripplegate* Church.

IN this Street, on the Eaſt Side is a large and handſome Houſe, belonging to Mr. *Calvert*, the Brewer. Somewhat higher is the Frame-work-Knitters, or Stocking-Weavers-Hall, but is ſeated Backwards, and hath no Front to the Street. In this Hall is the Portrait of the Author of this Ingenious Art, pointing towards one of thoſe Iron Frames, and diſcourſing to a Woman who is knitting with Needles and her Fingers. Theſe Words are on the Picture, *viz. In the Year* MDLXXXIX, *the ingenious* William Lee, *Maſter of Arts of St.* John's *College*, Cambridge, *deviſed this profitable Art for Stockings (but being deſpiſed went to* France) *yet of Iron to himſelf, but to us and others of Gold; in Memory of whom this is here painted.*

Frame-work-knitters, or Stocking-Weavers Hall.

ADJOINING to this Hall is a magnificent Building, erected in the Year 1727, for a publick Library for the Diſſenting Clergy of LONDON; and was the Gift of the late Dr. *Williams* of *Hoxton*. Cloſe to this on the North Side is a Charity School, which has this Inſcription on the Front of it.

> *This Schoole and Dwelling-Houſe were erected by voluntary Subſcriptions for the Educating and Cloathing of an hundred Poor Boys of this Pariſh, the Ground was purchaſed by a Legacy of Mr.* Thomas Moore, *Merchant*, Anno Domini 1709.

IN this Street are the ſeveral Courts and Alleys hereafter-mentioned. *Three Herring-court*, large, but ordinary. *Red-lion* and *Axe-Inn*, but indifferent. *Three Falcon-court*, good, and well built, with a Free-Stone Pavement. *Cradle-court*, large, and falls into the *Bowling-alley* in *White-croſs-ſtreet*. *Paul*'s-*alley*, long, with ſome handſome Houſes fit for good Inhabitants, and runs into *Alderſgate-ſtreet*, by the *Half-moon* Tavern. The *Crown* Brewhouſe, of a conſiderable Trade. *Bear and Ragged-ſtaff-alley*, ordinary. *Frying-pan-alley*, very mean. *Ship-yard*, but ordinary.

Jewen-ſtreet, comes out of *Red-croſs-ſtreet*, and falls into *Alderſgate-ſtreet*, a Place well built and inhabited, and of ſome Trade for *Button-mould-makers*.

IN this Street are theſe Places; *Crowder*'s-*well-alley*, long, running into *Alderſgate-ſtreet*, through an Inn-Yard. It has good Buildings, which are well inhabited. This Place is of ſome Note for its Well, which gives Name to the Alley. The Water of this Well is eſteemed very good for ſore Eyes, to waſh them with; and is ſaid to be alſo very good to drink for ſeveral Diſtempers. And, ſome ſay, it is very good for Men in Drink to take of this Water, for it will allay the Fumes, and bring them to be ſober.

HERE is likewiſe a new Building in this Street, called *Redcroſs-ſquare*. *Bull-head-court*, a handſome Place, with good Buildings, and well inhabited; behind this is a Place new built, called *Nixon*'s-*ſquare*, and by ſome, *Charles*'s-*ſquare*. *Three-pidgeon-court*, ſquare and good. *Cock-pit-court*, but ordinary, and leads into *Horn-alley*; but this is in *Alderſgate-ſtreet* Ward. *Lauderdale-court*, a large Place, well built and inhabited, being built out of the Garden belonging to *Lauderdale* Houſe, ſeated in *Alderſgate-ſtreet*. And on the Eaſt Side of the Entrance into this Court, going up Steps, is *Goldſmiths-court*, which is but ordinary.

THERE are to watch at *Cripplegate*, and at ſeveral other Stands, in divers Places of this Ward, every Night, a Conſtable, a Beadle, and 40 Watchmen, within the Walls; and one Conſtable, a Beadle, and 90 Watchmen, in ſeveral Places without the Walls; being for the whole Ward, 130.

THE Jurymen returned by the Wardmote Inqueſt, are to ſerve in the ſeveral Courts in *Guildhall*, in the Month of *March*.

THIS Ward has an Alderman and his Deputy; within the Gate are eight Common-Council-Men, nine Conſtables, 12 Scavengers, 15 Wardmote Inqueſt-Men, and a Beadle. Without the Gate are alſo a Deputy, four Common-Council-Men, four Conſtables, four Scavengers, 17 Wardmote Inqueſt-Men, and a Beadle.

IT is taxed in LONDON, to the Fifteen, at 40 *l.* and in the *Exchequer*, at 39 *l.* 10 *s.*

The Alderman of this Ward, is Sir *John Williams*.

CHAP. VII.

ALDERSGATE WARD.

Alderſgate Ward.

THE next is *Alderſgate* Ward, which takes its Name from that North Gate of the City: This Ward alſo conſiſts of divers Streets and Lanes, lying as well within the Gate and Wall, as without: And firſt, to ſpeak of that Part within the Gate. The Eaſt Part thereof joins unto the Weſt Part of *Cripplegate* Ward, in *Engain-lane*, or *Maiden-lane*. It begins on the North Side of that Lane, at *Staining-lane* End, and runs up that Lane from Haberdaſhers Hall, to where St. *Mary Staining* Church ſtood; and by thence Eaſt, winding almoſt to *Wood-ſtreet*, and Weſt through *Oat-lane*, and then by the South Side of *Bacon-houſe* to *Noble-ſtreet*, and back again by *Lillypot-lane*, (which is alſo of that Ward) to *Maiden-lane*; ſo on that North Side, Weſt to where St. *John Zachary*'s Church ſtood, and to *Foſter-lane*.

Now on the South Side of *Engain-lane*, or *Maiden-lane*, is the Weſt Side of *Gutter-lane*, to *Carey-lane*; and *Carey-lane* itſelf (which is of this Ward) and back again into *Engain-lane*, by the North Side of Goldſmiths Hall, to *Foſter-lane*; and this is the Eaſt Wing of this Ward. Then is *Foſter-lane*, almoſt wholly in this Ward, and begins in the South toward *Cheapſide*, on the Eaſt, by the North Side of St. *Foſter*'s Church; and runs down North Weſt by the Weſt End of *Maiden-lane*, by *Lillypot-lane* and *Oat-lane*, to *Noble-ſtreet*; and through that by *Shelly-Houſe*, (of old Time ſo called, as belonging to the *Shellies*.) For Sir *Thomas Shelly*, Knt. was Owner thereof in the 1ſt of *Henry* IV. It was afterwards called *Bacon-houſe*, becauſe the ſame was new built by Sir *Nicholas Bacon*, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal. Then down on that Side, to where St. *Olave*'s Church ſtood in *Silver-ſtreet*, which was by the North Weſt End of *Noble-ſtreet*.

Then again in *Foſter-lane*, this Ward begins on the Weſt Side thereof, over-againſt the South Weſt Corner of St. *Foſter*'s Church, and runs down by where St. *Leonard*'s Church ſtood, by *Pope-lane* End, and by St. *Anne*'s-*lane* End; which Lane is alſo of this Ward.

Then is the main Street of the Ward, which is called St. *Martin*'s, and which includes St. *Martin* on the Eaſt Side thereof, and ſo down on both Sides to *Alderſgate*; and theſe are the Bounds of this Ward within the Wall and Gate.

Of the Gate we have already ſpoken in *Book* I. *Chap.* IV.

Without the Gate, the main Street, called *Alderſgate-ſtreet*, runs up North, on the Eaſt Side, to the Weſt End of *Hounſditch*, or *Barbican-ſtreet*; a Part of which Street is alſo of this Ward. And on the Weſt Side of *Long-lane*, a Part whereof is likewiſe of this Ward. Beyond which *Alderſgate-ſtreet*, is *Goſwel-ſtreet* up to the *Bars*.

And on this Weſt Side of *Alderſgate-ſtreet*, by St. *Botolph*'s Church, is *Little-Britain*, or *Briton-ſtreet*, as it was antiently called, which runs Weſt to the Pump, and then North to the Gate, which enters the Church-Yard, ſome Time pertaining to the Priory of St. *Bartholomew*, on the Eaſt Side: And on the Weſt Side, towards St. *Bartholomew*'s Hoſpital, to two Poſts there fixed; and theſe are the Bounds of this *Alderſgate* Ward Without.

The Antiquities are theſe: Firſt, in *Staining-lane*, of old Time ſo called, as may be ſuppoſed, of Painters-Stainers dwelling there.

On the Eaſt Side thereof, adjoining to Haberdaſhers Hall, are 10 Alms-Houſes, pertaining to the Haberdaſhers, wherein are placed 10 Alms-People of that Company; every one of them having 8 *d.* a-piece, every *Friday*, for ever, by the Gift of *Thomas Huntlow*, Haberdaſher, one of the Sheriffs in the Year 1539.

And Sir *George Burton* gave them 10 *l.* a Year for ever.

The PARISH *of*

St. MARY STAINING.

THEN was the ſmall Pariſh Church of St. *Mary*, called *Staining*, becauſe it ſtood at the North End of *Staining-lane*.

This Church was repaired and beautified at the Coſt of the Pariſh, in the Year of our Lord 1630.

MONUMENTS.

The following Monuments were in the ſaid Church.

On a handſome Table in the South Wall of the Chancel was this Inſcription:

Here lyes the Body of *George Smithes*, Goldſmith, and Alderman of LONDON, who took to Wife, *Sarah*, the Daughter of *Anthony Wolhouſe*, Citizen and Haberdaſher of LONDON, by whom hee had Iſſue foure Sonnes and five Daughters. He departed this Life the 11th Day of *July*, *Anno Domini* 1615, being 52 Yeers of Age.

To whoſe Memory, *Sarah*, his Wife, being ſole Executrix of his laſt Will and Teſtament, at her own proper Coſt and Charges, cauſed this Monument to be erected.

There were alſo the Armorial Atchievements of Sir *Arthur Savage*, Knt. and this Inſcription:

In the Vault underneath lyeth the Body of the Honourable Sir *Arthur Savage*, knighted at *Cadiz* in *Spain*, 1596, General of her Majeſty's Forces in the Kingdom of *France*, at the Siege of *Amiens*, the 39th of Queen *Elizabeth*; Collonel, Vice-Treaſurer, Receiver-General, and Counſellour of Eſtate in *Ireland*. He had Iſſue by his ſecond Wife, *Sarah*, Daughter of Sir *Anthony Woolhouſe*, of *Chapwel*, in the County of *Darby*, (Widow of *George Smithes*, Sheriff and Alderman of LONDON, 1611,) one onely Daughter, named *Jane*. He dyed the 13th of *March*, 1632.

BENEFACTORS.

Legacies to this Pariſh are theſe, payable yearly:

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Lady *Read*, and Mr. *Hill*, to be paid by the Goldſmiths, yearly,	00	15	06
Mr. *Lawne*, paid by *Chriſt's-Church*,	01	04	00
Mrs. *Dean*,	00	01	06

This Church being burnt in the dreadful Conflagration, *Anno Domini 1666*, and not rebuilt. This Pariſh is united, by Act of Parliament, to St. *Michael Wood-ſtreet*.

There was a Parſonage-Houſe belonging to it, before the ſaid Fire. One Houſe is built on the Ground thereof, being leaſed out for 40 Years, to one *Taylor*, at 20 *s.* Ground-Rent.

And no other Glebe appeared at the laſt Parochial-Viſitation; though in the Parochial-Viſitation, *Anno* 1626, there was 8 *l.* 10 *s.* Glebe, *per Ann.*

The Veſtry for this Pariſh is General.

The Pariſh-Officers *are,*	*The* Ward-Officers *are,*
2 Church-wardens.	1 Common-Council-Man.
2 Overſeers.	1 Inqueſt.
	1 Conſtable.
	1 Scavenger.

Streets, Lanes, *&c.*

In *Alderſgate* Ward.

Oat-lane; Part of *Noble-ſtreet*; Part of *Frying-pan-alley*, *Pump-court*, *Lillipot-lane*, and Part of *Staining-lane*.

In *Farringdon* Ward Within.

Part of *Noble-ſtreet*.

In *Cripplegate* Ward.

Part of *Staining-lane*, and Part of *Maiden-lane*.

Number of Houſes 47.

There was a certain Tenement in the Pariſh of St. *Mary Staining-lane*, pertaining to King *Edward* II. ſituate in Breadth between the Land of *Robert Buriene*, on the South, and a Lane, which led from the ſaid Church to *Wood-ſtreet*. This Houſe the King granted formerly to *C. de Burgalia*; and afterwards, in the 14th of his Reign, *An.* 1320, to *Ralph Baſſet de Draiton*.

The PARISH *of* St. JOHN ZACHARY.

Then is *Engain-lane*, or *Maiden-lane*, and at the North Weſt Corner thereof was the Pariſh-Church of St. *John Zachary*.

INTERMENTS.

The Monuments in this Church were well preſerved; of *Thomas Litchfield*, who founded a Chantry in 14 *Edward* II. Of Sir *Nicholas Twiford*, Goldſmith, Mayor, 1388, and Dame *Margery*, his Wife; of whoſe Goods the Church was made and new built, with a Tomb for them, and others of their Race, 1390.

This Sir *Nicholas Twiford*, was buried in St. *John Zachary's*, between the two South Pillars next the high Altar. His laſt Will was proved *December*, 1390, wherein he bequeathed certain Legacies, to his Sword-Bearer, *&c.* in theſe Words. *Item, Lego Armigero meo, bajulanti Gladium meum, Clerico meo de ſervientibus, Clavas bajulantibus, & ad Perſonam & Domum ſive Hoſpitium meos attendent. ſive ſpectantib. tempore Majoratus mei*, xiii *s.* iv *d.*

Henry de Spondon, Rector of the Church of St. *John Zachary*, *Lond.* by his Will made *December* 12, 1382, order'd that his Body ſhould be buried in the Middle of the Church aforeſaid, and a Marble Stone laid over his Grave, with his Image thereon of Braſs, from the Breaſt upwards, and the following Inſcription:

Hic jacet Henricus de Spondon, quondam Rector iſtius Eccleſiæ; qui plura bona contulit iſti Eccleſiæ. Cujus animæ propitietur Deus. *Amen.*

Drugo Barentine, Mayor, 1398, he gave Lands to the Goldſmiths; he dwelled right againſt the Goldſmiths-Hall; between which Hall, and his Dwelling-Houſe, he built a Gallery a-croſs the Street, whereby he might go from one to the other. He was buried in this Church, and *Chriſtian* his Wife, 1427. *John Adis*, Goldſmith, 1400, and *Margaret* his Wife. *John Frauncis*, Goldſmith, Mayor, 1400, and *Elizabeth* his Wife, 1450. *John Sutton*, Goldſmith, one of the Sheriffs, 1413. *Bartholomew Seman*, Gold-beater, Maſter of the King's Mints, within the Tower of LONDON, and the Town of *Calice*, 1430. *John Hewet*, Eſq; 1500. *William Breakſpeare*, Goldſmith, 1461. *Chriſtopher Eliot*, Goldſmith, 1005. *Bartholomew Read*, Goldſmith, Mayor, 1502, was buried in the *Charter-houſe*, and gave to this his Pariſh, 100 *l.* His Wife was buried here with a fair Monument, her Picture in Habit of a Widow. *Thomas Keyton*, Citizen and Lorimer, 1522. *William Potken*, Eſq; 1537. *John Corniſh*, with an Epitaph, 1470. *Robert Fenruther*, Goldſmith, one of the Sheriffs in the Year 1512.

MONUMENTS.

These Words were engraven on an antient Plate in the Chancel:

Hereunder lieth buried Sir *Nicholas Twiford*, Knt. ſome Time Lord Mayor of this City, and Dame *Margaret*, his Wife; of whoſe Goods this Church was made a Tomb for themſelves, and for many other more. He died in *Anno Domini*, 1390.

On a fair plated Stone in the South Iſle of the Choir:

Hic jacet Johannes Adys, Civis & Aurifaber LONDON. & Margareta uxor ejus. Obiit ultimo die Februarii, 1461. Et Margareta, *&c.*

The like Stone cloſe by it:

Here lieth *John Hewet*, of LONDON, Eſq; the which *John* deceaſed the firſt Day of *May*, in the Yeere of our Lord God, 1500, and in the 15th Yeere of the Reign of King *Henry* VII, *&c.*

The like Stone, and in the ſame Iſle:

Here lieth the Body of *John Sutton*, Citizen, Goldſmith, and Alderman of LONDON, who died the 6th Day of *July*, 1450.

On a ſmall Plate, with his Arms, in the South Wall:

Here lieth buried before this Place, the Body of *John Strelly*, Eſq; who deceaſed the 9th Day of *December*, 1595, being about 86 Yeeres of Age.

On a comely Monument in the Eaſt End of the South Iſle:

Here lieth buried, within this Iſle, the Bodies of *John Greenwood*, Citizen and Painter-Stainer of LONDON, who deſcended of a younger Houſe of *Greenwood*, of *Greenwodley*, in *Yorkſhire*, and *Elizabeth* his Wife, by whom he had many Children; but at the Time of their Death, left only one Sonne and a Daughter, *Robert* and *Joan*: Which *Robert*, after many Yeeres ſpent in this Pariſh, was laid by his Father and Mother, the 23d of *June*, 1585. In Memory of whom this Monument was erected by his Siſter's Sonne, *Samuel Thompſon*, the 6th of *September*, *Anno* 1602.

On a fair Stone, within the Chancel Door:

Hic jacet Dominus Thomas Randolf, Capellanus. Qui obiit 30 die Novembris, Anno Domini, 1459. Cujus animæ propitietur Deus.

On a fair plated Stone, by the Communion-Table:

Hic jacet Joannes Fraunceis, Civis, & Aurifaber, & quondam Maior LONDON. Qui obiit 16 die Decemb. An. Dom. 1405. Cujus, *&c.*

Hic jacet Elizabeth. uxor dicti Joannis. Quæ obiit 11 Menſis Octobris, An. Dom. 1432. Cujus, *&c.*

On the like fair plated Stone, cloſe by the other:

Hic jacet Drugo Barentine, Civis & Aurifaber, & quondam Maior LONDON. Qui obiit 15 die Menſis Decemb. An. Dom. 1415. Cujus, *&c.*

Hic jacet Chriſtiana, uxor dicti Drugonis. Quæ obiit 11 die Menſis Martii, An. Dom. 1427. Cujus, &c.

Add the Monuments of theſe, and theſe Inſcriptions, formerly belonging to this Church:

John Sutton, Goldſmith, and Alderman, aforementioned; this engraven about his Monumental Stone;

Quid tumulum cernis? Cui non mortalia ſpernis?
Tali namq; domo clauditur omnis homo.
Quiſquis eris qui tranſieris, ſta, perlege, plora,
Sum quod eris, fueramq; quod es; pro me precor, ora.

Joanna, Wife of *Thomas Thorp*, one of the Barons of the *Exchequer*, *Prolocutoris Parliamenti tent. apud Reding*, *An.* 31 *Hen.* VI. *Ob.* 23 *Jun.* 1453.

Here lieth *William Breakſpear*, of LONDON, Merchant, with *Margaret*, his Daughter, late Wife of *John Sutton*, Goldſmith and Alderman.

The Common Weal well attendant, and *Thomas*
[her Son, yet living under God's Tuition;
The tenth Day of *July* ſhe made her Tranſmigration.
God aſſoyl her Soul, whoſe Sonys reſt under this Stone,
She deceaſed in the Year of Grace of Chriſt's Incarnation,
A thouſand, four hundred, threeſcore Years and one.]

John Adys, Goldſmith, and *Margaret* his Wife. *John* died 1470. *Margaret*, 1474. Their Iſſue was ſix Sons, and 10 Daughters.

——— ——— ——— ——— & Catharina uxor ejus Maioriſſa LONDON. & uxor Roberti Ottely nuper Maioris LONDON, ac nuper uxor ——— ——— ——— Quæ Catharina ob. 18 Apr. milleſſimo quadringenteſſimo.

Chriſtopher Eliot, Goldſmith, upper Warden, and one of the Bridge-Maſters, died 1509, and *Philip*, his Wife.

Pray for the Soul of the Right Worſhipſul *John Onely*, Eſq; and *Elizabeth*, his Wife; which *John* was one of the Under-Sheriffs of LONDON, dyed *Nov.* 22, 1537.

The Coats are *Baron and Femme, quarterly both.* 1. *Three Piles in Point. On a Canton Dexter, a Mullet.* 2. *Three Stirrops.* 3. *The third as the ſecond, the fourth as the firſt.*

Pray for the Soul of *Will. Patkyn*, Eſq; who dyed 1537, *An.* 29. *Hen.* VIII.

Richard Giffard, and *Jane*, his Wife; he dyed Maſter of the Company of Innholders, 7 *Feb.* 1540. Left Iſſue ſix Sons.

The Innholders Arms impaled with his, *a Chevron betwixt three Garbs.*

Richard Fuller, and *Dionyſia*, and *Iſabella*, his Wives.

Henry Lock, Lorimer.

Richard Sutton, Apprentice unto *Richard Rynager*, Painter, died 1571.

On a very handſome Monument in the Eaſt End in the Chancel, was this Inſcription:

This Monument is erected to the Memory of Sir *James Pemberton*, Knt. who being Sheriffe of this City, at the Coming in of King *James*, entertained neere 40 Earles and Barons in his Houſe, on the Day of the King's being proclaimed.

claimed. Afterwards, *Ann.* 1612, was elected Maior of this moſt Honourable Citie of LONDON. He erected a Free-Schoole in the Pariſh of *Ecleſton*, in *Lancaſhire*, 16 Yeeres before his Death ; and gave 50 *l.* by the Yeere, to the maintaining thereof for ever. Hee gave alſo 500 *l.* to *Chriſt*'s Hoſpital, and 200 *l.* to the Company of Godſmiths ; beſides many liberal Gifts to the Poore of his Kindred, and many other moſt charitable Uſes. He died the 8th Day of *September*, 1613, aged 68 Yeeres.

Marble nor Touch,
Nor Alabaſter can
Reveale the Worth of
The long buried Man :
For oft (we ſee) Mens Goods,
When they are gone,
Do pious Deeds, when
They themſelves did none.
Mine (while I liv'd) my
Goodneſſe did expreſſe,
'Tis not Inſcriptions make
Then more or leſſe ;
In Chriſt I hope to riſe
Amongſt the Juſt,
Man is but Graſs, all muſt
To Wormes and Duſt.

Vertue and *Death* being
Both enamoured
On worthy *Pemberton*,
In Heat of Love ;
To be poſſeſt of
That each coveted,
Thus did they dialogue,
And thus they ſtrove :

Vertue. WHAT Vertue challengeth,
is but her Right.
Death. What Death layes claime to,
Who can contradict ?
Vert. Vertue, whoſe Power
Exceeds all other Might.
Death. Where's Vertue's Power,
When Death makes all ſubmit ?
Vert. I gave him Life ;
And therefore he is mine.
Death. That Life he held
No longer than I liſt.
Vert. I made him more than
Mortall, meere Divine.
Death. How hapt he could not
Then Death's Stroke reſiſt ?
Vert. Becauſe (by Nature)
All are borne to dye.
Death. Then thine owne Tongue
Yeelds Death the Victory.
Vert. No, Death, thou art deceiv'd
Thy envious Stroke
Hath given him Life
Immortal, 'gainſt thy Will :
Death. What Life can be, but
Vaniſheth as Smoake ?
Vert. A Life that all thy Darts
Can never kill.
Death. Have I not lock'd his
Body in my Grave ?
Vert. That was but Duſt, and
That I pray thee keepe.
Death. That is as much
As I deſire to have,
His comely Shape in
My eternal Sleepe.
Vert. But where's his honourable
Life, Renowne, and Fame ?
Death. They are but Breath,
Them I reſigne to thee.
Vert. Them I moſt covet.
Death. I preferre my Claime,
His Body mine.
Vert. Mine his Eternity.

And ſo they ceaſt,
Death triumphs o'er his Grave,
Vertue o'er that which
Death can never have.

And as fair Trophees,
Fit to beautifie
His Hearſe, *Vertue* hangs
Up theſe Ornaments :
His Juſtice, Wiſdome,
And Integritie,
His Courage, dreadleſſe
Of what e're Events,
His upright Soole
In that high Dignitie,
Which *London* gives
Her chiefeſt Preſidents.
Free from compare
With ſuch as went before,
Or ſhould ſucceed.
It was his ſole Deſire
Truth might report thoſe
Actions leſſe or more,
Which honeſt Thoughts
Did in his Heart inſpire.
His Care of Learning,
And his liberal Minde
Unto the Poore ;
Love to his Company,
Kindred and Friends, to
Whom he was moſt kinde,
And whom he dealt with
Truly bounteouſly.
Theſe Graces better doe
Become his Grave,
Than waſteful Words
Of fruitleſſe Flattery ;
And their due Merit
(Doubtleſſe) he ſhall have,
Among the Bleſſed
In Eternity
Whereto fair *Vertue* now
Hath brought her Son,
Worthily honour'd,
Sir *James Pemberton*.

ON a handſome Monument, in the South Iſle, was this Inſcription :

Hereunder lyes interred the Body of *Philip Strelley*, late of LONDON, Goldſmith, who gave to the Poor of this Pariſh, 40 *s.* a Year for ever, out of the Revenues of the Manour of *Ulkerthorpe*, lying in the Pariſh of South *Winfield*, in the County of *Derby*, to be paid to them by the Hands of the Warden and Renters of the Worſhipful Company of Goldſmiths, whom he left in Truſt, to ſee it and other Gifts diſpoſed, as may appear by his Will, dated *September 6. Anno Dom.* 1603. Though this Monument was erected but in the Year 1630.

In the Incloſure where the Church ſtood, againſt the Eaſt Wall, is an handſome Monument, with two half Figures, for Sir *James Drax*, and his Lady ; but very much impaired, by being expoſed to the Weather. His ſaid Wife was named *Meliora*, Daughter to *John Horton*, of *Wolverſton*, in the County of *Somerſet*, Eſq; who brought him ſix Sons and four Daughters, *viz.* Sir *James*, *Henry*, *John*, *Samuel*, ——— and *Joſeph* ; *Meliora*, *Mary*, *Elizabeth*, and *Pelathia*. His ſecond Wife was *Margaret*, Daughter of *Edward Campfield*, of *Hardington*, in the ſame County, Eſq; by whom he had four Sons. He died *March* the 8th, 1663.

HERE likewiſe was buried *Henry Drax*, his ſecond Son, Eſq; who had two Wives. The firſt, the Lady *Francis Tufton*, Daughter of the Earl of *Thanet*; who died without Iſſue. His ſecond, Lady *Dorothy Lovelace*, Daughter to the Lord *Lovelace*, of *Hurley*, in the County of *Berks*; by whom he had four Children. He deceaſed *An.* 1682.

Colonel *Henry Drax*, in his Laſt Will and Teſtament, gave the Poor of this Pariſh 20 *l.* and his ſecond Wife, the Lady *Dorothy Drax*, Siſter to the Lord *Lovelace*, in her Life-time gave 20 *l.* more, and 10 *l.* more at her Death. The Intereſt of all which, to be given half-yearly to the Poor. In grateful Memory of which charitable Benefactors, the Pariſh ſet up a Plate of Braſs.

THERE are ſome ſmall Legacies belonging to this Pariſh, diſpoſed of by the Miniſter and Church-wardens. The Donors Names are regiſtred.

THERE was a Parſonage-Houſe, which the Rector had free to himſelf, without paying any Ground-Rent.

IN the Viſitation, *An.* 1636, was given in by Preſentment, 20 *l.* Glebe, *per Ann.*

THIS Church of St. *John Zachary* being conſum'd in the Fire of LONDON, the Pariſh is united to that of St. *Anne's within Alderſgate*.

THE Veſtry is General.

The PARISH-OFFICERS *are*,	*The* WARD-OFFICERS *are*,
2 Church-wardens.	1 Common-Council-Man.
2 Overſeers for the Poor.	1 Conſtable.
	2 Inqueſts.
	1 Scavenger.

Streets, Lanes, *&c.*

PART of *Huggen's-alley*; Part of *Foſter-lane*; Part of *Bell-court*, *Three-crown-court*; Part of St. *Ann's-lane*; Part of *Noble-ſtreet*; Part of *Maiden-lane*, *Mutton-court*; Part of *Staining-lane*; Part of *Gutter-lane*, *Carey-lane*, except two Houſes.

NUMBER of Houſes 89, beſides two Halls.

Goldſmiths-Hall.

ON the Eaſt Side of this *Foſter-lane*, at the End of *Maiden-lane*, is the Goldſmiths Hall, which, ſince the Fire of LONDON, is made a ſtately Structure of Brick and Stone, having in it ſeveral ſpacious Apartments and a noble Hall well finiſhed and wainſcotted: This Hall has, of late Years, been more uſed than any other for the Lord Mayors to keep their Mayoralties in; but *Stow* ſaith, in his Time, It was neat but not large, and “therefore to ſay, continues he, that *Bartholomew Read*, Goldſmith, Mayor in the Year 1502, kept ſuch a Feaſt in this Hall, as ſome have fabuled, is far incredible, and altogether impoſſible, conſidering the Smallneſs of the Hall, and Number of the Gueſts; which, as they ſay, were more than 100 Perſons of great Eſtate. For the Meſſes and Diſhes of Meats to them ſerved, the paled Park in the ſame Hall, furniſhed with fruitful Trees, Beaſts of Venery, and other Circumſtances of that pretended Feaſt well weighed, *Weſtminſter-hall* would hardly have ſufficed. And therefore I will overpaſs it, and note ſomewhat of principal Goldſmiths.

“*Firſt*, I read, that *Leafſtane*, Goldſmith, was Provoſt of this City, in the Reign of *Henry* I. Alſo, that *Henry Fitz Alewin*, Fitz *Leafſtane*, Goldſmith, was Mayor of LONDON in 1 *Richard* I, and continued Mayor 24 Years. Alſo, that *Gregory Rockſly*, chief Saymaker of all the King's Mints within *England*, (and therefore, by my Conjecture, a Goldſmith) was Mayor in 3 *Edward* I, and continued Mayor ſeven Years together. Then *William Farringdon*, Goldſmith, Alderman of *Farringdon* Ward, one of the Sheriffs, 1281, 9 *Edward* I, who was a Goldſmith, as appears on Record; as ſhall be ſhewed in *Farringdon* Ward. Then *Nicholas Farringdon* his Son, Goldſmith, Alderman of *Farringdon* Ward, four Times Mayor in the Reign of *Edward* II.

The PARISH *of* St. OLAVE *in* SILVER-STREET.

THEN at the North End of *Noble-ſtreet* was the ſmall Pariſh-Church of St. *Olave* in *Silver-ſtreet*.

THIS Church being greatly decayed and periſhed was, in the Year of our Lord 1609, new built, and enlarged in the Breadth, ſeven Feet and above. In the Year of our Lord 1619, it was again repaired and beautified: And in the Year 1632, enriched with a very handſome Gallery, with this Inſcription in the ſeveral Parts or Panes thus:

Deo *Patri* *Filio* *Spiritui Sancto*
Trino *& uni* *Gloria* *in Æternum.*

Richardus Turner, & *Johannes Morrel* hanc Porticum ſuis ſumptibus erexerunt.

IT was without any notable Monuments, but theſe following.

MONUMENTS.

ON a fair plated Stone in the Chancel was this Inſcription:

Here under this Stone lieth buried the Body of *John Darcy*, ſecond Son to *John* Lord *Darcy*, of *Ebie*, who died in *Anno* 1593, aged 33 Years.

ON another Stone near to it:

Here lieth *Griſſeilde Windſore*, Daughter of *Henry* Lord *Windſore*, and Lady *Anne* his Wife, Daughter and Heir of Sir *Thomas Rivet*, Knt. who departed this Life the ſeven and twentieth Day of *June*, and in the Year of our Lord God 1600.

A Remembrance of Maſter *John Baneſter*, Chirurgeon, and Licentiate in Phyſicke.

Great Men that ne'er did
Good in all their Days,
But at the very inſtant
Of their Death,
Finde yet no meane
Commenders of their Praiſe,
Although it laſts no
longer than a Breath.
Shall then good Men,
Though leſſer in Degree,
Finde none to give
Them Right and Equity?

If one ſhall ſay, the great
Man's Life was ſuch,
So good, ſo full
Of Hoſpitality:
When God doth know,
He nee'r did half ſo much,
Though thus he muſt
Be grac'd with Flattery:
Shall mean Men then who
Such Works truly did,
Be nothing ſpoken of?
Oh! God forbid.

Not then, as equalling
With any Great,
My fatherly good
Friend, *John Baneſter*:
No more but Truth of
Thee let me repeate,
A Sonnes Love-teares,
Thy Body to interre.
That ſuch as knew thee
Better farre than I,
May ſay, Thy Virtues
Did not with thee dye.

Thy Skill and Practice,
That itſelf commends,
Some of the beſt have
Truly found the ſame;
Nor partially employed
To wealthy Friends,
But even the pooreſt Wretch,
The Sick and Lame
Felt of the beſt. Some
Difference there might be:
The Rich payd ſomewhat,
Poore Men had it free.

Thy Care and Coſt layd out
For common Good,
In greater Meaſure
Than came in againe:
But that Heaven's Bleſſing
With thy Bounty ſtood,
Hardly had ſtretcht
So many to ſuſtaine.
But it is true: The
Liberal Heart God loves,
And from him ſtill all
Cauſe of Lacke removes.

Thy weekly Charity
Given to the Poore
In Bread, beſide, in
Money from thy Purſe:
Even in the hardeſt Yeeres
Dealt at thy Doore,
When ſome repin'd that
Every Day did worſe;
Makes poor Men ſay,
Our good Reliefe is gone,
Let them goe to thy
Find-faults, and have none,

Poor maymed Soldiers
Sore-ſick hearted Men,
That under Miſeries
Hard Crowch did bow,
Were freely cur'd, methinkes
They cry: Lord, When,
Where ſhall we finde
Our good Phyſician no
I doubt not, but ſome
Others will as much:
Yet (in theſe Dayes) we
Find not many ſuch.

Sleepe then thou happy
Soule, in endleſſe reſt,
All good Mens Groanes
Be powred on thy Grave:
Live thou in *Abraham*'s
Boſome with the bleſt;
Where Faith and Workes
Due Recompence ſhall have.
My Sight growes dimme,
Sighing my Heart makes ſore,
Tears blot my Paper,
I can write no more.

CHARITIES.

THE Charities that have been given to this Pariſh, are theſe:

DONORS.

Roger James, Brewer, in Truſt and Confidence repoſed in him by *Jerome Lambroſe*, Teſtator, purchaſed a Meſſuage for 58 *l.* (whereof 8 *l.* was the proper Money of the ſaid Pariſh.) And he the ſaid *James*, in 32 *Eliz.* did grant and enſeoffe unto ſeveral of the moſt ſubſtantial Inhabitants of the ſaid Pariſh, the ſaid Meſſuage, with the Appurtenances, to and for the Uſe of the Poor, Lame, and Impotent, of the Pariſh.

Bernard Hyde, Eſq; by his Laſt Will, appointed the Company of Salters, to pay to the Church-wardens, 5 *l.* 10 *s.* every tenth Year; to be diſtributed to 18 poor Widows.

THERE was a Parſonage-Houſe, burnt down, rebuilt, and leaſed out. In the Year 1636, and before, there was a Parſonage-Houſe and Glebe, that went at 15 *l.* *per Annum.*

THE Veſtry is General.

The PARISH-OFFICERS *are*,	*The* WARD-OFFICERS *are*,
2 Church-Wardens.	1 Common-Council-Man.
2 Overſeers.	1 Conſtable for two Years, and two Years without any Conſtable, during which Time the Conſtables of St. *Alban Woodſtreet* officiate.
	2 Inqueſts.
	1 Scavenger.

Streets, Lanes, *&c.*

PART of *Silver-ſtreet*, *Winſton*'s-*court*, *Bar-houſe-yard*, *Red-lion-court*; Part of *Mugwell-ſtreet*, *Wincheſter-court*, *Hart-ſtreet*, *Lamb*'s-*chapel-court*, *Lamb*'s-*chapel-alley*, *Gilbert*'s-*court*, *Dobey*'s-*court*, *Windſor-court*, *Weſtmorland-court*; Part of *Noble-ſtreet*, *Fitch*'s-*court*, *Hoyle*'s-*court*, *Silver-ſtreet*, *Church-ground*, *Meeting-houſe-yard*,

NUMBER of Houſes are 147.

The PARISH *of*

St. LEONARD FOSTER-LANE.

ON the Weſt Side of *Foſter-lane* was the ſmall Pariſh-Church of St. *Leonard*'s, for the Inhabitants of St. *Martin Le-grand*.

THIS Church was repaired and enlarged about the Year 1631. By whom, and the Expences, the Table following will explain.

Incurvate Domino in decore Sanctitatis, *Pſal.* xxix. 2.

Domine, dilexi decorem Domus tuæ, *Pſal.* xxvi. 8.

Hæc Dei Domus auctior eſt facta, & auguſtior, opere & impenſis Parochianorum Sti. Leonardi Foſter-lane, LONDON. Guardianis Eccleſiæ tunc temporis, exiſtentibus, Franciſco Aſh, Cive & Aurifabro, una cum Richardo Stephano, Martinienſi, 1631.

Unus huic Operi ſuppetias facit majores, Johannes Trot, Civis & Mercator, pro ſingulari ſuo in Eccleſiam amore hanc imprimis, quia Patria.

A very fair Window at the upper End of the Chancel, 1533.

THE Charge of this amounting to the Sum of 500 *l.* and upwards.

THIS Church being burnt down in the Fire of LONDON, the Pariſh was united to *Chriſt Church*; to be mentioned hereafter.

MONUMENTS.

WITHOUT the Church, at the Eaſt, was an engraven Stone for *John Broke-it-well*, an eſpecial Re-edifier, or new Builder thereof.

In the Choir, graven in Braſs, *Robert Purſet*, Grocer, 1507.

Robert Trappes, Goldſmith, 1526, with this Epitaph.

When the Bels be merrily roung,
And the Maſſe devoutly ſung:
And then the Meate merrily eaten,
Then ſhall *Robert Trappes* his Wifes and
Children be forgetten.

ON a Stone, at the Entrance into the Choir:

Sub hoc Marmore requieſcit corpus Humfred. Barret, filius Johannis Barret, Generoſi. Qui obiit Anno Domini 1501.

Live to dye.

All Fleſh is Graſſe, and needs muſt fade
To Earth againe, whereof 'twas made.

ON a handſome Monument in the North Wall of the Chancel:

Felici, piæ, & munificentiſſimæ feminæ, Jodocæ Frankland viduatæ, filiæ Roberti & Joannæ Trappes, Londinienſium. Gratitudinis hoc officii & pietatis Monumentum, adoptione filii Principalis & Scholares Collegii de Braſennoſe apud Oxonienſes exhibuere.

CHARITIES.

THESE Charities and Bequeſts belong to St. *Leonard Foſter-lane*.

DONORS.	*Gifts* *l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Sir *John T.* for Bread to the Poor, *per Ann.*	10	01	08
Mr. *Jennings*	02	08	00
Lady *Read*	00	02	06
—— *Cheney*, Eſq;	00	06	00

THERE was a Vicarage-Houſe before the Fire; but the Ground neither built on, nor leaſed out, being before over a Paſſage, and Part of the Church.

THE Veſtry is General.

The PARISH-OFFICERS *are*,	*For the Liberty of St.* Martin's Le Grand,
2 Church-wardens.	2 Conſtables.
	2 Headboroughs.
	15 Inqueſts, or Jurymen.
	4 Scavengers.

Streets, Lanes, *&c.*

IN the Liberty of St. *Martin's Le-grand*.

PART of St. *Martin's Le-grand*; Part of *Dean's-court*; Part of *Blowbladder-ſtreet*; *George-ſtreet*, *Mouldmakers-row*, *New-rents*, *Round-court*, *Chriſtopher's-alley*, *Cock-alley*, and St. *John's-alley*.

WITHIN the Freedom.

PART of *Forſter-lane*; Part of *Six-bell-court*, *Half-moon-alley*, and *Swan-court*.

NUMBER of Houſes 165.

The PARISH *of*

St. ANNE Within ALDERS-GATE.

THEN is St. *Anne's-lane*, formerly called *Pope-lane*, from one *Pope*, who was Owner thereof; on the North Side of which is St. *Anne's* Church, once called St. *Anne in the Willows*; upon what Occaſion, *Stow* ſays, he knows not; but, ſome have ſaid, from Willows growing thereabouts, but even in his Time there was no void Place for Willows to grow, more than in the Church-Yard.

St. *Anne*, to whoſe Memory this Church is dedicated, was Mother of the Virgin *Mary*. She was Daughter of *Matthan*, a Prieſt of *Bethlehem*, of the Tribe of *Aaron*. She was married to *Joachim*, and after 20 or 22 Years Barrenneſs, bore *Mary* the 8th of *September*, in the 739th Year of *Rome*. Some great Authors are of Opinion, that St. *Anne* had three Daughters by *Joachim*; others, with *Gerſon*, ſay, that ſhe had them by three ſeveral Huſbands: This Opinion they confirm by St. *John*, xix. 25. mentioning, that the Mother of *Jeſus*, her Siſter *Mary*, Wife of *Cleophas*, and *Mary Magdalen*, ſtood near the Croſs; yet *Baronius*, and other modern Authors aſſert, that theſe pretended Daughters were *Anne's* Siſters; ſaying, that ſhe did not marry after ſhe bore the Virgin *Mary*; and anſwer the Words of St. *John* thus, That in Scripture near Kinsfolks are often termed Brothers and Siſters.

Haræus, *in vitis Sanctorum*, tells us, That *Anne*, the Mother of the bleſſed Virgin *Mary*, was rhe Daughter of *Gazirus*, of the Tribe of *Juda*, and born in the Town of *Bethlehem*; that ſhe was the Wife of *Joachim*, who was of the ſame Tribe, and a *Galilean* of the Town of *Nazareth*; that ſhe died on the 7th Kal. of *Auguſt*, (on which Day her Feſtival is celebrated) and was buried in *Bethlehem*, in the Sepulchre of her Father.

BUT after all theſe, *Bayle* ſays, this *Anne* is no where ſpoken of in the Scriptures, nor in the Writings of the three firſt Centuries, and that St. *Epiphanius* is the firſt who mentions her.

St. Anne's within Alderſgate.

THERE is a conſtant received Tradition in the Pariſh, that St. *Anne* and St. *Agnes* were Siſters, who firſt built this Church at their own Charge, whence it was denominated St. *Anne* and *Agnes within Alderſgate.*

WHEN the old Church was firſt founded is uncertain; but we read of it in about 1400; and *Stow* ſaith it was burnt accidentally by Fire in the Year 1548, as far as it was combuſtible. It was beautifully repaired in 1624, but being again burnt in the dreadful Fire of 1666, was re-erected and finiſhed in the Year 1680, and ſtands in a Church-yard planted with Lime Trees, that flouriſh there; ſo that, *Strype* ſays, as it was formerly called St. *Anne in the Willows*, it may now be named St. *Anne in the Limes*. It was beautified and repaired *Anno Domini* 1703.

To this Pariſh, by Act of Parliament, 22, 23 *Carol.* II. was united that of St. *John Zachary*, already taken Notice of.

THE Church is ſquare, and the Roof is ſupported by four handſome Pillars of the *Corinthian* Order, which are poſited in a Geometrical Square from each other.

THE Ornament of the Roof conſiſts of four Arches of Fret-work, with Flowers, Fruit, Leaves, Cherubims, *&c.* at the four Angles the Roof is lower, and conſiſts of four Quadrangles, within each of which is a Circle formed by a Circumference of very rich Fret-work.

THE Church is well wainſcotted round with right *Norway* Oak, eight Feet and a half high. There is alſo a good Gallery at the Weſt End, with a beautiful Font, having Piedroits and Pannels of Bolection Work.

ALSO a handſome Pulpit finely carved. The Altar-piece is likewiſe of fine Wainſcot, conſiſting of two fluted Pilaſters, with their Architrave, Frieſe and Cornice; between the Pilaſters are the *Commandments* done in Gold on Black, and without the Pilaſters are the *Lord's Prayer* and *Creed* done in Black upon Gold; and to the North and South thereof are large Cartouches, and other Enrichments of Leaves, Flowers, *&c.* carved. Under the *Commandments* are Palm-Branches, and between the Arches of the Tables is a ſpacious gilt Seraphim, and a Facio-piece, whereon is the Word GOD done in *Hebrew*, *Greek*, *Latin*, and *Engliſh*; and above this, upon the Cornice, is the King's Arms, with Supporters well carved within a Scrole Pediment, and two Lamps having gilt Tapers. It is incloſed with handſome ſtrong Rail and Balliſter, and within that well paved with Black and White Marble.

THE Church is 53 Feet Square, the Altitude about 35 Feet, and that of the Tower to the Top of the Turret about 84 Feet.

MONUMENTS *in the old Church were, for*

Thomas Bekhemton, Clerk of the Pipe, who was buried there, 1429. *Ralph Caldwell*, Gentleman of *Gray's-Inn*, 1527. *John* Lord *Sheffeld*, *John Herenden*, Mercer, Eſq; 1572.

ON a Table in the North Iſle of the Chancel were theſe Verſes:

Qu an triſ di c vul ſtra
: : : : : : :
os guis ti ro um nere vit
: : : : : : :
H San Chriſ mi t mu la

Corda, manus, oculos,
Aures, animoſque levemus,
Et Domino, voces, ſua ſunt,
Et ei ſua, demus.

Quos amor æterno vivos
In fædere junxit,
Concordes tumulo mors
Sic conjunxit in uno.
Non ſors unanimes, nec
Mors diſjungit amantes,
Sed poſt facta vides
Inviolata manent.

ON a handſome ſmall Monument, in the North Side of the Choir, is this Inſcription:

Here lieth buried the Body of *Edward Herenden*, Eſq; Citizen and Mercer of LONDON, and *Milleſcent*, his Wife, Daughter of *Richard Samond*, of *Anſley Woodhouſe*, in the County of *Nottingham*, Eſq; who had Iſſue then living, *Edmund*, *Henry*, and *Seymore*, their Sonnes: *Frances*, *Martha*, *Magdalene*, and *Judith*, their Daughters; which *Edward Herenden* was Sonne and Heyre of *Richard Herenden*, of *Weſt Farleige*, in the County of *Kent*, Eſq; *Ann.* 1572.

Memorare noviſſima, & in
æternum non peccabis.
Eccleſ. 7.

ON a ſmaller Monument, by the other:

Here lieth the Bodies of *Edmund Herenden*, Gentleman, Sonne and Heyre of *Edward Herenden*, Eſq; whoſe Monument next adjoineth; which *Edmund* had to his firſt Wife, *Helen*, Daughter of *William Dunkeyn*, Citizen and Merchant-Taylor of LONDON; and he had Iſſue by her nine Sonnes and foure Daughters. Hee had to his ſecond Wife, *Helen*, Daughter of *John Bird*, Citizen and Draper of LONDON. Obiit 10 *Aprilis*, 1590.

ON a plated Stone, under the Communion-Table:

Here under this Stone lieth the Body of *Stephen Brakynbury*, Gent. Uſher to King *Henry* VIII. King *Edward* VI. Queen *Mary*, and Queen *Elizabeth*; and *Joan*, his Wife; which *Stephen* died the 2d Day of *February*, *An.* 1563, and *Joan* died, *&c.*

Orate devote pro anima Magiſtri Joannis Pemberton, utriuſque Juris Baccalaurii, quond. Reſidentiarii Eccleſiæ Cathedralis de Rippon, Eboracenſis Dioceſis, hujuſq; alius Eccleſiæ Rectoris. Qui obiit 12 die Septemb. An. Dom. 1499. Cujus, *&c.*

William Gregory, Skinner, Mayor of LONDON in the Year 1451, was there buried, and founded a Chauntry.

IN the Chancel:

Here lyeth the Body of *Francis Spenſer*, eldeſt Son of *Richard Spenſer*, Eſq; who departed this Life the 20th of *June*, 1629.

Mortis memor ſis. Me ridebat Horula Natum,
Renatum, Mortuum.

Late MONUMENTS.

IN the late built Church, is one flat Stone in the Chancel, laid over *Peter Heiwood*, that deceaſed *Nov.* 2, 1701, younger Son of *Peter Heiwood*, one of the Counſellours of *Jamaica*, by *Grace*, Daughter of Sir *John Muddeford*, Knt. and Bart, Great Grandſon to *Peter Heiwood*, in the County-Palatine of *Lancaſter*, who apprehended *Guy Faux*, with his dark Lanthorn. And for his zealous Proſecution of Papiſts, as Juſtice of Peace was ſtabbed in *Weſtminſter-hall*, by *John James*, a *Dominican* Fryar, *An. Dom.* 1640.

Reader, if not a Papiſt bred,
Upon ſuch Aſhes gently tred.

Upon a Grave-Stone, in the North Iſle of the Chancel, this Inſcription for Mr. *Moore*, late Miniſter there:

In Expectation of a joyful Reſurrection, here lies all that was mortal of the Rev. Mr. *Thomas Morer*, Rector of this Church for near 20 Years. He was a tender and loving Huſband, a kind and indulgent Father, a ſincere and hearty Friend, a learned Divine, a conſtant Preacher, a thorough honeſt Man, and a true Chriſtian; who after a religious Life ſpent in the Performance of his Duty, reſigned his Soul into the Hands of his Redeemer; and haſtened to the Reward of his Labours, *Dec.* 22, 1715, aged 64.

Let me dye the Death of the Righteous, and let my laſt End be like his.

Under a Grave-Stone, on the South Side of the Pulpit, lies *John Loveday. Ob. February* 26, 1693, aged 43.

Other Grave-Stones upon Mr. *Stephen Hamms*, Haberdaſher of LONDON, *October* 18, 1690, aged 69; and *Thomaſin*, his Wife, *May* 25, 1596; and Mr. *Thomas Gouge*, Merchant, and Citizen of LONDON, an antient and worthy Inhabitant of this Pariſh, *February* 5, 1705, aged 59.

Alſo *Anne*, the Relict of the ſaid *Thomas Gouge*, and Daughter of the aboveſaid *Stephen Hamms*, died 30 *July*, 1709, aged 59.

In the Middle Iſle, a Stone upon *Thomas Huckel*, Son of *Thomas Huckel*, of this Pariſh, *Novemb.* 19, 1714, and *Elizabeth Huckel*, being young Children.

Bequests to the Pariſh of St. *Anne* and *Agnes*, are theſe:

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Yearly, from the Company of Ironmongers	00	03	04
From the Company of Goldſmiths, being the Gift of the Lady *Read* and Mrs. *Hill*	00	15	00
The Gift of Mr. *Peacock*	02	12	00
The Gift of Mr. *Cheyney*	00	06	00

Benefits to the Rector; two little Houſes in St. *Anne*'s-*lane*; the Rent reſerved is 10 *l. per Ann.* all heretofore leaſed out.

In the Viſitation, *An.* 1636, there was preſented a Parſonage-Houſe, let for 14 *l. per Ann.* and Glebe, 8 *l.* 8 *d. per Ann.*

This Living is a Rectory in the Gift of the Biſhop of LONDON, and the Dean and Chapter of St. *Paul*'s, who preſent alternately: The Tythes are about 140 *l. per Ann.* as rated in the King's Books.

The Rector is the Reverend Mr. *William Butler*, and the Lecturer the Reverend Mr. *Bunn*.

Prayers every *Wedneſday*, *Friday*, and Holidays; no Organ, one Bell. Here is a Gift Sermon by Mr. *Minge*, a worthy Member of the Cordwainers Company, to be preached every New-Year's Day for ever, by the Rector for the Time being, the Company in Truſt for the ſame. The ſame worthy Member of the Cordwainers Company (among other his Bequeſts in Truſt with them) ordered that 12 *s.* ſhould be diſtributed to 12 poor Widows, or Houſholders of the Pariſh of St. *Anne*'s, on every New-Year's Day for ever; alſo 10 *s.* to the Rector, for his Sermon, 5 *s.* to the Reader, 2 *s.* 6 *d.* to the Clerk, and 1 *s.* to the Sexton of that Pariſh, for their Service.

The Affairs of this Pariſh are managed by a Select Number of the Inhabitants, choſen annually, except in weighty Matters, and then the Church-Wardens by their Advice, call a General Veſtry.

The Parish-Officers *are*	*The* Ward-Officers *are*
	1 Common-Council-Man.
2 Church-wardens,	1 Conſtable.
2 Overſeers for the Poor.	2 Inqueſts.
	1 Scavenger.

By the Subſcribers of the united Pariſhes, and ſeveral other Perſons belonging to a Society, and by the Collections at the Church, 30 Boys and 20 Girls, are taught and clothed, and put out Apprentices.

Streets, Lanes, &c.

Part of St. *Anne*'s-*lane*; Part of *Bell-court*; Part of *Dean*'s-*court*; Part of *Angel-ſtreet*; Part of *Bull-and-mouth-ſtreet*; Part of St. *Martin*'s *Le-grand*, *King*'s-*head-court*, *Four-dove-court*; Part of *Noble-ſtreet*, *Church-alley*, *Dolphin-court*, *Donne*'s-*alley*, *Comb*'s-*ally*, and Part of *Lillypot-lane*.

Number of Houſes in this Pariſh are 146, beſides the Gate.

St. MARTIN's Le GRAND.

Then in St. *Martin*'s-*lane*, was (of old Time) a fair and large College, of a Dean and Secular Canons, or Prieſts; which have had great Privilege, both of Sanctuary and otherwiſe, and was called St. *Martin*'s *Le-graund*, founded by *Ingelricus*, and *Edwardus*, his Brother, in the Year of *Chriſt*, 1056, and confirmed by *William the Conqueror*, as appears by his Charter, dated 1068.

That Endowment this Houſe enjoyed, with all the Lands the Founders gave, was confirmed to it by *William the Conqueror*; who, alſo gave all the Moor Land without *Cripplegate*; and freed this Church, and the Canons, from all Diſturbance and Exaction of any Biſhops, Archdeacons, or their Miniſters, and from all Regal Services. And granted them *Soc* and *Sac*, *Tol* and *Theam*, with all thoſe antient Liberties, in the fulleſt Manner that any Church in *England* had. That Charter bears Date 1068, the 2d of his Reign, confirmed by *John* and *Peter*, Cardinals of *Rome*, and Legates of Pope *Alexander*.

In former Times, the Deans and Canons of St. *Martin*'s were great Men. One *William Mulſe*, in the Reign of *Edward* III. was Dean of St. *Martin*'s, who was chief Chamberlain of the Exchequer, Receiver and Keeper of the King's Treaſure and Jewels. Then *William Dighton*, a Prebendary of St. *Martin*'s, was Clerk of the Privy-Seal. *Peter de Savoy* was Dean in the Reign of *Edward* I.

Among other Franchiſes, antiently granted by the Kings of the Realm to the City of LONDON, one was, That all Inquiſitions to be taken by Juſtices and Miniſters of the King, of the Citizens of LONDON, ſhould be taken at St. *Martin*'s *le Grand*, or at the Guild Hall of the ſaid City, and not elſewhere, except Inquiſitions of the Juſtice in Eyre, at the Tower of LONDON, Act of Parliament 37 *Henry* VIII. *Cap.* 5.

The 22d of *Edw.*I. 1293, when the Cuſtos and Sheriffs had removed a Cauſe from the Court Chriſtian, about a Will, to their Court of Huſtings, that King appointed *Gilbert de Thornton*, his Chief Juſtice, and others, to come at a certain Day, for that Purpoſe appointed, unto St. *Martin*'s *the Great*, LONDON; and there diligently to examine that Record and Proceſs, in the Preſence of the aforeſaid Cuſtos and Sheriffs. And ſignifying withal that he had likewiſe commanded the ſaid Cuſtos and Sheriffs, on a certain Day, which they, the Judges, ſhould certiſy them of, to bring before them that Record and Proceſs, with all Things pertaining to it, at St. *Martin*'s *the Great*, LONDON.

Antiently, the Kings of *England* have ſometimes lodged here. A Writ of King *Edw.* I. was dated hence. *Thomas de Clirowe de Blechweth Captus & detent. in Priſona North. pro Tranſgr. Forreſt. habet Literas Rogero de Cliford Juſtic. Forreſt. citra Trentam, quod ponatur per Ballium. Dat. apud S.* Martinum Magnum, LONDON. 20 *Die Octobris.*

Rex (Edw. I.*)* granted the Deanary of St. *Martin*'s *the Great*, LONDON, *Galfrido de Newband*, by the Reſignation of *Lodowick de Sabaudia*, 20 *Jan.* 8. *Edw.* I.

This Church of St. *Martin*'s, antiently was free from Epiſcopal Viſitation; nay, and from Papal Exactions: And peculiarly belonged to the King, as appears by the Record. *Eccl'ia S.* Martin'*s* le Grand, LONDON. *Libera ab Inſpectione Epali; ſpectat Regi; & de Juriſdictione papali ib'm amovend. Pro qua Rex appellat Papam dicte Exactionis. Exiguntur ab Eccl'ia* Newport *Comitat.* S······ *quæ Pars ejuſdem Decanatus*, &c. And King *Henry* III. brought the Pope into Suit, for taking ſome Payments from the Church of *Newport*, that belonged to his Deanary.

In the Biſhop of LONDON's Regiſter of old Wills, it is ſtiled a Pariſh.

Arthur Capel, late of the Pariſh of St. *Martin*'s *le Grand*. The Adminiſtration of his Goods granted to his Brother *William Capel*, *Anno* 1542.

Nicholas Young, of the ſaid Pariſh of St. *Martin*'s *le Grand*, *Anno* 1542.

This College claimed great Privileges of Sanctuary, and otherwiſe, as appeareth in a Book written by a Notary of that Houſe, about the Year 1442, the 19th of *Henry* VI. wherein, amongſt other Things is ſet down and declared; That on the 1ſt of *September*, in the Year aforeſaid, a Soldier, Priſoner in *Newgate*, as he was led by an Officer towards the Guidhall of LONDON, there came out of *Panyer-alley* five of his Fellowſhip, and took him from the Officer; brought him into Sanctuary at the Weſt Door of St. *Martin*'s Church, and took Girth of that Place. But the ſame Day *Philip Malpas*, and *Robert Marſhall*, then Sheriffs of LONDON, with many others entered the ſaid Church, and forcibly took out with them the ſaid five Men, thither fled, led them fetter'd to the *Compter*, and from thence, chained by the Necks to *Newgate*. Of which violent-taking the Dean and Chapter in large manner complained to the King; and required him, as their Patron, to defend their Privileges, like as his Prdeceſſors had done, *&c.* All which Complaint and Suit, the Citizens by their Counſel, *Markham*, Serjeant at Law, *John Carpenter*, Common Clerk of the City, and others, learnedly anſwered; offering to prove, that the ſaid Place of St. *Martin* had no ſuch Immunity or Liberty as was pretended: Namely, *Carpenter* offered to loſe his Place, if that Church had more Immunity than the leaſt Church in LONDON. Notwithſtanding, after long debating of this Controverſy, by the King's Commandment and Aſſent of his Council in the Star-Chamber, the Chancellor and Treaſurer ſent a Writ unto the Sheriffs of LONDON, charging them to bring the ſaid five Perſons, with the Cauſe of their taking and with-holding, afore the King in his Chancery, on the Vigil of *Alhallows*. On which Day, the ſaid Sheriffs, with the Recorder, and Counſel of the City, brought and delivered them accordingly, afore the ſaid Lords; whereas the Chancellor, after he had declared the King's Commandment, ſent them to St. *Martin*'s, there to abide freely, as in a Place having Franchiſes, *&c.*

Thus much out of that Book is noted, concerning the Privileges of that Place, challenged in thoſe Days: Since which Time, to wit, in the Year 1457, the 36th of the ſaid *Henry* VI. an Ordinance was made by the King and his Council, concerning the ſaid Sanctuary Men in St. *Martin*'s *le Grand*; whereof the Articles are ſet down in the Book of *K.* within the Chamber of the Guildhall, in the Leaf 299, and is in the *Engliſh* then uſed, as it ſtands in the Record.

Henricus *Dei Gratia, Rex Angliæ & Franciæ, Dominus Hyberniæ: Omnibus ad quos præſentes Literæ pervenient, Salutem. Inſpeximus Tenorem quendam Ordinationis, Conceſſionis, & ſtabilimenti certorum Articulorum infra Sanctua Liberæ Capellæ noſtræ, St. Martini infra Civitatem noſtram* LONDON. *obſervandum & cuſtodiendum, coram nobis, & Concilio noſtro, 5 Die Februarii ultimo præterito, apud Weſtmon. in Camera Stellata, ordinatorum & ſtabilitorum, nobis in Cancellar. noſtram de mandato noſtro miſſum factum, in hæc Verba.*

THE fifth of *Feverer*, the Yeere of the Reigne of our Soveraigne Lord King *Henry* VI, thirty-fifth: At *Weſtminſter*, in the Sterre-Chamber, our ſaid Soveraigne Lord, calling to high Remembrance, the good and bleſſed entent that his full noble Progenitors have at all Times had, to the Honour, Worſhip, Conſervation and Wele of the Free Chapel of St. *Martin*'s, within the City of LONDON; of the which, the King our Soveraign Lord, is Founder and Patron: Deſiring to do all that may ſerve to the Eaſe and reſtful Roule of the ſame; and Conſervation of the Sanctuary, Immunity, Privileges and Liberties, as appertain to the ſaid Chapel and Place; willing, that hereafter none occaſion be yeven to the Breach or hurting them: Remembring alſo, the great Complaints, Grudging, and Diſpleaſure, that his Subjects have taken, and ſpecially the Citizens and Commonalty of the ſaid City of LONDON; of the demeaning of miſruled Perſons coming and abiding in the ſaid Place, under Umbre and Colour of the Sanctuary there: the which have, at divers Times, iſſued out of the Sanctuary and committed many Ryots, Robberies, Manſlaughters, and other Miſchiefes; were through the ſaid Sanctuary hath been greatly diſlaundered, and (over that) great Inconvenience like to enſue.

After great Deliberation and Communication had, as well with Doctors of Divinity, as of Law, Civil and Canonicall; called alſo thereto the Judges of this our Land, and their Advices had in that Behalfe; other Men alſo of great Wiſedome and Experience, for the Weale and Conſervation of the ſaid Sanctuary, and to eſchew the ſaid Miſgovernance and Miſchief, called alſo before our ſaid Soveraigne Lord and his Councell, the Maior and the Aldermen of the ſaid City, and Maſter *Richard Cawdre*, Dean of the ſaid Place of St. *Martin*'s: Our Soveraigne Lord (by the Advice of his Councell aboveſaid) ordained, granted, and eſtabliſhed certain Articles under-written, to bee kept and obſerved within the ſaid Sanctuary, from this Time forth, without any Interruption of them. Willing and ordaining, that the ſaid Deane that now is, promit by his Oath the Obſervance of the ſame, for the Time that hee ſhall bee Deane there. And that every Deane after him, in his Admiſſion to the ſaid Deanary, be ſworne to keepe the ſaid Articles in ſemblable wiſe, and make them to bee kept within the ſaid Sanctuary: The which Articles beene ſuch as follow:

1. *Firſt*, That every Perſon *Fugitive* comming unto the ſaid Sanctuary for Tuition, and challenge to enjoy the Immunities and Privileges thereof; at his Entrie, as ſoone as hee commodiouſly and reaſonably may, ſhall now preſent himſelfe unto the ſaid Deane, his Commiſſarie, or Depute in that Behalfe; and before him declare the Cauſe of the Feare moving him to come to the ſaid Sanctuary; be it for Treaſon, Felony ſurmiſed upon him, or for other Cauſes. And that the ſaid Declaration and Cauſe bee regiſtered in the common Regiſter, ordained therefore in the ſaid Sanctuary, and the Name of the ſaid Fugitive.

2. *Item*, That hee at his firſt Entree, preſent and deliver unto the ſaid Deane, Commiſſary, or Depute, all Manner of Weapon and Armour that hee bringeth with him, as well invaſive as defenſive; and that he be not ſuffered to weare or uſe any ſuch Weapon or Armour, or it to have in his keeping within the Sanctuary in any wiſe, except a reaſonable Knife, to kerve withall his Meate, and that the ſaid Knife be pointleſſe.

3. *Item*, That every erraunt and open Theefe, Robber, Murderer, and Felon, notoriouſly noiſed by the common Fame of the People; or if the ſaid Deane, Commiſſary, or Depute, be credibly informed, or due Proofe be yoven or made, that he is ſuch one, repairing to the ſaid Sanctuary, to the Intent that he ſhall not (under Colour of the ſaid Sanctuary) intend to doe further Miſchiefe; finde ſufficient Seurte to bee made unto the King, as well by his own Obligation, as by the Obligations of other, of his good Bearing, for the Time of his Abode within the ſaid Sanctuary, and for a quarter of a Yeere after his departing out of the ſame. And that hee bee kept in Ward into the Time hee have found and made the ſaid Seurte: And if it ſo bee, that it be complained or ſhewed unto the King's Highneſſee, that the ſaid Seurte bee not ſufficient, that then, at the Commandment of the ſuid Councell, (if it bee thought neceſſary) the ſaid Deane, Commiſſary, or Depute, ſhall take other and better Securte; or elſe commit them to Ward, unto the Time better Securte bee found. Foreſeene alway, that if the ſaid Fugitive will depart out of the ſaid Sanctuary, that hee may ſo doe when hee will.

4. *Item*, That all the Out-gates, as well Poſternes, Doores, as all other Iſſues outward whatſoever they be, of the ſaid Sanctuary, bee ſurely cloſed and ſhut nightly at Nine of the Clocke. And ſo remaine ſhut from the ſame Houre, unto Sixe of the Clocke in the Morning, from the Feaſt of *Alhallowes*, unto the Feaſt of *Candlemaſſe*. And the Remanent of the Yeere, nightly, from the ſaid Houre of Nine, unto Foure of the Clocke in the Morning, or unto the Time the firſt Maſſe beginneth within the ſaid Place. And that all thoſe that been fled to the ſaid Sanctuary, for Treaſon or Felony, be within the Cloſure on Night's Time.

5. *Item*. If any ſuch Theeſe, Murderer, or Felon, reſort to the ſaid Sanctuary for Tuition of the ſame, with any manner Robbery, or ſtollen Goods, if the Party robbed make freſh Sute therefore, and prove by open Evidence, that the ſame Felon hath brought into the ſaid Sanctuary the ſaid Goods ſo ſtolen thence, the ſaid Deane, Commiſſary, or Depute, ſhall put in true Devoire, withouten any Diſſimulation, Fraud, or Malengyne, to make full Reſtitution unto the Party ſo grieved, of the ſaid ſtolen Goods, if they can bee had. And ſemblably, if any Fugitive come to the ſaid Sanctuary with other Mens Goods, Merchandize, or Things, intending there to live with the ſame, and the Owner of the ſaid Goods, Merchandize, or Things, make Proofe that they be his, and verifie that they bee brought into the ſaid Sanctuary, the ſaid Deane, Commiſſary, or Depute, ſhall put him in full Devoire, to make Reſtitution to the Party ſo proving that the ſame Goods, Merchandizes, or Things were his. And no Fugitive, nor none dwelling within the ſaid Sanctuary, ſhall receive, conceale, nor buy any ſuch Goods; but that they bee brought to the ſaid Deane, Commiſſary, or Depute, to the Intent that the Owners may have the ſooner Knowlege of them. And if the ſaid Goods, ſo ſtolne and brought to the ſaid Sanctuary, be concealed from the ſaid Deane, Commiſſary, or Depute, and bought by any Dwelling in the ſaid Sanctuary; that then the Buyer (abiding there) make Reſtitution or Satisfaction to the Party grieved, proving the ſaid Goods ſo ſtolne to bee his, and ſo ſold in the ſame Sanctuary.

6. *Item*, If any Perſon having Tuition of the ſaid Sanctuary, from thence iſſue out by Day or by Night, and commit or do any Robbery, Murder, Treaſon, or Felony, or Battery ſo done (withouten forth) commit the ſame Miſdoer to Ward, there to remaine as long as he will abide in the Sanctuary. And if ſo bee hee will depart from thence, he ſhall depart at an Hour to be aſſigned unto him by Day, betwixt Sunne and Sunne.

7. *Item*, That ſubtle Pickers of Locks, Counterfeitours of Keys, Contrivers, of Seals, Forgers of falſe Evidences, Workers of counterfeit Chaines, Beades, Brouches, Ouches, Rings, Cups, Spoons ſilvered, and Plates of Copper gilt, uttered for Gold, unto the common Hurt of the People, be not ſuffered in the ſaid Sanctuary. And if any, being within the ſaid Sanctuary, be holden ſuſpect of the Things aboveſaid, let him be committed to Ward, 'till he find ſufficient Surety, as in the third Article aboveſaid.

8. *Item*, That common Putuers, Strumpets, and Bawdes, be not ſuſpected in the Sanctuary: And if they claime the Tuition of the ſaid Sanctuary, that they bee ſet in open Ward on Day times, 'till Shame cauſe them to depart, or to amend their vicious living.

9. *Item*, That deceitfull Games, as Playes at Hazzard, the Dice, the Guek, the Kayelles, the Cloyſh, and other ſuch unleefull and reproveable Games bee not uſed, ſupported nor cheriſhed within the ſaid Sanctuary.

10. *Item*, That all Artificers dwelling within the ſaid Sanctuary (as well Barbours as other) keepe holy the *Sundayes*, and other great Feſtival Dayes, without Breach, or exerciſing of their Craft, in ſuch wiſe as done the Inhabitants of the ſaid City of LONDON. And if they doe the contrary, to bee committed to Ward, 'till they finde ſufficient Surety, as in the third Article aboveſaid, to uſe their Crafts in Manner and Forme as doe the Inhabitants of the ſaid

City, and according to the Ordinances of the ſame City.

11. *Item,* That every Perſon comming to the ſaid Sanctuary for Immunity and Tuition of the ſame, that hee, at his Admiſſion to the ſaid Sanctuary, be ſworne on a Booke, to obey, keepe, and obſerve the Articles aboveſaid, and every each of them, with their Pains and Rules appertaining to the ſame. And the King, by the Advice aboveſaid, would, granted and ordained, that this Act be exemplified under his Great Seale, and be enrolled in his Chancellary; to the Intent, that the Ordinance aboveſaid remaine of Record, and that his Subjects may have Knowledge thereof.

Nos autem tenore præcedentium ad requiſitionem dilecti & fidelis noſtri, Galfridi Boleyne, Majoris Civitatis noſtræ LONDON. *& Aldermannorum ejuſdem Civitatis, duximus exemplificandum per præſentes: In cujus rei teſtimonium has Literas noſtras fieri fecimus Patentes, Teſte Meipſo apud Weſtmon.* 24 *die Novembris, Anno Regni noſtri* 36.

Examinatur per Johannem Fanckes, & Thomam Ive. } *Clericos.*

From theſe Regulations and Articles aforementioned, this St. *Martin*'s appears to have been a Sanctuary for great Diſorders, and a Shelter for the looſeſt ſort of People; Rogues and Ruffians, Thieves, Felons, and Murtherers. From hence uſed to ruſh violent Perſons, Committers of Riots, Robberies, and Manſlaughters: Hither they brought in their Preys and ſtolen Goods, and concealed them here, and ſhared or ſold them to thoſe that dwelt here. Here were alſo harboured Picklocks, Counterfeiters of Keys and Seals, Forgers of falſe Evidences, ſuch as made counterfeit Chains, Beads, Ouches, Plate, Copper gilt for Gold; nay, common Strumpets and Bawds, Gameſters, and Players at Hazard and Dice, and other unlawful Games. And laſtly, Prophaners of *Sundays*, and other Feſtival Days, exerciſing their Crafts thereon.

And again, to this Licentiouſneſs was this Sanctuary grown in theſe Times, that in *Henry* VII. his Reign, one coming hither for Sanctuary, the Sheriffs took him thence by Violence, and brought him away. But obſerve what followed: The Abbot of *Weſtminſter*, (to whom this College now belonged) exhibited a Bill to the King againſt theſe Sheriffs, for arreſting and drawing out with Force, a privileged Perſon, out of the Sanctuary of St. *Martin*'s, belonging to the ſaid Abbey. Which Matter was heard in the Court or Star-Chamber, before the Lords, and others of the King's Council, and *Hody* and *Newton*, Chief Juſtices. Which Juſtices determined, that by Law, the Party ought to enjoy the Privilege of Sanctuary: And the Sheriffs were grievouſly fined by particular Name. Which Sentence the Lord *Dyer* ſaw, as he reported under his own Hand. (And the Lord *Coke* ſaw in M. S. not printed) upon a Reference to him and Juſtice *Southcote*, out of the Star-Chamber, *Trin.* 11 *Eliz.* concerning the Sanctuary of *Weſtminſter*, for *Hampton* and *Whitacres* being in for Debt.

Concerning the Patron, Privilege, and exempt Juriſdiction of this Church, we may underſtand by an Inquiſition of the King's Juſtices, at the *Tower*, in the Reign of King *Edward* II. when the Jury made this Preſentment of it: That the Church of *Great St. Martin*'s, LONDON, was in the Donation of the King; and that *Richard de Ellefeld* then held it, and was Dean there; they knew not by what Warrant, therefore the Sheriff was commanded to cauſe him to appear; who came, and ſaid, That he held the foreſaid Church of St. *Martin*'s, as a Free Chapel of the Lord the King, by the Donation and Conceſſion of him, the preſent King; exempted from all ordinary Juriſdiction, and free by the Letters of the ſame King, which he produced, in theſe Words, *Edvardus Dei gratia*, &c. and by that Warrant he held that Church.

Before this Church there was a Solar, that is, a large airy Room, or Chamber, ſomewhat like the Galleries in ſome great Houſes, being Places of Entertainment and Pleaſure. This Solar was towards the Street, and had a Jetty outwards, which was ſo low that it annoyed the People paſſing along. It was preſented at the aforeſaid Inquiſition, in theſe Words: "That "the Dean and Canons of St. *Martin's the* "*Great*, held a certain Solar againſt the ſaid "Church, containing in Length 29 Feet, and "in Breadth 11 Feet; *Cujus Gettificium eſt ni*-"*mis baſſum de tribus pedibus*, i. e. Whoſe "Jetty was too low by three Feet. The Sheriff was commanded to ſummon them. Afterwards the Dean and Canons appeared by their Attorney, and yielded to take away what was an Annoyance by the View of the Jury. And therefore it was commanded the Sheriff to throw down whatſoever was an Annoyance: But the Dean was not fined, becauſe it was not his proper Deed.

Antiently when this College flouriſhed, a *Curfeu* Bell was rung here; as was at *Bow*, St. *Giles*'s *Cripplegate*, and *Barking*. It was a great Bell to be heard at a Diſtance, to give the Citizens Warning of the Time of Night; and to keep within Doors. King *Edward* I. in his Reign, in Orders ſent to the City for keeping the Peace, againſt many Miſchiefs and Murders, Robberies, and beating down of People by certain Hectors, walking armed in the Streets a-Nights, commanded, that henceforth none ſhould be ſo hardy to be found wandering in the Streets, after *Curfeu* Bell ſounded at St. *Martin*'s *Le Grand*.

This College was ſurrendered to King *Edward* VI. the 2d of his Reign, in the Year of Chriſt, 1548; and the ſame Year, the College-Church was pulled down, many Houſes built, highly priſed, and let to Strangers born; and ſuch others as claimed Benefit of the Privileges granted to the Canons, ſerving God Day and Night; (for ſo are the Words in the Charter of *William the Conqueror*) which may hardly be wreſted to Artificers, Buyers and Sellers, otherwiſe than is mentioned in the 21ſt of St. *Matthew*'s Goſpel.

In the Eaſt Part, where the College Church ſtood, was afterwards a large Tavern built: And down to the Weſt, and ſo throughout the whole Precinct of that College, it was new built upon.

The following is the Charter granted by William the Conqueror, *concerning the antient Privileges of St.* Martin's Le Grand.

Willimus Conqueſtor per chartam ſuam corroborat & confirmat, Deo & Eccleſiæ beati Martini infra muros LONDON. ſitæ; quodſit Quieta ab omni exactione & inquietudine Epiſcoporum, Archidiaconorum, *&c.* Et Poſſeſſiones ſuas ab omni regali Juriſdictione Liberas, & ab exercitus Expeditione, Pontis Reſtauratione, munitione & Caſtelli auxilio, Quietas habeat; Secuam Sacam, & Toll, & Team, & Infangtheſe, Blodwite, Mundbrice, Burghbrice, Meskenning, Seawing, Alceſting, Faithſorne, Fleamina, Firnithe, Wergeldtheoſe, Uthleap, Forſeng, Fyhſeng, Firdwyte,

wyte, Firthwit, Weardwite, Hengwite, Hamſokne, Forſteal, & ſi quas alias Libertates, & conſuetudines aliquas Eccleſiarum Regni mei Angliæ meliores habeat. Si quis vero hoc in aliud quam conceſſimus, transferre præſumpſerit, cum Juda proditore Dei luat pœnas. Dat. Anno Domini 1068, Annoq; Regni mei ſecundo, Die natalis Domini. Et poſtmodum in Die Pentecoſtes confirmat. quando Matilda Conjunx mea in Baſilica Sancti Petri Weſtmonaſterii, in Reginam divino natu eſt conſecrata.

Subſcript. per ipſum Regem, Reginam, * *Richardum* Filium Regis, Ambos Archiepiſcopos, & diverſos alios.

**This, perhaps, ſhould have been* Robertum.

This Deanary, together with the Sanctuary and Privileges, was, after, put to the Abbey of St. *Peter*'s in *Weſtminſter*; as appeareth by what follows:

A Declaration *of* William, *Abbot of the Monaſtery of St.* Peter *of* Weſtminſter, *concerning his Title to the Privilege and Sanctuary of St.* Martin'*s* le Grand, *in* LONDON; *with the Precincts, Circuit, and Bounds of the ſame.*

FIRST, the ſaid Abbot ſaith, That the Free Chapel of St. *Martin*'s *le Grand* in LONDON, and the Precincts of St. *Martin*'s aforeſaid, is a Place privileged; and was founded and endowed long Time before the Conqueſt, as well of Poſſeſſions as of Immunities, Franchiſes, and Liberties. And corroborate and inlarged by King *William the Conqueror*, like as it appeareth, as well by the Charter of the ſaid King *William the Conqueror*, as by divers other Charters, Writings, and Records.

Item, The ſaid King *William the Conqueror*, granted by his Charter to the ſame Place of St. *Martin*'s, divers Liberties and Franchiſes, by ſpecial and general Words, as well in the *Latin* Tongue, as *Saxon*. And over that, granted to the ſaid Place of St. *Martin*'s, all other Liberties, Immunities, and Cuſtoms, which any Church of this Realm beſt had. Which Grant importeth, and includeth in itſelf, as great Privileges, Franchiſes, and Immunities, as *Weſtminſter*, *Beverlay*, or any other Place privileged, hath within this Realm. And alſo the ſaid Words in *Saxon*, importeth ſuch Sentence. That the ſaid Place ſhould be franchiſed, privileged, and have Tuition and Immunities of all thoſe Perſons, which for Treaſon, Felonies, Treſpaſſes, or any other Cauſe, ſhould flee to the ſame, or abide therein. Which Franchiſes, Privilege, Tuition, and Immunities, the ſaid Place hath always peaceably had and enjoyed, from the ſaid Conqueror's Days, unto this preſent Time.

Item, The ſaid Franchiſes, Immunities, and Privileges of St. *Martin*'s, have been corroborate, confirmed, allowed, and inlarged, by King *Henry* I, King *Stephen*, *Henry* II. King *John*, King *Henry* III. King *Edward* II. King *Edward* III. *Richard* II. *Henry* V. *Henry* VI. and in all other Kings Times ſince the Conqueſt. As by divers Charters, and Allowances before Juſtices of Oyer and Determiner, Writings and Records, more plainly at large is ſhewed, and may appear.

Item, It appeareth by divers Returns made by the Sheriffs of LONDON, as well in the King's-Bench, Common-Pleas, and all other the King's Courts, that the ſaid Place of St. *Martin*'s is a Place privileged and Sanctuary. As by the ſame Returns, remaining of Record, more plainly may appear.

Item, The ſaid Abbot ſaith, That the Precinct, Circuit, and Bounds, of the Privilege and Sanctuary aforeſaid, be and extend, as hereafter followeth.

Imprimis, Beginning at a Wall lying directly againſt a Poſt that ſtandeth in the Middle of one *Roger Wright*'s, a Grocer's Houſe, which ſtandeth on the Eaſt Side of the South Gate of St. *Martin*'s: And from the Wall in the ſaid Grocer's Houſe, with the Half Deal of the Street, unto the Channel of the ſame Side that Houſe ſtandeth upon, Sanctuary. And ſo forth from the Eaſt, Weſtward, unto the Middle of St. *Martin*'s-*lane*, next to the Chapel of St. *Martin*'s, againſt the Tenement of the *Bull*'s-*head*; which Tenement lieth at the South End of the ſaid Lane, on the Weſt Part.

Item, Half Part of the Street of St. *Martin*'s-*lane* Sanctuary, from the South unto the North, as far forth, as the Houſes appertaining to the *Bull-head* do extend Northwards.

Item, From the ſaid Place of the *Bull*'s-*head*, then the whole Lane of St. *Martin*'s, Sanctuary on both Sides, unto a Poſt or Stoop that ſtandeth on the North Side, or End of the two Tenements, ſtanding by the great Gate next going into the *Dean*'s-*court*.

Item, From the ſaid St. *Martin*'s-*lane*, at the aforeſaid *Bull*'s-*head*, turning by a Wall that divideth the ſaid Tenement of the *Bull*'s-*head*, and St. *Martin*'s Ground. Which Wall turneth and extendeth from the Eaſt Weſtwards, unto a back Wall that cloſeth in St. *Martin*'s Ground of the Weſt Side; all within the ſaid Wall, Sanctuary.

Item, Along by the ſame back Wall that cloſeth in the Weſt Part of St. *Martin*'s Ground, from the South End of the ſaid Wall into the North, unto a Wall that divideth my Lord of *Northumberland*'s Ground, and St. *Martin*'s Ground from the South End; all within the aforeſaid Walls, Sanctuary. And ſo forth, from the South Side, into the North of my Lord of *Northumberland*'s Ground, Sanctuary. Along by a back Wall of the *Grey Fryars*; which back Wall cloſeth in my Lord of *Northumberland*'s Ground of the Weſt Part, unto the North Part of *Angel-alley*, abutting Northwards, upon the South Side of *Robert Bowman*'s Houſe, into the Street-wards. And ſo Sanctuary ſtill, from the ſaid back Wall of *Grey-Fryars*, along by the *Angel-alley*, and by the South Part of the ſaid *Robert Bowman*'s Houſe, from the Weſt unto the Eaſt, until you come to a Poſt or Stoop ſtanding on the North Part of the two Tenements next lying on the North Side of a great Gate entering into the *Dean*'s-*court*.

Item, From the aforeſaid Wall, along from the North, Southward unto *Hugh Payne*'s Dwelling-Houſe; and from thence, by the North Side of the ſaid *Hugh Payne*'s Garden, Sanctuary ſtill; from the Weſt unto the Eaſt Part thereof.

Item, Again from the North Side of the above rehearſed *Hugh Payne*'s Garden, Southward, unto the Dean's Garden, Sanctuary.

Item, Along by the Wall on the North Side of the Dean's Garden, from the Weſt into the Eaſt thereof, Sanctuary.

Item, From the North unto the South of the aforeſaid Dean's Garden, with St. *Leonard's* Church, Sanctuary, as by a Wall it there ſheweth.

Item, From the Eaſt End of St. *Leonard*'s Church, Weſtward of the South of St. *Martin*'s, unto the *Bell-alley*, Sanctuary; as appeareth alſo by another Wall there.

Item, From the *Bell-alley*, Southward, unto the Wall ſpoken of at the Beginning, which is within the Grocer's Houſe, againſt the Poſt that ſtandeth within the Middle of the ſame Houſe. And ſo forth directly again, unto the Channel of the High Street, that lieth before the

South Gate of St. *Martin*'s; all within the Bounds rehearſed, Sanctuary.

Item, By a Statute made in the ——Year of King *Edward* III. it is affirmed, The ſaid Place of St. *Martin*'s to be a Place franchiſed and privileged, having Tuition and Immunity, in Manner and Form as is above rehearſed. And in ſpecial, and for them that come in thither for Debt, Treaſon, and Felony. In Proof whereof the Judge that ſitteth there for the King, as in a Place, not of the City, but by Privilege ſeparate, (the Mayor not called thereto, as he is to the Deliverance of *Newgate*, and other ſuch Acts in the City) to have Knowledge there in a Caſe of Treaſon or Felony, hath ever, from Time that no Mind is, ſitten in the Gate of the ſaid Sanctuary. And the Perſon appeached, or indicted of Treaſon and Felony, hath been kept by the Officers on the further Side of the Street afore him; to the Intent that he come not of the other Side of the Channel, towards the Sanctuary there, to claim the Liberty and Franchiſes of the ſame.

Item, Whereas divers Kings of this Land, for Cauſes ſuch as moved them, have ſeized into their Hands the Franchiſes and Liberties that the City of LONDON had; by reaſon whereof they were not ſuffered to uſe or enjoy the ſaid Franchiſes, for as long as it hath liked unto the ſaid Kings. Yet the ſaid Chappel of St. *Martin*'s *le Grand*, in the ſaid City of LONDON, with the Precinct of the ſame, at the ſaid Times of ſuch ſeazing of the aforeſaid Franchiſes, was afore and ſince always a Place privileged; without any Diſturbance, diminiſhing, or taking away by the ſaid Kings, or by their Miniſters. And peaceably uſed and enjoyed their Franchiſes, Liberties, and Immunities, within the Sanctuary and Precinct of St. *Martin*'s, as in a Place excepted and privileged, and no Ways pertaining unto the ſaid City; no Parcel thereof, though it be within the ſaid City.

AND moreover, The ſaid Abbot ſaith, That the ſaid Church, or Chappel of St. *Martin*'s, within the ſaid Sanctuary and Precinct of the ſame; were of late, by the late King of famous Memory, King *Henry* VII. lawfully annexed and given to the ſaid Monaſtery of St. *Peter* of *Weſtminſter*; at which Time and Times, without Mind of Man before that, the ſaid Chappel and Precinct, Circuit and Bounds of the ſaid Sanctuary, comprized within the Limits above rehearſed, were uſed, allowed, and taken; and yet be as Sanctuary.

THUS far the Abbot of *Weſtminſter*'s Declaration, at which Time (as it appears) there fell out ſo much Conteſtation concerning the Precincts of this Sanctuary, that the Matter was fain to be tried by antient ſworn Men depoſed in Court, as Witneſſes. What follows of their Depoſitions came to Mr. *Strype*'s Hand, the reſt (and the Beginning) were loſt.

Item, The ſaid *Henry Williamſon* depoſeth for the claimed Bounds, and alſo for the Privilege of Sanctuary-Men, in the Half-Street and Lane next to St. *Martin*'s; and for the ſetting up of the Gallows on *Evil-May-Day*; and for the removing thereof, as others therein before have depoſed.

Item, *Ralph Twyn* depoſeth, all wholly the claimed Bounds to be Sanctuary; and alſo the ſetting up of the Gallows, and removing of the ſame; and the Pavement to be done by the Abbot. And that he knew one *Bland* privileged both for Treaſon and Murder, even uſed to walk in the Street, claimed as Sanctuary, without any Diſturbance.

Item, *William Bayley* depoſeth all the claimed Bounds, and alſo the ſitting of the Juſtices in the South Gate: And that he heard the Juſtices ſay, that half the Street againſt the ſaid Gate was Sanctuary: And that there were Perſons therein arraigned, and others therein depoſed: And that he knew the ſaid *Bland* privileged for Treaſon and Felony, to dwell in *Angel-alley*: And that the Abbot ought to make the Pavement, as others have depoſed there.

Item, *John Smith*, Clerk, depoſeth for all the claimed Bounds, and further ſaith, that he knew Dr. *Morton*, and alſo the Cardinal *Morton*, to lie there; one in *Roger Wright*'s Houſe, and the other in *Angel-alley*, they both being privileged for Treaſon: And alſo he ſuppoſeth both *Angel-alley*, and *Bland-alley*, to be holden of St. *Martin*'s by certain Rent, as Parcel of the Earl of *Northumberland*'s Tenements: And alſo for the Pavement, as others before have depoſed.

THERE was a memorable Cauſe tried about the Liberties, between this Collegiate Church of St. *Martin*'s, and the City of LONDON, in the 27th of *Henry* VIII. which probably the former Declaration of the Abbot of *Weſtminſter* refers to. The City then, by her Recorder and Council, penned and exhibited theſe enſuing Articles againſt the Sanctuary of St. *Martin*'s.

ARTICLES declaring for the Mayor and Commonalty of LONDON; That the Encloſure and Chyrch of Seynt *Martine*'s *le Grande*, the Meſſuages, Houſes, and Lane of Seint *Martine*'s aforeſayd, be of, and in the Liberty and Juriſdiction of the ſaid City; and that there be, nor by any lawful Meane have been, any ſuch Privileges and Immunity, the which may, or ought to defend al Manner of enorm Enemies of GOD, the Chyrch, the King, and the Realm, unpuniſhed, as it hath been of long wrongfully accuſtomed. And eſpecially to diſherit our moſt dread Sovereign Lord, and his ſaid City and Chamber of LONDON, of ſuch Rights, Juriſdictions, Liberties, and free Cuſtoms, as of long Time before the Foundation, and at the Foundation of the ſaid Chyrch, and ever after, peaceably and quietly had uſed; and approved by divers Records, by Authority of Parliament, Letters Patents, and otherwiſe, as followeth:

Firſt, They ſeyen, that the City of LONDON is, and ſince the Tyme of Remembrance of Man, hath been the chief City of this Realm, and above al other Cities and Towns of the ſame, as wel in Honours, Liberties, and free Cuſtoms highly endowed; and the which famous City, in the Time of Seint *Edward*, King and Confeſſor, and long Time before, always hath been of itſelf one hoole County, and one hoole Juriſdiction and Liberty, by the ſaid Citizens, and their Predeceſſors, of the King and his Progenitors holden at Farm.

AND the ſame Citizens then, and by al the Time aforeſaid, by reaſon of their ſeid Juriſdiction and Liberties, among others, have had Liberties and free Cuſtoms, to elect and make of themſelves, yeerely, certain principal Officers in the ſaid City, which faithfully ſhudde anſwer the King's Terme: And immediately under him, the People of the ſaid City, and others repairing to the ſame in Peace, Unity, and Juſtice, ſhudde govern after their old Laws and Cuſtoms: And alſo, to ſubſtitute under them other Under-Officers and Miniſters, to help for the Suſtentation and Execution of the Premiſſes, *&c.*

And before this, in the Reign of *Henry* VI. was this great Cauſe in Diſpute, between the City and St. *Martin*'s, before ſeveral Commiſſioners appointed to hear it. Then the Citizens pleaded, That *William the Conqueror*, before the Foundation of the aforeſaid Church, by Authority of his Parliament, and by two Charters, which the Mayor and Citizens then produced, he demiſed to the Citizens of LONDON, all the ſaid City and Sheriffwick of LONDON, with all Appendages, &c. And ſo pleading, *inter alia*, concluded thus: *All and ſingular which the ſame Mayor and Citizens are ready to make good, as well for the ſaid Lord the King, as for themſelves.*

It ſeems that there hath been ſome later Differences about a new Door into the Liberties of the Freedom; whereupon a Court being called *December* 20, 1625, this Order was given out, to be enquired upon and certified.

It is ordered by the Court, that the Foreman of the Inqueſt, with others of the ſame Inqueſt, ſhall view the South Gate and Entry leading from *Bladder-ſtreet* into this Liberty: And alſo a Door made by *Thomas Rodes* in the Eaſt Side of the ſame Entrey; and make their Reports under their Hands in Writing, on *Monday* next after *Epiphany*.

According to the Direction of the Order aboveſaid, we whoſe Names are underwritten, being all of the Enqueſt ſworne for this Yeere, having viewed the Gate and Entry, doe find, and accordingly certifie, that *Thomas Rodes*, a Linnen Draper, dwelling in a Houſe next adjoining to the ſaid Entry, on the Eaſt Side thereof, (in Part of which Houſe *Roger Wright* did dwell) hath of late, without the Privity or Knowledge of the Inhabitants of this Liberty, taken downe, or cauſed to be taken downe and carried away, a Pair of ſtrong, ſufficient, and ſerviceable Gates, in the Night-Time; which were, and Time out of Mind have bin, the common South Gate of this Liberty. And inſtead thereof, hath ſet up a new Gate of Deale, opening all one Way, *viz.* towards the Weſt Side; whereas the former Paire of Gates or Leaves did fall open, the one towards the Eaſt Side, and the other towards the Weſt Side of the ſaid Entry. Alſo the ſaid *Thomas Rodes* hath broken down the Partition Wall on the Eaſt Side of the ſaid Entry; againſt which, one Leafe of the ſaid old Gate did fall open, as aforeſaid: And hath there made a new Doore (where never any was before, in the Memory of Man) of almoſt an Ell in Breadth, out of the Shop, into the ſaid Entry or common Paſſage into this Liberty. Whereby a free and open Paſſage is made out of the City of LONDON, the Shop of the ſaid *Rodes*, into this Liberty; to the great Prejudice of the Lords of the ſame Liberty, and to the great Hinderance and Damage of the Tenants and Inhabitants within the ſame. In witneſs whereof we have hereunto ſubſcribed our Names; dated the 9th of *Jan. Ann. Dom.* 1625.

Matthew Jumpar,
William Hewes,
William Hewes,
Richard Mattock,
Anthony Johnſon,
Timothy Smart,

Edward Napper,
Thomas Speare,
Henry Knevet.
William Hunt,
Philip Richard,
William Purſe.

The Liberties of this Place, after the Diſſolution of the College, remained, and were preſerved very cautiouſly from Time to Time. And to know how the Government, Privileges, and State of it ſtood in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, theſe Matters following may explain in ſome Meaſure.

Because of the Liberty enjoyed by ſuch as lived within theſe Bounds, many Foreigners, *Engliſh* and others, Tradeſmen and Artificers, planted themſelves here, *An.* 1585. A Survey was taken of all the Strangers, being *French*, *Germans*, *Dutch*, and *Scots*, inhabiting here, and their Occupations. Many of them were Cordwainers, that is, Shoemakers, (which Trade ſtill continues there) Taylors, (hence the Tallymen who ſold Shreds of Cloth; and Button-makers, and Button-mould-makers, that remained there even until the great Fire). Here inhabited alſo Strangers, Goldſmiths, Purſemakers, Linen-Drapers, ſome Stationers, ſome Merchants, and Silk-Weavers. Here lived alſo two Silk-Twiſters, who Mr. *Strype* ſuppoſes were the firſt Silk-Throw- in LONDON, and to have brought that Trade into *England*; wherefore he ſets down their Names; one was *John James*, born under the Dominion of King *Philip*, and made Denizen the 19th of *December*, in the 10th Year of Queen *Elizabeth*. The other was *Anthony Emerick*, born alſo under the Obedience of King *Philip*, and made Denizen the 1ſt of *January*, *Ann.* 17. *Reginæ Elizabethæ*.

There were upon that Survey aboveſaid, found to be of Houſholders, (Denizens, as well as others) their Wives, Children, and Servants, 161 in Number. Which nevertheleſs was leſs by half than was ſome Years before; for in 1569, their Number was 269.

There was a Conſtable and a Headborough for this Liberty: But divers Things here wanted providing for; in reſpect whereof, they that lived out of the Liberty, were in better Condition. Sundry of the Inhabitants refuſed to watch and ward, when upon Occaſion they were required, as good Subjects and honeſt Neighbours, ſo to do. They refuſed to contribute to ſuch Taxes and Payments as were ſet upon them for her Majeſty's Service, with the reſt of their Neighbours. Several viſited with the Sickneſs, would not obey the Orders appointed in that Behalf; that is, they would not keep their Doors and Windows ſhut, nor keep themſelves within their Houſes; but walked forth, and ſtruck out the *Red Croſs* ſet upon their Doors, and threatned to Miſchief ſuch as ſhould come to ſet any ſuch Croſſes there. And ſome repaired to the Court with their Wares, a Thing dangerous to the Queen and Nobility. There was no Priſon in the ſaid Liberty to commit ſuch as ſhould be troubleſome and offenſive, but the *Gatehouſe* in *Weſtminſter*; which was in another Shire, and out of the Liberty. And ſo they that were thus committed, commonly brought their Actions againſt thoſe that committed them, and put them to great Trouble.

Hence in the Year 1593, the Officers and Inhabitants petitioned the Lord-Treaſurer to grant them ſuch good Ordinances for the Redreſs of the ſaid Diſorders, and ſufficient Authority for Execution of the ſame, for the good Government of the ſaid Liberty, and Conſervation of the People in Peace; as to his Lordſhip's diſcreet Wiſdom ſhould be thought meet: And that they might have a Priſon and Execution of Juſtice within the Precinct of the Liberty: And that he would ſend his Letters to the Conſtable and Headborough, to find out a convenient Place for ſuch Purpoſe; and to aſſeſs all the Inhabitants of the Liberty to the Charge thereof. The Lord-Treaſurer recommended this Matter to Sergeant *Owen*, and Mr. *Lewis*, two Lawyers; who gave their Judgments, that for all Matters for the Service of the Queen, the Inhabitants were compelled to perform the ſame. But for other Matters, they muſt make ſome By-Laws and Orders among themſelves, to bind themſelves to Performance. And that ſuch diſordered Perſons, whoſe Houſes were limited within the College, might be puniſhed by Impriſonment; and in that contagious Time, very convenient to be executed.

The Inhabitants alſo complained at this Time, that the Mayor's Officers entered into their Liberty at their Pleaſure, and ſearched and viewed all the Wares of the Shoemakers, according to a Statute lately made; not calling the Officer of the Liberty, or making him privy thereto. To this the Judgment of the aforeſaid Lawyers was, That the Searcher might enter into the Liberty, and ſearch alone. But, for that the Benefit of the Forfeitures were given to the Liberty, they thought it convenient that the Lord Mayor's Officer ſhould be with them: Which they thought might be obtained, if it pleaſed the Treaſurer to write to the Lord Mayor in that Behalf.

This Place, though in the Heart of the City of LONDON, is ſtill in the Liberty of *Weſtminſter*, and is governed, and votes for Parliament Men accordingly; and Perſons unfree may here follow their Profeſſions and Trades.

Lower down, on the Weſt Side of St. *Martin*'s-*lane*, in the Pariſh of St. *Anne*, almoſt by *Alderſgate*, was one great Houſe, commonly called *Northumberland-houſe*; it belonged to *Henry Percy*. King *Henry* IV. in the 7th of his Reign, gave this Houſe, with the Tenements thereunto appertaining, to Queen *Jane*, his Wife, and then it was called her Wardrobe. It was afterwards a Printing-Houſe, but now a Tavern.

Cooks Hall. Now without *Alderſgate*, on the Eaſt Side of *Alderſgate-ſtreet*, is Cooks Hall; it ſtands againſt the End of *Little-britain*. From thence, along to *Barbican*, are many good Houſes on the Weſt Side, alſo to *Long-lane*, and ſo to *Goſwell-ſtreet*.

The PARISH *of* St. BOTOLPH Without ALDERSGATE.

IN *Britain-ſtreet*, now called *Little-Britain*, which took that Name from the Dukes of *Britain* lodging there, is the handſome Pariſh Church of St. *Botolph*; in which Church was ſome Time a Brotherhood of St. *Fabian* and *Sebaſtian*, founded in the Year 1377, the 51ſt of *Edward* III. and confirmed by *Henry* IV. in the 6th of his Reign. Then *Henry* VI. in the 24th of his Reign, to the Honour of the Trinity, gave Licence to Dame *Joan Aſtley*, ſome Time his Nurſe, to *Richard Cawood*, and *Thomas Smith*, to found the ſame a Fraternity, perpetually to have a Maſter and two *Cuſtodes*, with Brothers and Siſters, &c. This Brotherhood was endowed with Lands, more than 30 *l.* by the Year, and was ſuppreſſed by *Edward* VI.

This Brotherhood conſiſted of a Meſſuage, Houſe and Tenement, called *Trinity-hall*, otherwiſe, *The Common Hall of the Fraternity, or Guild of the Holy Trinity*, founded in the Church of St. *Botolph Alderſgate*, and alſo eight Meſſuages and Tenements, commonly called, *The Trinity*, alſo ſituate beneath *Trinity-hall*. They were in the Tenure of *Alexander Chapman*, and coming into King *Edward*'s Hands by an Act of Parliament, he granted them to *William Harris*, alias *Somers*, in his ſecond Year

In *Trinity-hall* Chapel:

Orate pro bono ſtatu Rogeri Ruſſel, Civis & Salter. LONDON. & Annæ Uxoris ejus.

Pray for the Soul of *Nic. Achele*, &c.

In the Windows there, ſtood divers Coats of *Cavendiſh*, *Smith*, *William Purchaſe*, Mayor of LONDON, *Agard*, *Gatton*, &c.

The Steeple of this Church of St. *Botolph*, being very much decayed and periſhed, was, ſo far as they found it needful, pulled down, and rebuilt with *Portland* Stone, beautified with new Battlements and a Turret: Some Part of the Church repaired, and many of the Pews new made. As alſo a new Clock and Dial (at the Coſt and Charge of the Pariſhioners) in the Year 1627. The Charge of all amounting to 415 *l.*

This Church eſcaped the Fury of the Flames in *1666*, though not entirely, for a ſmall Part of it was burnt.

It is a *Gothick* Building, with Galleries on the North and Weſt Sides; alſo good Oak Pews, and a Pulpit carved of the ſame Species of Timber.

There is little Ornament; the Altar-Piece is old Painting, with Columns of the *Compoſite* Order, between which are the *Commandments*, adorned with three Cherubims; over which is a *Glory*, with the ſacred Word God done in *Hebrew*, *Greek*, *Latin*, and *Engliſh*, and the Portraitures of *Moſes* on the one Side, and *Aaron* on the other Side of the *Commandments*; which Altar-Piece is rendered more ornamental by the many fine old Monuments ſituated near it; and the King's Arms are at the Eaſt End of the South Iſle.

The Church is in Length (*i. e.* that Part paved and the Chancel) 78 Feet, Breadth 51, Height about 25, and that of the Steeple about 65 Feet, in which are ſix Bells, one of which is the Saint's Bell.

INTERMENTS.

There lie buried here, *John de Bath*, Weaver, 1390.

Philip de Vine, Capper, 1396.

Benet Gerard, 1403.

Thomas Bilſington founded a Chantry there, and gave to that Church an Houſe called the *Helmet* upon *Cornhill*.

John Bradmore, Chirurgeon, *Margaret* and *Katharine*, his Wives, 1411.

John Mitchel, Serjeant at Arms, 1415.

Allen Bret, Carpenter, 1425.

Alyn Johnſon, Citizen and Copperſmith, by his Will dated *June* 16, 1498, gives his Meſſuage, with the Garden, &c. in the Pariſh of St. *Bot. Alrichgate*, to the Parſon of the Pariſh, and his Succeſſors for ever: Upon Condition that he and his Succeſſors, and the Warden of the Ornaments of the Church, keep yearly an Obit or Anniverſary, on the Day he departed out of the World, for his Soul, for the Soul of his Fader and Moder, &c.

Robert Malton, 1426.

John Trigilion, Brewer, 1417.

John Maſon, Brewer, 1431.

Rob. Cawood, Clerk of the Pipe in the King's *Exchequer*, 1466.

Rich. Emmeſey, *John Walpole*.

John Hartſhorne, Eſq; Servant to the King, 1400, and others of that Family, great Benefactors to that Church.

W. Marrow, Grocer, Mayor, and *Katharine*, his Wife, were buried there about 1468.

Dame *Anne Pakington*, Widdow, late Wife to Sir *John Pakington*, Knt. Chirogragher of the Court of *Common-Pleas*. She founded Alms-Houſes near unto the *White-fryars* Church in *Fleet-ſtreet*. The Clothworkers in LONDON have Overſight thereof; (which Dame *Anne* died the 22d of *Aug. Ann. Dom.* 1553.)

MONUMENTS.

On an antient Tomb in the South Iſle of the Choir was this Inſcription:

Here lye buried the Bodies of *Richard Downis*, and *Joan* his Wife, with *Richard*, deceaſed the Day of 1500, and the ſaid *Joan* dyed the 13th Day of *January*, 1519.

In the ſame Iſle a plated Grave-Stone:

Hic jacet Johannes Rukeby, nuper Civis & Atturnatus LONDON. & Elizabetha uxor ejus. Qui quidem Johan. obiit 1 die Menſis Septembris, 1427.

Hic jacet Catharina Cavendiſh, quondam uxor Wilhelmi Cavendiſh, nuper de Cavendiſh in Com. Suffolc. Armigeri. Quæ ob. 12 Sept. Anno Dom. 1499.

On the Dexter Side of this Inſcription ſtood a Coat impaled *Baron and Femme*. 1. The *Cavandiſhes* Coat, being *Sable, three Bucks Heads Attired, Arg.* 2. *Three Stirrops, with their Furniture.*

Hic jacet Alicia nuper uxor Thomæ Cavendiſh, & de Scaccario excellentiſſimi Principis Regis Henrici Octavi. Quæ Alicia obiit 12 Novemb. 1515.

On the Dexter Side was impaled the Coat of *Cavendiſhes*, and *Arg. a Chevron, Gules, between three Croſſes Croſlets.*

Here lyeth buried under this Stone, *Margaret Candiſh*, late Wife unto *William Candiſh*; which was one of the Sons of the ſaid *Alice*. *Margaret* deceaſed the 26th of *June*, 1540.

A Coat of Arms on the Dexter Side of a monumental Stone, where is the Picture of a Man in Armour between his two Wives; and theſe imperfect Words only remaining.

—— —— Pet. of LONDON ——
—— —— —— —— —— ——
—— —— Noli condemnare redemptos
—— —— nunc Chriſti te petimus ——
—— —— —— miſerere quæſumus.

Upon a little Monument in the Wall, *A Shield with three Coats impaled.* 1. *A Pall of the Arbiſhoprick of* Canterbury. 2. *Argent three Choughs, or Birds, Sable. This ſeems to be* Thomas a Becket's *Coat.* 3. *Az. (or rather Argent) a Chevron, Gules, charged with three Tuns, Or. between as many Garbs.*

Here lyes the Corps of *William Burnel*'s Wife;

That *Conſtance* hight, and conſtant was of Mind,
Who willingly did leave this mortal Life,
With conſtant Hope th' immortal Life to find.
And now is gone the Way that we muſt wend,
For Death at length of all Things is the End.

12th *April*, 1562.

This Epitaph hath two Coats of Arms; *on the Dexter, within a Bordure, Gules, ſemy of Plates. The Field,* —— —— *a Lion Rampant, parted per Feſſe indented, Or, and Argent. On the Siniſter, Baron and Femme.* 1. *The former Coat.* 2. *Parted per Feſſe, and per Pale, a Bendlet.*

There were Coats of Arms in ſeveral Places, as in the Windows, *&c.* of this Church, of *Maſterton*, *Rawlins*, *Apleton*, *Hartſhorn*, and divers other.

On a Grave-Stone, in the ſame Iſle of the Choir:

The Corps of *John Milſam* lyeth here,
Who lived fourſcore and one Yeere.

Free of the Notaries he was,
  A friendly Citizen;
And eke a long Time in *Guildhall*,
  An Atturney hath been.
Who willingly this mortall Life
  Did yeeld with conſtant Mind,
In perfect Hope through Chriſt his Blood,
  Th' immortall Life to find.
And now is gone the Way before,
  That we alſo muſt wend;
For Death is due to every Man,
  By it all Things muſt end.
January the 18th Day —— —— 1567.
Out of this Life he took the Way.

In the ſame Iſle, upon a painted Table:

Domina Margareta a Lichtervelde, filia Johannis ſupremi Flandriæ Prætoris, nupta primum Nobili viro Johanni Witts, Toparchæ Bouchardiriæ, & Franconatus apud Flandros, Burghi Magiſtro. Peperit ei Ferdinandum, Jacobum, & Margaretam; Adolpho a Meetkerck Equiti Aurato, & Summo Flandriæ. Ex quo Mater facta eſt Edovardi, Elizabethæ, & Salomes. Matrona excellentiſſimo ingenio, ornatiſſimis moribus, inſigni pietate, aliiſq; ſummis prædita virtutibus. Marito in utraq; fortuna aſſidua comes, Exiliiq; poſtremi fida ſocia. Vixit Ann. 45. Menſ. 7. dies 14. Pie in Deo obdormivit, Idus Novembris, CIↃ.IↃ. XC.IIII. LONDON. Anglorum. His additus eſt tumulus Nobilis viri Pauli Knibbii, Sereniſſimi Daniæ Regis Conſiliarii, Generi ſupradicti Adolphi a Meetkerck, qui dum apud Sereniſſimam Ang. Reginam dicti Regis Legatum agit LONDON. Pie defunctus eſt, 8 Id. Octob. CIↃ.IↃ.XII.

Civibus hoſce ſuis
  Poſuit Van Heilus honores:
Digna horum meritis
  alii Monumenta reponent.

Patience Vaincra.

The Coat on the Monument for *Litchterveld*, was *Argent, a Chief Ermin de three tymb.*

For *Witz, Argent a Feſſe Gules, charged with a Mullet, Or, between three Bugles garniſhed Sable.*

For *Meetkerck, Gules, two Swords in Saltier, Pomel en bas, Arg. Hilts, Pomels, Or.*

On a Grave-Stone, in the ſame Iſle:

DEO.

Here reſteth the Body of *William Purde*, Eſq; late Clerke of the Pipe and Privie Seale, which payed the generall Tribute of Nature, divided from the mundane Vexations by natural Death, the 15th Day of *Auguſt*, the 31ſt Yeere, in the Reigne of King *Henry* VIII.

On another:

Hic jacet Petrus Swift, de LONDON. Generoſ. Dum vixit Auditor Eccleſ. Cathedralis D. Pauli LONDON. Qui obiit 2 die Septemb. An. Dom. 1562. Cujus, *&c.*

On a ſmall Monument on a Pillar in the Iſle:

Pars Terreſtris.

Joannis Coſton, Regiſtrarii ſedis Archiepiſcopalis Cantuar. Principalis, Almæq; Curiæ Cant. de Arcubus LONDON. Procuratorum generalium unius. Sexaginta octo annos cum multa pietate & probitate ſub Polo prætergreſſus, 3 Julii, 1614, animam efflavit. Relictis Simone & Anna, filio & filia unicis in ſacros cineres redact. ſub pedibus, diem novum expectat.

Heere lyeth *Robert Greene*, Gentleman, who departed this World on *Thurſday* the 12th of *November*, and was buried in this Church, upon *Saturday* the 14th Day of the ſame Moneth, 1590.

On an antient Tomb at the Eaſt End of the Chancel:

Hereunder this Tombe lyeth the Body of Dame *Anne Pakington*, Widdow, late Wife of Sir *John Pakington*, Knt. late Chirographer in the Court of *Common-Pleas*; which Dame *Anne* deceaſed the 22d Day of *Auguſt*, in the Yeere of our Lord God, 1563.

At the ſame End:

Johannes Sotherton, Baro Scaccarii, ſincera fretus in Deum pietate, ſtudioſa in Principem fidelitate, ſpectata in omnes humanitate & benevolentia, annum ætatis ingreſſus octogeſſimum, placide in Chriſto obdormivit, 26 Octob. Anno Domini, 1605, & una cum duabus conjugibus. Franciſcus & Maria caſtiſſ. feminis hic ſepultus.

Franciſca, filia & hæres Johannis Smith, de Cromer, Norf. Per quam habuit unum filium Chriſtopherum. Obiit Octob. 1563.

Maria filia Edovardi Woton, Medicinæ Doctoris, per quam habuit alterum filium Johannem, & unicam filiam Mariam. Obiit 10 Junii.

Johan. primogenitus Franciſcæ, unigenitus, Mariæ privignus, non ingratus Chriſtopherus Sotherton poſuit.

An. Dom. 1604. Martii 31 Obiit.

Michael Crud, Divini Verbi Concionator, atque hujus Eccleſiæ Paſtor fidelis, poſt vitam pie geſtam, tam in partibus tranſmarinis, quam in natali ſolo, in Anno ætatis ſuæ quinquageſimo, pacifice dormivit in Chriſto, atque juxta tumulatur, impenſis Margaretæ ejus relictæ, quæ hoc fieri in fœlicem Mariti memoriam curavit.

D. O. M.

Gulielmo Mill, Armigero, fide, charitate, & in arduis conſtantia celeberrimo, Marito chariſſimo conjunx amantiſſima, in honoris perpetui teſſeram, Monumentum hoc lugubre mœrens poſuit. Ob. 1608. Ætat. 70.

Gulielmus iſte Croydoniæ (Surriæ Comitatus emporio) natus, Gulielmi Mill, & Hawiſiæ Harwell, ſecundo genitus, ex antiqua Millorum de Horſcombe (Agri Governienſis) familia oriundus, liberaliter educatus, Graienſis Hoſpitii Alumnus, in literis fœliciter verſatus, Conſilii Sanctioris in Camera quam Stellarum dictitant Amanuenſis prius per annos quinquaginta, deinde Clericus, & Actuarius ſummus, viginti plus minus ibidem ſuis meritis evaſit. Fratres duos Nicolaum & Johannem innuptos, Elizabetham, Franciſcam, Milicentiam, Margaretam, atque Annam, uterinas, & Margaretam ſororem habuit. Margaretam, Thomæ Greeke, Fiſci Regii Baronis, filiam, (Gulielmi Butleri viduam) in uxorem grandævus duxit. Tandem Londini in Carthuſianis 16 die Julii, Anno Verbi incarnati, 1608. Ætatis ſuæ 71. (nulla ſuſcepta prole) vitam ærumnoſam ut Chriſto viveret, pie ſed placide commutavit.

Non temere ferimur,
  Nec nos Fortuna gubernat,
Sed, Deus, es vitæ
  Dux, es & ipſe Via.

Fraternæ Pietatis Symbolum.

Johannes Mill, Gulielmi Patris Armigeri, de Croydon, filius ſecundo genitus, vita integerrima defunctus hic cælebs requieſcit, corpore autem ſub Marmore iſtic pulvereſcente; Animus in Cœlis ſecundam per Chriſtum Jeſum repurgatæ carnis aſſumptionem expectat. Obiit 27 die Menſis Auguſti, An. Domini, 1595. Ætatis ſuæ 57. Gulielmo Fratre primævo atque unico (ſanctioris in Camera Stellata Conſilii Clerico) ſuperſtite.

On a Pyramid erected againſt a Pillar:

What Epitaph
  Shall we afford this Shrine?
Words cannot Grace
  This Pyramid of thine:
Thy ſweet Perfections,
  All ſumm'd up, were ſuch,
As Heavens (I thinke)
  For Faith did thinke too much.
Religious Zeale
  Did thy pure Heart command,
Pity thine Eye,
  And Charity thy Hand.
Theſe Graces, joyn'd
  With more of like Degree,
Make each Man's Word
  An Epitaph for thee.
Calme was thy Death,
  Well-ordered was thy Life,
A carefull Mother,
  And a loving Wife.
Aske any, How
  Theſe Vertues in thee grew?
Thou waſt a *Spencer*,
  And a *Mountague*.

Katharina Mountague obiit 7 die Decembris, Anno Domini, 1612.

On a fair Tomb of White Stone in the Chancel:

Mortua Tamworthi
  Spectas monumenta, viator?
Quin potius vivus,
  Diſce, quis ille fuit.
Si proavos quæras
  Generoſo ſanguine ductus,
Uſque per innumeros
  Invenietur Avos.
Si mores, dicam mores?
  Nec amantior æqui,
Nec Patriæ quiſquam,
  Nec probitatis erat.
Si quæ conditio,
  (Si quid ſit laudis in illa)
Vita ſub illuſtri
  Principe clara fuit.

Et ſi Principibus
Laus eſt placuiſſe probatis,
Laudibus hæc pars eſt
Annumeranda ſuis.
Jam volucris ſua luſtra
Novem tranſegerat ætas,
Quum mors hunc ſæva
Falce cruenta metat.
Hæc ſatis hoſpes, abi,
Nec vivere differ in horas,
Quæ ſua pars hodie,
Cras tua forſan erit.

Obiit 19 die Aprilis, 1569.

On another beautiful Pyramid, directly oppoſite to the other :

Johanni Morleio, Armigero, & Elizabethæ Wotton Conjugi, parentibus chariſſimis, Johannes Morleius de Halnaker, in Comitatu Suſſexiæ, Miles, & Edwardus filii, pietatis & memoriæ ergo hoc poſuerunt.

Vixerunt Conjuges annos 16. Ille obiit die 20 Novembris, 1587. Illa, die 7 Novemb. 1603. Tres filios totidemq; filius ſuperſtites reliquerunt Johannem, Edwardum, Willielmum, Mariam, Elizabetham, & Magdalenam.

On a fair plated Stone, under the Communion-Table :

Hereunder lyeth buried in the Mercy of God, the Body of *Thomas Goodwin*, Eſq; who married *Anne*, the Daughter of *Thomas Peacocke*, by whom hee had Iſſue one Daughter, named *Anne*. Which *Thomas* deceaſed the 27th Day of *January*, *Anno Dom.* 1565.

On a Grave-Stone, by the ſaid Table :

Hoc latet in Tumulo
præſtanti corpore Nympha
Margareta quidem
Repſque parente ſata,
Cenſor erat genitor,
Sponſus venerabilis extat.
Woodhouſe ; bis decies
Quinaque ariſta tulit.
Siſte pedes igitur
Sternis qui buſta prophanus,
Nam Chriſti cupiens ;
Sic bonitatis erat ;
Vixit & illa pie,
Moriens & ſancta vocatur,
Exemplo ſimili
Vivere diſce pie.

On another Stone, by the ſaid Table :

Here lyeth buried the Body of *Frances*, late Wife of *John Sotherton*, forraigne Appoſer of the Queene's Majeſtie's *Exchequer* ; who departed this preſent Life in the true Faith of Chriſt, the 20th of *October*, 1563.

Another :

Barbara Bradburii
Simul & Marianna Someri,
Progenies pariter
Tumulo conduntur in iſto,
Utraque Conjugio
Thomæ conjuncta Pagetto,
Una virum moriens
Septena in prole reliquit ;
Altera fuit ſterilis
Parili quoq; tempore conjux.
Ambarum pia vita fuit,
Pia morſq; ſecuta eſt.

Prima, 24 Februarii, An. Dom. 1583.
Altera, Decembris ultimo, Anno 1598.

A Grave-Stone in the North Iſle of the Choir :

Heere lyeth buried the Body of *Thomas Greeke*, one of the Barons of the Queen's Majeſtie's Court of *Exchequer*, who dyed the 18th Day of *November*, in the 20th Yeere of the Reigne of our Sovereigne Lady Queen *Elizabeth*. He lived 63 Yeeres.

Another in the ſame Iſle :

Hereunder lyeth buried the Body of *Thomas Neale*, the Sonne of *Francis Neale*, Eſq; one of her Majeſtie's Auditors of the *Exchequer*, who deceaſed the 8th Day of *December*, 1597. *Ætatis ſuæ* 99.

On a Grave-Stone in the North Iſle :

Here lyeth the Body of *Anne*, Daughter of *John Branche*, Citizen and Draper of LONDON, by *Joan*, his Wife, Daughter and Heire of *John Wilkinſon*, ſome Time Alderman of this Citie. She was married firſt to *Robert Dunne*, and (after his Death) to *Richard Stoneley*, Eſq; By *Dunne*, ſhe had three Sonnes ; Sir *Daniel Dunne*, Knt. and Doctor of Law, her eldeſt ; *Samuel Dunne*, and *William Dunne*, the youngeſt, Doctor of Phyſicke. And by *Stonely* ſhe had divers Children, whereof two lived to be married ; *Dorothy*, to *William Dantrey*, of *Suſſex* ; *Anne*, to *William Higham* of *Eſſex*, Eſq; Her Life was vertuous and godly, and ſo dyed the 11th Day of *January*, *An. Dom.* 1611, being of the Age of fourſcore and ſix Yeeres ; having ſeen her Childrens Children, to the fourth Generation, and lyes here buried between her Husbands, and among ſome other of her Children, according to her Deſire.

On a ſmall Monument in the South Wall in the Body of the Church :

Hic jacet Suſanna, Andreæ Lionis, Patria Granſeyenſis, unica filia, uxor Roberti Creſwell, alias Blewmantle, Proſecutoris ad Arma Sereniſſimæ Elizabethæ, Angliæ Reginæ.

Quæ modo fida Deo,
Quæ vixit chara marito,
Non invita animam
Chriſto moribunda reliquit.
——— 23 Decemb. Anno Domini 1590.

A very fair Monument on the South of the Chancel, with this Inſcription :

Viceſſimum tertium ætatis Annum Ingreſſus obiit, viceſſimo quarto die Novembris, 1616.

Under this, in an Oval, theſe Words :

Percivallo Smalpage, Michaelis filio Percivalli Pronepoti, ex Antiquis Baronum Familiis Hooe, Wells, & Engane oriundo, optimæ ſpei Adoleſcenti, Immatura morte ſurrepto, fratri ſuo Chariſſimo, Mœſtiſſima ſoror Anna monumentum hoc amoris & gratitudinis ergo poſuit.

Upon a Stone in the Chancel is this Inſcription :

Hic jacet Jana, Filia Arthuri Ducke, L. L. Doctoris, obiit 1 Aprilis, 1633. Hi ſequuntur Agnum quocunque ierit.

On a Stone near the other, is this Inſcription:

Here lyeth the Body of *Thomas Gillet*, Gentleman, who deceaſed the 18th of *October*, 1624.

A very handſome Table full of rich Coats of Arms, hanging on a Pillar in the Middle Iſle, over-againſt the Pillar, with theſe ſeveral Inſcriptions:

1.

Frances Beaumont, 2d Daughter, married to Sir *Woolſton Dyxy*, of the County of *Leiceſter*, Knt.

2.

Farnham Beaumont, 2d Sonne, married *Luce Dawes*, of *Dawſon*, in the County of *Leiceſter*.

3.

Sir *Henry Beaumont*, Knt. eldeſt Sonne, married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of Sir *William Turpin*, of *Knaptoft*, in the County of *Leiceſter*, Knt.

4.

Thomas Beaumont, 3d Sonne, lives unmarried.

5.

Anne Beaumont, 3d Daughter, married to Sir *John Dillon* of *Northamptonſhire*.

6.

Jane Beaumont, 6th Daughter, married to *William Temple*, of LONDON, Merchant.

7.

Elinor Beaumont, 4th Daughter, lives unmarried.

8.

Elizabeth Beaumont, eldeſt Daughter, married to Sir *John Aſhbornham*, of *Aſhbornham* in *Suſſex*, Knt.

9.

Iſabel Beaumont, 5th Daughter, married to *Hugh Snaſel*, of the County of *Yorke*.

10.

Mary Beaumont, 7th Daughter, married to *Richard Paramoure*, Eſq;

In Memory of the religious and vertuous Lady, *Katharine Beaumont*, late Widow of Sir *Thomas Beaumont*, of *Stoughton*, in the County of *Leiceſter*, Knight, Daughter and ſole Heire of *Thomas Farnham*, of *Stoughton* aforeſaid, Eſq; who deceaſed on *Aſcenſion-day*. *Anno* 1621, leaving Iſſue, then alive, as above-written, three Sonnes and ſeven Daughters.

This Table was ſet up out of the Love and true Affection of *Elizabeth*, Lady *Aſhbornham*, Widow, her eldeſt Daughter, *Anno* 1622.

And *Mary*, one of the Daughters of the aforeſaid Lady *Aſhbornham*, was likewiſe buried in this Church, *November* 25, 1619.

On a Tomb in the Chancel:

She died a Virgin on *Whitſunday*, *An. Dom.* 1622, about 18 Years of Age; and having at her Death a Spiritual Combat with Satan about her Salvation, wherein ſhe prevailing moſt chearfully, departed from Earth to Heaven, to be married to Chriſt Jeſus, the Lord of both.

At the Bottom. The Monument of Mrs. *Judith Plat*, the only Daughter of Sir *Hugh Plat*, Knt. with the Matches of her Anceſtors, and near Allies to her Father's and Mother's Side; as alſo her Lineal Deſcent from the antient Earls of *Surry*, *Huntington*, *Arundel*, and *Cheſter*; and her Spiritual Conqueſt at her Death againſt Satan.

On a Tomb in the South Wall:

Neere to this Place lyeth buried the Body of *Pierce Edgecomb*, in the County of *Devon*, Gentleman, who deceaſed the 8th Day of *July*, 1628, in aſſured Hope of a joyful Reſurrection.

Behold the End of Duſt and Clay,
O thou which liveſt, with living Eye;
Yet doth his Soule for ever raigne
With Chriſt, which he by Faith did gaine.
In Learning he his Time did ſpend,
And Vertue was the only End:
So long before his Glaſſe was runne,
With World and Vanity he had done.

A. E. Frater ejus.

Here lyeth the Body of *Chriſtopher Tamworth*, of *Grays-Inne*, in *Holborn*, in the County of *Middleſex*, Eſq; 3d Son of *Chriſtopher Tamworth*, of *Halſted* in the County of *Leiceſter*, Eſq; who died the 19th of *Septemb.* 1624, being of the Age of threeſcore and ten Yeeres.

He having dealt kindly and liberally with his Wife, and many of his Kindred and Friends, and to the Poor of divers Pariſhes, hath alſo by his Will given 20 *l.* of current Money of *England* to the Dean and Prebends of the College of St. *Peter*'s of the City of *Weſtminſter*, in the County of *Middleſex*, to be employed by them about the Reparations of the ſaid College-Church of St. *Peter*'s.

And 400 Marks, to the Intent that with that Money, there ſhould be 20 Marks worth of Lands of Inheritance of yearly Rent to be purchaſed, whereby there may be one in Holy Orders maintained, to ſay Divine Service, ſuch as the Church of *England* ſhall allow of, every Work-day in the Year, twice perpetually, *viz.* at or about 9 o'Clock in the Morning, and at or about 3 o'Clock in the Afternoon, in the Pariſh-Church of St. *Botolph*'s *without Alderſgate*, LONDON.

And 400 *l.* to the End and Intent that there ſhould be 20 *l.* of Lands of annual Revenue of Inheritance bought with it, to allow perpetually to ſix poor Men, and four poor Widows paſt Labour, dwelling and inhabiting within the Pariſh of St. *Botolph* aforeſaid, 40 *s.* a Year a-piece, to be paid quarterly, with this Limitation, that the ſaid poor People ſhall be bound to repair every Work-day in the Year, twice a Day, to hear Divine Service in the Pariſh-Church aforeſaid, at the Hours and Terms aforeſaid.

And 200 Marks more to purchaſe Lands of Inheritance, of the annual Value by the Year, of 6 *l.* 3 *s.* 4 *d.* for the Maintenance of one within Holy Orders, to ſay Divine Service, as aforeſaid, every Work-day in the Week twice, through the whole Year perpetually, in the Pariſh-Church of St. *Martin*'s in *Leiceſter*, in the County of *Leiceſter* aforeſaid, at the Hours and Times aforementioned.

All which ſaid Sums of Money he willed ſhould be actually and really delivered into the Hands and Poſſeſſion of the Dean and Prebends of *Weſtminſter* aforeſaid, within 20 Days next immediately after his Death, for the Performance and Uſe afore-mentioned, within the Space and Time of two Years at the uttermoſt, after his Death.

And having made *Audrey*, one of the Daughters of *Charles Allayne* of the Mote, in the County of *Kent*, Eſq; Son and Heir of Sir *Chriſtopher*

ſtopher *Allayne*, Knt. his dear and loving Wife, his full Executrix; ſhe faithfully performed the ſame, according to the Truſt repoſed on her by her Husband's Will. And in Remembrance of him hath at her own Coſt and Charges erected this Monument.

PERSONS buried in St. *Botolph Alderſgate* Church, of latter Times, are theſe :

Late INTERMENTS.

IN the Chancel.

Francis Bernard, M. D. a Phyſician in his Time of great Fame for Learning, *ob.* 1697-8, aged 70.

James Glasbrook, Eſq; 1655, who gave to the Poor of this Pariſh 166*l.* 13 *s.* 4*d.* and *Jane* his Wife, *ob.* 1658.

Elizabeth, Wife of Sir *Thomas Richardſon*, of *Honningham*, in the County of *Norfolk*, Eſq; *ob.* 1639.

Thomas Sparrow, Eſq; *ob.* 1637.

Elizabeth Puckering, Widow, late Wife of Sir *Thomas Puckering*, of *Warwickſhire*, Knt, and Bart. *ob.* 1652.

Elizabeth Kingſland, Daughter of *Iſaac Kingſland*, Merchant, 1679.

Iſaac Hodgkin, Citizen and Vintner, 1686.

Sarah Stirrop, Wife of *Nathan Stirrop*, of this Pariſh, 1652, and *Nathan Stirrop*, Eſq; 1656.

John Coſton, 1637, and *Frances* his Wife.

Elizabeth Weſtfield, Widow of *Thomas Weſtfield*, D. D. late Rector of *Great* St. *Bartholomew*, LONDON, and Biſhop of *Briſtol*; Daughter of Sir *Adolph Meetkirk*, once Preſident of *Flanders*, and *Margaret* his Wife. She died 1653.

AT the lower End of the Church, againſt the South Wall, a handſome Monument for Sir *John Micklethwait*, Knt. Phyſician to King *Charles* II. Preſident of the College of Phyſicians for five Years, died 1683.

BEFORE the Pulpit in the Middle Iſle, is a fair flat Stone, covering the Bodies of *Richard Normanſel*, Son of *Richard Normanſel*, of LONDON, Eſq; and *Elizabeth* his Wife; who departed the 20th of *July* 1673, and *Robert Normanſel*, another Son, *Auguſt* the — 1675, and *Elizabeth*, a Daughter of the ſame. And *Richard Normanſel*, Eſq; *Nov.* 27, 1694, and *Eliz.* his Wife, *April* the 5th, 1705.

AGAINST a Pillar, on a Monument of White Marble, fronting the Middle Iſle, is this Inſcription :

M. S. Mariæ Uxoris Georgii Buckley, Londinenſis, quæ poſtquam per univerſam Vitam Mulieris quietæ; per Sexennii ſpatium (Amantibus heu! quam breve) Conjugis pientiſſimæ Officiis functa eſſet, naſcenti Filio Lampada tradidit. Obiit enim Puerpera Julii 20. Anno Domini 1677. Ætatis ſuæ 35. Cariſſimæ Uxoris hoc amoris doloriſque non morituri Monumentum Georgius Buckley, M. P.

Mr. *Richard Chiſwel*, a noted Bookſeller in St. *Paul*'s Church-yard, lies buried in the North Iſle of this Church; and alſo his Father and Mother, *John* and *Margaret Chiſwel*; and his firſt Wife, *Sarah*, Daughter of *John King*; and alſo five Children, who died young, whom he had by *Mary*, Daughter of *Richard Royſton*, Bookſeller, who lies interred in *Chriſt-Church*, LONDON. By whom he had likewiſe three Sons more; *John*, who died in *India*, *Richard Royſton*, who ſurvived him. He was born in this Pariſh, *Jan.* 4 1639, and died *May* 3, 1711, and was a Man worthy of great Praiſe. As a Memorial whereof, his ſaid Son *Richard Chiſwel*, of LONDON, Merchant, cauſed a Monument to be erected, which is againſt the Wall in the South Iſle.

ON the North Side of the Communion-Table.

Near this Place is depoſited with her Sons and one Daughter, the Body of *Elizabeth*, Wife to Sir *Thomas Richardſon*, of *Honningham*, in the County of *Norfolk*, Knt. eldeſt Daughter of Sir *William Hewitt*, of St. *Martin*'s *in the Fields*, in the County of *Middleſex*, Knt. She had 10 Children; ſeven Sons and three Daughters. She was a fair Pattern for all Women of Honour, Piety, and Religion; dead, is lamented by all that knew her, principally by her Dear Husband, who will ever be ſenſible of ſo irreparable a Loſs. Who hath conſecrated her great Worth to his Memory, and this ſad Monument to the Reader.

Ob. Jan. 12, 1639. *Ætat.* 32.

Sir *John Micklethwait*'s Monument at the Weſt End of the South Iſle, written by *Thomas Flatman*, Eſq;

M. S.
Heic juxta Spe Plena reſurgendi, ſitum eſt
Depoſitum Mortale,
Johannis Micklethwaite, Equitis,
Sereniſſimo Principi Carolo II. a Medicina,
Qui cum primis ſolertiſſimus, fidiſſimus, feliciſſimus,
In Collegio Medicorum Londonenſium,
Luſtrum integrum, & quod excurrit
Præſidis Provinciam diligentiſſime ornavit.
Et tandem emenſo Ætatis Tranquillæ ſtudio
Pietate ſincera
Inconcuſſa Vitæ Integritate
Benigna morum Suavitate,
Sparſa paſſim Philanthropia
Spectabilis ;
Miſerorum Aſylum,
Maritus optimus,
Parens indulgentiſſimus,
Suorum Luctus,
Bonorum omnium Amor & Deliciæ,
Septuagenarius Senex,
Cœlo maturus,
Fato non invitus ceſſit
IV. Cal. Auguſti, Anno Salutis, M,DC,LXXXII.
Cætera loquantur
Languentium deploranda ſuſpiria
Viduarum ac Orphanorum
Propter amiſſum Patronum profundi Gemitus.
Pauperumque
Nudorum jam atque Eſurientium
Importuna viſcera ;
Monumenta hoc marmore longe perenniora
Mœrens poſuit pientiſſima Conjux.

Dr. *Bernard*'s Epitaph, on the South Side of the Communion-Table :

Heic juxta ſitus eſt
Franciſcus Bernardus, M. D.
Egregium ſui ſeculi Decus,
Hujus Civitatis Deliciæ nuper,
Nunc Deſiderium ;
Quippe quæ ſuſpexit vivum,
Plorat Mortuum ;

Eum utiq; optimum & in omni re literaria
Verſatiſſimum,
Quem ſumma & pene certa
Artis medicæ ſcientia,
Undique comprobata feliciter,
Merito commendavit omnibus.
Obiit ſeptuagenarius
Feb. 9. 169 ——— .
Conjunx mœrens poſuit.

And alſo *Anne*, his Wife
Died *April* 12, 1708.

In this Church, in a Vault erected for the Interment of his Family by his Relict, the Lady *Elizabeth Wray*, lies buried the Body of Sir *Daniel Wray*, Knt. who was High Sheriff of *Eſſex*, *A. D.* 1708. He gave yearly, while he lived in the Pariſh, 5 *l.* to poor Houſe-keepers thereof, beſides many private Acts of Beneficence he induſtriouſly concealed; and left 50 *l.* to the Charity Schools. He was a Gentleman of unaffected Piety, invincible Integrity, and extenſive Charity. He died *July* the 2d, 1719, in the 73d Year of his Age.

There is no Table of Benefactors in this Church; except to the Charity Schools; but the Committee appointed by a General Veſtry of the Inhabitants of the Pariſh, *February* 22, 1732-3, in their Report publiſhed the following Liſt of the

GIFTS belonging to this PARISH.

		per Ann.		
1563.	Dame *Anne Packington* gave to this Pariſh, paid by the Company of Clothworkers	13	00	00
	She lieth buried under a Tomb on the South Side of the Lord's Table in the Church.			
20 *Jan.* 1588.	*John Morley* gave by his Executors to the Goldſmiths Company to pay to this Pariſh 100 *l.* for ever	05	00	00
	He lieth buried in the Middle Iſle of this Church. A Pyramid is erected to his Memory.			
11 *Apr.* 1592.	*John Conyers*, Eſq; gave to this Pariſh for ever	05	00	00
	Paid by the Merchant-Taylors Company.			
	He lieth buried in this Church.			
15 *Jan.* 1616.	*Roger Taylor* gave to this Pariſh for ever	05	00	00
	Charged on Houſe, or Houſes, in *Alderſgate-ſtreet*, now in the Occupation of *John Giles*, Citizen and Cordwainer, and the Widow *Read*, near *Jewen-ſtreet*.			
About 1620.	*Richard Oſmotherlaw*, gave to this Pariſh for ever	05	00	00
	Paid by the Merchant-Taylors Company.			
10 *Aug.* 1624.	*Richard Gadbury* ſettled on this Pariſh for ever	04	06	08
	Charged on his Eſtate at *Eyworth* in the County of *Bedford*.			
31 *Aug.* 1624.	*Matthew Kempſter* gave to this Pariſh for ever	01	00	00
	Paid by the Tallow-Chandlers Company.			
27 *Nov.* 1629.	Sir *Richard Anderſon* gave to buy Bread weekly for ever	02	12	00
	It ſeems he left it in Charge with the Select Veſtrymen of this Pariſh, *therefore 'tis now loſt*.			
6 *Jan.* 1630.	—— *Dawdrey* ſettled on this Pariſh	01	06	00
	Charged on his Dwelling-Houſe in *Alderſgate-ſtreet*, then called the *Golden Ball*, now poſſeſſed by *Samuel Burchall*, Cooper.			
	It continues to have the ſame Sign.			
27 *May*, 7 *Car.* 1. 1632.	*Henry Fryer* gave yearly to this Pariſh for ever	40	00	00
	Paid by *Chriſt's Hoſpital*.			
	Alſo more ſettled on the Poor of this Pariſh for ever, by Decree in *Chancery*	10	00	00
Strype, B. 3. *P.* 95.	Sir *Richard Sutton* gave to be beſtowed for the Relief of the Poor of this Pariſh 20 *l.*	01	00	00
	Robert Crips gave to this Pariſh for ever	01	00	00
	Charged on his Houſe in *Alderſgate-ſtreet*, now in the Poſſeſſion of *Richard Scarr*.			
Ibid.	*George Allington*, Eſq; by Will gave, to make a Stock for poor People inhabiting within the ſaid Pariſh 50 *l.*	02	10	00
20 *May*, 1642.	*Henry Smith* ſettled on this Pariſh for ever	20	00	00
Strype, B. 3. *P.* 95.	*Martha Griffin* gave by Will, yearly, for ever	02	00	00
	To be diſpoſed of in Coals.			
2 *May*, 1651.	*Thomas Snow* ſettled on this Pariſh for ever	04	00	00
	Charged on his Eſtate in *Fan's-alley*, in this Pariſh, now in the Occupation of —— *Cooper*			
	Stephen Scudamore gave to this Pariſh for ever	01	00	00
	Paid by the Company of Vintners			
	Margaret Dean gave to this Pariſh for ever	00	10	00
	Margaret Adams gave to this Pariſh for ever	00	10	00
1653.	*James Glaſsbrook* gave 166 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.*	00	10	00
	Which was order'd to be diſtributed Weekly for ever.			
	He, together with his Wife, lie buried under a black Stone, with a Braſs Plate juſt before the Communion-Table, in the middle Iſle; and there this Benefaction is mention'd.			
Strype, B. 2. *p.* 95.	*John Beal*, Printer, gave to the Poor 20 *l.*	01	00	00
	Henry Leake gave to this Pariſh for ever	00	06	08
	To be paid by the Pariſh of St. *Olave Southwark*.			
	Bernard Hide gave to this Pariſh for ever	00	09	00
	Paid once in ten Years by the Company of Sadlers 4 *l.* 10 *s.*			
	Laſt Payment was in 1724.			
April, 1660.	*Sarah Ward* gave to this Pariſh 60 *l.* to be divided yearly for ever	03	00	00
24 *June*, 17 *Car.* 2.	*James Acton* gave to this Pariſh 50 *l.* to put out with the Intereſt thereof a poor Boy once in five Years			
11 *Jan.* 1677.	*Thomas Took* gave to this Pariſh 40 *l.*	02	00	00
	Order'd then in Veſtry, that this Money ſhould be laid out in Lands in Fee, to anſwer the Will of the Donor for ever.			
	Elizabeth Higgins gave to this Pariſh 100 *l.* to be diſtributed yearly for ever	05	00	00

		per Annum.
Loſt.	*Robert Loggins* gave to this Pariſh 50 *l.* The Intereſt to be diſtributed in Bread and Money on the 29th of *May* yearly for ever	02 10 00
18 *Nov.* 1670.	*John Mynn* gave to this Pariſh 50 *l.*	02 10 00
1 *Aug.* 1676.	The Counteſs of *Thanet* gave to this Pariſh 50 *l.*	02 10 00
25 *Dec.* 1678.	*John Portman*, in Lieu of 158 *l.* 2 *s.* by him at that Time owing to this Pariſh (having had ſome Gifts put into his Hands) did aſſign unto the Pariſhioners 9 *l.* 9 *s.* for ever, payable out of the Exciſe	09 09 00
	This, it's pretended, was ſubſcribed into the *South Sea* in the Year 1720, though the Committee find no Proof that any was ſubſcribed on the Account of the ſaid Pariſh. Nor can learn that a Church-warden can have any Authority to venture the Money intruſted to his Care in ſuch Hazards.	
23 *Dec.* 1682.	*William Peaſe* ſettled on this Pariſh for fifteen hundred Years, paid by the Sadlers Company	02 12 00
7 *Dec.* 1694.	*Richard Normanſel* gave for ever	05 00 00
	Charged on his Eſtate in *Croſs-key-court*, *Little Britain.* He lieth buried in this Church under a large Stone in the Middle Iſle.	
6 *Dec.* 1695.	*Nicholas Godwin* gave to buy Bread Weekly for ever 50 *l.*	02 12 00
	This Money was order'd in Veſtry *Jan.* 17, 1701, to be paid as Part of a Fine to *New College* in *Oxford*, for the Eſtate called *Petty Wales*; and though after this Pariſh received as much Money for a Fine from an under Tenant, yet no Care was taken to ſettle any thing to pay the Uſes of Mr. *Godwin*'s Legacy; for the latter Fine was, as far as we can find, applied to the Uſes of that preſent Year, tho' the Charge of the Legacy ſtill continues.	
1711.	*Richard Chiſwell*, of *London*, Bookſeller, gave to this Pariſh 50 *l.*	02 10 00
	Beſides his Gift to the Charity-Schools.	
On the Bread-ſhelf, 1703.	*Hannah Jones* gave for Bread	02 12 00
	Thomas Gouge gave to this Pariſh, and to the Charity-Schools, Mr. *Moore* tells the Committee, 100 *l.*	
About 1715.	*Thomas Turner*, they are informed, gave to this Pariſh, 20 *l.* beſides his Gifts to the Schools, and to the Church-wardens.	01 00 00
See Veſtry-Book about 1696. 27 *Oct.*	——— *Davenport* gave 20 *l.*	
	And they doubt not but there are many more Benefactions not come to their Knowledge.	

The ſaid Committee report, that the Gifts now not to be found, or not received, are

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Sir *Richard Anderſon*	2	12	0
Sir *Richard Sutton*	1	00	0
George Allington, Eſq;	2	10	0
Martha Griffin	2	00	0
James Glaſsbrooke	10	00	0
John Beal	1	00	0
Sarah Ward	3	00	0
Thomas Tooke	2	00	0
Elizabeth Higgins	5	00	0
Robert Loggins	2	10	0
John Mynn	2	10	0
Thomas Turner	1	00	0
Counteſs of *Thanet*	2	10	0
John Portman more than	8	00	0
Nicholas Godwin	2	12	0
Richard Chiſwell	2	10	0
Hannah Jones	2	12	0
Thomas Gouge	2	10	0
Davenport	1	00	0
Quitrents	1	10	0
	58	06	0

In the South Iſle are the following Tables of Benefactors to the Charity-Schools.

To the Boys School of this Pariſh.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Mr. *Richard Chiſwell*, late of this City, Bookſeller, beſide his Charity to this School in his Life-time, did at his Death give	25	00	00
Thomas Turner, Gent. of this Pariſh, gave at his Death	15	00	00
William Bridges, Eſq; of this Pariſh, gave at his Death	10	00	00

To the Girls School of this Pariſh.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Mr. *Richard Chiſwell*, abovesaid, beſides his Charity to this School in his Life-time, did at his Death give	25	00	00
Thomas Turner, Gent. of this Pariſh, gave at his Death	15	00	00
William Bridges, Eſq; of this Pariſh, gave at his Death	10	00	00
Mr. *Chriſtopher Almond* gave, *Anno* 1706.	05	00	00
Mrs. *Mary Symcotts*, jun. gave, *Feb.* 1707.	10	00	00
Mr. *Rob. Jones*, of this Pariſh, gave *An.* 1707.	05	00	00
Mrs. *Hannah Jones*, Widow, gave 20 Guineas to the Charity-School in this Pariſh, for 50 poor Boys, for Encouragement and Example, *Nov.* 1705.	21	10	00
She alſo gave more, *June* 1706.	10	15	00
Mrs. *Hannah Jones*, Widow, gave more *Jan.* 1707, 10 Guineas	10	15	00
She alſo gave more at her Death, 1713.	20	00	00
William, Son of Mr. *John Cammel*	05	00	00

This Living is an Impropriation in the Gift of the Dean and Chapter of *Weſtminſter*; the Value uncertain, but generally worth about 200 *l. per Annum.*

The Vicar is the Reverend Mr. *Thomas Moore*, and the Lecturer the Reverend Mr. *William Freeman.*

Prayers are daily at Eleven in the Morning, and Three in the Afternoon.

The Veſtry is Select.

The Pariſh-Officers *are,*	*The* Ward-Officers *are,*
2 Church-wardens.	4 Common-Council-Men.
4 Overſeers, in the Freedom.	4 Conſtables in the Freedom.
2 Overſeers in the Lordſhip.	1 Conſtable in the Lordſhip.
4 Sideſmen in the Freedom.	5 Scavengers.
1 Sideſman in the Lordſhip.	14 Inqueſts.

In

Streets, Lanes, &c.

IN the Freedom of the City of LONDON.

Alderſgate-ſtreet, *Magpye-court*; moſt Part of *Little-Britain*, *Back-alley*, *Town-ditch*, *Crown-court*, *Pelican-court*, *Friers-entry*, *Hatchet-alley*; Part of *Duck-lane*, *Great and Little Montagu-court*, *Croſs-key-court*, *Trinity-court*, *Cox*'s-*court*; Part of *Pottage-pot-alley*, *Great and Little Black Horſe-court*, *Half-Moon-alley*; Part of *Long-lane*, *Red-lion-yard*, *Devonſhire-court*, *Fann*'s-*alley*, *Vine-yard*, *White-horſe-yard*; Part of *Barbican*, *Arnold*'s-*court*, *Hare-court*, *Cherry-tree-court*, *Crown-court*, *Cradle-court*; Part of *Jewen-ſtreet*, *Horn-alley*, *Cockpit-court*, *Little-Greenwich*, *Angel-alley*, *Angel-Inn-yard*, *Maidenhead-court*, *Red-croſs* or *Goldſmiths-ſquare*, *Nettleton-court*, *Roſe and Rainbow-court*, *Ball-alley*, *Motte*'s-*tenements*, *Stone-court*, *Greyhound-court*, *Caſtle* and *Faulcon-Inn*.

In the County of *Middleſex*, or the *Glaſs-houſe* Liberty.

PART of *Charterhouſe-ſquare*, *Rutland-court*, *Black-horſe-yard*, *Glaſs-houſe-yard*, *Peel-yard*, *Pump-yard*; Part of *Goſwell-ſtreet*, *Baker*'s-*alley*, *Bull-alley*; Part of *Fan*'s-*alley*.

NUMBER of Houſes are 700.

NOW for the modern State of this Ward, beginning with the Places within the Wall.

Foſter-lane, a Place well inhabited, chiefly by Silverſmiths. The South End next unto *Cheapſide*, that is, two Houſes Northwards from St. *Vedaſt*, or *Foſter* Church, is in the Ward of *Faringdon* within; and all the reſt of the Weſt Side, is in the Liberty of St. *Martin*'s *le Grand*, as far as *Bell-court*: So that only Part of the Eaſt Side is in this Ward. In this Lane are theſe Places; *Adam*'s-*court*, but ſmall, ſeated over-againſt the Church. *Prieſt*'s-*court*, or *Alley*, long and ordinary, with a Paſſage into *Gutter-lane*, through the *Half-moon* Tavern. *Roſe and Crown-court*, good, with a Free-ſtone Pavement. *Dark Entry*, very ordinary, gives a Paſſage into St. *Martin*'s *le Grand*. On the North Side of this Entry, was ſeated the Pariſh-Church of St. *Leonard Foſter-lane*; which being conſumed in the Fire of LONDON, is not rebuilt, but the Pariſh united to *Chriſt-Church*; and the Place where it ſtood, is incloſed within a Wall, and ſerveth as a Burial-Place for the Inhabitants of the Pariſh.

Sir *John Trott*, of *Laverſtock* in *Flintſhire*, Baronet, gave 200 *l.* towards the Rebuilding of three Tenements for the Uſe of the Poor of St. *Martin*'s *le grand*, in this Pariſh.

Carey-lane, falls into *Gutter-lane*, a Place of ſome Trade for Silverſmiths. *Bell-court*, a large open Place, with good Houſes, well inhabited; hath a Paſſage with a Free-ſtone Pavement into St. *Martin*'s *le Grand*. *Three Crown-court*, both ſmall and ordinary, near *Bell-court*. Goldſmiths Hall, ſeated at the Corner of this Lane, turning into *Maiden-lane*, the back Part being in *Gutter-lane*; a handſome new Brick Building, with an open ſquare Court within. Over-againſt this Hall is a large Houſe, now made Uſe of for refining of Silver.

Maiden-lane, formerly *Engain-lane*, a handſome well built and inhabited Street; the Eaſt End falleth into *Woodſtreet*, but hath no more in this Ward, than to *Staining-lane*. At the North Weſt Corner, over-againſt Goldſmiths Hall, ſtood the Pariſh-Church of St. *John Zachary*, which ſince the dreadful Fire is not rebuilt, but the Pariſh united unto St. *Anne*'s *Alderſgate*; and the Ground on which it ſtood, incloſed within a Wall, ſerving as a Burial-Place for the Pariſh.

NEAR this Church-yard, is a ſpacious Houſe, with a large Court Yard, handſomely paved with Free-ſtone, formerly belonging to Sir *Thomas Bludworth*, Knt. Lord Mayor, 1666, and ſince to *Richard Levet*, Eſq; Son of Sir *Richard Levet*, Knt. Lord Mayor in the Year 1700; in which Houſe, he kept his Mayoralty. On the ſame Side, but beyond *Staining-lane*, is ſeated Haberdaſhers Hall, a large Building, which is in Part of this Lane, but in *Cripplegate* Ward.

Staining-lane, the Eaſt Side, which joineth unto Haberdaſhers Hall, is in *Cripplegate* Ward. At the upper End of the Lane was the Church of St. *Mary Staining*, which Church is not rebuilt ſince the Fire of LONDON; but the Pariſh united unto St. *Michael Woodſtreet*, and the Ground incloſed within a Wall, for the Burial of the Dead for the Pariſh.

Gutter-lane hath the Weſt Side, from the Corner of *Maiden-lane* unto *Carey-lane*, in this Ward, and the Eaſt in *Cripplegate* Ward.

Noble-ſtreet, long, and indifferently well inhabited; the End next to *Foſter-lane* being eſteemed the beſt. In this Street are theſe Places of Note; *Lillypot-lane*, but ordinary; falls into *Staining-lane*, as doth *Oat-lane*, alſo but ſmall. Betwixt theſe two Lanes is *White-horſe-court*, open, but ordinary. *Dolphin-court*, ſmall, ſeated oppoſite to *Oat-lane*. A little more Northwards, is Coachmakers Hall, a handſome Building. *Fitche*'s-*court*, a handſome broad Place, with a Free-ſtone Pavement; hath good Houſes, with Inhabitants anſwerable. At the Upper End is an old Timber Houſe, where formerly *Titchborn*, ſome Time Alderman and Lord Mayor, dwelt. This Houſe ſtrangely eſcaped burning in the dreadful Fire of LONDON, when all the Houſes round it were quite conſumed. *Hide*'s-*court*, but ſmall.

Coachmakers Hall.

St. *Olaves*'s *Silver-ſtreet* Church, was ſeated on the North Weſt Corner of this Street; not rebuilt ſince its Burning in the great Fire of LONDON; and the Pariſh is united to St. *Alban*'s *Woodſtreet*, as before-mentioned.

St. *Anne*'s *lane*, a Place of ſome Trade, lieth betwixt *Foſter-lane*, and St. *Martin*'s *le Grand*, near *Alderſgate*. About the Middle of this Lane, on the North Side, is St. *Anne*'s-*alley*, having a Free-ſtone Pavement, which leadeth to St. *Anne*'s Church, and from thence into *Noble-ſtreet*, ſevering the Church from the Church-yard. Since the Fire of LONDON, in which it was conſumed, it is rebuilt very handſome and neat, the Front facing Southward, all of rubbed Brick: To which is united the Pariſh of St. *John Zachary*.

St. *Martin*'s *le Grand* lies Weſt out of St. *Anne*'s-*lane*, now much inhabited by Shoemakers.

IT is a Place which yet claimeth Privileges, and belonging to the City of *Weſtminſter*: At the Election of Burgeſſes of Parliament for that City, the Inhabitants of St. *Martin*'s, as is before-ſaid, have their Voices; and although within the City of LONDON, and Ward of *Alderſgate*; yet it is exempt from their Juriſdiction. In this Liberty they ſtill have a Priſon, and a Bailiff, and keep Courts for mean Actions. It contains but one principal Street, and that is called St. *Martin*'s *le Grand*; which cometh out of *Blowbladder-ſtreet*, by the Weſt End of *Cheapſide*, and runneth to *Alderſgate*. But this Liberty runneth but to *Bell-court*, near unto St. *Anne*'s-*lane*. And from *Bell-court* unto *Alderſgate*, is in *Alderſgate* Ward, and out of this Liberty. This Street is a Place of a conſiderable Trade, it is a great Thoroughfare, and its Houſes well built.

IN this Liberty are theſe Courts and Places of Note ; *Round-court*, large, with a handſome Free-Stone Pavement, the Part towards St. *Martin*'s being a handſome ſquare Court. It has a Paſſage into *Blowbladder-ſtreet*, which is taken up by Milliners, Sempſtreſſes, and ſuch as ſell Copper Lace, called St. *Martin*'s Lace, for which it is of Note. Out of this Court is an Alley which leads into *New-rents*, which alſo comes into St. *Martin*'s-*ſtreet* ; and at the Upper-End are two Paſſages into *Forſter-lane*, one of which goes into a Place called the *Dark-entry*, by St. *Leonard Foſter-lane* Church-Yard. *Mouldmakers-rents*, an indifferent open Place ; out of which are ſeveral Paſſages, as into *New-rents*, *Dean*'s-*court*, and *George-ſtreet*. *New-rents*, a handſome Street, which comes out of St. *Martin*'s-*ſtreet* ; and at the Upper-End was the *Swan* Tavern. *Great Dean*'s-*court*, an open Place, indifferently well built and inhabited ; has a Paſſage into *Moldmakers-rents*, or *Row*, and another into *George-ſtreet*. In this Court is another ſmall one, called *Little-Dean*'s-*court*, which is but ordinary. *George-ſtreet*, of which there are two ; the one leading into *Foſter-lane*, and the other into *Round-court*. St. *John*'s-*alley*, ordinary. *Cock-alley* has a narrow Entrance which leads into an open Place, with a Free-Stone Pavement, indifferent. *Chriſtopher*'s-*alley*, has a Free-Stone Pavement, good ; which, at the Upper-End, has a Door into the *Bagnio*. *Fourdove-court*, an open Place, with a Free-Stone Pavement. *King*'s-*head-court*, a handſome Place, well built and inhabited, with a Free-Stone Pavement. *Angel-alley*, good, the Upper-End falls into *Butcherhall-lane*. Of this Street, that Part within this Liberty goes no farther than *King*'s-*head-court* ; the reſt of this Street is in the Ward of *Faringdon* Within.

Bull-and-mouth-ſtreet goes out of St. *Martin*'s *le Grand*, and runs up to *Butcherhall-lane* ; but it has no more in this Ward than a little Weſtward of the *Bull-and-mouth-inn*, which is large, and well built, and of good Reſort by thoſe that bring Bone-Lace, where the Shop-keepers and others come to buy it. The *Fountain* Tavern, commonly called the *Mourning Buſh*, which has a Back-Door into St. *Anne*'s-*lane*, is ſeated near unto *Alderſgate*. And in this Part of St. *Martin*'s, is a noted Meeting-Houſe of the Quakers, called the *Bull-and-mouth*, and where they met long before the Fire.

Alderſgate-ſtreet, very ſpacious and long, and although the Buildings are old, and not uniform, yet many of them are very good, and well inhabited ; and of the principal of them, two are very large, the one formerly called *Dorcheſter-houſe*, as being the Seat of the late late Marqueſs of *Dorcheſter* ; and *Peter-houſe*, as belonging once to the Lord *Peters*, now called *London-houſe*, having laſt been the Seat of the Biſhop of LONDON. The other *Thanet-houſe*, which, ſays an ingenious Author, is a moſt delightful fine Edifice that declares the maſterly Hand of *Inigo Jones*, and was formerly the Reſidence of the Earls of *Shaftsbury* ; an Edifice that deſerves a much better Situation, and greater Care in preſerving it from the Injuries of Time : But the Politeneſs of the Town is ſo far removed fram hence, that 'tis hardly poſſible this Fabrick ſhould be admired as it ought, or kept in ſuitabe Repair : Already it has been converted into a Tavern, and is made to ſerve other mechanick Uſes.

THIS Street runs Northward unto the End of *Barbican* on the Eaſt Side, and *Long-lane* on the Weſt, where *Goſwel-ſtreet* begins. In this Street are a great many Alleys and Courts, and for the deſcribing them, we ſhall begin at *Alderſgate*. *Caſtle Inn*, very large, and of a conſiderable Reſort. In the Yard are ſeveral good Houſes for private Families : And out of this Yard, is a Paſſage into *Jewen-ſtreet*. *Harrow-court*, ſmall and indifferent. Cooks Hall, ſeated over-againſt *Little-Britain*. *Grey-hound-court*, mean and ordinary. *Cock-and-bottle-court*, poor and ordinary. *Ball-alley*, long, narrow, and ordinary. *Golden-lion-court*, well built and inhabited on the North Side, the Eaſt Side being open and airy, with Gardens. *Deputies-court*, or *Roſe-and-rainbow-court*, ordinary ; but there have been, within a few Years, ſeveral new Buildings at the farther End of it. *Nettleton-court*, large, but ordinary Buildings. *Maidenhead-court*, large, but indifferently built, with a Paſſage into *Crowders-well-alley* ; from whence one may go into *Jewen-ſtreet*, in *Cripplegate* Ward. *George Inn*, formerly the *White Hart Inn*, very large, and convenient for the Reception of Coaches, Waggons, and Travellers. It hath Galleries that lead to the Chambers, as cuſtomary in many great Inns. There is in *Thanet-houſe*, which adjoins to this Inn, a Lace-Chamber of very good Reſort for Buyers and Sellers ; and the Inn has moſt of the Trade which formerly did belong to the *George Inn* in *Little-Britain*. *Trinity-court*, open, but indifferently built. *Weſtmoreland-alley*, or the *Paved-alley*, as paved with Free-Stone ; the Paſſage leads through *Weſtmoreland-court* into St. *Bartholomew-cloſe*. *Angel-alley*, large, and ſomewhat narrow towards the Upper-End ; where it has a Paſſage into *Horn-alley*, an open Place, very long, with low Buildings. About the Middle it has a Paſſage into *Cockpit-yard*, well built, which gives Entrance into *Jewen-ſtreet* ; and that falls into *Redcroſs-ſtreet*, near St. *Giles*'s *Cripplegate* Church ; and this is a Street well built and inhabited : But of this Street there is no more in this Ward than *Cockpit-yard*, the reſt and greateſt Part being in *Cripplegate* Ward. *Cradle-court*, a handſome open Place, well built, with a Free-Stone Pavement. *Black-horſe-alley*, but ſmall, and ordinary. *Black-horſe-court*, alſo ſmall. *Half-moon-court*, a little open, but mean. *Half-moon-alley*, but narrow, has a Paſſage through the *Half-moon* Tavern into St. *Bartholomew*'s-*cloſe*. *Tongue*'s-*court*, ſmall, with old Buildings. *Lauderdale-houſe*, or *Court*, a large old Building, with a Free-Stone Court before it. *Hare-court*, open for Carts ; at the Upper-End it falls into *Paul*'s-*alley*, and ſo into *Redcroſs-ſtreet*. *Bell Inn*, of good Reſort for Waggons with Meal, *&c.* The *Sun* Tavern, large, and of a good Trade.

Goſwel-ſtreet, begins at *Barbican*, where *Alderſgate-ſtreet* ends, and runs up to the *Bars*, in this Ward, and much farther Northward beyond *Old-ſtreet*. This Street is broad, but meanly built and inhabited, eſpecially beyond the *Bars*. In this Street, within the *Bars*, are theſe Courts and Places of Note : *Cock Inn*, has a good Trade, and reſorted unto by Waggons that bring Meal, and other Goods. *Devonſhire-court*, contains two Courts, one within another, and both but ſmall and ordinary. *Red-lion Inn*, of a good Trade, and has a large Yard for Coach-Houſes and Stabling. Through this Yard is a Paſſage into *Charter-houſe-yard*, and another into *Long-lane*. *Beggars-lane*, an open Paſſage into *Charter-houſe-yard*, and ſo to *Smithfield-bars*, and St. *John*'s-*ſtreet*, a great Thorough-Fare. *Three Cups Inn*. *White-horſe-yard*, a large open Place for Stabling and Coach-Houſes, and has in it ſome Dwelling-Houſes. *Vine-yard*, large, but of ſmall Account, having old Houſes, and ſome Part not built. *Fanns-alley*, juſt without the *Bars*, as to the Entrance, which is broad enough for Carts, and but indifferently built and inhabited, the South Side being in this Ward, and the other in the Liberty of St. *Giles*'s *Cripplegate*. This Alley has a Paſſage into *Bridgwater-ſtreet*, which leads into *Brackley-ſtreet*, and ſo into *Litton-ſtreet*, and thence into *Golden-lane*; all Places well built with new Brick Houſes, and built on the Ground belonging to the Houſe of the Earl of *Bridgwater*, who reſided there before it was all built into Tenements. But all theſe Streets are in *Cripplegate* Ward.

Barbican, a good large Street, comes out of the Upper-End of *Alderſgate-ſtreet*, and runs up to *Redcroſs-ſtreet*; a Place of good Trade for Saleſmen and Brokers for Apparel, both old and new. The Part of this Street within the Ward is but little, *viz.* from the Corner next to *Alderſgate-ſtreet*, to *White-lion-court* on the North Side; which is but mean, with Houſes ready to fall: And *Fox-and-crown-court* on the South Side, which is alſo but ordinary.

Long-lane, ſo called for its Length, coming out of *Alderſgate-ſtreet* againſt *Barbican*, and falls into *Weſt-ſmithfield*. A Place alſo of Note for the Sale of Apparel, Linen, and Upholſters Goods, both Second-hand and New, but chiefly for Old. This Lane has but little in this Ward, eſpecially the South Side; and the North Side takes in the *Red-lion Inn*, already ſpoken of.

Little-Britain comes out of *Alderſgate-ſtreet*, by St. *Botolph*'s *Alderſgate* Church, and runs up to the Pump, where it opens into a broad Street, and turning Northward, runs up to *Duck-lane*, having another turning Paſſage to the *Lame Hoſpital*, or St. *Bartholomew*'s *Hoſpital*. This Street is well built, and much inhabited by Bookſellers, eſpecially from the Pump to *Duck-lane*, which is alſo taken up by Bookſellers for old Books.

The Pariſh Church of St. *Botolph*'s *Alderſgate*, ſeated at the End of this Street, next to *Alderſgate-ſtreet*, an old Building. This Church was not burnt in the Fire of LONDON, 1666.

In this Street of *Little-Britain* are theſe Courts and Places of Note. The *George Inn*, which has alſo a Paſſage into *Alderſgate-ſtreet*. *Croſs-keys-court*, a Place with good Buildings, and Gardens behind ſome of them. *Redcroſs-alley*, a ſmall and ordinary Place. *Carpenters-yard*, an open Place, which has a Paſſage into *Townditch*, being an open Place belonging to *Chriſt*'s *Hoſpital*, which has good Houſes on the Side fronting the *Hoſpital*. *Pelican-court*, a large Place, with good Houſes, well inhabited. At the Upper-End it divides itſelf into two Courts, and both bear the ſame Name. On the Weſt Side it has a Paſſage into *Fryars-court*, which is but ſmall and ordinary. *Fryars-rents*, has a narrow Paſſage into a ſmall and ordinary Court. *Axe-yard*, or Court, long and narrow, with good Houſes at the Upper-End. *Great Mountague-court*, a good handſome Place, with a Free-Stone Pavement, well built and inhabited. *Little Mountague-court*, but narrow, with a Free-Stone Pavement.

There are to watch at *Alderſgate*, and other Stands in this Ward, every Night, one Conſtable, the Beadle, and 44 Watchmen. And in the Liberty of St. *Martin*'s *le Grand*, which is in this Ward, 12. In all 56.

The Jurymen which are returned by the Wardmote Inqueſt, are to ſerve in the ſeveral Courts in the *Guildhall*, in the Month of *Auguſt*.

This Ward hath an Alderman and two Deputies, one within the Gate, and one without. Eight Common-Council-Men, eight Conſtables, nine Scavengers, nineteen Wardmote Inqueſt Men, and a Beadle.

It is taxed to the Fifteen in LONDON, 7 *l.* and in the *Exchequer*, 6 *l.* 19 *s.*

The Alderman of this Ward is *Richard Levett*, Eſq;

CHAP. VIII.

FARINGDON WARD Within.

On the South Side of *Alderſgate* Ward lies *Faringdon* Ward, called *infra*, or *within*, for a Difference from another Ward of that Name, which lies without the Walls of the City, and is therefore called *Faringdon extra*. Theſe two Wards (of old Time) were but one, and had alſo but one Alderman, 'till the 17th of *Richard* II. At which Time the ſaid Ward (for the Greatneſs thereof) was divided into two, and by Parliament ordered to have two Aldermen, and ſo it continues 'till this Day. The whole great Ward of *Faringdon*, both *infra* and *extra*, took its Name from *William Farendon*, Goldſmith, Alderman of that Ward, and one of the Sheriffs of LONDON, in the Year 1281, the 9th of *Edward* I. He purchaſed the Aldermanry of this Ward, as by this Abſtract of Deeds may appear.

Thomas de Ardene, Sonne and Heire to Sir *Ralph Ardene*, Knt. granted to *Ralphe le Feure*, Citizen of LONDON, one of the Sheriffs in the Year 1277, all the Aldermanrie, with the Appurtenances, within the City of LONDON, and Suburbs of the ſame, between *Ludgate* and *Newgate*, and alſo without the ſame Gates; which Aldermanrie, *Ankerinus de Averne* held during his Life, by the Grant of the ſaid *Thomas de Ardena*. To have and to hold unto the ſaid *Ralph*, and to his Heires, freely without all Challenge; yeelding therefore yeerely to the ſaid *Thomas* and his Heires, one Clove (or Slip) of *Gilliflowers*, at the Feaſt of *Eaſter*, for all ſecular Service and Cuſtome, with warrantie unto the ſaid *Ralph le Feure*, and his Heires, againſt all People, Chriſtians and Jewes, in Conſideration of 20 Markes, which the ſaid *Ralph le Feure* did give beforehand, in Name of a Gerſum or Fine, to the ſaid *Thomas*, &c. Dated the 5th of *Edward* I.

Witneſſe, G. de Rokeſley, *Maior*,
R. Arrar, *one of the Sheriffes*,
H. Wales,
P. le Taylor,
T. de Baſſing,
J. Horn,
N. Blackthorn, *Alderman of* London.

After this, *John le Feure*, Son and Heir to the ſaid *Ralph le Feure*, granted to *William Farendon*, Citizen and Goldſmith of LONDON, and to his Heirs, the ſaid Aldermanry, with the Appurtenances, for the Service thereunto belonging, in the 7th of *Edward* I. in the Year of Christ 1279. This Aldermanry deſcended to *Nicholas Farendon*, Son to the ſaid *William*, and to his Heirs. Which *Nicholas Farendon*, alſo a Goldſmith, was four Times Mayor, and lived many Years after; for *Munday* ſaith, he has read divers Deeds, whereunto he was a Witneſs, dated *A. D.* 1360. He made his Will 1361, which was 53 Years after his firſt being Mayor, and was buried in St. *Peter's* Church in *Cheap*. So this Ward continued under the Government of *William Farendon*, and *Nicholas* his Son, the Space of fourſcore and two Years, and retains their Name unto this preſent Day.

This Ward of *Faringdon* within the Walls is bounded thus; beginning in the Eaſt, where the great Croſs ſtood in *Weſt Cheap*; from thence it runs Weſt, on the North Side where the Pariſh-Church of St. *Peter* ſtood, which was at the South Weſt Corner of *Wood-ſtreet*, to *Gutter-lane*, and down that Lane to *Huggen-lane* on the Eaſt Side, and to *Kery-lane* on the Weſt.

Then again into *Cheapſide*, and to *Foſter-lane*, and down that Lane, on the Eaſt Side, to the North Side of St. *Foſter's* Church; and on the Weſt, till over-againſt the South Weſt Corner of the ſaid Church; from thence down *Forſter-lane* and *Noble-ſtreet*, is all of *Alderſgate-ſtreet* Ward, till you come to the Stone-Wall on the Weſt Side of *Noble-ſtreet*; then by the ſaid Wall, down to *Windſor-houſe*, or *Nevil's-Inn*; and down *Monks-well-ſtreet*, on the Weſt Side; and then by *London-wall* to *Cripplegate*; and the Weſt Side of that ſame Gate is all of *Faringdon* Ward.

Then back again into *Cheapſide*; and from *Foſter-lane* End, to St. *Martin's-lane* End; and from thence through St. *Nicholas Shambles* by *Pentecoſt-lane*, and *Butchers-alley*, and by *Stinking-lane*, thro' *Newgate-market* to *Newgate*. All which is the Notth Side of *Faringdon* Ward.

Then on the South, from againſt the Place of the great Croſs in *Cheap*, Weſt from *Friday-ſtreet*, and down that Street, on the Eaſt Side, till over-againſt the North Eaſt Corner of St. *Matthew's* Church; and on the Weſt Side, till the South Corner of the ſaid Church.

Then again along *Cheap* to the *Old Exchange*, and down that Lane, on the Eaſt Side, to the Pariſh-Church of St. *Auguſtine*; which Church, and one Houſe next adjoining in *Watling-ſtreet*, are of this Ward. And then on the Weſt Side of this Lane it ran to the Eaſt Arch or Gate by St. *Auguſtine's* Church, which enter'd the South Church-yard of St. *Paul's*, and which Arch was built by *Nicholas Farendon*, about the Year 1361; and within the Gate, all that was formerly call'd the North Church-yard, was of this Ward.

Then again into *Cheap*, and from the North End of the *Old Exchange* Weſt, where the North Gate of St. *Paul's* Church-yard ſtood, up *Pater-noſter-row*, to within about twelve Doors of *Ave-mary-lane*; the Weſt Side of which Lane, is of this Ward.

Then at the South End of *Ave-mary-lane*, is *Creed-lane*, the Weſt Side whereof is alſo of this Ward.

Betwixt the South End of *Ave-mary-lane*, and the North End of *Creed-lane*, was the coming out of St. *Paul's* Church-yard, on the Eaſt; and the High Street, called *Bowyer-Row*, now *Ludgate-ſtreet*, on the Weſt, which goes to *Ludgate*, is of this Ward; on the North Side whereof, is St. *Martin's* Church, and on the South, the Turning into *Black-friars*.

Now to turn up again to the North End of *Ave-mary-lane*, there is a ſhort Lane, on the Weſt End of it, called *Amen-lane*, or *Amen-corner*.

Then on the North Side of *Pater-noſter-row*, beginning where the Conduit ſtood, over-againſt the *Old Exchange Lane* End, and going Weſt by which ſtood St. *Michael's* Church, at the Weſt End of which was a ſmall Paſſage thro' toward the North; and at ſome ſmall Diſtance, another Paſſage, which is called *Panier-alley*, and comes out againſt St. *Martin's le Grand*.

Then farther Weſt, in *Pater-noſter-row*, is *Ivy-lane*, which runs North to where ſtood the Weſt End of St. *Nicholas Shambles*.

The Weſt Side of *Warwick-lane* is of this Ward; but the Eaſt Side of that, of *Ave-Mary-lane*, and of *Creed-lane*, with the Weſt End of *Pater-noſter-row*, are all of *Baynard's-caſtle* Ward.

To begin again from the Place of the Conduit by the *Old Exchange*; on the North Side thereof was a large Street that ran up to *Newgate*, the firſt Part to the *Shambles*, call'd *Bladder-ſtreet*. On the Back-ſide of the Shambles, were many Slaughter-houſes, and ſuch like belonging to the Shambles, and called *Mount-godard-ſtreet*. Then were the *Shambles*, and then *Newgate-market*; and ſo the whole Street on both Sides up to *Newgate*, all of this Ward, which is the fartheſt Extent of it.

Monuments *in this Ward were theſe:*

Firſt, The great Croſs in *Weſt Cheap Street*, but in the Ward of *Faringdon*; which Croſs was firſt erected in that Place by *Edward* I, as before is ſhewed in *Weſt Cheap Street*.

The PARISH *of*

St. PETER *in* CHEAP.

At the South Weſt Corner of *Woodſtreet*, was the Pariſh of St. *Peter* the Apoſtle, by the ſaid Croſs. *John Sha*, Goldſmith, Mayor, deceaſed 1503, appointed by his Teſtament, the ſaid Church and Steeple to be new built of his Goods, with a flat Roof. Notwithſtanding, *Thomas Wood*, Goldſmith, one of the Sheriffs, 1491, is accounted a principal Benefactor, becauſe the Roof of the Middle Iſle was ſupported by Images of Woodmen.

This Church was repaired and beautified at the Charge of the Pariſhioners, in the Years of our Lord 1616, and 1617, (the Charge of it amounting to 314 *l.*) but being burnt in the Fire of LONDON, was not rebuilt, but the Pariſh, by Act of Parliament, annexed to that of St. *Matthew* in *Friday-ſtreet*.

INTERMENTS.

In the old Church were buried, *Nicholas Farendon*, Mayor; *Richard Hadley*, Grocer, 1492.

John Palmer, Fiſhmonger, 1500.
William Rus, Goldſmith, Sheriff, 1429.
Thomas Atkins, Eſq; 1420.
John Butler, Sheriff, 1420.
Henry Warley, Alderman, 1524.
Sir *John Munday*, Goldſmith, Mayor, 1527.

Auguſtine Hinde, Clothworker, one of the Sheriffs in the Year 1550, whoſe Monument was remaining in *Stow's* Time, the others gone.

Sir *Alexander Avenon*, Mayor, 1570.

MONU-

MONUMENTS.

Here under this Stone lieth buried the Body of *Auguſtine Hinde*, Clothworker, Alderman, and late Sheriffe of LONDON. Who deceaſed the Tenth Day of *Auguſt*, *Anno Domini* 1554.

Here alſo lieth Dame *Elizabeth* his Wife, by whom he had Iſſue foure Sons and two Daughters. Which Dame *Elizabeth* deceaſed the 12th Day of *July*, *An. Dom.* 1569.

God grant us all ſuch Race to run,
To end in Chriſt as they have done.

The Inſcriptions, Coats of Arms, and Dates of Burial, belonging to ſome of theſe beforemention'd, and others not mention'd, were as follow:

- - - - - - - - - - *Pur l' alme du* Nichole de Farendone - - - - - - - *pries* - - - -

His Coat on the Right; which is a *Feſſe Gules, charged with three Libberts Heads erazed, Arg. The Field, Or, Semy de Croſſes, Croſlets, Sable.*

Pray for the Soul of *Henry Warlaye*, late Alderman and Goldſmith of LONDON; and *Julian* his Wife. Which *Henry* deceaſed the 22d of *Auguſt*, *Anno Dom.* 1424.

Hic jacet Thomas Atkyns, Armiger, & Johanna Uxor ejus. Qui quidem Thomas ob. 15 die Aug. Anno Dom. 1486.

Orate pro animabus Richardi Hadley, quondam Civis & Grocer London. & Margeriæ Uxoris ejus. Qui quidem Richardus ob. 21 die Jan. 1492. Et Dna. Margeria, ob. primo die Sept. eodem Anno.

John Palmer, Fiſhmonger, - - - - and *Agnes* his Wife. Which *John* died the 27th of *April*, 1513.

Upon a little Braſs Monument on a Pillar, the Arms broken out and gone.

William Dayne, Citizen and Goldſmith of LONDON, and *Margaret* his Wife. Which William *ob.* 29 *Sept.* 1529. And the ſaid *Margaret* died the 20th Day of the ſame Month.

Sub hoc Saxo ſepeliuntur Cadavera Thomæ Marſhal, Civis & Salteri Londinenſ. & Johannæ Conjugis ejus. Qui per quadraginta annos matrimonio conjugati ſunt. Ille autem ætatis ſuæ annum - - - - Hæc quidem 66 complevit. Hæc vero primum 10 die Oct. Anno a Chriſto 1560. Ille deinde 5to die Maii, An. Salutis 1561. ex hac vita commigravit. Quorum utrique omnipotens Deus ſecundum immenſam ſuam miſericordiam ſalutem impertiri dignetur. *Amen.*

Besides, in this Church, antiently were divers Coats of Arms. As, *Or, a Lion Rampant, Sable, holding a Palm Branch.*

Again, *Or, Semy de Croſſes Croſlets, Az. on a Feſſe Gules, three Lions Heads erazed, Arg.*

Again, *Argent, within a Bordure Gules, a Chevron Sable, between three Lozenges.*

***Impaled**, the Arms of the Company of Goldſmiths, with a Coat bearing Argent, a Feſſe Gules, between three Sithes Sable.* The Name *Alcock.*

CHARITIES.

The charitable Gifts to St. *Peter's Cheap* are theſe:

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Sir *Lionel Ducket*, payable by the Mercers	02	04	04
——— payable by the ſame	01	05	00
Lady *Read*, payable by the Goldſmiths	00	03	04
Mr. *Walton*, by the ſame	00	07	06

No Parſonage-Houſe before the Fire, or ſince. But there is a Piece of Ground in *Philip-lane*, LONDON, on which, it has been ſaid, were two Houſes before the Fire, one for the Miniſter, and the other for the Benefit of the Poor. The Ground was let for a Timber-Yard from Year to Year, for 6 *l. per Ann.* One half the Pariſh agreed the Miniſter ſhould have, and was accordingly allowed him.

The long Shop, or narrow Shed incroaching on the Highway before this Church was licenſed to be made in the Year 1401, for yielding to the Chamber of LONDON 30 *s.* 4 *d.* the Year's Rent, but ſince 13 *s.* 4 *d.* Alſo the ſame Shop was let by the Pariſh for 3 *l.* at the moſt, for many Years.

The Veſtry is General.

The Pariſh and Ward Officers the ſame as in St. *Matthew's*, only ſome more Auditors of Accounts.

Streets, Lanes, *&c.*

In *Faringdon* Ward within.

Part of *Cheapſide*; Part of *Gutter-lane*, *Day's-court*, and Part of *Goldſmiths-ſtreet.*

In *Cripplegate* Ward.

Part of *Great Wood-ſtreet*, and Part of *Goldſmiths-ſtreet.*

In *Bread-ſtreet* Ward.

Part of *Cheaſide.*

Number of Houſes 68 and a half.

Then is *Gutter-lane*, originally called *Guthurun's-lane*, from one *Guthurun*, ſome Time Owner thereof.

The Inhabitants of this Lane (of old Time) were Goldbeaters, as doth appear by Records in the *Exchequer*. For the *Eaſterling* Money was appointed to be made of fine Silver, ſuch as Men make into Foyle, and was commonly called Silver of *Guthurun's-lane*, &c. The Embroaderers Hall is in this Lane. *John Throwſtone*, Embroaderer, then Goldſmith, Sheriff, deceaſed 1519, gave 40 *l.* towards the Purchace of this Hall. *Huggen-lane* on the Eaſt Side, and *Kery-lane* (called ſo from one *Kery*) on the Weſt. Then in the High-Street, on the ſame North Side, is Sadlers Hall.

Embroaderers Hall.

The PARISH *of*

St. VEDAST, *alias* FOSTER.

THEN is *Foſter-lane*, ſo called from St. *Foſter's* Church ſituated on the Eaſt Side, near the South End thereof.

St. *Vedaſt* (to whom this Church is dedicated) was once Biſhop of *Arras*, in *Artois*, concerning whom, *Clodoveus*, or *Clovis*, King of *France* (the firſt Chriſtian King of that Nation) about *Ann. Chriſti* 484, going to St. *Remigius*, Biſhop of *Rhemes*, took along with him this *Vedaſt*, a very devout Man, who in their Journey reſtored a blind Man to his Sight; the King being come to *Remigius*, was baptized by him, and returning home, left this *Vedaſt* with *Remigius*, who abiding with him, grew famous for his worthy Deſerts and Virtue, being religious and charitable, continually praying and faſting, and pitiful to all that were in Diſtreſs. At laſt, he was ſo well eſteemed by St. *Remigius*, that he ordained him Biſhop of *Arras*; this Biſhop then going towards his Biſhoprick, met two Beggars, the one lame, and the other blind, who begging ſomething of him, he having no Money, with Tears ſo effectually prayed for them, that he reſtored inſtantly, the one to his Sight, the other to his Feet. He afterwards meeting with a cruel Bear among the Ruins of an old demoliſhed Chriſtian Church, at his Command the Bear departed thence into the Wilderneſs, and never returned thither again, which is the Reaſon that he is ordinarily pictured with a Bear.

He died under the Reign of *Clotarius*, King of *France*, *Anno Dom.* 566. *Sigebert* ſays, he died in 570. Of him write *Beda* and others. To ſhew this Biſhop's Worth, ſays *Uſuardus*, a Pillar of wonderful Brightneſs ſhone from Heaven over the Houſe where he lay ſick, preſaging his Death.

His Feſtivity is celebrated yearly on the 6th of *February*.

Stow ſays this was a fair Church, new built not many Ages ſince; and that *Henry Coot*, Goldſmith, one of the Sheriffs of LONDON, deceaſed in 1539, built St. *Dunſtan*'s Chapel here. *John Throwſtone*, another of the Sheriffs of LONDON, in 1516, gave to the Building of this Church, 100 *l.* by his Teſtament. *John Brown*, Serjeant-Painter, Alderman, deceaſed in 1532, was a great Benefactor, and was here buried.

Here was a Chantry founded for the Souls of *Jeffery at Gate*, *Joan* and *Alice*, his Wives, and others.

This Church was repaired and beautified in 1614; and at the Chancel End, was added 20 Feet of Ground; which Ground, ſo to lengthen the Church, was given to the Pariſh, out of a fair Court then belonging to Sadlers Hall.

This Church ſuffered much in the Fire of LONDON, yet not ſo but that it was afterwards repaired, for the moſt Part, upon the old Walls, and the Tower and Steeple ſtood 'till the Year 1694; but being much weakened by the ſaid Fire, it was re-edified, as it now appears, in the Year 1697; and the Pewing and Ornament, by the Direction and Approbation of the Committee choſen by the united Pariſhes, *Ann. Dom.* 1698.

This Church is well built of Stone, the Roof within is flat, covered with Lead, and ſupported on the South Side with Columns of the *Tuſcan* Order, and a Gallery with four Columns of the ſame Order. There are three Iſles, and the Floor is paved with Stone, all of one Height, both Church and Chancel.

As to Ornament. The Roof is adorned with an eliptical Figure, within a Parallellagram environ'd with curious Fret-Work, and the Key-Pieces of the Arches between the Columns, are enriched with Cherubims. There is a handſome Wainſcot Gallery at the Weſt End, and the Pews are Oak, wherewith the Walls are wainſcotted near nine Feet high. The Pulpit is alſo of Oak, finely carved and finniered, having Enrichments of Cherubims, Palm-Branches and Fruit; and on the Sound-Board, the Figures of ſeven Golden Candleſticks, with Wax-Tapers, and as many Stars of eight Rays. On the North Wall the King's Arms are placed, being carved in *Relievo*, with Supporters, Creſt, *&c.* At the Weſt End is a handſome Door-Caſe of fine Wainſcot, adorned with two Pilaſters, Architrave, Frieſe and Cornice, of the *Corinthian* Order; and the like on the North Side, near the North Weſt Angle.

The Altar-Piece is very curious, as well as magnificent; it is adorned below with four Columns, their Entablature and large Compaſs Pediment of the *Corinthian* Order; over which Columns are as many Acroters, whereon are placed on each a Lamp, and a fifth on a ſmall Triangular Pediment there, under which is a *Glory*, in the Form of an equilateral Triangle within a ſpacious Circle, ſurrounded with *Cupids*, the uppermoſt whereof is ſounding two Trumpets (and to his right Hand the Figure of an Eye) others holding Palm-Branches, *&c.* within this Triangle is wrote in *Hebrew*, *Greek* and *Latin*, the Words of St. *John* Chap. i. and Verſe 1. the reſt of the upper Intercolumns are Mitres, and thoſe below, are the *Decalogue* between the Lord's *Prayer* and *Creed*, all very exquiſitely written in Gold Characters on Black, between the ſuperior Parts of which *Commandments*, is a Pelican neatly carved, and the whole has Enrichments of Cherubims, Fruit, Laurel and Palm-Branches, *&c.* and in a Window above theſe is painted the King's Arms, and above all, a *Glory*, in the 'Semblance of a Dove, deſcending within a circular Gruppa of Cherubims, all carved and gilt. The Communion-Table is alſo ornamental, ſupported by the Figures of four Angels reſting, on a Foot-Pace of Marble, incloſed with Rail and Balliſter.

The Dimenſions are, Length 69 Feet, Breadth 51, Altitude about 36, and that of the Tower about 90 Feet, wherein are ſix Bells to be rung in Peal.

INTERMENTS.

The Perſons here buried, beſide *Henry Coote*, and *John Throwſtone*, before-mention'd, were *John Browne*, Serjeant-Painter, Alderman, deceaſed 1532. *William Triſt*, Selerar to the King, 1425. *John Standelf* and *John Standelf*, Goldſmiths. *Richard Galder*, 1544. *Agnes*, Wife to *William Milborne*, Chamberlain of LONDON, 1500.

John Standelf, Citizen and Goldſmith, gave by Will that Tenement in *Fleet-ſtreer*, after the Death of *John* his Son, to the Rector of St. *John Vedaſt*, and to the Keepers or Wardens of the Goldſmiths for ever, to find a perpetual Lamp in the Chancel of the Church of St. *Vedaſt*; and to hold an Anniverſary for his Soul, and of *Matilda* his Wife; and to diſtribute to thirteen Poor of the Goldſmiths Trade, 21 *s.* 8 *d.* to pray for his Soul.

Monuments *in the Old Church.*

On a fair Stone in the Chancel.

Hic jacet Dominus Thomas Baby, quondam Capellanus Aurifabrorum London. Qui obiit 3 die Menſ. Novemb. An. Dom. 1452. Cujus, &c.

On a fair Stone by the Communion-Table.

Here lieth buried the Body of *John Lonyſon*, Eſq; Maſter of the Mint of *England*, Citizen and Goldſmith of LONDON, who moſt joyfully changed this miſerable and weariſome Life, with the Felicity and Happineſs of God's Kingdome, in good Religion and godly Charitie, in true Feare and ſtedfaſt Faith, with a full Perſuaſion of Remiſſion in the Blood of JESUS CHRIST, the One and Twentieth Day of *May*, *Anno Dom.* 1583, being about the 59th Yeere of his Age.

On a Monument in the Wall of the South Choir.

Here lieth interred the Body of *Chriſtopher Waſe*, late Citizen and Goldſmith of *London*, aged *66* Yeeres; and dyed the 22d of *September*, *1605*. Who had to Wife *Anne*, the Daughter of *William Prettyman*; and had by her three Sonnes and three Daughters.

Reader, ſtay,
and thou ſhalt know
What he was
that here doth ſleepe;
Lodg'd amidſt,
the Stones below,
Stones that oft
are ſeen to weep.
Gentile was his
Birth and Breed,
His Carriage gentle
much contenting;
His Word accorded
with his Deed,
Sweet his Nature
ſoone relenting.
From above
he ſeem'd protected,
Father dead
Before his Birth,
An Orphane, only
but neglected,
Yet his Branches
ſpread on Earth:
Earth, that muſt
his Bones contain
Sleeping till Chriſt's
Trumpet ſhall wake them,
Joyning them
to Soul againe
And to Bliſſe
eternal take them
It is not this rude
and little Heape of Stones,
Can hold the Fame,
Although't containes the Bones.
Light be the Earth,
and hallowed for thy ſake,
Reſting in Peace
Peace that ſo oft didſt make.

A ſmall Monument in the Wall with a gilt Plate.

Under the Stone, right againſt this Monument, lie buried the Bodies of *Robert Marſh*, Citizen and Grocer of LONDON, and *Florence* his firſt Wife; by whom he had Iſſue ſeven Sonnes. By *Elizabeth*, his ſecond Wife, (left living) he had Iſſue three Sonnes and a Daughter. He departed this Life the 7th Day of *October*, *Anno Dom.* 1602, after he had lived 65 Yeers and three Dayes.

A fair plated Stone under the Communion-Table.

Hereunder lyeth buried the Body of Miſtris *Martha Preſcot*, the Wife of *Alexander Preſcot*, Citizen and Alderman of LONDON; whoſe Soule the Lord took to his Mercy the 26th Day of *Novemb. 1616*. When ſhe had lived a married Life juſt 23 Yeeres that Day; and 40 Yeeres, 2 Moneths, 3 Weekes, and odde Dayes, from the Time of her Birth. She had Iſſue by her ſaid Husband, ſix Sonnes and five Daughters; and her youngeſt of all, being a Daughter, named *Elizabeth*, lyeth hereunder interred, in the ſame Grave on the ſame Day of Burial with the ſaid Mother.

A fair plated Grave-ſtone in the Middle Iſle.

Lord of thine infinite
Grace and Pitie,
Have Mercy on me
Agnes, ſome Time the Wife
Of *William Milborne*
Chamberlain of this Citie,
Which took my Paſſage
from this wretched Life,
The Yeere of Grace,
one thouſand five hundred and five,
The twelfth Day of *July*,
no longer was my Space,
It pleaſed then my Lord
to call me to his Grace.
Now ye that are living,
and ſee this Picture,
Pray for me here
while ye have Time and Space,
That God of his Goodneſſe
would me aſſure,
In his everlaſting Manſion
to have a Place.

Here lyes the Bodies of *Laurence Hawes*, Citizen and Fiſhmonger of LONDON, about 63 Years of Age. And of *Urſula* his Wife, the Daughter of *John Henrick*, of *Leiceſter*, Eſq; 82 Years of Age. They had Iſſue together four Sons and two Daughters, *Edward*, *George*, *Humphry*, *John*; *Dorothy* and *Thomaſin*. He deceaſed the 10th of *April*, 1588; and ſhe died the 24th of *November*, 1614.

Late MONUMENTS.

Perſons that have been buried in St. *Vedaſt's* Church ſince the Re-building, or have Monuments there, are theſe:

In the Chancel.

William Fuller, D. D. ſome Time Vicar of St. *Giles Cripplegate*, and Dean of *Durham*, deceaſed 1659. One that ſuffer'd Impriſonment, and great Indignities, for his Loyalty in the Times of Rebellion.

Mr. *Hall's* Monument is on the ſame Pillar fronting Weſtward, containing this Inſcription:

M. S.

Near this Stone lies the Body of *William Hall*, late of this Pariſh, Goldſmith, 5th Son of *Francis Hall* of *Newſham*, in the County Palatine of *Durham*, Eſq; He diſcharged the Office of Common-Council-Man of *Goldſmiths-row* Precinct 20 Years, and Deputy of this Ward 11, with all Fidelity. He was unalterably loyal to his Sovereign, and conſtant in the Religion of the Church of *England*, in the moſt rebellious and factious Times generous to his Friends, juſt in his Commerce, charitable to the Poor, and a worthy and uſeful Member of this Honourable City. He died in the 75th Year of his Age, on the 12th of *September*, *An. Dom.* 1680.

Arms: *Argent, a Chevron ingrailed between three Talbots Heads, erazed Sable on a Chief of the Second; three Mullets of the Firſt; quartered with Sable; three Combs Argent, and a Talbot's Head Sable for the Creſt.*

Mary, late Wife of *John Davenport*, and Daughter to *John Hacket*, late Lord Biſhop of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*; ſhe died in Childbed, *May* the 1ſt, 1672, and, for her virtuous Life, worthy of Memory. Her Monument is adorned with two Columns, and their Entablature of black and white Marble, enriched with Finals, *&c.* near the South Eaſt Angle of the Church.

Arms: *Argent, a Chevron between three Croſs Croſslets, fitchee Sable.*

John Davenport, late of *Datchet*, in the County of *Bucks*, Gent. and *Catharine*, his Wife, who was Daughter of *John Miles* of *Cuddington*, in the County of *Huntington*, Gent. They lived moſt virtuouſly together 53 Years, and had Iſſue three Sons and two Daughters; he died *Dec.* 23, 1683, aged 89, and ſhe died the 20th of *Auguſt*, 1679, aged 72; he was a Benefactor to the Poor of St. *Michael le Quern*, where he had formerly lived 44 Years.

The Righteous ſhall be had in everlaſting Remembrance.

Arms as the laſt, impaled with *Ermin, a Ferdemoline pierced Sable, a Chief Vert*, as appears on a white Marble Monument, a little Weſtward from the laſt, on the South Side of the Church.

Robert South, Goldſmith, and *Elizabeth*, his Wife, Daughter of *Richard Goſſon*; he died *October* 1624, and ſhe *Sept.* 1663.

Arms: *Argent, two Bars, Gules in Chief, a Mullet pierced Sable, with a Creſcent for a Diſference, impaled with Sable, a Unicorn's Head eraſed, Or, quartered with Ermin.* This appears on a Monument a little Weſtward from the laſt.

Sir *John Johnſon*, his Monument is a little farther Weſtward, of white and veined Marble, very neat and curious, adorned with two Pilaſters, Entablature and arched Pediment of the *Corinthian* Order, enriched with two Finals, a Mantling (edged with Gold, in Imitation of Fringe) with two Lamps; and an Urn adorned with two Trumpets of Fame; alſo Palm and Laurel Branches, and inſcribed thus in Gold Characters:

Near this Place reſts the Body of Sir *John Johnſon*, Knt. and Alderman of this City, a Man of publick and private Virtues, manifeſted in all the different Stations and Capacities of Life, to which Divine Providence raiſed him.

A Friend he was to every one, but chiefly to thoſe who moſt needed his Friendſhip, the Poor of the ſeveral Hoſpitals of this City, who owed very much to his Bounty, and alſo to his Care, in prudently directing and applying the Charity of other Men, in which Service he was indefatigable.

Doubtless he is now bleſſed in his Deeds, by the great Pattern, Teacher and Rewarder of Charity, *Chriſt Jeſus*, in whom he meekly ſlept the 5th of *October* 1698, *Ætatis ſuæ* 59.

Arms: *Argent, a Pheon Sable between three Muſcles, Gules; impaled with Argent, a Bend fuſily Sable, between two Croſs Croſslets fitchee, Gules, Creſt, a Boar's Head, couped Erminois.*

Flat Stones in the Chancel, for *Grace Yates*, Wife of *Joſeph Yates*, 1673. *Anne* and *Elizabeth Hall*, Children of *Thomas Hall*, Goldſmith, 1678, and 1680.

William, Son of *William Brown*, of the Pariſh of St. *Michael Quern*, 1683.

Elizabeth Smith, Wife of *Kenelm Smith*, 1680. Alſo *Kenelm*, their eldeſt Son. And *Kenelm*, Huſband of *Elizabeth*, 1692.

George Hill, Goldſmith, and five Children.

James Goodier, 1700.

Rhoda, Daughter of *John* and *Elizabeth Everet*, 1702.

A mural Monument over the Veſtry Door.

To the Memory of Mrs. *Mary Wakefield*, who died the 17th of *July*, 1715, aged 64.

This Pariſh, after the Fire of LONDON, was united to that of St. *Michael* at *Quern*.

The Living is a Rectory in the Gift of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and is one of his Peculiars; the other in the Gift of the Dean and Chapter of St. *Paul's*, who preſent alternately. The Value of the united Pariſhes, 160 *l. per An.* rated in the King's Books, 55 *l.* 16 *s.* together.

The Rector is the Reverend Dr. *Iſaac Maddox*, and the Lecturer is the Reverend Mr. *Thomas Waite*.

Prayers are *Wedneſdays*, *Fridays*, and Holidays, about 11 in the Morning; no Organ.

The Veſtry is General.

The Parish-Officers *are*,	*The* Ward-Officers *are*,
7 Auditors of Accounts.	2 Common-Council-Men.
	2 Conſtables.
2 Church-wardens.	2 Inqueſts.
	2 Scavengers.

Streets, Lanes, *&c.*

Part of *Cheapſide*, *Cowpers-court*, *Half-moon-court*; Part of *Foſter-lane*; Part of *Gutter-lane*, *Mitre-court*, *Stone-court*, *Three-daggers-court*; Part of *Old-change*; Part of *Purſe-court*, and *Dey's-court*.

Number of Houſes, 132.

In antient Time there was a Stone Wall, which incloſed a Garden-Plat before the Wall of the City, on the Weſt Side of *Noble-ſtreet*, and was of this *Faringdon* Ward. This Garden-Plat, containing 95 Ells in Length, nine Ells and an half in Breadth, was by *Adam de Burie*, Mayor, the Aldermen and Citizens of LONDON, let to *John de Nevel*, Lord of *Raby*, *Radulph* and *Thomas*, his Sons, for 60 Years, paying 6 *s.* 8 *d.* the Year; dated the 48th of *Edward* III. Having in a Seal pendant on the one Side, the Figure of a walled City, and of St. *Paul*; a Sword in his Right Hand, and in his Left a Banner; three Leopards about that Seal: On the ſame Side written, *Sigillum Baronum Londoniarum.* On the other Side, the like Figure of a City, a Biſhop ſitting on an Arch, the Inſcription, *Me : que : te : peperis : ne : Ceſſes :* Thoma : *tueri.*

Thus much for the Barons of LONDON their common Seal at that Time.

At the North End of this Garden-Plat was a large Houſe, built of Stone and Timber, which *Stow* ſays was, in his Time, called the Lord *Windſor*'s Houſe, but of old Time belonging to the *Nevels*, as in the 19th of *Richard* II. it was found by Inquiſition of a Jury, that *Elizabeth Nevel* died, ſeized of a great Meſſuage in the Pariſh of St. *Olave* in *Monks-well-ſtreet* in LONDON, holden of the King in free Burgage; which ſhe held of the Gift of *John Nevel* of *Raby*, her Huſband; and that *John*

2 *Latimer*

Latimer was next Son and Heir to the ſaid *Elizabeth*.

THIS Houſe was called *Nevel's Inn*, and poſſeſſed by that Noble Family to the Time of *Henry* VI. In the 4th of whoſe Reign, *Ralph Nevel*, Earl of *Weſtmoreland*, died, ſeized of that Meſſuage in the Pariſh of St. *Olave*, in *Faringdon* Ward, LONDON; and the Heirs Male of his Body, begotten on *Jane*, his Wife. And of another Meſſuage called *Le Erbor*, in *Dowgate* Ward; both held in Burgage, as the City of LONDON was held.

IN this Street, on the Weſt Side thereof, is Barber-Surgeons Hall, already mentioned.

AT the North Corner of this Street, on the ſame Side, was ſome Time an Hermitage, or Chapel of St. *James*, called *In-the-wall*, near *Cripplegate*. It belonged to the Abbey and Covent of *Garadon*, as appears by a Record the 27th of *Edward* I. and alſo by a Record the 16th of *Edward* III. *William de Lion* was Hermit there; and the Abbey and Covent of *Garadon* found two Chaplains, *Ceſtercian* Monks of their Houſe, in this Hermitage: One of them for *Amor de Valence*, Earl of *Pembrook*; and *Mary de Saint Paul*, his Counteſs.

OF theſe Monks, and of a Well pertaining to them, the Street took that Name, and is called *Monks-well-ſtreet*. This Hermitage, with the Appurtenances, was, in the Reign of *Edward* VI. purchaſed from the ſaid King, by *William Lambe*, one of the Gentlemen of the King's Chapel, Citizen and Clothworker of LONDON. He deceaſed in the Year 1577, and then gave it to the Clothworkers of LONDON; with other Tenements, to the Value of 50 *l.* the Year; to the Intent they ſhall hire a Miniſter to ſay divine Service there.

TO come again to the High-Street of *Cheapſide*, from *Foſter-lane* End to St. *Martin*'s, and ſo on; there was antiently on the North Side of *Shambles*, a Lane, called *Pentecoſt-lane*, containing divers Slaughter-Houſes for the Butchers, and here was, at that Time, the Butchers Hall.

The PARISH *of* *St.* NICHOLAS SHAMBLES.

NEAR this was the Pariſh-Church of St. *Nicholas*, from which the Fleſh-Market took its Name, and was called St. *Nicholas Shambles*.

THERE was then a Lane or Paſſage from *Vedaſt-lane*, now *Foſter-lane*, to Great St. *Martin*'s-Church on one Part, and to this Church of St. *Nicholas Shambles* on the other. But one *William de Luda*, ſome Time Dean of St. *Martin*'s, ſtopped it up. Whereupon, at an Inquiſition made in *Edward* II's Reign, for Purpreſtures and Annoyances in the City, the King's Juſtices ſitting at the *Tower*, the Jury preſented this; and that it was to the Damage of the King and the Commonalty of the City. But *Richard de Ellesfield*, then Dean of St. *Martin*'s, came and ſhewed, that he held the ſaid Lane ſtopped up, by Vertue of a Licence from King *Edward* I. and that by Letters Patents, which he produced.

THIS Church, with the Tenements and Ornaments, was by *Henry* VIII. given to the Mayor and Commonalty of the City, towards the Maintenance of the new Pariſh-Church, then to be erected in the late diſſolved Church of the *Grey-fryars*; ſo was this Church diſſolved and pulled down. In place whereof, and of the Church-Yard, many fair Houſes were built, in a Court with a Well, &c. in the Middle whereof the Church ſtood.

THEN was *Stinking-lane*, formerly ſo called, or *Chick-lane*, at the Eaſt End of the *Gray-fryars* Church. It is now called by the Name of *Butchers-hall-lane*, the Butches Hall having been there.

IN the 3d of *Richard* II. Motion was made, that no Butcher ſhould kill any Fleſh within LONDON, but at *Knightsbridge*, or ſuch like diſtant Place from the Walls of the City.

THIS was but the renewing of a Command ſtrictly given by King *Edward* III. in the 25th of his Reign, to the Mayor and Sheriffs, upon a great Contagion in the City: which was thought to have been occaſioned by the Stink of ſlain Beaſts within, or near the City. The King's Letter will explain this Matter more at large, and that confirmed, as it ſeems, in Parliament.

REX *Maiori*, &c. *Quia per mactationem groſſarum beſtiarum*, &c. *i. e.* Becauſe by Reaſon of killing great Beaſts, &c. from whoſe putrified Blood running down the Streets, and the Bowels caſt into the *Thames*, the Air in the City is very much corrupted and infected, whence abominable and moſt filthy Stinks proceed, Sickneſſes and many other Evils have happened to ſuch as have Abode in the ſaid City, or have reſorted to it; and greater Dangers are feared to fall out for the Time to come, unleſs Remedy be preſently made againſt it; we, willing to prevent ſuch Danger, and to pevent, as much as in us lies, for the Honeſty of the ſaid City, and the Safety of our People, by the Conſent of our Council, in our preſent Parliament, have ordained, That all Bulls, Oxen, Hogs, and other groſs Creatures, to be ſlain for the Suſtentation of the ſaid City, to be led as far as the Town of *Stretford*, (i. e. *Stretford le Bow*) on one Part of LONDON, and the Town of *Knightsbrugg* on the other, and there, and not on this Side, be ſlain, and that their Bowels be there cleanſed; and being ſo cleanſed, to be brought, together with the Fleſh, to the ſaid City to be ſold. And if any Butcher ſhall preſume any Thing raſhly againſt this Ordinance, let him incur Forfeiture of the Fleſh of the Creatures, which he hath cauſed to be ſlain on this Side the ſaid Towns, and the Puniſhment of Impriſonment for one Year. This Ordinance to be publickly proclaimed and held; and all Butchers doing otherwiſe, to be chaſtiſed and puniſhed according to the Form of the Ordinance aforeſaid. Witneſs, the King at *Weſtminſter*, the 25th of *February*.

The PARISH *of* CHRIST CHURCH.

AND then the late diſſolved Church of *Grey-fryars*, (called alſo *Fryars-minors* within *Newgate*) the Original whereof was thus:

The GREY-FRYARS.

THE firſt of this Order of Fryars in *England*, nine in Number, arrived at *Dover*, and of *Italy*, in the Year 1224, the 8th Year of the Reign of King *Henry* III. being of the Order of the *Franciſcans*, or Fryar Minors. Five of them, being Prieſts, remained at *Canterbury*; the other four, being Laymen, came to LONDON, and were lodged at the *Preaching-fryars* in *Oldboorn*, for the Space of 15 Days; and then they hired a Houſe in *Cornhill*, of *John Trevers*, one of the Sheriffs of LONDON. They built there little Cells, wherein they inhabited. But ſhortly after, the Devotion of the Citizens towards them, and the Number of the Fryars ſo increaſed, that they were by the Citizens removed to a Place in St. *Nicholas Shambles*, which *John Ewin*, Mercer, purchaſing a void Piece of Ground, appropriated to the Commonalty, to the Uſe of theſe ſaid Fryars; and himſelf became a Lay-Brother amongſt them, about the Year 1225.

Divers Citizens ſeemed herein to join with the ſaid *John Ewin*, and erected there very beautiful Buildings.

William Joyner, Lord Mayor of LONDON, in the Year 1239, built the Choir, which coſt him 200 *l.* Sterling; which Choir made Part of the Chancel.

Henry Walleis, who was likewiſe Lord Mayor of LONDON, built the Body of the Church, which afterwards was pulled down and rebuilt.

Mr. *Walter Potter*, Alderman, the Chapter-Houſe, and gave divers Veſſels of Braſs for the Kitchen Service: Building Places alſo for ſick Perſons, and other Offices beſides.

Thomas Pelcham built the Veſtry-Houſe.

George Rokeſley, Lord Mayor of LONDON, built their Dorters and Chambers, and gave Beds to them.

Bartholomew of the Caſtel made the Refectory.

Peter de Helyland built the Infirmitory, and divers Places for diſeaſed Perſons.

Bevis Bond, King of Heraults, the Study.

Margaret, Queen, ſecond Wife to *Edw.* I. began the Choir of their Church in the Year 1306; to the Building whereof, in her Life-Time, ſhe gave 2000 Marks, and 100 Marks by her Teſtament.

John Britaine, Earl of *Richmond*, built the Body of the Church, to the Charges of 300 *l.* and gave many rich Jewels and Ornaments to be uſed in the ſame.

Mary, Counteſs of *Pembroke*, 70 *l.*

Gilbert de Clare, Earl of *Gloceſter*, beſtowed 20 great Beams out of his Foreſt of *Tunbridge*, and 20 *l.* Sterling.

Lady *Helianor le Spencer*, Lady *Elizabeth de Brugh*, Siſter to *Gilbert de Clare*, gave Sums of Money; and ſo did divers Citizens, as *Arnold de Tolinea*, 100 *l.*

Robert Baron *Liſle*, who became a Friar there, 300 *l.*

Bartholomew de Almaine, 50 *l.*

Also *Philippe*, Queen, Wife to *Edward* III. gave 62 *l.*

Iſabel, Queen, Mother to *Edward* III. gave 70 *l.* And ſo the Work was done within the Space of 21 Years, 1327.

This Church, thus furniſhed with Windows, made at the Charge of divers Perſons, the Lady *Margaret Segrave*, Counteſs of *Norfolk*, bore the Charges of making the Stalls in the Choir, to the Value of 350 Marks, about the Year 1380. *Richard Whitington*, in the Year 1429, founded the Library, which was in Length 129 Feet, and in Breadth 31, all ceiled with Wainſcot; having 28 Desks, and eight double Settles of Wainſcot. Which (in the next Year following,) was altogether finiſhed in building; and within three Years after furniſhed with Books, to the Charges of 556 *l.* 10 *s.* whereof *Richard Whitington* bore 400 *l.* the reſt was born by Dr. *Thomas Winchelſey*, a Fryar there. And for the writing out of *D. Nicolas de Lira* his Works, in two Volumes, to be chained there, 100 Marks, *&c.*

The Ceiling of the Choir, at divers Mens Expence, 200 Marks, and the Painting 50 Marks. Their Conduit-Head and Water-Courſe was given them by *William Taylor*, Taylor to *Hen.* III, *&c.*

This whole Church contained in Length three hundred Feet, in Breadth eighty nine Feet, and in Height from the Ground to the Roof, ſixty four Feet and two Inches, *&c.* It was conſecrated 1325, and at the general Suppreſſion, was valued at 32 *l.* 19 *s.* ſurrendered the 12th of *November*, 1538, the 30th of *Hen.* VIII. the Ornament and Goods being taken to the King's Uſe. The Church was ſhut up for a Time, and uſed as a Store-Houſe of Goods, taken as Prizes from the *French*. But in the Year 1546, on the 3d of *January*, it was again ſet open. On which Day preached at St. *Paul's-Croſs*, the Biſhop of *Rocheſter*; where he declared the King's Gift thereof to the City, for the relieving of the Poor.

Which Gift was by Patent of St. *Bartholomew*'s Spittal in *Smithfield*, valued at 305 *l.* 6 *s.* and 7 *d.* and ſurrendered to the King, of the ſaid Church of the *Grey-fryars*, and of two Pariſh-Churches; the one of St. *Nicholas* in the *Shambles*, and the other of St. *Ewin*'s in *Newgate-market*; which were to be made one Pariſh-Church in the ſaid Fryars Church. And in Lands, he gave for the Maintenance of the ſaid Church, with Divine Service, Reparations, *&c.* 500 Marks by Year for ever.

The 13th of *January*, the 38th of *Hen.* VIII. an Agreement was made betwixt the King and the Mayor, and Commonalty of LONDON, dated the 27th of *December*. By which the ſaid *Grey-fryars* Church, with all the Edifices and Ground, the Fraity, the Library, the Dorter, and Chapter-Houſe, the great Cloiſter and leſſer: Tenements, Gardens, and vacant Grounds; Lead, Stone, Iron, *&c.* the Hoſpital of St. *Bartholomew* in *Weſt-ſmithfield*, the Church of the ſame; the Lead, Bells, and Ornaments of the ſame Hoſpital, with all the Meſſuages, Tenements and Appurtenances; the Pariſhes of St. *Nicholas* and of St. *Ewin*, and ſo much of St. *Sepulchre*'s Pariſh as is within the Gate, called *Newgate*, were made one Pariſh-Church in the *Grey-fryars* Church, and called *Chriſt*'s *Church*, founded by King *Henry* VIII.

The Vicar of *Chriſt*'s *Church* was to have 26 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* the Year. The Vicar of St. *Bartholomow* 13 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* The Viſitor of *Newgate*, being a Prieſt, 10 *l.* And other five Prieſts in *Chriſt*'s *Church*, miniſtering the Sacraments and Sacramentals, the five Prieſts to have 8 *l.* a-piece. Two Clerks, 6 *l.* each. A Sexton, 4 *l.* Moreover, he gave to them the Hoſpital of *Bethlem*, with the Laver of Braſs in the Cloiſter, by Eſtimation 18 Feet in Length; and the Water-Courſe of Lead, to the Fryar-Houſe belonging, containing by Eſtimation in Length, 18 Acres.

In this *Grey-fryars* there was a ſtinking Dungeon, of what Antiquity is uncertain: But in Queen *Mary*'s Time, they put in here ſuch as were Vagabonds and idle Perſons. The Porter of this Dungeon was one *Niniau*. Here *Thomas Green*, Servant to *John Waylond* the Printer, was brought; and after ſome Time whipped grievouſly, having the Correction of Thieves and Vagabonds, for a Book called *Antichriſt*, that he had aſſiſted at the Printing of.

In the Year 1552, began the preparing of the *Grey-fryars* Houſe for the poor fatherleſs Children; and in *November* they were taken in to the Number of almoſt 400, as has been already mentioned, with other Matters relating to this Hoſpital, in *Book* I. *Chap.* XIV.

Dr. *Ridley*, then Biſhop of LONDON, came and preached before the King's Majeſty at *Weſtminſter*. In which Sermon, he made a fruitful and godly Exhortation to the Rich, to be merciful unto the Poor; and alſo to move ſuch as were in Authority, to travel by ſome charitable Way and Means to comfort and relieve them. Whereupon, the King's Majeſty, (being a Prince of ſuch Towardneſs and Virtue for his Years, as *England* before never brought forth; and being alſo ſo well retained and brought up in all godly Knowledge, as well by his dear Uncle the Protector, as alſo by his virtuous Schoolmaſters) was ſo careful of the good Government of the Realm, and chiefly to do and prefer ſuch Things as moſt eſpecially touched the Honour of Almighty God; and underſtanding, that a great Number of poor People did ſwarm in this Realm, and chiefly in the City of LONDON, and that no good Order was taken for them; did ſuddenly, and of himſelf, ſend to the ſaid Biſhop, as ſoon as his Sermon was ended, willing him not to depart, until that he had ſpoken with him. And this was the very Report of the ſaid Biſhop *Ridley*; who (according to the King's Command) gave his Attendance. And as ſoon as the King's Majeſty was at Leiſure, he called for him, and cauſed him to come to him in a great Gallery at *Weſtminſter*, where (to his Knowledge, and the King likewiſe told him ſo) there was preſent no more Perſons than they two; and therefore made him ſit down in one Chair, and he himſelf in another, which (as it ſeemed) were, before the coming of the Biſhop, there purpoſely ſet; and forced the Biſhop, againſt his Will, to be covered, and then entered into Converſation with him in this Manner:

First giving him hearty Thanks for his Sermon and good Exhortation; he therein rehearſed ſuch ſpecial Things as he had noted, and that ſo many, that the Biſhop ſaid:

Truly, truly, (for that commonly was his Oath) *I could never have thought that Excellency to have been in his Grace, but that I beheld and heard it in him.*

At laſt the King's Majeſty much commended him for his Exhortation for the Relief of the Poor.

But, my Lord (quoth he) *you willed ſuch as are in Authority to be careful thereof, and to deviſe ſome good Order for their Relief. Wherein, I think you mean me, for I am in the higheſt Place; and therefore am the firſt that muſt make Anſwer unto* God *for my Negligence, if I ſhould not be careful therein; knowing it to be the expreſs Commandment of Almighty* God, *to have Compaſſion of his poor and needy Members, for whom we muſt make an Account unto him. And truly, my Lord, I am (before all Things elſe) moſt willing to travel that Way; and I doubting nothing of your long and approved Wiſdom and Learning, who having ſuch good Zeal, as wiſheth Help unto them; but alſo that you have had ſome Conference with others, what Ways are beſt to be taken therein, the which I am deſirous to underſtand; and therefore I pray you to ſay your Mind.*

The Biſhop thinking leaſt of that Matter, and being amazed to hear the Wiſdom and earneſt Zeal of the King, was (as he ſaid himſelf) ſo aſtoniſhed, that he could not tell what to ſay: But after ſome Pauſe, ſaid, That he thought (at this preſent) for ſome Enterance to be had, it were good to practiſe with the City of LONDON; becauſe the Number of the Poor there are very great, and the Citizens alſo are many and wiſe, and he doubted not, but that they were alſo both pitiful and merciful; as the Mayor and his Brethren, and other the Worſhipful of the ſaid City. And that if it would pleaſe the King's Majeſty to direct his gracious Letters to the Mayor of LONDON, willing him to call in ſuch as Aſſiſtants as he ſhould think meet, to conſult of this Matter, for ſome Order to be taken therein; he doubted not but Good would follow thereon. And he himſelf promiſed the King to be one himſelf, that ſhould earneſtly travel therein.

The King, forthwith, not only granted his Letter, but made the Biſhop tarry 'till the ſame was written, and his Hand and Signet ſet thereto; and commanded the Biſhop, not only to deliver the ſaid Letter himſelf, but alſo to ſignify to the Mayor, that it was the King's eſpecial Requeſt, and expreſs Commandment, that the Mayor ſhould therein travel; and ſo ſoon as he might conveniently, give him Knowledge, how far he had proceeded therein. The Biſhop was ſo joyful of the having of this Letter, and that now he had an Occaſion to travel in ſo good a Matter, wherein he was marvellous zealous, that nothing could have more pleaſed and delighted him. Wherefore the ſame Night he came to the Mayor of LONDON, who was then Sir *Richard Dobbs*, Knt. and delivered the King's Letter; and ſhewed his Meſſage with Effect.

The Lord Mayor not only joyfully received this Letter, but with all Speed agreed to ſet forward the Matter, for he alſo favoured it very much; and the next Day, being *Monday*, he deſired the Biſhop of LONDON, to dine with him; and againſt that Time the Mayor promiſed to ſend for ſuch Men as he thought fitteſt to talk of this Matter, and ſo he did. He ſent firſt for two Aldermen and ſix Commoners, and afterwards more were appointed, to the Number of 24. In the End, after ſundry Meetings, (for by the Means and good Diligence of the Biſhop, it was well followed) they agreed upon a Book they had deviſed, wherein, firſt, they conſidered on nine ſpecial Kinds and Sorts of poor People, and thoſe they brought into theſe three Degrees:

Three Degrees of Poor,

1. The Poor by Impotency.
2. Poor by Caſualty.
3. Thriftleſs Poor.

I. The Poor by Impotency, are alſo divided into three Kinds; that is to ſay;

1. The fatherleſs poor Man's Child.
2. The Aged, Blind, and Lame.
3. The diſeaſed Perſon by Leproſy, Dropſy, &c.

II. The Poor by Caſualty, are likewiſe of three Kinds; that is to ſay;

1. The wounded Soldier.
2. The decayed Houſholder.
3. The viſited with any grievous Diſeaſe.

III. The Thriftleſs Poor are three Kinds, in like Manner; that is to ſay;

1. The Rioter, that conſumeth all.
2. The Vagabond, that will abide in no Place.
3. The idle Perſon, as Strumpets, and others.

For theſe Sorts of Poor, three ſeveral Houſes were provided: Firſt, for the Innocent and Fatherleſs, which is the Beggar's Child, and is, indeed, the Seed and Breeder of Beggary, they provided the Houſe that was the late *Grey-fryars* in LONDON; and called it by the Name of *Chriſt's Hoſpital*; where poor Children are trained up in the Knowledge of GOD, and ſome virtuous Exerciſes, to the Overthrow of Beggary.

FOR the ſecond Degree, was provided the Hoſpitals of St. *Thomas* in *Southwark*, and St. *Bartholomew* in *Weſt-ſmithfield*. Where are continually, at leaſt, 200 diſeaſed Perſons; which are not only there lodged and cured, but alſo fed and nouriſhed.

FOR the third Degree, they provided *Bridewell*, where the Vagabond and idle Strumpet is chaſtiſed, and compelled to Labour, to the Overthrow of the vicious Life and Idleneſs.

THEY provided alſo for the honeſt decayed Houſholder, that he ſhould be relieved at Home, at his own Houſe, and in the Pariſh where he dwelt, by a weekly Relief and Penſion. And in like Manner they provided for the Lazer, to keep him out of the City, from clapping of Diſhes and ringing of Bells, to the great Trouble of Citizens, and alſo to the dangerous Infection of many; that they ſhould be relieved at Home, at their Houſes, by ſeveral Penſions.

NOW, after this good Order taken, and the Citizens, (by ſuch Means as were deviſed) willing to further the ſame, the Report thereof was made to the King's Majeſty; and his Grace (for the Advancement thereof) was not only willing to grant ſuch as ſhould be Overſeers and Governors of the ſaid Houſes, a Corporation, and Authority for the Government of them; but alſo required that he might be accounted as the chief Founder and Patron thereof.

AND for the Furtherance of the ſaid Work, and continual Maintenance of the ſame, he, of his meer Mercy and Goodneſs granted, that whereas before, certain Lands were given to the maintaining of the Houſe at the *Savoy*, founded by King *Henry* VII. for the Lodging of Pilgrims and Strangers; and that the ſame was now made but a Lodging for Loiterers, Vagabonds, and Strumpets, that lay all Day in the Fields, and at Night were harboured there; the which was rather a Maintenance of Beggary, than any Relief to the Poor, gave the ſame Lands, being firſt ſurrendered by the Maſter and Fellows there, (which Lands were of the yearly Value of 600 *l.*) unto the City of LONDON, for the Maintenance of the Foundation aforeſaid.

AND for a further Relief, a Petition being made to the King's Majeſty, for a Licence to take in Mortmaine, or otherwiſe, without Licence, Lands to a certain yearly Value; and a Space left in the Patent, for his Grace to put in what Sum it would pleaſe him. He looking on the void Place, called for Pen and Ink, and with his own Hand wrote this Sum, 4000 *Marks by the Year*; and then ſaid, in the hearing of his Council, *Lord, I yield thee moſt hearty Thanks, that thou haſt given me Life thus long, to finiſh this Work to the Glory of thy Name*. After which Foundation eſtabliſhed, he lived not above two Days: Whoſe Life would have been wiſhed equal to the Patriarchs, if it had pleaſed GOD ſo to have prolonged it.

BY Example of the charitable Act of this virtuous young King, Sir *William Cheſter*, Kt. and Alderman of LONDON, and *John Calthrop*, Citizen and Draper of the ſame City, at their own proper Coſts and Charges, made the Brick Walls, and Way on the Back-Side, which leads from the ſaid new Hoſpital to the Hoſpital of St. *Bartholomew*; and alſo covered and vaulted the *Town-ditch*, from *Alderſgate* to *Newgate*, which before was very noiſome and contagious to the ſaid Hoſpital.

The PARISH *of* CHRIST CHURCH.

CHRIST *Church*, now ſo called, being dedicated to our Bleſſed Saviour CHRIST, a Word ſignifying *Anointed*. He was King, Prieſt, and Prophet, in whom alone are fulfilled all the Predictions of the true *Meſſiah*. He was born about *Anno Mundi* 4000, at *Bethlehem* in *Judæa*, in *Syria* in *Aſia*, whence it was called the *Holy Land*, of which *Judæa Herod* was then King; and *Cyrenius*, the *Roman* Governor of *Syria*, under the Emperor *Auguſtus Cæſar*. His Birth was of the Virgin *Mary* (attended by Angels, who ſung *Gloria in Excelſis*) having conceived by the Power of the *Holy Ghoſt*, and Man. It was about 33 Years from his Birth to his Death; the firſt 30 whereof he lived in a private Life, and in the laſt three Years he publiſhed his Goſpel, confirming the ſame by Miracles, ſo ſurprizingly and unuſually circumſtantiated, as far exceeded thoſe of the Patriarchs and Prophets who went before him, and of the Apoſtles and Diſciples that lived after him, plainly ſhewing him to be no leſs than GOD; then he was crucified on Mount *Calvary*, a Death in thoſe Days inflicted only on the moſt notorious Malefactors among the *Jews*. And the third Day after his Death he raiſed himſelf to Life, and lived on Earth 40 Days, doing many Miracles, foretelling his Diſciples what ſhould happen to them, inſtructing them how to behave themſelves, and comforting them with the Promiſe of the *Holy Ghoſt*; and then, in their Preſence, as he was Bleſſing them, he was taken up from the Mount of *Olives* into Heaven, from whence (they were immediately told) he ſhould come again. After his Aſcenſion, he ſent the *Holy Ghoſt*, as he had promiſed, which enabled his Apoſtles, not only to preach in ſeveral Languages, but to cure divers Diſeaſes, and do many Miracles, to vouch the Truth of what they ſaid.

BEFORE the Diſſolution of the Religious Houſes this was the Church of the *Grey-fryars*, or *Franciſcans*, which was then very large, containing in Length 300 Feet, in Breadth 89, in Height 64 Feet two Inches. Mr. *Weaver* tells us, that it was honoured with the Sepulture of four Queens, four Dutcheſſes, four Counteſſes, one Duke, two Earls, eight Barons, and about 35 Knights, of which more hereafter.

THIS magnificent Church ſuffered with others in the dreadful Fire of LONDON, being burnt down, ſince which Time the Choir, or Eaſt End thereof, is only rebuilt, and is made the Parochial-Church for the Inhabitants of this and the Pariſh of St. *Leonard Foſter-lane*, which is annexed to it by Act of Parliament.

THE new Church is built of Stone, very ſtrong, ſpacious and beautiful, with Buttreſſes on the Outſide, and adorned with Acroters, Pine-Apples, Pediments, *&c.*

THE Roof is covered with Lead; and here is a new Spire, finiſhed *Anno* 1704, which is likewiſe of fine Stone, adorned with Vaſes, *&c.* The Dimenſions of all, ſee a little farther. The Roof of the Nave of the Church within is camerated, and that of the two Side Iſles is flat; the firſt ſupported by 10 ſolid Pillars of the *Compoſite* Order, the others by as many Pilaſters of the ſame Order.

THE Church is ornamental and pleaſant; the Inſide of the Roof, and uppermoſt Windows, are embelliſhed with Cartouches, Cherubims, *&c.* of Fret-Work.

It is wainſcotted with right Oak round the Church, eight Feet high, and the Columns nine Feet: And here are alſo curious large Wainſcot Galleries on the North Weſt and South Sides.

The Pulpit is of the ſame Wood finely finnier'd; and eſpecially the Carving is curious, where on one ſmall Pannel is done our Saviour and his 12 Apoſtles, at the laſt Supper; and on the other, the four Evangeliſts, all in *Baſſo Relievo*. There is alſo a ſpacious Wainſcot inner Door-caſe at the Weſt End of the Church; and a neat Marble Font and Wooden Cover, the firſt adorned with Cherubims, the latter with an Angel carved.

The Altar-Piece is ſpacious, of right Wainſcot well carved, of the *Corinthian* Order. To the North End of the Communion-Table are two Columns, with their Entablature and arched Pediment, at each End of which is a Lamp, and in the Middle a Pine-apple ſtanding on Acroters: And the like Columns, *&c.* to the South End of the ſaid Table. The Intercolumns are three fine Pannels, the largeſt of which (being in the Middle) is finnier'd and checquer'd, and they are each ſurrounded with Frames neatly carved, and the whole adorned with Feſtoons, Fruit, Leaves, Corn-Ears, *&c.* over which is in Fret-work, Pedroits, Cartouches, Cherubims, Shields, Palm-Branches, the King's Arms, *&c.* all incloſed with handſome Rail and Balliſter, and the Floor within paved with Black and White Marble.

The Organ-Caſe is likewiſe beautiful, adorned with Frames, *&c.* carved in Wainſcot.

The Length of the Church is 114 Feet, Breadth 81, and Height 38; and the Altitude of the Steeple (which conſiſts of a Tower and Spire) is (as obſerved by a Quadrant) about 153 Feet, wherein are two Bells.

The MONUMENTS *in the old Church were theſe:*

First in the Choir before the Altar, the Monument of the Lady *Margaret*, Daughter to *Philip*, King of *France*; and Wife to *Edward* I, Foundreſs of this Church, 1317.

In the Midſt of a Tomb of Alabaſter, Queen *Iſabel*, Wife to *Edward* II, Daughter to *Philip le Bel*, King of *France*, 1358; and under her Breaſt lieth the Heart of her Husband.

Joan of the *Tower*, Queen of *Scots*, Wife to *Edward Bruſe*, Daughter to *Edward* II, died in *Hertford-caſtle*, and was buried by *Iſabel* her Mother, 1362.

In the Lamp lieth Sir *William Fitzwarren*, Baron, and *Iſabel*, his Wife, ſome Time Queen of the *Iſle of Man*.

At the Head of Queen *Margaret* lieth *Iſabel*, firſt Daughter to *Edward* III, wedded to the Lord *Couſe* of *France*, after created Earl of *Bedford*.

Eleanor, Wife to *John* Duke of *Britain*.

In an Arch in the Wall, before the End of the Altar, lieth *Beatrix*, Dutcheſs of *Britain*, Daughter to *Henry* III.

And *Eleanor*, Dutcheſs of *Buckingham*, 1530. This Lady bequeathed her Heart to be buried in the *Grey-fryars* Church in LONDON, and her Body, in the *White-fryars* Church in *Briſtol*.

Sir *Robert Liſle*, Baron; the Lady *Liſle*, and *Margaret de Rivers*, Counteſs of *Devon*, all under one Stone.

The Heart of *Peter Mountford* lieth at the Head of the aforeſaid Counteſs. And the Heart of the Lady *Jane de Serre*, Wife of *Guy de Salines*.

At the Head of *Rob. Liſle* lieth the Heart of the Lady *Iſabel de Averne*.

Jone de Fenys, and *Iſabel* her Siſter.

At the Right Side, the Lady *Enforme de Pyſans*.

The Lady *Beatrix Brabazon*, lieth by her.

Gregory Rokyſle, Mayor, 1282, by her.

Roger Mortimer, Earl of *March*, beheaded 1329.

Peter, Biſhop of *Carbon* in *Hungary*, 1331.

Sir *John Devereux*. Knt. 1385.

Before the Entering of the Choir:

John Claron, Knight of *France*.

Sir *Edmund Burnel*, at his Right Hand.

John Haſtings, Earl of *Pembroke*, 1389, ſlain at a Turnament.

Margaret, Daughter to *Thomas Brotherton*, Earl Marſhal, ſhe was Dutcheſs of *Norfolk*, and Counteſs Marſhal, and Lady *Segrave*, 1389.

Here alſo lieth *Joan*, Queen of *Scotland*.

Richard Havering, Knt. 1388.

Robert Triſilian, Knt. Chief Juſtice, 1308.

Geoffry Lucy, Son to *Geoffry Lucy*.

John Aubry, Son to *John Aubry*, Mayor of *Norwich*, 1368.

John Philpot, Knt. Mayor of LONDON, and the Lady *Jane Stamford*, his Wife, 1384.

John Duke of *Bourbon*, and *Angue*, Earl of *Claremond*, *Mountpenier*, and Baron *Beangen*, who was taken Priſoner at *Agencourt*, kept Priſoner Eighteen Years, and deceaſed 1433: He lieth at the Side of the aforeſaid Queen *Joan*.

Sir *Robert Chalons*, Knt. 1439.

John Chalons, his Son.

In the Eaſt Wing of the Choir:

Margery ————, Gentlewoman, with Queen *Iſabel*; and on the Right Hand *John Romſey*, her Son.

Margaret, Daughter to Sir *John Philpot*, firſt married to *T. Santlor*, Eſq; and after to *John Neyland*, Eſq;

Sir *Nicholas Brembar*, Mayor of LONDON, buried 1386.

Elizabeth Nevil, Wife to *John*, Son and Heir to *Ralph*, Earl of *Weſtmoreland*, and Mother to *Ralph*, Earl of *Weſtmoreland*, and Daughter to *Thomas Holland*, Earl of *Kent*, 1423.

Edward Burnel, Son to the Lord *Burnel*.

In *Alhallows* Chapel:

James Fines, Lord *Say*, 1450, and *Helenor* his Wife, 1452.

John Smith, Biſhop of *Landaffe*, 1478.

John Baron *Hilton*.

John Baron *Clinton*.

Richard Haſtings, Knt. Lord of *Willoughby* and *Wells*.

This Lord, by Will, bequeathed his Body to lie in the *Grey-fryars*, LONDON, in the Veſtry-Chapel there; and gave 20 *l.* to have a Tomb: His Will bore Date *March* the 18th, *An.* 1501.

Jane Haſtings, Widow, late Wife of *Richard Haſtings*, Lord *Willoughby*, by her Will, bearing Date *March* 19, 1504, bequeathed her Body to be buried in the *Fryars Minors* Church within *Newgate*, LONDON, in the Vault there purpoſely made, for her ſaid Huſband and her; ſhe willed that ſix Prieſts ſhould pray for her, &c. Whereof one Prieſt ſhall ſing for ever in the Monaſtery of *Mountgrace*, another at the Chantry founded by her Father, in his Pariſh-Church of *North-Allerton*. Which Will was proved 1505.

Thomas Burder, Eſq; beheaded 1477.

John Viand, by him.

Lord *Liſle*.

Robert Liſle, Son and Heir to the Lord *Liſle*.

Sir *John Lovetot*, Knt. and at his Feet Dame *Margaret* his Wife.

Walter Bever.

In our Lady's Chapel:

John Giſors, of LONDON, Knt. and Lord Mayor.

Humphrey Stafford, Eſq; of *Worceſterſhire*, 1486.

Robert Bartram, Baron of *Bothell*.

Sir *Ralph Barons*, Knt.

William Apleton, Knt.

Reynold de Cambrey, Knt.

Thomas Beaumond, Son and Heir to *Henry* Lord *Beaumond*.

Adam de Howton, Knt. 1417.

Bartholomew Caſter, Knt. of LONDON.

Reinfrede Arundel, Knt. 1468

Thomas Covil, Eſq; 1422.

Dame *Yde Seagrave*, Wife of *Hugh Peache*.

Adam Harcourt. *Langley* of ———, Knt. *Walter* ———, and *Barre* of *Hereford*. Dames *Margaret Golysborough*. *Alys Kyngeſton*, Daughter of the Lord *John St. John*.

Sir *James Fenys*, Lord *Say* in *Guynnes*. His Wife, Daughter of *Crond*———

Dame *Petronyl*, Wife of Sir *Hugh Halſman*. Lady *Huſe* her Siſter, Wife of Sir *Henry Huſe* of *Suſſex*. Dame *Elizabeth Morley*.

Sir *Perſyval Burbon*, Baſtard of *Burbon*. Dame *Iſabel*, Wife of *Roger Chanoyes*, Baron. Dame *Jane Newmarch*. *Thomas Gloceſter*, and *Anne* his Wife. *Margaret Othal*, Wife of Sir *William Othal*, and Daughter of the Lord *Willoughby*.

Sir *John Boteler*, Knt.

In the Apoſtles Chapel:

Walter Blunt, Knight of the Garter, and Lord *Mountjoy*, Treaſurer of *England*, Son and Heir to *T. Blunt*, Knt. Treaſurer of *Normandy*, 1474.

This noble Perſon's Will bore Date *April* the 8th, 1474, wherein it was his Deſire to be buried in the *Grey-fryars*, LONDON; according to the Advice of his dear and well-beloved Lady and Wife *Anne*, Dutcheſs of *Bucks*. He willed, that every Pariſh-Church within the Hundred of *Apultree*, wherein he was bred, ſhould have a Veſtment, after the Diſcretion of his Executors.

Edward Blunt, Lord *Mountjoy*, his Son and Heir, by his Side, 1475.

Alice Blunt, Lady *Mountjoy*, ſome Time Wife to *Will. Browne*, Mayor of LONDON; and Daughter to *H. Kebel*, Mayor, 1521.

William Blunt, Knt. Lord *Mountjoy*, by his Will dated *Oct.* 13, 1534, willed, if he died in LONDON, to be buried in the *Grey-fryars*, in the Chapel where his Grandfather and Grandmother, his Father, and his Wife Dame *Alice*, with other of his Kin, lay. Which *Alice* was Daughter of *Henry Keble*, that lay buried in *Aldermary* Church in LONDON, and was a ſpecial Benefactor to the Building of the ſame to the Value of 2000 *l.* and above; and had no Stone over him. This he took Notice of in his ſaid Will, and willed a Stone to be provided to lay over him.

Anne Blunt, Daughter to *John Blunt*, Knt. Lord *Mountjoy*, 1480.

Sir *Allen Cheiny*, Knt. and Sir *Thomas Greene*, Knt.

William Blunt, Eſq; Son and Heir to *Walter Blunt*, and Father to *Edward* Lord *Mountjoy*.

James Blunt, Knt. Son to *Walter Blunt*, Captain of *Gwynes*, 1492.

Elizabeth Blunt, Wife to *Robert Curſon*, Knt. 1494.

Bartholomew Burwaſh, and *John Burwaſh*, his Son.

John Blunt, Lord *Mountjoy*, Captain of *Gwynes* and *Hames*, 1485.

Alan Buxhall of LONDON.

Dame *Barga de Vaux*, by his Right Hand, and by her, Dame *Elizabeth Burwaſh*, Wife of Sir *Bartholomew*. By him Dame *Iſabel Gilliſborough*.

Lord *Straunge*; and by him the Counteſs. Sir *James Blunt*, and *Elizabeth* his Wife. *Joan Samford*, and *John* her Son. *Thomas Bradbury*. *Nicholas Marys*.

Thurſton Hatfield. *Elizabeth Boulen*, Daughter of *Thomas Blunt*, Eſq;

John Dinham, Baron, ſome Time Treaſurer of *England*, Knight of the Garter, 1501.

John Blunt, Knt. 1531.

Rowland Blunt, Eſq; 1509.

Robert Bradbury, 1489.

Nicolas Clifton, Knt.

Francis Chape.

Two Sons of *Allayne* Lord *Cheiny* ; and *John*, Son and Heir to the ſame Lord *Allayne Cheiny*, Knt.

John Robſart, Knight of the Garter, 1450.

Allayne Cheiny, Knt.

Thomas Malory, Knt.

Thomas Yong, a Juſtice of the Bench, 1476.

John Baldwin, Fellow of *Gray*'s *Inn*, and Common-Serjeant of LONDON, 1469.

Walter Wrotſley, Knt. of *Warwickſhire*, 1473.

Stephen Jennings, Merchant-Taylor, Mayor, 1523.

Thomas a Par, and *John Wiltwater*, ſlain at *Barnet*, 1471.

Nicholas Poynes, Eſq; 1512.

Robert Elkenton, Knt. 1460.

John Water, alias *York* Herault, 1520.

John More, alias Norry, King at Arms, 1491.

George Hopton, Knt. 1489.

Between the Choire and the Altar :

Ralph Spiganel, Knt.

John Moyle, Gentleman of *Gray*'s *Inn*, 1495.

William Huddy, Knt. 1501.

By the Door, underneath the Rood :

John Cobham, a Baron of *Kent*.

Sir *John Mortaine*, Knt.

John Deyncort, Knt. at the End of the ſecond Altar, and *Margaret* his Wife.

John Norbery, Eſq; High-Treaſurer of *England*, in a Tomb of Alabaſter.

Henry Norbery, his Son, Eſq;

John Southlee, Knt.

Thomas Sackvile.

Thomas Lucy, Knt. 1525.

Robert de la Rivar, Son to *Mauricius de la Rivar*, Lord of *Tormerton*, 1457.

John Malmayns, Eſq; and *Thomas Malmayns*, Knt. *Nicholas Malmayns*, Knt. and Dame *Alice Malmayns.*

Hugh Acton, Taylor, 1530.

Hugh Parſal, Knt. 1490.

Sir *Alexander Kirkeeton*, Knt. &c.

In the Body of the Church :

William Paulet, Eſq; of *Somerſetſhire*, 1482.

John Moyle, Gent. 1530.

Peter Champion, Eſq; 1511.

John Hart, Gent. 1449.

Alice Lady *Hungerford*, hanged at *Tyburn* for murdering her Husband, 1523.

Edward Hall, Gent. of *Gray*'s *Inn*, 1470.

Richard Churchyard, Gent. Fellow of *Gray*'s *Inn*, 1498.

John Bramre, Gent. of *Gray*'s *Inn*, 1498.

John Mortimer, Knt. beheaded 1423.

Henry Frowike, Alderman.

Reynold Frowike.

Philip Pats, 1518.

William Porter, Serjeant at Arms, 1515.

Thomas Grantham, Gent. 1511.

Edmond Rotheley, Gent. 1470.

Henry Roſton, Gent. of *Gray*'s *Inn*, 1485.

Nicholas Montgomery, Gentleman, Son to *John Montgomery*, of *Northamptonſhire*, 1415.

Sir *Bartholomew Emſield*, Knt.

Sir *Barnard St. Peter*, Knt.

Sir *Ralph Sandwich*, Kt. *Cuſtos* of LONDON.

Sir *Andrew Sakevile*, Knt.

John Treſzawall, Gentleman and Taylor of LONDON, 1520.

Under the Bell-Houſe and Ambulatory :

The Lady *Tephina*, Nourſe of Queen *Iſabel. Simon Guydon*, Eſq; of *France. William Galys*, Eſq; with him his Son *Robert.* By them, *Alice*, Wife of *Geffrey Tabellettor. John Merwer.* Sir *John Ratmeſtre*, Knt. and Frier. *Ralph Sprignel*, Knt. *William Hilton*, Eſq; *Roger Bainon*, (*Bainton* perhaps) and his Daughter, *Iſabel Luther.* And by him lieth the Wife of *Nicolas Fulham. Thomas Kenyngham. Elizabeth de la Penne*, Daughter of *William Stafford*, Knt. *Henry Werney*, Eſq; *Item*, many of the *Bardolfs* of *Florence.*

Before the Altar, within the Walls:

Before the common Altar, Dame *Agnes Matrovers.* By her, *Lore Clakus.*

Before the Midſt of the ſecond Altar : *Margaret Aſſelkey.*

Dame ——— Wife of *William de Monte Caniſio*, (i. e. *Monchenſy*,) Baron, who was Mother of *Idoneah*, wedded to Sir *Hugh de Vere*, Knt.

John Sudley, Knt. under the Weſt Wall.

Sir *John Dewroſe*, (*Devereux* perhaps) in the higheſt Side of the common Altar.

Lady *Beaumont*, Daughter of the Earl of *Oxenford.*

Petronilla, Wife of *John Norbery*, Eſq; *Nicholas Vlsk.* And at his Right Hand, *Richard Geſt*, Eſq;

In the Chapter-Houſe :

The Lady *Imayne*, of *Huntengfelde.*

In the Body of the Church, between the Pillars:

William Engliſh. Sir *Henry Enefeld*, by the Right Side of Sir *Bartholomew Enefeld*.

In the Eaſt Wing of the Church:

Thomas, Son of *Thomas Lukener*. *Simon Garrys*, Eſq; Sir *William Pikworth*, Knt.

In the Weſt Wing:

Sir *Richard Punchardon*, Knt. Sir *William Maynard*.

In this Church of the *Grey-fryars*, there were nine Tombs of Alabaſter and Marble, invironed with Spikes of Iron, in the Choir; and one Tomb in the Body of the Church, alſo coped with Iron; all pulled down, beſides 140 Grave-Stones of Marble, all ſold for 50 *l.* or thereabouts, by Sir *Martin Bowes*, Goldſmith, and Alderman of LONDON. After which many others were erected; as,

A fair Monument in the South Wall of the Choir, thus inſcribed:

Theſe two, Sir *Chriſtopher Edmonds*, and Dame *Dorothy* his Wife, lived together 44 Yeeres, in perfect Love and Society; both Servants to one Prince, and in great Credit both in the Court and Country where they lived, both for their Religion, Fidelity to their Soveraigne, and Liberality to the Poore.

This is the Monument of Sir *Chriſtopher Edmonds*, Knt, who was a Domeſtical Servant to the moſt Sacred Queen *Elizabeth*, both before her Coronation and after, ſo long as he lived. He was of great Credit and Eſtimation in his Country, for his Integrity of Life, Uprightneſs in Juſtice, and Hoſpitality; and gave to this Hoſpital of *Chriſt*'s *Church*, 300 *l.* towards the Maintenance of the poor Children. He lived 72 Years, and died *Anno Domini* 1596.

This is the Interment of Dame *Dorothy Edmond*'s, Wife to the ſaid Sir *Chriſtopher*, and Daughter to *Chriſtopher Litcot*, Eſq; who alſo ſerved the moſt gracious Mayden Queene *Elizabeth*; being ever ſince her Coronation, and before, of her moſt Honourable Privy-Chamber; who joined with the ſaid Sir *Chriſtopher*, her Husband, in the ſaid Gift of 300 *l.* to this Hoſpital, being a Legacie only ſpoken of by him, and performed by her.

On a fair Monument close by, in the ſame Wall, was this Inſcription:

Time's Triumph on the Death of Maſter *Robert Rogers*, who deceaſed *Anno* 1601, in the Manner of a Dialogue between *Time*, *Death*, and *Rogers*.

Death. Stand fairely encountred both,
Grave, Soveraigne *Time*;
Borne of Eternity,
Age's Father:
Prince of all Power; all
Powers on Earth are thine,
That doeſt my Ruines
Trueſt Records gather;
Lend thy Conſent, thy
Helping Hand to mine;
And *Death* will make *Time*'s
Soveraingty as great
As the three Siſters,
Ladies of ſterne Fate.
Time. Impartial *Death*, Honours
reſpectleſſe Foe,
Grim, meager Caytiffe,
wherefore doſt thou come?
Muſt Vertue's Children
to the Slaughter go,
In thy bloud-yawning
Cell to fill a Rome?
Can none but they, quench
thy bloudy Thirſt? *Death.* No;
Rogers I come for: *Time*,
Thou canſt not ſave him;
This Dart muſt ſtrike him,
and grim *Death* will have him.
Rogers. *Death*, welcome; all by thee
I know muſt end;
Nor doe I care for
longer Life than this:
I thank thee, thou haſt ſtaid
ſo long, (kind Friend.)
Sweet *Time*, be patient,
pardon mine amiſſe;
If I have *Time* miſ-ſpent;
alaſs! we all offend.
If, ſaid I? yes, 'tis
certaine, ſure I have;
For which Offence (deare
Time) I Pardon crave.
Time. *Death*, grant me this (ſweet)
doe not kill him
Till I returne but
from the *Deſtinies*.
Dea. I cannot ſtay a Moment.
Rog. Oh! will him
(Grave *Time*) to ſtrike me then,
I *Death* deſpiſe.
Dea. There lye thou dead.
Time. Thou canſt not ſpill him:
Time ſhall erect a Trophee
of ſuch Fame,
That while *Time* lives,
dye ſhall not *Rogers*'s Name.

TIME's *Epitaph.*

Give me an Adamantine Pen
and Leafe of Braſſe,
To character his Name,
whoſe Like ne'er was.
A ſingle Life he led,
loving to all,
The poore Man's Succour,
the Reliefe of Thrall;
Vertue's Example, guide
to eternal Life;
In Carriage courteous,
all devoid of Strife.
Here lyeth he interred,
Rogers's his Name,
Time's only Sonne,
eternized by Fame.
Ougly Detraction, flye,
and blacke Oblivion, hence;
Whilſt *Rogers*'s Duſt lyes here,
Time will his Fame commence.

Upon a Monument on a Pillar:

Behold the Works of God, done by his Servant
Dame Mary Ramſey.

She hath given a yearly Maintenance for two Fellows, and four Scholars, in *Cambridge*.

More, two Livings of good Value, when they ſhall become fit to ſupply them.

More, towards certain Sermons to be preached in this Church yearly.

More, in *Chriſt's Hoſpital*, a free Writing-School for poor Men's Children.

More, in the Country, a free Grammar-School for the poorer Sort.

All which ſeveral Gifts, before remember'd, are to continue yearly for ever.

Forma, Decus, Mores,
  ſapientia, Res & Honores,
Morte ruunt ſubita;
  vivit poſt funera Fama.

The reſt of the godly Works done by this good Lady:

She hath given a worthy Maintenance to the Poor of *Chriſt's Hoſpital*.

More, a bountiful Gift for the healing of poor wounded Soldiers.

More, a liberal Maintenance for ten poor aged Widows.

More, a bountiful Gift to releaſe poor Men out of Priſon.

More, a bountiful Gift to relieve poor Men in Priſon.

More, a yearly Stipend to poor Maids Marriages.

More, to the Relief of the Poor of four ſeveral Pariſhes.

All which ſeveral Gifts are for ever.

Her Faith hath wrought, her Tree was not barren; and yet an unprofitable Servant, 1596.

On a fair plated Stone in the Choir:

Gamaliel Pye, under this Stone
  doth lye in Peace and Reſt,
Whoſe Service to his Prince and Realm,
  well knowne not to be leaſt:
At *Bullen*, *Muttrel*, and each Place elſe,
  where then the King had Warres,
Not any one that ſerv'd in Campe,
  leſſe feared Wounds and Scarres.
In Age he lived in Peace and Love,
  abhorring World's Inconſtancy,
And choſen was eleven Times,
  the Warden of his Company.
The Poore, Sicke, Lame, abroad, at
  Home, his Bounty ever felt,
But chiefly his own Pariſhioners,
  where threeſcore Yeers he dwelt.
He held Diſdaine to brawle, or ſeeke
  what others had to doe;
And with his Wife he lived
  full forty Yeeres and two.
He liv'd devout, and dy'd devout,
  the chiefeſt Way to Heaven,
The complete Date of this his Life,
  was fourſcore Yeers and ſeven.

Mole ſub hac, ſi forte roges
  quis (Candide Lector)
Vel qualis recubat?
  Gamaliel Pius eſt.
Vita pium, nomenque pium,
  mors ſancta piumque
Exhibet, & vita eſt
  nomine, morte Pius.

On a fair Monument in the Wall, at the upper End of the Chancel, was this Inſcription:

S. Memoriæ.

Gualtero Haddono, Equeſtri loco nato Juriſconſulto, Oratori, Poetæ celeberrimo, Græcæ, Latinæque eloquentiæ ſui temporis facile principi, ſapientia & ſanctitate vitæ, in id evecto, ut Reginæ Elizabethæ a ſupplicum libellis Magiſter eſſet: Deſtinareturque majoribus niſi fato immaturius ceſſiſſet: Interim in omni gradu viro longe eminentiſſimo, Conjugi ſuo optimo meritiſſimoque Anna Suttona, uxor ejus 2. flens, mœrens deſiderii ſui ſignum poſuit. Obiit Anno Salut. hum. 1572. Ætatis 56.

On a plated Stone by the Communion-Table:

Within this Grave encloſed here,
  Anne Beaumont now doth reſt,
A loving and a faithful Wife,
  With many Children bleſt.
She ſerved God with Zeale of Truth,
  and learn'd to flee from Sinne;
And as ſhe learn'd his Holy Will,
  ſo liv'd and dy'd therein.
A Friend to ſuch as Virtue ſought,
  A Foe unto no Wight;
A Helpe to thoſe that feared God,
  with all her Power and Might.
The Poore ſhall oft bewaile her Want,
  by whom they found Reliefe;
Whoſe Minde with earneſt Care was bent,
  to eaſe them of their Griefe.
Thus happy ſhe, that now is gone
  from hence, Reward to finde;
Unhappy yet for ſuch her Friends,
  as ſhe hath left behinde:
But thrice unhappy for his Loſſe,
  that doth her Praiſe rehearſe;
A woful Praiſe unto her Sonne,
  who wrote this doleful Verſe.

Anne, Wife unto *Nicholas Beaumont*, of *Coleoverton* in *Leiceſterſhire*, Eſq; and Daughter unto *William Saunders*, of *Welford* in *Northamptonſhire*, Eſq; and half Siſter unto *Walter Haddon*, Maſter of the Requeſts, departed this Life the 7th Day of *September*, *Anno Dom.* 1581, leaving behind her ſix Children.

Neere unto this Place lyeth buried the Body of *Nicholas Beaumout*, of *Coleoverton* in the County of *Leiceſter*, Eſq; and *Anne* his Wife, the Daughter of *William Saunders*, of *Welford*, in the County of *Northampton*, Eſq; By whom he had Iſſue foure Sonnes and two Daughters, *viz. Henry*, *Francis*, *Thomas*, and *Hunting*; *Dorothy* and *Catharine*. The ſaid *Nicholas* died the 4th of *November*, 1598. His Wife died the 10th of *February*, 1591. In Remembrance of whom, this Monument was erected at the Care and Coſt of *Elizabeth* Lady *Aſhburnham*, *Widow*, late Wife of Sir *John Aſhburnham*, Kt. Daughter to Sir *Thomas Beaumont*, of *Staughton*, in the County aforeſaid, their third Sonne; at the Appointment of her Uncle, Maſter *Francis Beaumont*, Eſq; their ſecond Sonne, to whom the Erector hereof was Executrix.

On another plated Stone on the other Side of the Table:

Hic jacet corpora Wil. Drewe, Armig. filii Johannis Drewe, de Ken, in Comitat. Devon. Armigeri, & Elizabethæ uxoris ejus, filiæ & hæredis Wil. Cecil; ac conſanguineæ & hæredis Tho. Cecil, Armig. Quæ quidem Elizab. obiit 10. die Novemb. Anno Dom. 1586. Et prædict. Wil. Drewe obiit, &c.

We dye to live, that liv'd to dye,
Through Jeſus Chriſt, and ſo did I:
Which Chriſt, as I have loved beſt,
Among his Saints I truſt to reſt.

On a plated Stone in the South Side of the Choir:

Under this Stone lyeth buried the Body of *Rob. Smith*, Gentleman; who had to his firſt Wife *Elizabeth Reycroft*. By whom he had Iſſue three Daughters; *viz. Margaret*, *Julian*, and *Joane*. And he had to his ſecond Wife, *Margaret Larkin*, by whom hee had no Iſſue. The which *Robert* dyed the 8th Day of *December*, *Anno Domini* 1581. Whoſe Soule reſteth with God.

On a plated Stone in the South Iſle:

Here lyeth buried *Margaret*, the Wife of *Lawrence Huſſie*, Doctor of Law, and Daughter of Sir *John White*, Knight; for her vertuous Life, worthy of Memory. Who dyed the 3d Day of *Auguſt*, 1569.

D. Opt. Max. Laus.

Gulielmo Herberto, naturali fil. Georgii Herberti, de Swanſey, Militis; Joannes ejuſdem Georgii ex filio Nepos, ac Sereniſſ. Elizabethæ Angliæ Reginæ a ſupp. libellis H. S. mœſto animo P. Q. Januar. 1590.

On a Stone in the North Chapel of the Choir:

Here lyeth the Body of *John Tredwy*, of *Easton*, in the County of *Northampton*, Gentleman, who died the 10th Day of *May*, *Anno Domini* 1610.

On a ſmall Monument erected in the School-Wall, in the Cloyſter, where, according to his Deſire, he was buried:

Rodolpho Waddingtono, hujus Scholæ per annos 48. Moderatori digniſſ. Qui poſtquam una cum uxore ſine prole, annos 47. ſuaviſſime degiſſet, An. ætatis 84. An. Dom. 1614. Aug. 24. in Domino placide obdormivit.

Joanna uxor ejus mœſtiſſ. poſuit.

Hic Waddingtonus tenui
requieſcit in urna,
Neſtor vere annis,
& gravitate Cato.
Tullius eloquio, Damon
ſincerus amico,
Et par præceptis
(Quintiliane) tibi.
Dulcis, amænus, amans,
cultis præſtante, probata,
Vir, Vates, Conjux,
Moribus, Arte, Fide.
Tales ſecla puto paucos
antiqua dediſſent:
Poſtea non multos
ſecla datura pares.

Vita.

Angligenæ hunc peperit
Londinum gloria gentis,
Ætona huic Artis
ſemina prima dedit.
Granta tulit ſegetem,
fructumque tumeſcere fecit.
Londini meſſes
Orphana turba tulit.

To which add theſe:

John Martin of LONDON, and *Margaret*, Daughter and Coheir of *Robert Smith*.

On the Monument, the Coat *impaled Baron and Femme. The former, between two Chevronels, three Cocks Heads erazed. The Femme Coat, between a Chevron, three Griffins rampant, on a Chief three Flower de lis.*

By ſtealing Steps of Time
from Day, to Month and Year,
My earthly Race is run,
my Body buried here.
John Martin was my Name
of Haberdaſhers free,
Two Wives, and Children four,
The Lord hath lent to me.
My Soul is now with God,
To whom my Corps ſhall come;
And both ſhall Sentence have
From Chriſt, in Day of Doom.
When by his bloody Death,
Who is my Saviour juſt,
I ſhall have Life for ay,
Among the Saints, I truſt.
Now, of my earthly End,
If thou the Day wilt know,
The Month and Year, are all
Expreſſed here below.

Here lye buried the Bodies of *Alice* and *Elizabeth*, Wives of *John Povey*, Citizen and Embroiderer of LONDON. By which *Alice* he had Iſſue ſix Daughters, and dyed the 17th Day of *October* 1553. And by the ſaid *Elizabeth* had Iſſue fourteen Sons and four Daughters; and dyed the 20th of *June* 1594.

With the Embroiderers Arms upon this Stone.

Another Grave-ſtone, with two Coats of Arms on the Top thereof; and underneath, theſe Rhimes:

Here you may ſee *John Jackſon* hee
By Death lay'd in his Bower;
He dyed in *June* twenty and one
Five hundred eighty four.
Whom God in Health endu'd with Wealth,
And Treaſure: he hath been
To Infants poor, to ſave them Store,
That kept are here within.
When he did dye, then Deputy
Unto the Alderman,
To end the Brawl of great and ſmall,
As teſtifie we can.
His Will can tell he lived well,
To feed the Poor with Meat:
His Gifts therein ſo large have been,
And Legacies ſo great.
His zealous Heart did never ſtart
from preaching of the Word,
Till from this Bell he went to dwell
In glory with the Lord.
Where he in Bliſs, undoubted is,
A juſt Reward of Faith,
To all that grieve, and do believe
As holy Scripture ſaith.

Round about the Stone, on the Side of it, is writ:

Here lyeth buried the Body of *John Jackſon*, Citizen and Founder of LONDON; who departed this Life the 21ſt of *June*, in the Year of our Lord 1584. Unto whom the Lord give a joyful Reſurrection. *Amen.*

Henry Smith of *Bedfordſhire*, and *Margaret*. Daughter of *Robert Slough*.

Robert Smith of *London*, and *Elizabeth*, Daughter - - - - *Rycroft*, of *Skipton* in *Carven*.

A

A Table of Arms for the Lady *Digby*, of all her quartered Coats, which by the Right of Heirs general, are involved into the Noble Family of her Father.

Inſignia plæclariſſ. Dominæ D. *Venetiæ Digby*, e Familia *Stanleyorum* Com. *Darbiæ* ex Parte Patris, & *Perciorum* Com. *Northumbriæ*, Materno Jure, aliiſque quamplurimis Chriſtiani Orbis Principibus oriundæ.

Upon a fair Stone in the North Iſle, was this Inſcription:

Spe Reſurgendi hic jacet Corpus Joannæ Uxoris Edmundi Philips, Londini, Armigeri. Quæ cum ſolo & amantiſſimo marito in dilecto Matrimonio vixit per Annos 48.

Hoc Doloris Amphitheatrum reliquit, Menſis Aprilis Die 12, Anno Salutis 1632, Ætatis ſuæ 72.

Upon a fair Stone in the Middle Iſle, was this Inſcription:

Here lieth buried the Body of *Elizabeth Draper*, the Wife of *Robert Draper*, of this Pariſh, born the 3d Day of *December* 1581; and died the 3d of *December* 1613.

All thoſe that knew her,
  Lov'd her, for her Life,
Chaſte, Pure and Pious,
  Was of all approv'd;
(A rich Poſſeſſion's
  Such a Vertuous Wife;)
All Ill ſhe hated,
  And all Good ſhe lov'd;
Be this his Comfort then,
  Bewails her moſt,
In Heaven ſhe's found,
  That here on Earth is loſt.

In a Table in the Choir, hanging upon the Organ, was this written:

Memoriæ Sacrum.

Neer this lyeth the Body of *Joane*, Daughter and ſole Heire of *Edmund Biggs*, Gent. and late Wife to *Clement Goldſmith*, of *Gray's-Inn*, Eſq; who was in this Church baptized, the 3d of *March* 1564, and interred the 17th of *February*, 1631.

Cloſe by this ſmall Remembrance,
  You may find
That which apparel'd erſt,
  An honeſt Mind;
A Body there inurn'd,
  Where once did reſt
A charitable Soul,
  That was its Gueſt.
But ſee what Sickneſs, Age,
  And Death have done;
Theſe have they parted:
  Yet the Day ſhall come,
When they ſhall meet,
  And re-unite again,
And be aſſum'd
  Above the Heavens to reign.
Until which Time,
  May thy poor Monument
To Readers ſhew,
  A ſad Son's true Intent.

But if this periſh,
  Yet her Virtue ſhall
(She Dead) preſerve
  Her bleſt Memorial.

These two Stones lie cloſe together, and cloſe to the Communion-Table.

In which Place, lieth buried the Body of that Learned Worthy Divine, Dr. *Sampſon Price*.

Fui Claphamus, Pater iſtius Johannis nuper defuncti, & hic ſepulti. Qui obiit ſeptimo Die Februarii, Anno Dom. 1621.

Here lieth buried the Body of *John Clapham*, Eſq; one of the ſix Clerks of the *Chancery*, who died the 6th Day of *December*, *Anno* 1618, his Father, *Luke Clapham*, then living.

Monuments *in the new built Church ſince the Fire.*

Near the North Eaſt End of the Choir, a ſmall White Marble Monument with this Inſcription:

In Cœmeterio hic prope jacet Maria Richardi Huetſoni Mercat. ac Geiſſellæ Filia & Hæredum altera, Nehemiæ Grew. M. D. Uxor Deſideratiſſima. Quippe Mulier Corporis, Ingenii morumq; Venuſtate, Pulcherrima, Gemmam quam Natura genuit expolivit. Religio donec Radiis indies Auctis in Stellarum Conſortium aſſumeretur, nempe 9 Apr. Die A. D. 1685, Ætatis ſuæ 27.

It is adorned with a Head carved in Stone, *&c.*

Between that above and the Altar-piece, is a White Marble Monument, with this Inſcription:

M. S.

Edmundi Sherring, qui in Agro Dorſetenſi bene Natus, in illuſtri Schola Regia Weſtmonaſterienſi Libere Eductus, abinde in Ædem Chriſti apud Oxonienſes Cooptatus alumnus, dein huic Eccleſiæ præfectus, poſt octo decennalem Operam in ea Provincia ornando probe navatam Diem placide obiit,

Anno { Salutis Humanæ M,DC,XC.
   { Ætat. ſuæ XLVIII.

Vir ob candorem & ſuavitatem morum in Vita dilectiſſimus, a Morte deſideratiſſimus.

Vale, Lector, & ut æternum Valeas Æternitatem Cogita.

Sumptibus Johannis Hoblyne Medii Templi Armig. & Janæ Uxoris.

It is adorned with Voluta's, Cherubims, Flowers, Fruit, Leaves, *&c.* And theſe Arms, *Sable, a Griffin Rampant, Segreiant, Party per Feſs, Or and Azure between three Croſſes Pattee Fitchee, Argent.*

On a ſmall White Marble Monument, on the South Side of the Altar-piece, the following Inſcription:

Near this Place lies interred the Body of Col. *Nicholas Richardſon*, late of the Iſland of *Jamaica*. He married *Frances*, the Daughter of Col. *Edward Stanton*, of the ſame Iſland, by whom he had one Son named *Nicholas*. He died *Dec.* 13, 1702.

It was his Direction to the Perſon to whoſe Care he intruſted the Education of his Son, that he ſhould be brought up in the Doctrine and Diſcipline of the Church of *England*, as by Law eſtabliſhed; which Church, he ſaid, he had conſidered, and believed to be the beſt in the World. *Ætat. ſuæ* 28.

Adorned with an Urn, Fruit, Leaves, *&c.* and theſe Arms:

Argent, on a Chief Sable, three Lions Heads eraſed, Or.

On a large Grave-Stone in this Chancel, this Inſcription:

Captain *Valentine Pyne*, born at St. *Mary Antrey* in *Devon*. In the Year 1691 went to *India*, where he ſpent the beſt Part of his Life in Trade with the Natives; by whom, particularly the King of *Bantam*, he was highly reſpected and beloved for his Integrity, Modeſty, and other good Qualities.

Being forced to Return, by the Unkindneſs of ſome of his Countrymen, he arrived in *England* in the Year 1688; and after three Years Stay, beſides other Compenſations, he was by the *Eaſt-India* Company made Commander of one of their beſt Ships, the *New Berkeley Caſtle*. His Ship being ready to ſail, he fell ſick, and died on *Feb.* 11, 1691, lamented by all that knew him, aged 43 Years, leaving Iſſue by his Wife, *Ann*, only one Daughter, *Mary*, aged two Years.

Hic jacet ingenti caſu Pulcherrima Pinus,
Cujus erat ſaluber fructus & umbra ſacra.
Non rapidis ventis aut ſæva proſtrata bipenni,
Nec Jovis Immaturi fulmine tacta ruit.
Per Frigora & Æſtus & mille pericula tutum,
Perdidit Emperici miſſa manu pilula.

Here are theſe Arms: *A Feſs between three Eſcallop-ſhells, impaled with a Bend between three Mullets*; no Colours.

Here is alſo an Atchievement in Memory of Sir *Peter Floyer*, Knt. and Alderman, buried in the Vault. Arms; *Sable, a Chevron between three Arrows, Argent: On an Eſcutcheon of Pretence, Azure, a Feſs Nebule between three Pheons, Or.*

Against the South Wall is a handſome Marble Table for *Thomas Bodington*, who departed this Life the 24th of *Auguſt*, 1726.

There are beſides, theſe Monuments and Stones for the following Perſons:

Thomas Hollier, Citizen and Chirurgeon of LONDON, Chirurgeon to St. *Thomas*'s Hoſpital in *Southwark*, 53 Years, deceaſed 1690. And *Lucy* his Wife, 1677. And *Thomas*, their eldeſt Son, 1672. And *James*, their ſecond Son, 1686.

Richard Royſton, Eſq; Citizen of LONDON, and Bookſeller to three Kings, died 1686, in the 86th Year of his Age. And *Elizabeth*, Wife of *Luke Meredith*, Grand-Daughter to the above *Richard*, 1689. And *Mary Chiſwel*, late Wife of *Richard Chiſwel*, Bookſeller, another Daughter of the above *Richard Royſton*, 1698.

Martha, late Wife of *Nathaniel Sutch*, 1688, and their Daughter *Mary*.

In the Body of the Church, flat Stones for *John Grice*, 1680. *Richard Morton*, M. D. 1698. *Mary Brown*, 1699.

In the Cloiſters. *Nathaniel Hawes*, Eſq; Treaſurer of *Chriſt's* Hoſpital, died 1700.

Johana Parey. 1683. Aged 108.

Adam Wood, 1681, Son of *Robert* and *Katharine Wood*.

Two Sons and four Daughters of *Jarvis* and *Mary Plumb*; as alſo *Anne* their eldeſt Daughter, 1703.

Add to the reſt, the Monument of Mr. *Firming*, in his Time, a Man moſt remarkable for Charity, and a great Friend to this Hoſpital, againſt the South Wall of the Cloiſters, with this Inſcription:

To the Memory

Of Mr. *Thomas Firmin*, late Citizen of LONDON, and one of the Governors of this and St. *Thomas*'s *Hoſpital*. He was to the Orphans of this, a moſt tender Father; and for the Sick and Wounded of the other, a careful Provider. He conſtantly expended the greateſt Profits of his Trade, Portions of his Time, and Labour of his Thoughts, in Works of Charity: In providing Work for Thouſands of poor People; in viſiting and relieving (neceſſitous Families, and in redeeming Debtors out of Priſon He alſo gave away, among vaſt Numbers of Poor, pious Books, writ by Divines of the Church of *England*. He took indefatigable Pains in ſuccouring the diſtreſſed Refugees of *France* and *Ireland*. He was a moſt eminent Example of improving all Opportunities of doing Good, of ſucceſsfully provoking others to good Works, and of an unfeigned Charity, both as to Places and Parties. He was very faithful and wiſe in diſpoſing of publick and private Charities, and zealous for promoting of a Reformation of Manners. Yet after all, he aſcribed nothing to himſelf, acknowledging on his Death-bed, that he had been *an unprofitable Servant*. And he profeſſed, that he hoped for Salvation only from the Mercy of God, through the Mediation of Jeſus Chriſt.

He departed this Life *December* the 20th, 1679, in the 66th Year of his Age.

This Monument was erected by his ſorrowful Widow.

He that ſoweth bountifully, ſhall reap bountifully, 2 *Cor.* ix. 6.

This Inſcription, it is ſaid, was compoſed by Dr. *Fowler*, ſome Time the good Biſhop of *Glouceſter*, who knew him well; and added the laſt Clauſe, which he uttered to him on his Death-Bed, becauſe he had been eſteemed to hold ſome Heterodox Opinions.

BENEFACTORS.

The Benefactors and their Gifts, are theſe;

Donors.	*Gifts.*		
	l.	*s.*	*d.*
John Banks, for a Sermon yearly on St. *Matthew*'s Day	01	00	00
And to the Reader	00	02	00
And to the Clerk	00	03	00
Thomas Barnes, for a Sermon to be preached on the 17th of *November*	01	00	00
Lady *Mary Ramſey*, by Will, *An.* 1601, for a Sermon on St. *Stephen*'s Day	01	00	00
And for another Sermon the firſt *Sunday* in *Lent*, yearly	01	00	00

Thomas Streachly, by Will, 1678, for a Sermon on the *Sunday* after *Aſcenſion* Day	01	00	00
To the Reader and Clerk	00	02	06
To the two Sextons	00	02	06

The Governors of *Chriſt*'s Hoſpital, are Truſtees for the aforeſaid Benefactions.

But they, the ſaid Governors, do not, nor have, ſince the Fire of LONDON, paid 6 *l. per Ann.* for a Sermon in the Lower Church every *Sunday* Morning; 20 *s.* thereof being the Gift of *Roger Harrey*, Citizen and Fiſhmonger of LONDON, by his Will, dated 1688. Thus the Preſentment of the Church-Wardens ran in the Parochial Viſitation, *An.* 1693.

The reſt of the Benefactors unknown.

The Vicarage-Houſe is rebuilt.

This Living is an Impropriation, and the Governors of St. *Bartholomew*'s Hoſpital appoint a Vicar; but the Pariſh of St. *Leonard* is a Rectory in the Gift of the Dean and Chapter of *Weſtminſter*, and the Governors of St. *Bartholomew*'s Hoſpital, who preſent alternately. The Tithes *per* Act of Parliament 22, 23, *Car.* II. is 200 *l. per Ann.*

The Vicar is the Reverend Dr. *Joſeph Trapp*, and the Lecturer is the Reverend Mr. *Benſon*.

Prayers are daily at 11 and Five in the Summer, and 11 and Three in the Winter, by five Curates. A fine Organ; two Bells.

The Gift Sermons are, one on *Chriſtmas* Day, the Gift of Mrs. *Elizabeth Baniſter*; one on St. *Stephen*'s Day, the Gift of the Lady *Mary Ramſey*; one on the firſt *Sunday* of *Lent*, the Gift of the ſaid Lady *Mary Ramſey*; one on the *Sunday* after *Aſcenſion* Day, the Gift of Mr. *Thomas Streachly*; one on St. *John Baptiſt*'s Day, the Gift of Mr. *Richard Minge*; one on St. *Matthew*'s Day, the Gift of Mr. *John Banks*; one on the 5th of *November*, the Gift of *George Humble*, Eſq; and one on the 17th of *November*, the Gift of *Thomas Barnes*, Eſq;

The Veſtry is General.

The Pariſh-Officers *are*,	*The* Ward-Officers *are*,
2 Church-wardens.	4 Common-Council-Men.
4 Collectors for the Poor.	4 Conſtables.
	4 Inqueſts.
	4 Scavengers.

Streets, Lanes, *&c.*

Part of *Newgate-ſtreet*; Part of St. *Martin*'s *le Grand*, *Swan-alley*, *Grey-fryars*, *Butcher-hall-lane*; Part of *Bull-and-mouth-ſtreet*; Part of *Angel-ſtreet*, *Crown-court*, *Bull-head-court*, *Pentecoſt*, or *Bagnio-lane*, *Phœnix-court*; Part of *Warwick-lane*; Part of *Warwick-court*, *Oxford-arms-inn-paſſage*; Part of *Roſe-ſtreet*; Part of *Ivy-lane*; Part of *Amen-corner*, *Swan-court*; Part of *Queen's-head-alley*; Part of *Pannier-alley*, and *King's-head*, or *Three-cups-court*.

Number of Houſes 350.

Here are two Charity Schools in *Bull-and-mouth-ſtreet*; one for 50 Boys, and one for 40 Girls.

From this Church, Weſt to *Newgate*, is of this Ward.

Now for the South Side of this Ward, beginning at where the Croſs in *Cheapſide* ſtood; from thence to *Friday-ſtreet*, and down that Street, on the Weſt Side, to the South Corner of St. *Matthew*'s Church, is wholly of this Ward.

The PARISH *of* St. MATTHEW *in* FRIDAY-STREET.

St. *Matthew* (to whom but this one Church in the City is dedicated) called alſo *Levi*, was, tho' a *Roman* Officer, an *Hebrew* of the *Hebrews*, and, probably, a *Galilean*, born at *Nazareth*, a City in the Tribe of *Zebulun*. He was the Son of *Alpheus*, and *Mary*, Siſter or Kinſwoman of the *Bleſſed Virgin*. His Trade, or Way of Life, was that of a Publican, or Toll-Gatherer, to the *Romans*; an Office of bad Report among the *Jews*: But among the *Romans* it was accounted a Place of Power and Credit, and honourable Reputation, not ordinarily conferred on any but *Roman* Knights.

Our Lord having before cured a noted Paralytick, retired out of *Capernaum*, to walk by the Sea-Side, where he taught the People that flocked after him. Here he eſpied *Matthew* ſitting in his Cuſtom-Office, whom he called to come and follow him; which he immediately did, notwithſtanding he was rich, and had a wealthy and gainful Trade, which he muſt leave. He entertained our Lord and his Diſciples at a great Dinner, at his Houſe; where many Publicans and Sinners ſitting at Meat with him, and the Phariſees, thereupon, taking Occaſion to ſnarl at him; asked his Diſciples, Why their Maſter did eat with Publicans and Sinners, Perſons infamous to a Proverb? But he preſently replied upon them, *That they that were whole needed not the Phyſician; and that he came not to call the Righteous, but Sinners to Repentance.*

After St. *Matthew*'s Election to the Apoſtolate, he continued with the reſt 'till our Lord's Aſcenſion; and then, for the firſt eight Years, at leaſt, preached up and down *Judea*.

After which, being to betake himſelf to the Converſion of the *Gentile* World, he was intreated by the Convert *Jews*, to commit to Writing the Hiſtory of our Saviour's Life and Actions, and leave it among them as a ſtanding Record of what he had preached to them; which he did accordingly, and ſo compoſed his Goſpel.

Little Certainty can be had what Travels he underwent for the Advancement of the Chriſtian Faith. *Æthiopia* is generally aſſigned as the Province of his Apoſtolical Miniſtry, that is, the *Aſiatick Æthiopia*, lying near *Judea*; where, moſt probable it is, (as an antient Writer affirms) that he ſuffered Martyrdom at *Naddaber*, a City in that Country. [Dr. *Cave*'s Life of St. *Matthew*.]

His Feſtival is yearly celebrated on the 21ſt Day of *September*.

This Church was repaired and beautified at the Coſt of the Pariſhioners, in the Years 1632 and 1633; but ſharing the common Calamity by Fire in the Year 1666, it was rebuilt, and opened on the 29th of *November* 1685.

As to the Building, it has a flat Roof covered with Lead; the Walls of the Church and Tower are Brick, the Window and Door-Caſes Stone, as is alſo the Front towards *Friday-ſtreet*, and the Floor is paved therewith. The Church has but two Iſles; but neither Pillar, nor any Part of Entablature, being very plain, and not ſo pleaſant as it would be, were the Houſes not built ſo high on each Side of it.

The Inſide is adorned with a Gallery at the Weſt End, having a neat Front, a Pulpit finely carved, with Enrichments of Arches, Shields, Vaſes, a Crown, Feſtoons, *&c.* and wainſcotted 10 Feet high, all fine Oak; and the three Door-Caſes, the Pews, and the Altar-Piece, are of the ſame Species of Timber.

The laſt being adorned with two fluted Columns, their Entablature, and Compaſs Pediment, of the *Corinthian* Order; the Intercolumns are the *Commandments* in gilt Frames, and done in gold Letters on Black, under a Cherubim: Without the Columns, are the *Lord's Prayer* and *Creed*, done in Black on Gold, each under a ſmall Triangular Pediment, where is placed on two Shields *J. R.* and the King's Arms (which Arms are alſo carved, gilt, and painted, being placed on the Front of the Gallery) and the whole Altar-Piece has Enrichments of four Lamps, alſo Feſtoons, Fruit, Leaves, *&c.* all of Oak; from which Altar the Font is placed directly Weſt.

Dimenſions are, Length 60 Feet, Breadth 33, Altitude 31; and that of the Tower 74 Feet, wherein is one Bell.

Monuments *in the old Church were, for*

Thomas Pole, Goldſmith, 1395.

Robert Johnſon, Goldſmith, Alderman.

Robert Harding, Goldſmith, one of the Sheriffs, 1478.

John Twiſelton, Goldſmith, Alderman, 1525.

Ralph Allen, Grocer, one of the Sheriffs, deceaſed 1546.

Anthony Gamage, Ironmonger, one of the Sheriffs, deceaſed 1579.

Anthony Cage.

John Mabbe, Chamberlain of LONDON, *&c.*

Allen at Condit, and *Thomas Warlingworth*, founded a Chantry there.

Sir *Nicholas Twiford*, Goldſmith, Mayor, gave to that Church an Houſe, with the Appurtenances, called *The Griffin on the Hope*, in the ſame Street.

On a comely Monument in the Wall on the Chancel's South Side, was this Inſcription:

Anthony Cage entombed
Here, doth reſt.
Whoſe Wiſedome ſtill
Prevailed the Commonweale:
A Man with God's good
Gifts ſo amply bleſt,
That few, or none,
His doings may impeale.
A Man unto the Widow
And to the Poore,
A Comfort and
A Succour evermore.
Three Wives he had,
Of Credit and of Fame:
The firſt of them,
Elizabeth, that hight;
Who buried here, brought
To this *Cage* by Name,
Seventeene young Plants,
To give his Table Light.
The ſecond Wife (for her
Part) brought him none;
The third and laſt,
No more but only one.

He deceaſed the 24th Day of *June*, *Anno Domini*, 1583.

On a fair Monument in the North Wall of the Chancel:

In the midſt of this Choir lieth the Body of *Gaius Newman*, Citizen and Goldſmith of LONDON, of the Age of 66 Yeers. He had Iſſue by his Wife, *Anne*, the Daughter of *Nicholas Cullum*, of LONDON, Merchant-Taylor, ſeven Sonnes and five Daughters, *Gabriel*, *Gaius*, *Robert*, *Nicholas*, *Francis*, *Thomas*, and *Hugh*; *Elizabeth*, *Mary*, *Anne*, *Sarah*, and *Judith*. He deceaſed the 3d Day of *March*, 1613.

On another Monument in the ſame Wall.

Here lieth buried the Body of *John Perte*, Citizen and Fiſhmonger of LONDON, who took to Wife *Elizabeth Eyre*, the Daughter of *Henry Eyre*, Citizen and Skinner of LONDON, by whom he had Iſſue one only Daughter, named *Mary*. The ſaid *John* deceaſed the tenth Day of *October*, *Anno Domini* 1604, being aged 51 Yeeres.

On a Plate in the South Wall of the Chancel:

As Man liveth, ſo he dieth;
As Tree falleth, ſo it lieth:
Anne Middleton, thy Life well paſt
Doth argue reſtful Bliſs at laſt.

Obiit Anno a partu Virginis *Mariæ*, 1596, Menſ. Januar. Die 2.
Anno Reg. Reginæ Elizabethæ 39, Ætatis ſuæ 54.

Monuments *ſince the Rebuilding of this Church.*

On a Grave-ſtone in the South Iſle, this Inſcription:

Here lies the Body of *William Lane*, Citizen and Salter of LONDON, and *Elizabeth* his Wife, Daughter of *William Towill*, of *Bromfield*, in the County of *Somerſet*, Gent. which *Elizabeth* deceaſed the 12th of *March* 1679. Her Husband ſurvived only till the 11th of *April* 1680.

We ſhall riſe again.

Sellers Thornbury, Citizen and Salter, *Jan.* the 6th, 1680, aged 74.

Upon a Monument in the ſame Iſle:

Here lies the Body of Sir *Edward Clark*, Knt. Lord Mayor of this City of LONDON, *Anno Dom.* 1696, died *Sept.* 1, 1703, in the 76th Year of his Age. By his firſt Wife, *Elizabeth*, Daughter of the Reverend Mr. *Thomas Gouge*, he had Iſſue *Anne* and *Thomas*, that died before him. By his ſecond, *Jane*, Daughter of *Richard Clotterbuck*, Eſq; he had two Children that ſurvived him. *Jane*, married to *Maynard Colcheſter*, of *Weſtbury* in *Glouceſterſhire*, Eſq; and Sir *Thomas Clark*, of *Brickendonbury* in *Hertfordſhire*, Knt. who in pious Memory of his dear Parents buried underneath, erected this Monument.

BENEFACTORS.

Benefactors to this new built Church of St. *Matthew*, in *Friday-ſtreet*, and that contributed to the Ornaments, and other Things neceſſary or convenient to it, were theſe:

James Smith, Eſq; gave the Altar-piece, Table, and Rails.

Edward Clark, and *Thomas Sandford*, gave the Front of the Gallery, and the King's Arms.

Miles Martin, and *John Shipton*, gave the two Branches and Irons.

John Prat laid out liberally towards the Charges of adorning the Church.

THIS Pariſh was to have 240*l.* out of the Chamber of LONDON, or Coal-money, for the Uſe of the Pariſh or Poor; as a Recompence of a Piece of Ground belonging to the ſaid Pariſh or Poor thereof, added to the Scite of the late Church, for the inlarging of the Church new built; and whereby the ſame is inlarged, and made more uniform.

Mrs. *Cole* left a Legacy of 5*l.* a Year to the Poor.

THERE was a Parſonage-Houſe before the Fire, but conſumed. The Ground was leaſed out for Forty Years, at the Rent of 5*l.* 10*s.* *per Ann.*

THIS Living is a Rectory in the Gift of his Grace the Duke of *Montagu*. Value of the united Pariſhes, *per* Act of Parliament, 150*l.* St. *Matthew* is rated in the King's Books at 21*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.* and St. *Peter's* 26*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*

THE Rector is the Reverend Mr. *Lee*, and the Lecturer is the Reverend Mr. *Haywood*.

PRAYERS are every *Wedneſday*, *Friday* and Holidays, at 11 o'Clock, no Organ, 1 Bell.

THE Veſtry is General.

The PARISH-OFFICERS *are*,	*The* WARD-OFFICERS *are*,
5 Auditors of Accompts.	2 Common-Council-Men.
2 Church-wardens, and Collectors.	2 Inqueſts.
	2 Conſtables.
	2 Scavengers.

Streets, Lanes, &c.

PART of *Cheapſide*; Part of St. *Matthew's-alley*, alias *Fountain-court*; Part of *Friday-ſtreet*, *Angel-court*, and *Blue-boar-court*.

NUMBER of Houſes 48 and a half.

IN this Pariſh of *Friday-ſtreet*, were three Houſes ſtanding together, all pertaining to Religious Houſes. The Middlemoſt was a Tenement inhabited by *Robert Harding*, Citizen and Goldſmith of LONDON, and ſome Time Sheriff; let to him for 30 Years, by the Prioreſs and Convent of St. *Helen*'s, LONDON, for Five Marks Rent yearly, in the 9th Year of King *Edward* IV, Dame *Alice Aſhfield* the Prioreſs. Another Houſe on the Eaſt of it, belonged to the Houſe of St. *Mary Overies* in *Southwark*: That on the Weſt, to the Dean and Chapter of St. *Paul*'s.

FROM this *Friday-ſtreet*, Weſt to the *Old Exchange*, a Street ſo called, from the King's Exchange, once there kept, which was for the Receipt of Bullion, to be coined. For *Hen.* III, in the 6th Year of his Reign, wrote to the *Scabines*, and Men of *Ipre*, that he and his Council had given Prohibition, that none, *Engliſhmen*, or other, ſhould make Change of Plate, or other Maſs of Silver, but only in his Exchange at LONDON, or at *Canterbury*. *Andrew Bokerell* then had to farm the Exchange of *England*, and was Mayor of LONDON in the Reign of *Henry* III. *John Somercote* had the keeping of the King's Exchange over all *England*. In the 8th of *Edward* I, *Gregory Rokeſley* was Keeper of the ſaid Exchange for the King. In the 5th of *Edward* II, *William Hauſted* was Keeper thereof. And in the 18th, *Roger de Frowicke*, &c.

THESE received the old Stamps, or Coining-Irons, from Time to Time, as the ſame were worn, and deliver'd new to all the Mints in *England*, as more at large, in another Place, is noted.

THIS Street begins at *Cheapſide*, in the North, and runs down South to *Knight-riders-ſtreet*, that Part of it which is call'd *Old Fiſh-ſtreet*: But the very Houſe and Office of the Exchange and Coinage, was about the Middle thereof.

ON the Eaſt Side of this Lane, betwixt *Cheapſide*, and the Church of St. *Auguſtine*, *Henry Walleis*, Mayor, by Licence of *Edward* I, built a Row of Houſes, the Profits ariſing from them to be employed on *London-bridge*.

The PARISH *of* St. AUGUSTINE.

IT is confidently believ'd, and not without probable Reaſon, that the Church of St. *Auguſtine*, (vulgarly call'd St. *Auſtin*'s) near St. *Paul*'s Cathedral in *London*, was (as likewiſe divers other Churches in *England* were) dedicated to the Memory, not of St. *Auguſtine*, Biſhop of *Hippo*, in *Africa*, that great and famous Father, called by ſome (and not unworthily) *Doctor Doctorum*; but rather of St. *Auguſtine* the Monk, the firſt Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, in Relation to that peculiar Benefit, which this Nation, by his Means principally, under GOD, received in the firſt Converſion of the *Engliſh Saxons* to the Chriſtian Faith, which not without great Care and Pains (with GOD's Aſſiſtance) he did in a good Meaſure effect, converting firſt *Ethelbert*, King of the *Kentiſh Saxons*, and his People; by whoſe Example, afterwards, divers others alſo of this Nation were converted; and, therefore, with all reverend Reſpect, letting paſs that antient Holy Father, we ſhall proceed to ſpeak only in this Place of St. *Auguſtine* the Monk, to whom the aforeſaid Church of St. *Auſtin* is preſum'd, ſolely, to have been dedicated.

THIS *Auguſtine*, therefore, (as all Writers agree) was a *Roman*, and Head of the Monaſtery of St. *Gregory* at *Rome*, and of the Order of St. *Benedict*, ſent into *England* from *Rome* by Pope *Gregory* I, *Anno Dom.* 596, to convert the *Engliſh Saxons* to the Chriſtian Faith; which great Work he having begun, went out of *England* the next Year, *An.* 597, unto *Arles* in *France*, and by *Eleutherius*, Archbiſhop of that City, he was there ordained Archbiſhop of the *Engliſh* Nation the 16 Kal. of *December*; thence he returned into *England*, where the King confirm'd on him his Royal Palace at *Canterbury*, for his Epiſcopal Seat.

THIS *Auguſtine* afterwards (with the King's Approbation) removed the Archiepiſcopal See, which then was at LONDON, to *Canterbury*, where he himſelf was then, by Commiſſion from the Pope, conſecrated the firſt Archbiſhop of that new See, turning the Archbiſhoprick of LONDON into a Biſhoprick, whereof he conſecrated *Melitus* the firſt Biſhop, *Anno Dom.* 604.

IN Memory of this Archbiſhop, the Monaſtery at *Canterbury*, erected firſt by King *Ethelbert*, and this Archbiſhop *Auguſtine*, under the Name of St. *Peter* and St. *Paul*, was afterwards, by Archbiſhop *Dunſtan*, *An.* 978, dedicated to the Honour of St. *Peter* and St. *Paul* the Apoſtles, and to St. *Auguſtine*; and from thence called by the Name of St. *Auguſtine*'s Monaſtery; which continued famous till the Suppreſſion of it by King *Henry* VIII.

Concerning the preciſe Year when *Auguſtine* died, Writers much diſagree; for ſome ſay he died in the Year 611, others in 608, and others in 614. His Body was buried, firſt without Doors, near to the Church of his Monaſtery, becauſe the Church was not finiſhed; but afterwards was removed into the North Porch of the ſaid Church. In which Place all the Bodies of the Archbiſhops following were laid till *Theodore*, who was firſt buried in the Church, becauſe the Porch was full. This *Auguſtine* is ſaid to have been a Man of exceeding tall Stature, well favour'd, and of a very amiable Countenance.

This Church (which is the only Parochial Church in this City dedicated to that Saint) ſtands on the Weſt End of *Watling-ſtreet*, on the North Side thereof, and in Records is called, *Eccleſia Sancti Auguſtini ad Portam*, becauſe it ſtood near the Gate that formerly gave Entrance into St. *Paul*'s Church-yard out of *Watling-ſtreet*. It was partly rebuilt, and beautifully adorned, in the Years 1630 & 1631, at the Pariſh-Charge, which coſt 1200 *l.* but being conſumed in the Fire of LONDON, the Pariſh was united by Act of Parliament to that of St. *Faith*'s, and this Church of St. *Auguſtine* new erected *Anno Domini* 1682. The Steeple was finiſhed 1695.

The Roof is camerated, divided into Pannels, and adorned with Fret-work, as the Arches are with Cherubims; which Roof is ſupported with Pillars of the *Ionic* Order. The Church and Steeple are of Stone, the latter being a Tower with Acroteria, a Cupola, a Lanthorn adorned with Vaſes, and a Spire, whoſe lower Part is of a Parabolical Form.

On the North and Weſt Side of the Church are Wainſcot Galleries, with the Ornament of Bolection Pannels, *&c.*

It is well pewed and wainſcotted round with right Wainſcot eight Feet high. The Pulpit is alſo of the like Wainſcot, finely embelliſhed with Enrichments of carved Cherubims, Leaves, Fruit, *&c.*

The Altar-piece is ſpacious and beautiful, conſiſting of four Columns, with their Entablament of the *Corinthian* Order; above is a large arching Pediment, upon which is placed the King's Arms, carved, gilt, and painted in their proper Colours.

The inner Columns are the *Commandments*, well done in Gold, upon Black, between the *Lord's Prayer* and the *Creed*, done in Gold Letters upon Blue; under the Pediment is a large Eleptical Figure or Space, wherein is (dexterouſly and lineally performed) a winged Heart, aſpiring and elevating towards a *Glory*, in Alluſion to that in the Holy Communion-Service, where the Miniſter ſays, *Lift up your Hearts.* The Communicants anſwer, *We lift them up unto the Lord.* In which Heart, are theſe Words in large Characters: SURSUM CORDA; all done in Gold on Blue, and adorned with Cherubims, Feſtoons, Fruit, *&c.* The Ornament-Enrichments are gilt with Gold, and the Whole encloſed with ſtrong Rail and Balliſter, within which the Pavement is white and black Marble.

The Length of the Church is about 51 Feet, Breadth 45, and Height 30; and that of the Steeple (wherein is one Bell) is 145.

Here was a Fraternity founded, *Anno* 1387, called, *The Fraternity of St.* Auſtin*'s in* Watling-ſtreet, *and other good People dwelling in the City.* They were, on the Eve of St. *Auſtin*, to meet at the ſaid Church, and in the Morning, at High Maſs, every Brother to offer a Penny; and, after that, to be ready *Al mangier, ou al revele*; i. e. *To eat, or to revel*, according to the Ordinance of the Maſter and Wardens of the ſaid Fraternity. They ſet up in the Honour of God, and St. *Auſtin*, one Branch of ſix Tapers, in the ſaid Church, before the Image of St. *Auſtin*; and alſo two Torches; with which, if any of the ſaid Fraternity were commended to God, he might be carried to the Earth. They were to meet at the Vault at St. *Paul*'s, [perhaps St. *Faith*'s] and to go hence to the Church of St. *Auſtin*; and the Prieſts and the Clerks ſaid *Placebo* and *Dilige*; and in Mattins, a Maſs of *Requiem*, at the High Altar.

MONUMENTS.

In this Church (before the Deſolation of it by Fire) were Monuments remaining of

Henry Read, Armourer, one of the Sheriffs, 1450.

Robert Belleſdon, Haberdaſher, Mayor, 1491.

Sir - - - - - *Townley*.

Will. Dere, one of the Sheriffs, 1450.

Robert Raven, Haberdaſher, 1500.

Thomas Apleyard, Gentleman, 1515.

William Moncaſter, Merchant-Taylor, 1524.

Will. Holt, Merchant-Taylor, 1544.

On a plated Stone under the Communion-Table:

Hic jacet Magiſter Robertus Burſted, Baccalaureus Juris Civilis, & hujus Eccleſiæ quondam Rector. Qui obiit 16 die menſis Auguſti, Anno Dom. 1417. Cujus, *&c.*

Hic jacet Magiſter Johannes Battaill, quondam Rector hujus Eccleſiæ. Qui obiit Anno Dom. 1426, ſexto die Menſis Auguſti, Cujus, *&c.*

Ecce ut defuncti
  cineres mirere beatos,
Ecce in tantillo
  tempore quantus honor?
Dudum vita mihi fuerat,
  quæ patria mundus,
Sed mihi jam Cœlum
  Patria, Vita, Deus.
Dudum mortis eram
  peccato victima, ſed jam
Juſtitiæ Chriſto victima;
  quantus honor?

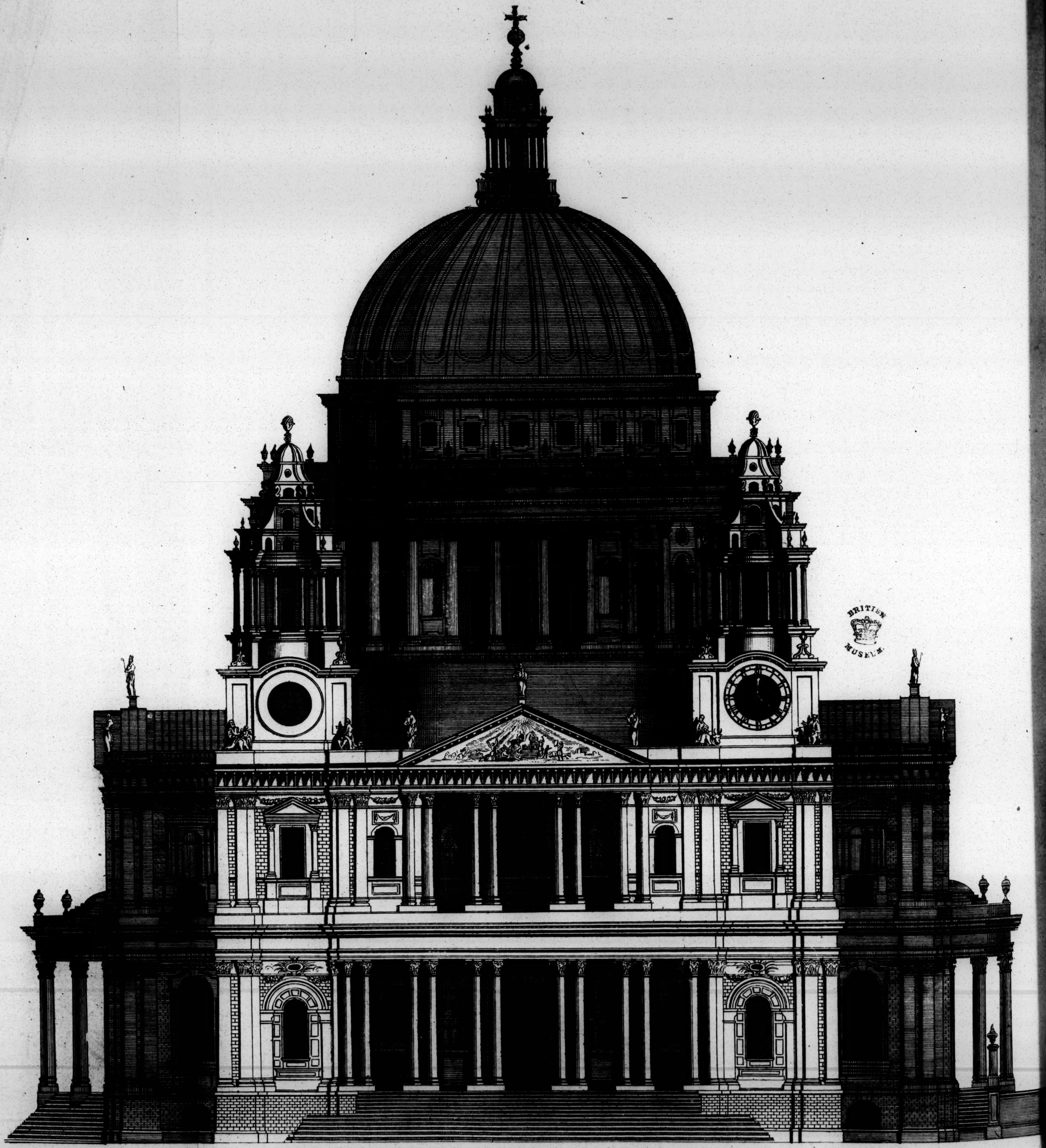
On a ſmall Monument in the Eaſt End of the Choir's South Iſle:

Hic requieſcit in pace Roberti Brett, Civis & Mercatoris Sciſſoris LONDON. filii & hæredis Roberti Brett, de Whitſtanton in Com. Somerſet. Armigeri. Qui uxorem duxit Elizabetham filiam Reginaldi Highgati, Armigeri. Ex ea genuit 11 filios, & 3 filias. E quibus 4 filii & 1 filia ſuperſtites ſunt. Idem Robertus & Elizabetha in ſancto conjugii ſtatu 31 Annos vixerunt. Et obiit 9 Aprilis, Anno Domini 1586. Ætatis 63.

Hunc Tumulum propriis ſumptibus fieri fecit Elizabetha uxor ejus, 10 die Septemb. Anno Domini 1566. Cum jam poſt obitum mariti prædicti, decem annos viduam vixiſſet, atque hic

etiam

The Front or West end of S^T PAUL'S.



BRITISH MUSEUM

T. Bowles Sculp.

etiam ſepeliri decrevit, quandocunque Deo eam placuerit ex hac naturali vita tollere.

On a fair plated Stone, at the Entrance into the Choir:

Here reſteth the Body of *Edward Wiat*, late of *Tillingham*, in the County of *Eſſex*, Eſq; who deceaſed the 24th of *Auguſt*, 1571. He had one only Wife, *Mary*, the Daughter of Sir *William Waldegrave*, of *Smallbridge*, in the County of *Suffolke*, Knt. By whom he had Iſſue three Sonnes and foure Daughters; but all his Children dyed young, except one Son, named *Edward*, whom he left behind him alive, about the Age of 11 Yeeres. His ſaid Wife, his Executrix, cauſed this Monument to be made.

On a Monument for both theſe, in the Body of the Church:

Hic jacent Richardus Warren, dum vixit, Civis Civitatis LONDON. ac quondam Magiſter Fraternitatis ſancti Joannis Baptiſtæ, ſciſſorum in Civitate prædicta; & Margareta uxor ejus. Qui quidem Richardus obiit 18 die Menſ. Januarii, Anno Domini 1476.

Here lieth *Richard Coxe*, ſome Time Citizen and Skinner of LONDON, which deceaſed the 8th Day of *March*, *Anno Domini* 1467. and *Agnes*, his Wiſe, the which deceaſed the 13th Day of *April*, *Anno Dom.* 1472.

There is a flat Stone in the South Iſle of the late built Church, with flouriſhed Work about it, different from our Country Work: It is laid over an *Armenian* Merchant.

The Inſcription is in the *Armenian* Character, and underneath, in *Engliſh*, we are given to underſtand his Name to be *Tavakoll de David*, departing 1696-7.

BENEFACTORS.

The Benefactors towards the finiſhing of this Church, as appears by a Table hanging up therein, were theſe:

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Thomas Holbech, D. D. late Rector of this Pariſh, gave to the Pewing.	100	00	0
And to the Poor of the Pariſh,	10	00	0
Dame *Margaret Ayloff* gave to the Pewing likewiſe	100	00	0
With many other Benefactors of the Pariſh of St. *Faith*'s, united to this; whoſe Names and Gifts amounting to 700 *l.* are recorded in their Regiſter-Book, *A. D.* 1683.	700	00	0

Jonathan Robinſon, *Peter Wright*, } Church-Wardens.

Gift Sermons belonging to this, and St. *Faith*'s Pariſh, are theſe, with the Days allotted for Preaching them.

The Lady *Hart*'s Sermon, for St. *Auſtin*'s Pariſh, is to be preached on the 14th Day of *May*, annually.

Mr. *Truſſel*'s Sermon, for St. *Faith*'s Pariſh, on the 5th of *November*.

Mr. *Richard Haſſel*'s Sermon, for St. *Auſtin*'s, on the 1ſt of *Auguſt*.

The Living of St. *Faith*'s is in the Gift of the Dean and Chapter of St. *Paul's*; and St. *Auſtin*'s in the Gift of the Biſhop of LONDON, Value *per* Act of Parliament 172 *l. per Ann.* rated in the King's Books, St. *Auſtin*'s 19 *l.* 16 *s.* Half-Penny; St. *Faith*'s 23 *l.* 17 *s.* 1 *d.*

The preſent Incumbent is the Reverend Dr. *Cobden*, and the Lecturer the Reverend Dr. *Oliver*.

Prayers are *Wedneſdays*, *Fridays*, and all Holidays, at 11 o'Clock; no Organ, one Bell. The Gift Sermons are, one every *Aſh-Wedneſday*, for the Company of Stationers; one on the 14th of *May*, the Gift of Mr. *Hart*; one on the 1ſt of *Auguſt*, the Gift of Mr. *Truſſel*.

The Veſtry is Select.

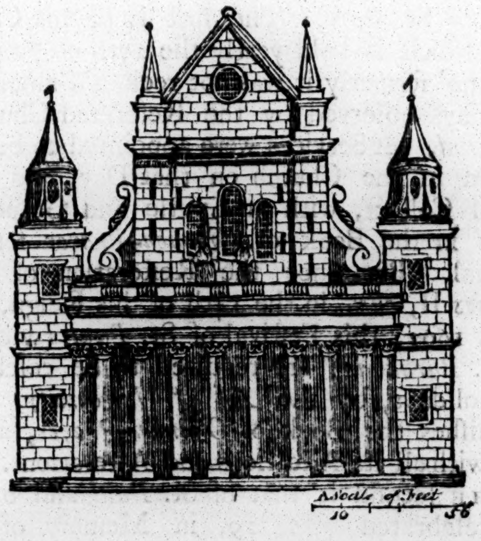
The Pariſh-Officers *are*,	*The* Ward-Officers *are*,
2 Church-wardens.	2 Common-Council-Men. 2 Conſtables. 2 Scavengers. 2 Inqueſts.

Streets, Lanes, &c.

Part of *Old-change*, *Crane-alley*, *Lamb-alley*, *Phœnix-court*; Part of *Great Diſtaff-lane*; Part of *Watling-ſtreet*, and *Buck's-head-court*.

Number of Houſes, 66.

The CATHEDRAL CHURCH *of St.* PAUL.



St. Paul's Cathedral.

St. *Paul*, to whom the Principal Church of the City of LONDON is dedicated, was deſcended of the Tribe of *Benjamin*, born in the City of *Tarſus*, the Metropolis of *Cilicia*; a City rich and populous, an Academy, and *Roman Municipium*. He came up to *Jeruſalem*, and there became a Diſciple of *Gamaliel*, a famous Phariſee. He was converted to the Faith of *Chriſt*, in that miraculous Manner which is ſet down in the *Acts of the Apoſtles*. He afterwards changed his Name of *Saul* to that of *Paul*, after he had openly converted and baptized the Proconſul *Sergius Paulus*, ſay ſome; others, that he aſſumed that Name at his Converſion; and others, that he had a double Name given him at his Circumciſion, *Saul*, relating to his *Jewiſh* Original, and *Paul*, referring to the *Roman* Corporation where he was born. The Hiſtory of his

Travels and Preaching, down to his Impriſonment at *Rome*, is written by St. *Luke* in the *Acts*. We do not certainly know what he did after his Enlargement; ſome of the Antients were of Opinion that he went into *Spain*, but this is very uncertain, and the contrary ſeems to be more probable. Be that as it will, 'tis certain that he was beheaded afterwards at *Rome*, for his Religion, by *Nero*'s Command, towards the 64th Year of the common Computation. He has written 14 Epiſtles, all which Antiquity has owned to be genuine and canonical, excepting the Epiſtle to the *Hebrews*; concerning which, there has been formerly ſome Doubt, and ſome Perſons have ſuppoſed, that it was written in *Hebrew*.

His Life has been written at large (among the Lives of the other Apoſtles) by the Reverend and Learned Dr. *William Cave*, publiſhed *Anno* 1676, who tells us, That the Place of his Execution was the *Aquæ Salviæ*, three Miles from *Rome*, where his Head was ſtruck off with a Sword; from which Inſtrument of his Execution, the Cuſtom, no doubt, firſt aroſe of picturing him with a Sword in his Right Hand. He was buried in the *Via Oſtienſis*, about two Miles from *Rome*, over whoſe Grave, about the Year 318, *Conſtantine the Great*, at the Inſtance of Pope *Sylveſter*, built a ſtately Church; which afterwards, as too narrow and little for the Honour of ſo great an Apoſtle, *Valentinian*, or rather *Theodoſius*, the Emperor, cauſed to be taken down, and a larger and more noble to be built in the Room of it.

As to his Perſon, we find it thus deſcribed: He was little and of low Stature, and ſomewhat ſtooping, his Complexion fair, his Countenance grave, his Head ſmall, his Eyes carrying a kind of Beauty and Sweetneſs in them, his Eyebrows a little hanging over, his Noſe long, but gracefully bending, his Beard thick, and like the Hair of his Head, mixt with grey Hairs.

There are three Feſtivals celebrated in Memory of St. *Paul*. The firſt is of his Converſion, which is held yearly the 25th of *January*; and tho' formerly it was not reckon'd among the Holidays obſerved by the Reformed Church of *England*, yet Services were appointed to be celebrated in the Church on that Day, and an eſpecial Collect, with an Epiſtle and Goſpel, ſet down in the Book of *Common-Prayer* for that Feſtival. But ſince the Reſtoration of King *Charles* II, *viz.* in the 14th of his Reign, *Anno Dom.* 1662, this Feſtival of St. *Paul* (with that of St. *Barnabas*) are required to be celebrated as Holidays, by the *Act of Uniformity*, which eſtabliſhes the Book of *Common-Prayer*, as now uſed with all its Additions and Alterations.

The ſecond is that of St. *Paul* and St. *Peter*, celebrated *June* 29, in Memory of both their Paſſions, which fell on that Day together, and by ſome is called *Bis Feſta Dies*.

The third is of the Paſſion, or Commemoration of St. *Paul* alone, celebrated on the 30th of *June*, for this Reaſon, becauſe the Biſhop of *Rome* was wont, upon one and the ſame Day, to officiate his Pontifical Offices in both Churches, *viz.* in that of the *Vatican*, and that of St. *Paul*: But when it appeared that this could not well be performed, by reaſon of the too far Diſtance of the Places one from the other, without too much, and almoſt intolerable Labour, it was thought better, that on the firſt Day the Solemnity of them both ſhould be celebrated in the *Vatican* Church, and the next Day following the ſame Duties ſhould be performed in the Church of St. *Paul*, in which Place might be more fully compleated, what in that behalf might fortune to be omitted on the Day before.

This ſtately Church of St. *Paul* ſtands in or near the Place where once had been a Temple of *Diana*, the Goddeſs, worſhipped by the *Londoners*, as *Apollo* was by the People of *Thorney*, or *Weſtminſter*. This appeared from the Tusks of Boars, Horns of Stags, and of Oxen, and from the Repreſentation of Deer, and even of *Diana* herſelf, upon the ſacrificing Veſſels found in digging the Foundation of it, which was began by *Ethelbert*, King of *Kent*, about the Year of *Chriſt* 610. He gave thereto Lands, as appears by Records: "Ædelbertus, Rex, Deo inſpirante, pro animæ ſuæ remedio, dedit Epiſcopo Melito terram quæ appellatur Tillingeham, ad Monaſterii ſui ſolatium, ſcilicet, S. Pauli, & ego Rex Ædelbertus ita firmiter concedo tibi præſuli Melito poteſtatem ejus habendi & poſſidendi, ut in perpetuum in Monaſterii utilitate permaneat, &c." *Athelſtan*, *Edgar*, *Edward the Confeſſor*, and others, alſo gave Lands thereunto.

The Manor of *Tillingham*, which King *Etheldred* gave, was in *Eſſex*. *Erkenwald*, the fourth Biſhop of LONDON from *Melitus*, beſtowed great Coſt in the building of the Church, and augmented the Revenues much with his own Eſtate; and beſides, procured divers ample Privileges thereto from the Pope, and from the Kings that then reigned. *Kenred*, King of the *Mercians*, granted this Church, that it ſhould at all Times be as free as himſelf deſired to be at the Day of Judgment. King *Athelſtane* endowed it with divers Lordſhips, *viz.* *Sandon*, *Rode*, *Luſſenhale*, *Bylcham*, *Edulfeſneſſe*, and *Neuſdune*, in the County of *Eſſex*; *Erdelyne* and *Cardingdone*, in *Hertfordſhire*; *Drayton* and *Willeſdon*, in *Middleſex*, and *Barnes* in *Surry*. King *Edgar* gave *Naveſtocke*, in *Eſſex*. Queen *Egelſlede*, his Wife, *Lageſare* and *Cochamſtede*. King *Edward the Confeſſor*, gave the Lordſhips of *Chingford* and *Barlings*, in *Eſſex*. *Ediva*, a Noble Woman, gave *Wiggele*. And *William the Conqueror* gave to the Church of St. *Paul*, and to *Mauricius*, then Biſhop, and his Succeſſors, the Caſtle of *Stortford*, with the Appurtenances, &c. He alſo confirmed the Gifts of his Predeceſſors, in theſe Words, "Omne I. Rex Angl. Clamo quietas in perpetuum, 24 Hidas quas Rex Æthelbert dedit S. Paulo juxta murum LONDON. &c.

The Charter of King *William the Conqueror*, given to the Church of St. *Paul* in LONDON, exemplified in the *Tower*, the *Latin* thereof *Engliſhed* thus:

WILLAIM, by the Grace of God, King of *Engliſhmen*, to all his well-beloved *French* and *Engliſh* People, Greeting. Know ye, that I do give unto God, and the Church of Saint *Paul* of LONDON, and to the Rectors and Servitors of the ſame, in all their Lands which the Church hath, or ſhall have, within Borough, and without Sack and Sock, Thole and The, *Infangtheeſe*, and *Grithbriche*, and all free Ships by Sea, and by Land, on Tide and off Tide, and all the Rights that into them *Chriſtendome* by rad and more ſpeake, and on Buright hamed, and on Buright worke, afore all the Biſhopricks in mine Land, and on each other Man's Land. For I will, that the Church in all Things be as free, as I would my Soule to be in the Day of Judgment.

Witneſſes, *Oſmond*, our Chancellor, *Lanfrank*, the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and *Thomas* Archbiſhop of *York*, *Roger* Earl of *Salisbury*, *Alane*, the County, *Geffrey de Magna Villa*, and *Raphe Peverel*.

This Charter is beſt underſtood by *Doomſday Book* (ſays Biſhop *Stillingfleet*, ſome Time

Dean of this Church) wherein a particular Account is given of the Lands then held by the Canons of St. *Paul's*; which, for the moſt Part, are the ſame they enjoy to this Day. See there the particular Lands given by *Saxon* Kings to St. *Paul's*.

THAT all might underſtand the full Proportions of this famous Church, upon a fair Table, which did heretofore hang up on the North Part of the Choir, was written in a fair Character, as followeth:

The Dimenſions of this ſtately Church, as they were taken in the Year 1314.

The Length of the Church, from Eaſt to Weſt, 690 Feet.

The Breadth, 130 Feet.

The Height of the Roof of the Weſt Part, from the Floor, 102 Feet.

The Height of the Roof of the new Fabrick, (*viz.* Eaſt from the Steeple) from the Pavement, 88 Feet.

The Height of the Body of the Church, 150 Feet.

The Height of the Tower Steeple, from the level Ground, 260 Feet.

The Height of the Spire of Wood, covered with Lead, 274 Feet.

AND yet the Whole, *viz.* Tower and Spire, exceeded not 520 Feet; the Reaſon is, for that the Height of the Stone-work of the Tower, from the Ground, to the Timber upon which the Spire was raiſed, was not 260 Feet, but 240 Feet; the other 14 Feet being the Wall and Battlements above the Timbers on which the Spire was raiſed, and ſo the Height of both together will be but 520 Feet.

THE Ball above the Head of the Spire was ſo large, that it would contain within it ten Buſhels of Corn.

THE Length of the Croſs, above the ſaid Ball, was 15 Feet.

THE Traverſe of the ſaid Croſs, 6 Feet.

THE Quantity of Ground on which the Church ſtood, contained 3 Acres, 3 Roods, and 26 Poles or Perches, without the Body of the Church. But within the Verge or Precinct of the Church-yard, which *Richard Beaumor* intended to incompaſs with a Wall, there were ſeveral other Places which related to the Church, as namely theſe following:

1. The *College of Petty Canons.*
2. *Pardon Church-yard.*
3. The *Library.*
4. *Sherington*'s *Chapel.*
5. *Holmes*'s *College.*
6. *Jeſus Chapel.*
7. The *Charnel-Houſe.*
8. The *Cloiſters*, or *Bell-Tower.*
9. The *Croſs.*

OF all which Places, Notice ſhall be taken in due Order.

IN the Year 1087, this Church of St. *Paul* was burnt with Fire, and therewith the greateſt Part of the City. Which Fire began at the Entry of the Weſt Gate, and conſumed to the Eaſt Gate. *Mauricius*, then Biſhop, began therefore the Foundation of a new Church of St. *Paul*; a Work, that Men of that Time judged would never have been finiſhed, it was to them ſo wonderful for Length and Breadth; and alſo the ſame was built upon Arches, or Vaults of Stone, for Defence of Fire: Which was a Manner of Work, before that Time, unknown to the People of this Nation, and then brought in by the *French*; and the Stone was fetched from *Cane* in *Normandy*. This *Mauricius* deceaſed in the Year 1107.

Richard Beaumor [or *Belmeis*] ſucceeded him in the Biſhoprick, who did wonderfully increaſe the ſaid Church, purchaſing (of his own Coſt) the large Streets and Lanes about it, wherein were wont to dwell many Lay-people: Which Ground he began to encompaſs about with a ſtrong Wall of Stone, and Gates. King *Henry* I gave to the ſaid *Richard*, ſo much of the Mote, or Wall, of the Caſtle on the *Thames* Side, to the South, as ſhould be needful to make the ſaid Wall of, and ſo much as ſhould ſuffice to make a Wall without the Way, on the North Side, *&c.*

THIS Patent of King *Henry*, (viz. *Henry* I.) was as followeth:

HEnricus Dei Gratia, Rex Anglie, Archiepiſcopis & Epiſcopis & Comitibus Anglie, & Hugoni de Bochalanda, & omnibus Baronibus, & Fidelibus ſuis Francis & Anglis de London, & de Middleſex, & de tota Anglia ſalutem. Sciatis, &c. *i. e.* "Know ye that I have given to GOD, and the Church of St. *Paul's London*, and *Richard* Biſhop of the ſame Church, ſo much of the Ditch of my Caſtle on the *Thames* Side, Southward, as ſhall be needful to make the Wall of the ſaid Church; and ſo much of the ſame Ditch as may ſuffice to make a Way without the Wall. And on the other Part of the Church, Northward, as the ſame Biſhop hath deſtroyed of the ſame Ditch." Witneſs, *Roger* Biſhop of *Saliſbury*, and *Roman* Chancellor, and *Giſlebert de Aquila*, at *Pordeſmund*, on the Birth-Day of St. *Hippolitus*, Martyr. This Letter the Dean and Chapter produced to King *Edward* I. his Juſtices, upon a Preſentment againſt them, for appropriating to themſelves certain Ground thereabouts. But to this the Commonalty ſaid, "That the King's Father granted as much as in him was to the ſaid Dean and Chapter, that they might incloſe their Church-yard, as is aforeſaid. But this ought not to prejudice the ſaid Commonalty in this Behalf. And that becauſe there was not an Inquiſition upon this made, as the Cuſtom is, Whether this Grant would not be prejudicial and damageable to the whole City. For they ſaid, That the whole Soil, between the Gate called St. *Auſtine*'s Gate, near the ſaid Church, and the Gate on the Weſt Part of the ſaid Church, towards *Ludgate*, is High-ſtreet, and the King's Highway of the aforeſaid City. Whereof a great Part, by the raiſing of the Wall of the Eaſt, and the building of the Houſes by the ſaid Dean and Chapter, is now incloſed, and the King's High-ſtreet much ſtreightened, to the great Damage of the whole City.

TO this muſt be added, that it is true there was long before Conteſt between the Church of St. *Paul's*, and the Lords of *Baynard's Caſtle*, about their Bounds here. There was one *Euſtathius*, Earl of *Boloign*, who became Poſſeſſor of *Baynard's Caſtle*. Which Earl (as the Dean and Chapter ſhewed) *Anno* 1106, permitted and granted *Omnes Calumpnias*, i. e. all Claims which he had upon the Lands, which one *Maurice*, Biſhop of LONDON, aſſerted to be of the Church-yard of St. *Paul's*, LONDON; and upon all other Lands which were within the Walls of the ſaid Church-yard, to be quit to GOD and St. *Paul*, from the ſaid Earl and his Heirs for ever; and this by a certain Charter, which they produced under the Name of the ſaid Earl.

IT ſhould ſeem, that this *Richard* incloſed but two Sides of the ſaid Church or Cemitery of St. *Paul*, to wit, the South and North Sides:

For King *Edward* II. in the 10th of his Reign, granted that the ſaid Church-Yard ſhould be incloſed with a Wall, where it wanted, on Account of the Murders and Robberies that were there committed.

But the Citizens then claimed the Eaſt Part of the Church-Yard, to be the Place of Aſſembly to their Folk-Motes; and that the great Steeple, there ſituate, was to that Uſe, their common Bell, which being there rung, all the Inhabitants of the City might hear and come together. They alſo claimed the Weſt Side, that they might there aſſemble themſelves together, with the Lord of *Baynard*'s *Caſtle*, for View of their Armour, in Defence of the City. This Matter was, in the *Tower* of LONDON, referred to *Harvius de Stanton*, and other Juſtices *Itinerantes*; but the Deciſion, or Judgment of that Controverſy, is not yet known.

Concerning the walling of this Church-Yard round, King *Henry* III. granted by his Letters Patents, for the King and his Heirs, that the Dean and Chapter might incloſe the Church-Yard of the ſaid Cathedral Church, and the Precinct, with a Stone Wall round about; and ſo incloſed, might hold it to them and their Heirs for ever: Which Grant, the ſaid King's Son, King *Edward*, confirmed by his Charter, among other Liberties of the ſaid Church.

True it is, that *Edward* III. in the 17th of his Reign, gave Commandment for the finiſhing of that Wall, which was then performed. And ſo continued to *Stow*'s Time, although on both the Sides, (*viz.* within and without) it was hidden with Dwelling-Houſes.

Richard Beaumor, deceaſed in the Year 1127, and his Succeſſors, (in Proceſs of Time) performed the Work begun.

It had again a great Damage by Fire on *December* 22, in the 1ſt of King *Stephen*, 1135; but *Richard Fitzneale*, Biſhop of LONDON, in the Reign of *Richard* I. was at vaſt Charge, and great Care, to reſtore it.

Some Years after, they began with the Steeple, which was finiſhed in the Year 1221, or 1222; and then going on with the Choir, it was finiſhed in 1240, as may ſeem by the new Dedication of it in that very Year, which was done with great Solemnity: *Roger*, ſirnamed *Niger*, then Biſhop of LONDON, being the chief Promoter thereof. *Matthew Paris* will have this Dedication to have been in 1242.

The moſt of the Charge of carrying on ſo great a Work, was by Way of Indulgences; by which Means the Roof alſo of the old Structure, then in a ruinous Condition, was now made new, or ſubſtantially repaired.

The farther Enlargement of this Church, long before intended, being the whole Extent of that which lately bore the Name of St. *Faith*'s Church, began *Anno* 1256, (ſome ſay, 1251.) and the Croſs Iſles, was likewiſe carried on by the Indulgences, and the main of the Work was accompliſhed about the Year 1283.

Henry de Lacy, Earl of *Lincoln*, was a great Benefactor to that Part of it then called *The new Work*, as was alſo *Ralph de Baldock*, whilſt Dean, and afterwards, when Biſhop of LONDON, who was buried there: The firſt in St. *Dunſtan*'s Chapel, which was at the Eaſt End of the South Iſle; and the latter in that Part of *the new Work*, which was called *our Lady's Chapel*.

About the Year 1312, was the Pavement of *the new Work* made of good and firm Marble; and within three Years after, a great Part of the Spire (which was Timber covered with Lead) being weak, and in Danger of falling, was taken down, and a new Croſs, with a Pomel well gilt, ſet on the Top thereof. In which Croſs the Reliques of divers Saints were put by *Gilbert de Segrave*, then Biſhop of LONDON, with great and ſolemn Proceſſion, on the 12th of *October*.

On *Candlemas* Eve, in the Year 1444, about two o'Clock in the Afternoon, the Steeple of St. *Paul*'s was fired by Lightning, in the Middle of the Shaft, or Spire, both on the Weſt Side, and on the South; but by Labour of many well diſpoſed People, the ſame (to Appearance) quenched with Vinegar; ſo that all Men withdrew themſelves to their Houſes, praiſing God: But between eight and nine o'Clock in the ſame Night, the Fire burſt out again, more fervently than before, and did much Hurt to the Lead and Timber; 'till by the great Labour of the Mayor and People that came thither, it was throughly quenched.

This Steeple was repaired in the Year 1462, and the Weather-cock again erected; but one *Robert Godwin* winding it up, the Rope broke, and he was deſtroyed on the Pinnacles, and the Cock was much bruiſed; but *Burchwood*, (the King's Plummer) ſet it up again. Since which Time, wanting Reparation, it was both taken down and ſet up in the Year 1553; it then weighed 40 Pounds. At which Time it was found to be of Copper, gilt over; and the Length, from the Tail to the Bill, being four Feet, and the Breadth over the Wings three Feet and a half. The Croſs, from the Bole to the Eagle (Cock) was 15 Feet and ſix Inches of Aſſize; the Length thereof, overthwart, was five Feet and ten Inches, and the Compaſs of the Bole was nine Feet and one Inch. The inner Body of this Croſs was Oak, the next Cover was Lead, and the outermoſt was of Copper, red varniſhed. The Bole and Eagle, or Cock, were of Copper, and gilt alſo.

Somewhat above the Stone-Work of the Steeple was a fair Dial, for which there was Order taken in the 18th of *Edward* III. that it ſhould be made with all Splendor imaginable: Which was accordingly done, having the Image of an Angel pointing to the Hour, both of the Day and Night.

In this Steeple were ſolemn Anthems ſung in former Times; when on ſome Saints Days, and ſome ſpecial Times of the Year, the Choir went up into the Steeple, and at a great Height chanted forth their Oriſons. Which Practice, a Writer in thoſe Times ſharply animadverted upon: "For their climbing up to the Top of " the Steeple, to ſing their Anthems, I demand " of them to ſhew a Reaſon, if there be any, " why it was done there, rather than on the " Ground? And why on ſuch Saints Days, ra" ther than on others? And why that Time of " the Year, rather than others? When *Baal*'s " Prieſts began to call on their Gods, and he " would not hear them; *Elias* ſaid, *Cry louder*, " *peradventure your God is buſy; he is chaſing* " *his Enemy from home, or aſleep*. So untill ye " find a better Argument, I am content freely " to lend you this; that ye may frankly ſay, ye " go up to the Top of the Steeple, to call on " your God, that he may the more eaſily hear " you ſtanding ſo high, *&c*.

The College of Petty Canons there, was founded by King *Richard* II. in Honour of Queen *Anne* his Wife, and of her Progenitors, in the 17th of his Reign. Their Hall and Lands were then given unto them, as appears by the Patent, Mr. *Robert Dokeſworth* then being Maſter thereof.

In the Year 1408, the Petty Canons then building their College, the Mayor and Commonalty granted them their Water-Courſes, and other Eaſements.

THERE was alſo one great Cloiſter on the North Side of this Church, invironing a Plat of Ground, of old Time called *Pardon Church-yard*, whereof *Thomas More*, Dean of St. *Paul's*, was either the firſt Builder, or a moſt eſpecial Benefactor, and was buried there.

ABOUT this Cloiſter was artificially and richly painted the Dance of *Machabray*, or Dance of Death, commonly called the Dance of *Paul's*; the like whereof was painted about St. *Innocent's* at *Paris* in *France*. The Metres or Poeſy of this Dance, were tranſlated out of *French* into *Engliſh*, by *John Lidgate*, Monk of *Bury*; and with the Picture of Death leading all Eſtates, painted about the Cloiſter, at the ſpecial Requeſt and Expence of *Jenken Carpenter*, in the Reign of King *Henry* VI. In this Cloiſter were buried many Perſons of Worſhip and Honour; the Monuments for whom, in Number and curious Workmanſhip, ſurpaſſed all others in the Church.

OVER the Eaſt Quadrant of this Cloiſter was a handſome Library, built at the Charge of *Walter Sherington*, Chancellor of the Dutchy of *Lancaſter*, in the Reign of *Henry* VI. which was once well furniſhed with many fair written Books on Vellum; but few of them were remaining in *Stow's* Time.

IN the Middle of this *Pardon Church-yard* was alſo a fair Chapel, firſt founded by *Gilbert Becket*, Portgrave, and Principal Magiſtrate of this City, in the Reign of King *Stephen*, who was there buried. *Thomas More*, Dean of St. *Paul's* before-named, re-edified this Chapel, and founded three Chaplains there, in the Reign of *Henry* V.

Mr. *Strype* gives us the following Will of a Perſon deſiring to be buried in this *Pardon Church-yard*, or *Haw*.

IN the Name of God the Fader, Sonne, and Hooly Goſt, three Perſonys and one God, *Amen.* I, *John Hoterſal*, Notary and Stationer of LONDON, holle of Mynde, thanked be Almighty God; vandering and labouring in this wretched World, whos end is Deth temporal, the which is very certeyn, and nothing more uncerteyn then is the Owre of Deth. Wylling therefore to diſpoſe ſuyche Goodis, &c. make therefore and ordeyn and conſtitute this my preſent Teſtament, &c. Firſt, I bequeath my Soulle unto Almighty God my Creator, Savyour and Redeemer, to his moſt bleſſid Moder, St. *Mary* Virgin, Quene of Heven, Ladye of al the World, and Empreſſe of Helle; and to al the Angelis and Saintis of Hevyn: And my Bodie to be buryed in *Pardon Chirch Hawe*, of the Cathedral Church of St. *Pawle*, LONDON, &c. Alſo I wil, as ſoon conveniently as it may be, &c. that there be ordeyned a Marble Stone of two Foot ſquare, or thereabouts, &c. the which Stone I wil that there be graved the Ymages, Signes and Scripturies, drawn and written in Paper, involved and lapped within this my preſent Teſtament. Yeven this laſt Day of *Jan.* 1492.

Walter Caketon, Citizen and Sector, LONDON, by his Will, dated *Decemb.* 1, 1429, gives to *John Croxton*, Chaplain, *Richard Pepyn*, Chaplain, and *John Lombe*, Chaplain of the Chantry in the Chapel in the Church-Yard of St. *Paul's*, called *Pardon Church Hawe*, in Honour of St. *Anne* and St. *Thomas* the Martyr, lately built by *Thomas More*, Clerk, thoſe his three Tenements, with Shops, &c. in the Pariſh of St. *Martin's Ludgate*, &c. to have the three ſaid Tenements, to the three ſaid Chaplains of the aforeſaid Chantry, and their Succeſſors for ever, to maintain one other fit Chaplain, *viz.* a fourth Chaplain, to celebrate Divine Offices in the ſaid Chapel.

In the Year 1549, on the 10th of *April*, the ſaid Chapel, by Commandment of the Duke of *Somerſet*, was begun to be pulled down, with the whole Cloiſter, the Dance of Death, the Tombs and Monuments; ſo that nothing there was left but the bare Plat of Ground, which was afterwards converted into a Garden of the Petty Canons.

THERE was alſo a Chapel at the North Door of St. *Paul's*, founded by the ſame *Walter Sherington*, by Licence of *Henry* VI. for two, three, or four Chaplains; endowed with 40 *l.* by the Year. This Chapel alſo was pulled down in the Reign of *Edward* VI. and in place thereof a fair Houſe built.

WITHIN this Church of St. *Paul's* were many Chapels dedicated to Saints, both Male and Female; here was a Chapel of the Bleſſed Virgin St. *Mary*, and another of St. *Catharine*, with Guilds founded in them.

William Perſival, and *William Kyrton*, Miniſtering Keepers of the Guild of the Annuntiation of the Bleſſed *Mary*, in her Chapel here, came before the Council of their Lord the King, in his Chancery at *Weſtminſter*, *Feb.* the 1ſt, 12 *Rich.* II. 1389, according to the Form of a certain Proclamation made in the City of LONDON, *viz.* for all the Guilds to bring into the Chancery, before the King, an Account of their Foundation and Conſtitution.

Robert de Lynne and *John Selbery*, Citizens of LONDON, & *Cuſtodes ſervitii ac Fraternitatis S. Catharinæ ejuſdem infra Eccleſiam S. Pauli*, LONDON. *Virtute*, &c. i. e. And Keepers of the Service and Guild of St. *Catharine*, in her Chapel within the Church of St. *Paul*; by Virtue of certain Letters of their Lord the King, directed to the Mayor and Sheriffs of LONDON, and proclaimed in the City, &c. they have in Writing this Account of the ſame, *viz.* That it was begun *An.* 1352, to keep up one burning Wax-Light in the ſaid Chapel, to the Honour of St. *Mary* the Virgin, St. *Catharine*, and all Saints. And ſo that Devotion was continued to the 36th of King *Edward* III. at which Time the Devotion of the ſaid Brothers and Siſters, and others flowing to it, ſo increaſed and multiplied, that they ordered among themſelves to have one Chaplain, to celebrate Divine Offices for the State, and the Souls aforeſaid, and of all Faithful deceaſed, &c.

THERE was furthermore a fair Chapel of the Holy Ghoſt in St. *Paul's* Church, on the North Side, founded in the Year 1400, by *Roger Holmes*, Chancellor and Prebendary of St. *Paul's*, for *Adam Bery*, Alderman and Mayor of LONDON, 1364. *John Wingham*, and others, for ſeven Chaplains, and called *Holmes's College*. Their common Hall was in St. *Paul's* Church-Yard, on the South Side, near unto a Carpenter's Yard. This College was, with others, ſuppreſſed in the Reign of *Edward* VI.

THEN under the Choir of St. *Paul's*, is a large Chapel, firſt dedicated to the Name of *Jeſu*, founded, or rather confirmed, the 27th of *Henry* VI. as appears by his Patent thereof, dated at *Crowdowne*, to this Effect:

MANY Liege-Men, and Chriſtian People, having begun a Fraternity and Guild to the Honour and moſt glorious Name of JESU CHRIST, our Saviour, in a Place called the *Crowds*, of the Cathedral Church of St. *Paul* in LONDON; which hath continued long Time peaceably, till now of late. Whereupon they have made Requeſt, and we have taken upon us the Name and Charge of the Foundation, to the Laud of Almighty God, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghoſt; and eſpecially to the Honour of Jeſu, in whoſe Honour the Fraternity was begun, &c.

THE King ordained *William Say*, then Dean of St. *Paul's*, to be the Rector; and *Richard Ford*, (a Remembrancer in the Exchequer) and *Henry Bennis*, (Clerk of his Privy Seal) the Guardians of theſe Brothers and Siſters. They, and their Succeſſors, to have a common Seal, Licence to purchaſe Lands or Tenements, to the Value of 40 *l.* by the Year, &c.

THIS Foundation was confirmed by *Henry* VII, the 22d of his Reign, to Dr. *Collet*, then Dean of St. *Paul's*, Rector there, &c. and by *Henry* VIII, the 27th of his Reign, to *Richard Pace*, then Dean of St. *Paul's*, &c.

AT the Weſt End of this *Jeſus Chapel*, under the Choir of St. *Paul's*, was the Pariſh-Church of St. *Faith*, commonly called St. *Faith under St. Paul's*; of which more hereafter.

THEN was there on the North Side of this Church-yard, a large Charnel-Houſe for the Bones of the Dead; and over it a Chapel of an old Foundation, ſuch as followeth:

IN the Year 1282, the 10th of *Edward* I, it was agreed, That *Henry Walleis*, Mayor, and the Citizens, for the Cauſe of Shops by them built, without the Wall of the Church-yard, ſhould aſſign to GOD, and to the Church of St. *Paul*, ten Marks of Rent by the Year, for ever, towards the new building of a Chapel of the Bleſſed Virgin *Mary*; and alſo to aſſign five Marks of yearly Rent to a Chaplain, to celebrate there.

THERE was alſo in this Chapel two Brotherhoods.

ONE of them was called, *The Fraternity of All Souls*, in the Chapel upon the Charnel, founded 1379. This Chapel, in the Reign of *Richard* II, was gone into great Decay; and from the Time of the Foundation of it, ſo little had been done in keeping it up, that it became very ruinous, the Windows broken to Pieces, and the Altar full of Filth and Cobwebs. "So that none of the Chaplains of divers Chantries, ordained in the ſame Chapel by Nobles, and Perſons of Quality of the City, could ſing there for their Souls for whom they were appointed, and had Charge, to the great Shame of all the City." Whereupon the moſt excellent and moſt benign Lord, the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, in a Sermon made by him at St. *Paul's* Croſs, declared the Ruin and Decay of all the ſaid Chapel; and at the Honour of GOD, and his Mother, and of all Saints of Heaven, and of all Chriſtian Souls, together with a great Pardon to all the Aiders thereof, he occaſioned a Fraternity of *All Souls*, in Relief of the ſaid Chapel. For certain good People of the ſaid City, having Conſideration of the ſaid Chapel to the Honour of GOD, &c. ordained a Chaplain to ſing for the Souls of all Chriſtians, and repaired the Chapel well and decently, furniſhing it with divers Ornaments, Veſtments, Chalices, and other Neceſſaries, to the Honour of GOD and Holy Church: And that the Chaplains which had Chantries in the ſaid Chapel, ſhould return to the ſaid Chapel, and there perform their Service, each one for the Souls for which they were bound; ſo that three or four Maſſes might be ſung from Day to Day in the ſaid Chapel. And at their Coſt the ſame Chapel was amended and repaired. On theſe Conſiderations, this Brotherhood of *All Souls* petitioned the Lord Chancellor, in *Richard* the Second's Days, "That it would pleaſe his moſt noble and moſt ſage Reverence, upon the Points before ſaid, and becauſe that for the Sermon made by their moſt excellent Father in GOD the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, the ſaid Fraternity had been founded, and ſo to this Day had been continued, and not otherwiſe, to have Conſideration to the Foundation of the ſaid Fraternity; that it might not be aboliſhed, for GOD, and for the Souls of their moſt noble Progenitors, and in the Work of Charity." The Reaſon of this Supplication was, becauſe 12 *Rich.* II, an Account of all the Guilds in LONDON were required to be brought in before the King, at the Chancery.

THIS Fraternity, on the Eve of *All Souls*, met together in the Chapel over the Charnel-Houſe, and there *Placebo* and *Dirige* was ſaid, with the other Oriſons, for the Souls of all Faithful departed. On the Day of *All Souls*, at Morning Prayer, when the Bell rung at Seven o'Clock, they came together to the Church of *Holy Trinity*, near *Aldgate*, and ſo from that Place, with a grave Pace, they walk to the aforeſaid Chapel, numbering their Prayers as they went along, and their ſecret Oriſons; pouring them out *vultu cordiali*, with a ſerious Countenance, for the Living and the Dead. And when they had finiſhed that Journey, they attended one Maſs for the Dead, moſt devoutly. At which Maſs, the Brothers and Siſters honourably performed Oblations; and ſo returned home.

MOREOVER, in the Year 1430, the 8th of *Henry* VI. Licence was granted to *Jenkin Carpenter*, (Executor to *Richard Whittington*) to eſtabliſh upon the ſaid *Charnel*, a Chaplain, to have eight Marks by the Year.

IN this Chapel were buried *Robert Barton*, and *Henry Barton*, Mayor, and *Thomas Mirſin*, Mayor, all Skinners, and were intombed with their Images of Alabaſter over them, grated or coped about with Iron, before the ſaid Chapel; all which was pulled down in the Year 1549. The Bones of the Dead, couched up in a Charnel under the Chapel, were conveyed from thence into *Finſbury* Field, (by Report of him who paid for the Carriage) amounting to more than one thouſand Cart-loads; and there laid in a mooriſh Ground, in ſhort Space after raiſed by Soilage of the City, upon them to bear three Wind-Mills. The Chapel and Charnel were converted into Dwelling-houſes, Ware-houſes, and Sheds for Stationers, built before it, in the Place of the Tombs.

IN the Eaſt Part of this Church-yard, ſtands *Paul's* School, which hath been already treated of, *Book* I, *Chap.* XIII.

NEAR this School, on the North Side thereof, was (of old Time) a Clochier, or Bell-houſe, four-ſquare, built of Stone, and in the ſame, a moſt ſtrong Frame of Timber, with four Bells. Theſe were called *Jeſus Bells*, and belonged to *Jeſus Chapel*. The ſame had a great Spire of Timber, covered with Lead, with the Image of St. *Paul* on the Top; but was pulled down by Sir *Miles Partridge*, Kt. in the Reign of *Henry* VIII. The common Report then was, that he did ſet 100 *l.* upon a Caſt at Dice againſt it, and ſo won the ſaid Clochier and Bells of the King. And then cauſing the Bells to be broken as they hung, the reſt was pulled down, and broken alſo. This Man was afterwards executed on *Tower-hill*, for Matters concerning the Duke of *Somerſet*, in the Year 1551, the 5th of *Edward* VI.

IN Place of this Clochier, of old Time, the common Bell of the City was uſed to be rung, for the Aſſembly of the Citizens to the Folk-mote, as is before ſhewn.

Paul's *Croſs.* ABOUT the Midſt of this Church-yard was a Pulpit-croſs of Timber, mounted upon Steps of Stone, and covered with Lead; in which were Sermons preached by Learned Divines, every *Sunday* in the Forenoon. The very Antiquity thereof is unknown.

But in the Year 1259, King *Henry* III. commanded a General Aſſembly to be made at the *Croſs*; where he, in proper Perſon, commanded the Mayor, that on the next Day following he ſhould cauſe to be ſworn before the Aldermen, every Stripling of 12 Years of Age, or upwards, to be true to the King and his Heirs, Kings of *England*.

Also in the Year 1262, the ſame King cauſed to be read at St. *Paul*'s *Croſs*, a Bull obtained from Pope *Urban* IV. as an Abſolution for him, and for all that were ſworn to maintain the Articles made in Parliament at *Oxford*.

Also in the Year 1296, the Dean of St. *Paul*'s accurſed, at *Paul*'s *Croſs*, all thoſe which had ſearched in the Church of St. *Martin*'s *in the Fields*, for an Hord of Gold.

This Pulpit-Croſs was, by Tempeſt of Lightning and Thunder, defaced, but rebuilt by *Thomas Kempe*, Biſhop of LONDON.

In foul and rainy Weather, theſe ſolemn Sermons were preached in a Place called *The Shrowds*. Which was, as it ſeems, by the Side of the Cathedral Church, where was Covering and Shelter. Long after, both the Croſs and Shrowds were diſuſed, and the Sermons preached in the Cathedral itſelf, called St. *Paul*'s *Croſs Sermons*.

For the better Maintenance of theſe St. *Paul*'s *Croſs Sermons*, whither the Court, as well as the Mayor and Aldermen, and chief Citizens uſed to reſort, many were liberal Benefactors; as *Aylmer*, Biſhop of LONDON, Counteſs Dowager of *Shrewſbury*, *Thomas Ruſſell*, and *George Biſhop*, who gave 10 *l.* a Year, *&c.* And for further Encouragement of thoſe Preachers, in the Year 1607, the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen then ordered, that every one that ſhould preach there, (conſidering the Journies ſome of them might take, from the Univerſities, or elſewhere) ſhould, at his Pleaſure, be freely entertained for five Days Space, with ſweet convenient Lodging, Fire, Candle, and all other Neceſſaries, *viz.* from *Thurſday* before their Day of Preaching, to *Thurſday* Morning following. This Proviſion took good Effect; and this good Cuſtom long continued, and the Biſhop of LONDON, or his Chaplain, when he ſent to any one to preach, did uſually ſignify the Place whither he might repair at his coming up, and be entertained freely. Towards this Charge of the City, *George Palin*, a Merchant of LONDON, gave 200 *l.* that is, towards the bearing of the Charges of ſuch as ſhould from Time to Time, come to preach at the *Croſs*.

In the Year 1561, the 4th of *June*, betwixt the Hours of three and four o'Clock in the Afternoon, the great Spire of the Steeple of St. *Paul*'s Church was fired by Lightning. Which broke forth (as it ſeemed) two or three Yards beneath the Foot of the Croſs; and from thence it burnt downwards from the Spire, to the Battlements, Stone-Work, and Bells, ſo furiouſly, that within the Space of four Hours the ſame Steeple, with the Roof of the Church, were conſumed. Mr. *Fuller* relates a Story of the Sexton's burning it wilfully, by his own Confeſſion; but little Credit is due to it, ſince we ſee this Steeple was more than once burnt by Lightning, and Authors of more Antiquity and Credit than himſelf are ſilent in that Particular.

Soon after this diſmal Caſualty, the Dean of St. *Paul*'s preached at the *Croſs*, where he ſeemed to glance at ſome of the Papiſts in thoſe Days, who muttered it about, that this was a Judgment for ſetting up a new Religion at St. *Paul*'s. But theſe Fryars were no more than were in former Days under Popery. He ſhewed out of the Records of their Church (of St. *Paul*'s) and the City, that in the Year 1382, *May* 21, with a great Earthquake through the Realm, the Croſs in St. *Paul*'s Church-Yard was overthrown, in the 6th Year of King *Richard* II. He added, (to ſhew the Deceits of thoſe Times, and the Guides of the Church then) that to the Building of the Croſs again, *William*, the Biſhop of *Canterbury*, gathered great Sums of Money, and enriched himſelf. But at length, it ſeems, (as if they miſtruſted) the People's Charity grew cooler. For, becauſe Men ſhould be more liberal and willing to give, he, and the reſt of the Biſhops, granted many Days Pardon to them that would freely give Money to the Building of that Croſs again; *Canterbury* granted 40 Days; LONDON, *Ely*, *Bath*, *Chicheſter*, *Carliſle*, *Landaff*, *Bangor*, every one 40 Days; the Number in all 320 Days; but not one Dodkin of Money (ſays the Dean) came out of their Purſes.

Upon this great Diſaſter, Queen *Elizabeth* gave Order for its ſpeedy Reparation; and as an Example to animate and incline others to contribute freely, out of her own Purſe gave 1000 Marks in Gold; ſhe alſo gave 1000 Loads of Timber, to be taken out of her Woods, or elſewhere.

The Citizens alſo firſt gave a great Benevolence, and after that three Fifteens to be ſpeedily paid.

The Clergy of *England* likewiſe, within the Province of *Canterbury*, granted the 40th Part of the Value of their Benefices, charged with Firſt-Fruits; the 30th Part of ſuch as were not ſo charged. But the Clergy of LONDON Dioceſs, granted the 30th Part of all that were in Payment of their Firſt-Fruits, and the 20th Part of ſuch as had paid their Fruits.

Six Citizens of LONDON, and two Petty Canons of St. *Paul*'s Church, (by Order of the Privy Council) had Charge to further and overſee the Work; wherein ſuch Expedition was uſed, that within one Month next following the Burning thereof, the Church was covered with Boards and Lead, in Manner of a falſe Roof, againſt the Weather; and before the End of the ſame Year, all the Iſles of the Church were framed out of new Timber, covered with Lead and fully finiſhed.

The ſame Year alſo, the great Roofs of the Weſt and Eaſt Ends were framed out of great Timber, in *Yorkſhire*, brought thence to LONDON by Sea, and ſet up, and covered with Lead; the North and South Ends were framed of Timber, and covered with Lead, before *April*, 1566.

But concerning the Steeple, divers Models were deviſed and made, but little was done, through whoſe Default God knows. It was ſaid, that the Money appointed for the new Building of the Steeple, was collected and brought to the Hands of *Edmond Grindal*, then Biſhop of LONDON.

In this Time alſo, by Reaſon of the Queen's Majeſty's Letters, directed to the Lord Mayor and his Brethren, about the Burning of St. *Paul*'s, there were certain Aldermen and Commoners of the City, named and called together, by the Authority of the ſaid Lord Mayor, to deviſe ſome good Order and ſpeedy Remedy for the Relief and Comfort of the ſaid City, whenever any Chance of Fire hereafter ſhould happen, within the ſaid City or Liberties thereof. The Perſons ſo called, after ſundry Meetings, and with good Adviſement and Deliberation, agreed, and penned a certain Order for the ſpeedy Remedy thereof; as well for the ready Knowledge of the Place, whereſoever the ſame Fire ſhould happen to be, and for the ſudden Extinguiſhing and Suppreſſing of the ſame; as alſo for the ſafe-keeping of the Goods of ſuch

Perſon, in whoſe Houſes any ſuch Fire ſhould chance. Which Orders and Rules were ſo proper and good for the ſaid Purpoſes, that they were judged to tend to the great Comfort and Safety of the City and Citizens, had they been publiſhed and made known in Time, and executed accordingly. But theſe, as many other ſuch painful and profitable Labours, taken for the good Government of the City, were ſoon laid aſide. And when the talking thereof was done, and the Books framed and delivered, it ſoon paſt into Oblivion, and nothing thought on, until an Hour after the Miſchief be paſt; as a Writer in thoſe Times complained. But to return to this dreadful Damage by Fire done to St. *Paul*'s, and the Cares for the getting Supply for the Reparation thereof.

THE Particulars of the aforeſaid Contribution from the Clergy of each Dioceſe, in the Province of *Canterbury*, ſtood as follow:

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
LONDON	297	01	01
Canterbury	141	19	08
Norwich	180	00	00
Ely	56	00	00
Peterborough	60	00	00
Coventry and *Litchfield*	48	00	00
Lincoln	191	00	02
St. *David*'s	30	00	00
Oxford	20	00	00
St. *Aſaph*	29	19	00
Bangor	23	00	00
Hereford	33	13	00
Wincheſter	40	00	00
Exeter	100	00	00
Glouceſter	25	00	00
Worceſter	55	00	00
Chicheſter	60	00	00
Briſtol	20	00	00
	1460	12	11

Other CONTRIBUTIONS.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
From the Lord Chief Juſtice of the *Common-Pleas*, and the Officers of that Court	34	05	00
From the Lord Chief Juſtice of the *King's-Bench*, and the Officers of that Court	17	16	08
From the Biſhop of LONDON, of his own Benevolence	133	06	08
More afterwards, by the ſaid Biſhop	151	07	03
Given by the Dean and Chapter of St. *Paul*'s	136	13	04
Received by the Treaſurers and Surveyors, for Timber ſold, and otherwiſe	119	03	09
More laid out by the Biſhop of LONDON, for Timber and Workmanſhip	720	00	00
	1312	12	08
	1460	12	11
The Sum of the Whole	2773	05	07

BUT however, with theſe Monies the Church was repaired, the Steeple was neglected, and left in its Ruins, during the Life of Queen *Elizabeth*, until the 18th Year of King *James* I. in which Year, upon the 26th of *March*, being *Sunday*, the King, attended by ſeveral Noblemen, rode to St. *Paul*'s in great State, on Horſeback, where he was met by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen in their Formalities, at the Weſt Door of St. *Paul*'s. Here the King alighting, went to the Brazen Pillar, where he kneeled down, and prayed for good Succeſs to his pious Intention. Afterwards he went to the Choir, and there heard an Anthem; and from thence went to the *Croſs*, where the Biſhop of LONDON, Dr. *John King*, preached a Sermon upon a Text given him by the King, which was Pſalm cii. 13, 14. *Thou ſhalt ariſe and have Mercy upon* Zion, *for the Time to favour her, yea, the ſet Time is come. For thy Servants take Pleaſure in her Stones*, &c. And when Sermon was ended, he repaired to the Biſhop's Palace, where Conſultations were taken what was moſt fit to be done, in order to the Beginning and Carrying on of ſo pious a Work. At length the King iſſued out his Royal Commiſſion, dated the 16th of *November* following, directed to the Nobility and Citizens of LONDON, *&c.* and the Commiſſioners, at ſeveral Meetings, inquiring into the Matter, at length, upon a ſerious Deliberation, they concluded, that as antiently it had been, ſo now a general Benevolence throughout the whole Kingdom, ſhould be attempted. Whereupon, the King, to give Example, began the Subſcription, and others of the Nobility followed.

THE then Biſhop of LONDON gave 100*l.* and ſubſcribed for ſo much annually, as long as he ſhould continue in the See.

BUT the Collection of Monies went ſo ſlowly forward, as, that though a good Proportion of Stone was brought in by the Biſhop, yet the Proſecution of the Work became quite neglected.

NEITHER was there any Thing more done until Dr. *Laud* became Biſhop of this See, which was in the Year 1628.

THIS Biſhop, being of a Publick Spirit, cordially undertook the Promoting of this good Work; and, within a few Years after, procured another Commiſſion from King *Charles* I. for that Purpoſe.

WHICH Commiſſion bearing Date *April* the 10th, 1631, was directed to Sir *Robert Ducie*, Bart. then Lord Mayor of LONDON, to *George* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, to the Lord Keeper, to the Lord Treaſurer, *&c.*

BY which Commiſſion, the King took Notice of this Cathedral, as the goodlieſt Monument, and moſt eminent Church in his whole Dominions; as alſo, that it was the principal Ornament of this City, the Imperial Seat of his Realm: And moreover, taking Notice of the Proceedings in a Commiſſion iſſued out by his Royal Father, to the ſame Purpoſe, reſolved to go on therewith effectually, declaring as follows:

Firſt, That all Money brought in for the Repair thereof, ſhould be paid into the Chamber of LONDON.

Secondly, That *Laud*, then Biſhop of LONDON, offered to allow 100 *l. per Ann.* out of the Revenue of his Biſhoprick, during his Continuance therein.

Thirdly, That a Regiſter-Book of all Subſcriptions for Contributions thereunto ſhould be made, as in King *James*'s Time.

Fourthly, That the Judges of the Prerogative Court, and all Officials throughout the ſeveral Biſhopricks, and *Wales*, upon the Deceaſe of any Perſon inteſtate, ſhould be excited to remember this Church, out of what was proper to be given to pious Uſes.

Laſtly, That there ſhould be Letters Patents iſſued out for the receiving of Publick Contributions from all People throughout the Kingdom.

AFTER which, it was not long but that Monies were brought into the Chamber of LONDON accordingly.

THE Biſhop of *Norwich*, (at that Time Almoner to the King) giving 400 *l.* the 17th of *May* next following; Multitudes of others, for 11 Years following, brought in their Monies very plentifully.

ON the 16th of *December*, 1632, the Commiſſioners began their Meetings, and concluded of certain Orders for Regulation of all Things touching the ſaid Repair. And in *April* next enſuing, the Work was begun; there being in ready Money then brought in 5416 *l.* 13 *s.* 6 *d.* And on the 26th of *June*, was iſſued out 2000 *l.* of the ſaid Money, unto *Michael Grigg*, Eſq; Paymaſter of the ſaid Work. And ſoon after, the ſaid Biſhop *Laud* laid the firſt Stone, at the Eaſt End thereof. The ſecond Stone was laid by Sir *Francis Windebank*, one of his Majeſty's Secretaries of State. The third, by Sir *Henry Martin*, Judge of the Prerogative Court. And the fourth, by *Inigo Jones*, Surveyor-General of this Work. Neither did this worthy Biſhop ceaſe from the carrying on of this Work, after he was tranſlated to *Canterbury*, which was in *September* following; but in all Things ſhewed himſelf a pious and powerful Furtherer thereof.

NOR was the King himſelf without an high Senſe of the Honour done unto the Chriſtian Religion, and the Fame which would redound to this Nation, by thus reſtoring ſo ſignal a Monument of his renowned Anceſtors Piety, (King *Æthelbert*, and the other *Saxon* Kings.)

A magnificent and ſtately Portico, with *Corinthian* Pillars, he erected at his own Charge, at the Weſt End of this Church; a Draught of which we have given our Readers in a foregoing Sheet, at the Head of the Account of this Cathedral: In the Frieze of the Entablature of this Portico was the following Inſciption:

CAROLUS D. G. MAG. BRIT. FRANC.
ET HIB. REX TEMP. D. PAULI VET. CONSUMP. RESTIT. PORTICUM ADJECIT.

AND over it he placed the Statues of his Father and himſelf.

IN this Manner it was carried on for the Space of above nine Years, many Perſons contributing very largely unto it. Amongſt which, Sir *Paul Pinder*, Knt. King *James* I. his Ambaſſador, Reſident at *Conſtantinople* many Years, is in an eſpecial Manner to be remembred; who having at his own Charge, firſt repaired the Decays in the Stone-Work of that goodly Partition made at the Weſt End of the Choir; adorning the Front thereof, outward, with fair poliſhed Pillars of black Marble; and the curious carved Statues of the *Saxon* Kings and Biſhops, which had been the firſt Founders and Benefactors to the Church, graced the Inſide thereof with Figures of Angels, and other Ornaments: Likewiſe mended and repaired all the Decays and Defects of the Wainſcot Work of the Choir; and beautified the ſame with a fair Rail of Wainſcot, and a great Number of Cherubims artificially carved; all which were ſumptuoſly gilded, and painted with rich Colours in Oil. He magnificently clothed the whole Choir, and the Upper Part of the Presbytery, with fair Tapeſtry Hangings; and afterwards beſtowed 4000 *l.* in the Repairing of the South Croſs.

THE Steeple was intended wholly to be taken down, and by ſtronger Pillars to be ſupported and built, in Proportion to the Church, with a Spire of Stone ſuitable thereunto, being ready ſcaffolded to that End; and the reſt of the Repairs were finiſhed, as to the Walls and Cover of Lead.

AND that Poſterity may ſee what open Hearts and Hands our *Engliſh* Nation then had for the Recovery of this ruinous Building to its priſtine Splendor, here is added a Brief of the Receiver's Account, as it was caſt up the 25th of *October*, 1639, in the 15th of King *Charles* I. together with a Scheme of the ſeveral Sums of Money, as they were brought into the Chamber of LONDON, for each particular Year.

October the 29th, 1639.

An Account of the Receipts, Diſburſements, and the Remainders in Caſh, for the Repairs of St. Paul's *Cathedral, at the Time aboveſaid, as in the following Account is ſet forth.*

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
The Chamber of LONDON hath received, for the Repairs of the Body of the Church and Choir	79043	18	11
More received by the ſaid Chamber, for the Repairs of the Weſt End, being his Majeſty's Gift out of the Eccleſiaſtical Fines	10295	05	06
Received by the Chamber of LONDON, towards the Steeple	150	00	00
Total of Receipts	89489	04	05

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Paid by the Chamber of LONDON unto ſeveral Perſons, for Houſes demoliſhed, and other neceſſary Charges	9628	16	08
Paid by the ſaid Chamber to Mr. *Grigg*, to be paid by him for ſeveral Houſes demoliſhed	1452	00	00
The Total	11080	16	08

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Received by Mr. *Grigg*, from the Chamber of LONDON, for the Repair of the Body of the Church, Choir, and Weſt End	68000	00	00
Received by the ſaid Mr. *Grigg*, of Sir *Paul Pinder*, for the Repair of the South End	4000	00	00
Total of the Receipts	72000	00	00

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
The Charge of the Repair of the Eaſt End, North and South Sides, with the Money impreſt upon Debentures, not yet entered into the Book	58115	01	2½
The Charge of the Repairs of the Weſt End, with the impreſt Money upon Debentures, not yet entered into the Book	7154	13	2½
Total of this Charge	65269	14	05

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Remaining in Caſh in the Chamber of LONDON, for the Repairs of the Body of the Church and Choir	7267	15	06
Remaining alſo in Caſh in the ſaid Chamber, for Repair of his Majeſty's Work of the Weſt End	3140	12	03
Total of Caſh remaining in the Chamber	10408	07	09

Remaining

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Remaining in Caſh in the Hands of Mr. *Grigg*, towards the Repair of the Church	6730	05	6½
The Total Sum, by this Account, remaining in the Chamber of LONDON, and in the Hands of Mr. *Grigg*, is	17138	13	4½

The Total Sums received in theſe Years, towards the Repairs of the Cathedral of St. Paul's, *as doth appear by the Accounts taken at the Feaſt of St.* Michael, *in theſe Years:*

Ann. Dom				*Whereof from the King,*			*From the Counties*		
	l.	*l.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*l.*	*d.*
1631	670	00	00						
1632	6574	19	05	500	00	00			
1633	10678	12	05				3428	18	03
1634	12683	06	01	1900	00	00	4491	12	09
1635	15927	11	09	2320	00	00	7153	02	00
1636	9392	05	03	1156	00	06	1401	17	05
1637	10444	09	10	2860	00	00	259	11	05
1638	15931	11	10	710	00	00	3751	06	00
1639	6778	14	01	360	00	00	339	04	05
1640	10473	05	06	1186	10	08	422	03	04
1641	1560	08	06						
1642	2000	00	00	10971	10	02	21237	15	07
1643	15	00	00						
To.	101330	04	08						

But more than the Sum of 35551 *l.* 2 *s.* 4 *d. ob.* doth not appear by the Books to have been laid out upon this Repair, ſince the 25th of *October*, 1639, that the Accounts were ſo audited: For in *October*, 1642, the Flames of our Civil Diſſenſions broke violently out; ſo that there was not only an unhappy Period put to this good and Praiſe-worthy Work, but by the Votes of Parliament, made *September* the 10th, *Anno* 1642, for the aboliſhing of Biſhops, Deans and Chapters (which Votes were confirmed by an Ordinance of that ſame Parliament, in *January* following;) the very Foundation of this famous Cathedral was utterly ſhaken in Pieces. Which conſiſted of the Biſhop, the Dean, Chanter, Chancellor, Treaſurer, the five Archdeacons, the 30 Prebendaries, and the ſix Vicars Choral. So that the next following Years (*Iſaac Pennington* being Lord Mayor) the famous Croſs in the Church-Yard, which had been for many Ages the moſt ſolemn Place in this Nation for the greateſt Divines, and moſt eminent Scholars to preach at, was (with the reſt of the Croſſes about LONDON and *Weſtminſter*) by further Order of the ſaid Parliament, pulled down to the Ground. And in the Month of *March* enſuing, the Houſes and Revenues belonging to the Dean and Chapter of this Cathedral, were ſeized on by Order likewiſe of the ſaid Parliament; together with all Money, Goods, or Materials, bought, or given, for Repairing or Finiſhing of this Church, in whoſe Hands ſoever they were, were ſeized on, and diſpoſed of, by Order of the ſaid Parliament. One Part of it went for Soldiers Pay; 400 *l. per Ann.* to *Cornelius Burges*, one of the Aſſembly of Divines, (who afterwards ſtiled himſelf Miniſter of LONDON) to preach a weekly Lecture in Part of the Choir. In other Parts of the Church, Saw-Pits were digged, for the ſawing out of the Scaffolding Timber, by them ſold and given. Several Places, (even where ſome Reverend Biſhops, and other Perſons of Quality lay interred) and afterwards the Body of the Church was converted to a Horſe-Guard for Troopers to quarter in.

And in this deplorable Condition did this near finiſhed ſumptuous Structure continue, until the Year 1660, which was the Year of his Majeſty, King *Charles* II's moſt happy Reſtauration; who had a pious Intent to ſet upon the Repairs thereof again; but before ſuch a Work could be brought to Form and Order for Reparation, it was all ruined by the dreadful Conflagration in LONDON, *Anno 1666*; which yet did not diſcourage his Majeſty, who by an Act of Parliament, appointed a certain Duty upon every Chaldron of Coals, for carrying on and perfecting the Work of St. *Paul's*. And in the Year 1673, the thick Walls, with vaſt Charges being pulled down, that were ſo ſhaken by the Fire, and the Foundations cleared, a new Foundation was begun to be laid, of ſuch a Fabrick, as for Amplitude, Splendor, Solidity, Figure, and curious Architecture, the World hath ſcarce ſeen the like. The Model whereof was deſigned by Sir *Chriſtopher Wren*, Knt. an approved Architect; according to which Model, with ſome Alterations, it has been ſince erected.

In the Year 1678, King *Charles* gave out his Letters Patents, in Favour of the great and expenſive Work. This was backed by *Henry*, the careful Lord Biſhop of LONDON, who by cauſing an Addreſs to be printed, excited all Perſons throughout the Kingdom, to extend their Liberality towards the Building; endeavouring to take off certain Objections that might ſtick in ſome Mens Minds againſt it. And then ſhewing how far they had proceeded, and what Receipts and Diſburſements had hitherto been made. It was to this Tenor:

The Biſhop of LONDON's Letter, recommending a Contribution.

You perceive by his Majeſty's Letters Patents for Rebuilding the Cathedral Church of St. *Paul's*, how zealouſly his Majeſty is concerned to have this ſo pious and charitable a Work effectually carried on. And to that End, how earneſtly, both in his Royal Grant and Example, he recommends it to all Cities, Towns, and Pariſhes, throughout his Kingdom of *England* and Dominion of *Wales*.

In Purſuance of this his Majeſty's pious Intention, and that it may have its deſired Effect, it will be requiſite not only to vindicate the Piety of this Deſign, but alſo the Neceſſity and Reaſonableneſs of ſo general a Contribution towards the Accompliſhing of it. For, beſides the Objections againſt ſo good a Work, proceeding from Diſaffection to Religion in ſome, and from a covetous and ſordid Diſpoſition of Mind in others, there are likewiſe two great Prejudices againſt it, which have too far poſſeſſed the Minds of even better diſpoſed Perſons.

1. That the Sumptuouſneſs and Magnificence of Churches, is not at all ſuitable to the Times of the Goſpel, nor according to the Simplicity of the primitive Chriſtian Worſhip.

2. That the Church of St. *Paul's*, belonging only to the City and Dioceſs of LONDON, ought to be rebuilt ſolely at their Charge, without having Recourſe to ſo extraordinary a Way of Supply and Contribution, from others who are no Way concerned in it.

Firſt. It is objected againſt the Work itſelf, That the Sumptuouſneſs and Magnificence of Temples, and ſo much Splendor in the outward Circumſtances of God's Worſhip, is *Jewiſh* and Ceremonial, and not ſo ſuitable to the ſpiritual Nature and Deſign of the Goſpel, and the Worſhip thereby required, which conſiſts in the inward Purity of our Hearts, and the Devotion of our Minds and Spirits, nor ſo agreeable to the

Simplicity of the primitive Chriſtianity, which in Things of this Nature, contained itſelf within the Bounds of Neceſſity and Convenience; and therefore whatever is beyond theſe, may juſtly be deemed ſuperfluous, and might much better be imployed in Alms, and Works of Charity.

For the Removal of this Prejudice, we may pleaſe to conſider:

1. That the publick Worſhip of God, is a moral Duty founded in the Light of Nature, and the common Reaſon of Mankind.

2. That the publick Worſhip of God, though it doth ſuppoſe and require inward and ſpiritual Devotion, yet as publick is neceſſarily external; and as ſuch, ought to expreſs, in the beſt Manner we are able, that inward Honour and Reverence which we pay to the Divine Majeſty: And therefore, that the Circumſtances of it ſhould not only be decent, but very ſolemn and magnificent, and the Light of Nature ſeems plainly to require, and the Goſpel doth no where gainſay. And the Reſolution of *David*, that *he would not offer to the Lord his God of that which coſt him nothing*; and the Declaration which he afterwards made concerning the Building of the Temple, that *the Houſe which is to be built to the Lord, muſt be exceeding magnificent*, was not a Piece of ceremonial Piety, but grounded upon a moral and eternal Reaſon, of equal Force in all Ages and Times; namely, that which *Solomon*, his Son, gave to King *Hiram*, why he deſigned ſo magnificent a Temple, that it might be, in ſome Meaſure, ſuitable to Greatneſs and Majeſty of that God who was to be worſhipped in it: *The Houſe* (ſays he) *which I build is great, for great is our God above all Gods.* Chriſtians, indeed, are not tied to one Place of Worſhip, as the *Jews* were; but they are obliged to Honour God as much as they, and to declare their high Regard and Eſteem of ſo glorious a Majeſty, by all outward fitting Teſtimonies of Reſpect and Reverence.

3. That the mean Eſtate and Circumſtances of God's publick Worſhip in the Beginning of Chriſtianity, was not the Effect of Choice, but of Neceſſity; and enforced upon Chriſtians by their Poverty and Perſecution. By Reaſon whereof, their Worſhip was not only without Splendor and Magnificence, but without ordinary Decency, and the common Conveniencies of Time and Place, being uſually performed in the Night, in Chambers and Grots, and ſecret Places; not becauſe they thought this beſt, but becauſe they could then do no better; as they ſufficiently teſtified ſo ſoon as they were free from Perſecution; when every where, with great Zeal, they raiſed ſtately Structures for the publick Worſhip of God, and ſpared no Coſt for that Purpoſe; believing it to be highly for the Honour of *Chriſt* and his Religion, that Men ſhould declare their Regard to Almighty God, and Solemnity of his Worſhip in this Way. And ſurely they, who from the Obſcurity and Meanneſs of the Places of publick Worſhip in the primitive Times, would draw a Pattern for Churches in ſucceeding Ages, may do well to conſider, whether they would be willing that the Poverty of the firſt Chriſtians ſhould be made the Meaſure and Standard of Mens Eſtates in all Ages: Becauſe the Force of the Argument from bare primitive Example, is the very ſame in both Caſes. God is pleaſed to accept of that in Caſe of Neceſſity, which he will diſdain where Men have the Ability and Opportunity to ſerve him after a better Manner. While the People of *Iſrael* were in a perſecuted and unſettled Condition, God was content that the Ark ſhould be placed in a Tabernacle; but when he had *given them Reſt on every Side*, then *David*, from the natural Reaſon and Congruity of the Thing, concluded it fit *to build a Houſe of Reſt for the Ark of the Covenant of the Lord*; and that *exceedingly magnificent*. And God approved of his Intention, telling him, that *he did well that it was in his Heart to build ſuch an Houſe to the Name of the Lord*.

4. To warn us for ever againſt grudging at any extraordinary Expence for the Honour of Religion, as needleſs and ſuperfluous; and eſpecially from cloaking our Covetouſneſs, with a Pretence of Charity to the Poor; we may do well to conſider how ſeverely our Saviour reprehends his own Diſciples for murmuring at that Coſt which the devout Woman beſtowed upon the Temple of his Body, in pouring upon it an Ointment of ſo great Price. *To what Purpoſe* (ſaid they) *is this Waſte? This Ointment might have been ſold for much, and given to the Poor.* But our Saviour ſharply reproved this ſordid Diſpoſition of theirs; and what they called *Waſte*, he called a *good Work*, ſuch as in its proper Seaſon is no leſs pleaſing to God, than Charity to the Poor: And to teſtify his high Eſteem and Acceptance of it, he took particular Care to have it recorded in the Hiſtory of his own Life; that together with his Doctrine and Miracles, the Memorial of it might be celebrated in all Ages to the End of the World. Hereby teaching us, that we ought, under the Goſpel, to honour God with our Subſtance, as well as to relieve the Poor; and that magnificent Acts of Piety have their Place no leſs in the Chriſtian Religion, than the moſt liberal Deeds of Charity.

Secondly, It is objected againſt the general Extent of this Contribution, That the Church of St. *Paul's*, belonging only to the City and Dioceſe of LONDON, ought to be rebuilt ſolely at their Charge, without having Recourſe to ſo extraordinary a Way of Supply from others who are no Ways concerned in it.

In anſwer to this Objection, be pleaſed to conſider,

1. That the Inhabitants of LONDON were not only exceeding great Sufferers by the late dreadful Fire, but have ſince been at a vaſt and incredible Charge in Rebuilding of their own Houſes and Pariſh-Churches, their Hoſpitals, Hall, and *Royal-Exchange*; and in ſeveral other publick Works, to the great Honour and Advantage of this City, and to the Wonder and Aſtoniſhment of the World, that in ſo ſhort a Space, ſo great a City ſhould riſe ſo beautiful, and out of ſuch vaſt and diſmal Ruins.

2. That the City of LONDON, and Counties adjoining, having done for ſeveral Years, and ſtill do, towards this Work, pay a particular Tax upon all the Coals brought into the Port of LONDON. Beſides which, it is not doubted but they will be very exemplary in their voluntary Contributions thereto.

3. That the City of LONDON hath ever been found very charitable and bountiful upon all Occaſions, towards the Rebuilding of Churches and Towns in the Country, and the Repairing of the Fortunes of particular Perſons, that have been ruined by the like Calamity of Fire. For which Cauſe, they hope it will not be thought unreaſonable in them, for once, to crave and expect the Aſſiſtance of the Country, upon ſo preſſing and extraordinary an Occaſion; when they are utterly unable, alone, to ſupport the Burden, and to defray the mighty Charge of ſo great a Work.

4. That the Rebuilding of this Church is of very publick Concernment, and the whole Nation, in ſome Sort, intereſted in it. Our Kings have uſed, upon extraordinary Occaſions, to reſort to it, there to pay their ſolemn Acknowledgments to Almighty God for publick Bleſ-

ſings and Deliverances granted to this Nation. And the Preachers there have always been particularly appointed and choſen from both the Univerſities of this Realm, and from all Parts of the Kingdom. And the Glory of the Work will alſo redound to the whole Nation; to which it will not only be a ſingular Ornament, but likewiſe a ſtanding Monument of the publick Affection and Zeal of this Proteſtant Kingdom to Piety and good Works.

Which laſt Conſideration ought to have the greater Force with us; becauſe, at this Time, as much as ever, the Proteſtant Religion ſtands upon its Reputation, and ſtands in Need of it too. And therefore every one ought, with more than ordinary Zeal, to be concerned for the carrying on of this Work; not only for the Honour of our Nation, and the Credit of our common Chriſtianity, but alſo of our Reformed Religion. That there may be no Pretence to upbraid us, that Error and Superſtition could make Men more zealous of good Works, than the Doctrine of the true Religion; and that our Adverſaries of *Rome* may be convinced, that our Piety is as as generous and charitable as theirs, but would not be ſo arrogant and preſumptuous; and that whilſt we diſclaim the Merit, yet we do moſt ſtedfaſtly believe the Obligation and Neceſſity of good Works.

The preſent Building of St. Paul's.

THE old Church being taken down, the firſt Stone of this preſent moſt noble Pile, was laid by Mr. *Strong*, a Maſon; the ſecond by Mr. *Longland*, *June* the 21ſt, 1675, ſo that it was above 30 Years in Erecting, though upwards of 500 Men have ſometimes been at Work at a Time; and the great Sir *Chriſtopher Wren*, who firſt prepared the Model, lived to ſee it finiſhed, and many Years after.

FOR the Building, Finiſhing, and Adorning the ſame, there was given by Act of Parliament an Impoſition charged on Sea-Coal, imported at the Port of LONDON, *viz.* of 2 *s. per* Chaldron, or Ton, from the 1ſt of *May*, 1670, to the 24th of *June*, 1677; and 3 *s. per* Chaldron, from the 24th of *June*, 1677, to the 29th of *Sept.* 1687, and three 4ths of the Money raiſed by the former, and one half of the Money raiſed by the latter Act, was to be employed towards the Rebuilding of 52 Pariſh-Churches. One 4th of the Sum appropriated for the Pariſh-Churches was to be applied towards the Rebuilding of St. *Paul's*.

AGAIN, by another Act of Parliament, 1 *James* II. *Chap.* 15. an Impoſition on Coals of 18 *d. per* Chaldron was granted to continue from the 29th of *Sept.* 1687, to the 29th of *Sept.* 1700; two 3ds whereof was applied towards the carrying on the Building of this Church.

AGAIN, by another Statute, 8 *William* III. an Impoſition of 12 *d. per* Chaldron, or Ton, was laid on Coals imported at LONDON, to continue from *Michaelmas*, 1700, to *Michaelmas*, 1708, and two 3ds of the Money raiſed thereby has been applied towards the Finiſhing of this Structure.

LASTLY, by an Act of Parliament made the 1ſt of Queen *Anne*, *Seſſ.* 2. 2 *s. per* Chaldron more for all Coals imported, as aforeſaid, was given to commence at *Michaelmas*, 1708, and to continue for eight Years, for the Finiſhing, Adorning, and Securing of this Building. And the Archbiſhop, Biſhop of LONDON, and the Lord Mayor, for the Time being, might appropriate Money ariſing by this Act, for the Purchaſing and Demoliſhing (at ſuch Time as they ſhall appoint) all the Houſes and Buildings between the North Side of the Cathedral, and the Alleys called *New Jewry* and *Piſſing-alley*, and the Ground never to be built on for the future; and alſo may agree with the Veſtry of St. *Gregory* and *Faith*, for exchanging their Place of Burial in the Church-yard, and in the Vault, for other Ground. And, as in the others, there are Clauſes impowering the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, the Biſhop of LONDON, and the Lord Mayor of LONDON, to borrow Money on the Credit of the ſaid Acts, and to ſign Indentures accordingly.

HERE we muſt relate another Accident by Fire in this Church, which had like to have been very diſmal: For on the 27th Day of *February*, 1698-9, a Fire broke out at the Weſt End of the North Iſle of the Choir, in a little Room prepared for the Organ-builder to work in, when the Choir was newly finiſhed; and had not the Communication between the ſaid Work-room and Organ Gallery been broke down, the Conſequence would probably have been moſt fatal, but that being done, and all imaginable Means uſed by thoſe employed to extinguiſh Fires and others, the Flames were happily got under, doing no Damage but to two Pillars and an Arch with Enrichments, which were very artificially repaired, and no Sign of the Fire left, except that the Luſtre of the Gilding was thereby a little abated.

The Outſide deſcribed.

WE come next to deſcribe the Nature and Ornament of this moſt ſtately Fabrick: The Walls are very well built of fine *Portland* Stone, Ruſtick Work: There are two Ranges of Pilaſters that adorn the Outſide, one above another; the lower conſiſts of about 120 Pilaſters, with their Entablature of the *Corinthian* Order, and the Upper of as many, with Entablature of the *Compoſite* Order, beſides twenty Columns at the Weſt, and four at the Eaſt End, and thoſe of the Portico's, and Spaces between the Arches of the Windows, and the Architrave of the Lower Order, &c. are filled with great Variety of curious Enrichments, conſiſting of Cherubims, Feſtoons, Voluta's, Fruit, Leaves, Cartouches, Enſigns of Fame, as Swords and Trumpets in Saltier Croſſes, with Chaplets of Laurel; alſo Books diſplay'd, Biſhops Caps, the Dean's Arms, and at the Eaſt End the Cypher of W. R. within a Garter, on which is its Motto, *Hony Soit qui Mal y Penſe*; and this within a fine Compartment of Palm-Branches, and placed under an Imperial Crown, &c. all finely carved in Stone.

THE Intercolumns of the lower Range of Pilaſters, are 33 ornamental Windows, and ſix Niches, and of the upper Range 37 Windows, and about 30 Niches, many whereof are adorned with Columns, Entablature, and Pediments: And at the Eaſt End is a Sweep, or circular Space, adorned with Columns and Pilaſters, and enriched with Feſtoons, Fruit, Incenſe-Pots, &c. and at the upper Part, is a Window between four Pied-droits, and a ſingle Cornice, and theſe between two large Cartouches.

Of the Portico's, Portals, and Pediments.

1. THE Aſcent to the North Portico is by 17 Steps of black Marble; the Dome of the Portico is ſupported and adorned with ſix very ſpacious Columns (48 Inches Diameter) of the *Corinthian* Order; above the Door-caſe is a large Urn with Feſtoons, &c. Over this, belonging to the upper Range of Pilaſters, is a ſpacious Pediment, where are the King's Arms, with the Regalia, ſupported by two Angels, with each a Palm-branch in their Hands; under whoſe Feet appear the Figures of the *Lion* and *Unicorn*.

YOU aſcend to the South Portico (the Ground here being lower) by 25 Steps. It is in all other Reſpects like the North, and above this a Pediment (as the other) belonging to the upper Order, where is a proper Emblem of this incomparable

parable Structure, raiſed (as it were) out of the Ruins of the old Church, *viz.* a Phœnix with her Wings expanded in Flames, under which is the Word RESURGAM, inſculped in Capital Characters.

THE Weſt Portico is adorned and ſupported with 12 Columns below, and eight above, fluted of the reſpective Orders as the two Ranges; the 12 lower adorned with Architrave, Marble Frieſe, and a Cornice; and the eight upper with Entablature, and a ſpacious Triangular Pediment, where the Hiſtory of St. *Paul*'s Converſion is repreſented, with the Rays of a *Glory*, and the Figures of ſeveral Men and Horſes boldly carved in *Relievo*, by the ingenious Hand of Mr. *Bird*, The Door-caſe is white Marble, and over the Entrance is cut in *Relievo*, the Hiſtory of St. *Paul*'s Preaching to the *Bereans* (as in *Acts* xvii. 2.) it conſiſts of a Gruppa of nine Figures (beſides that of St. *Paul*) with Books, *&c.* lively repreſented, by the ſame Hand as the Converſion.

ON the South Side of the Church, near the Weſt End, is a Forum, or Portal, the Door-caſe being enriched with Cartouches, Voluta's, and Fruit, very exquiſitely carved, under a Pediment; and oppoſite to this, on the North Side, is the like Door-caſe. And in brief, all the Apertures are not only judiciouſly diſpoſed for Commodiouſneſs, Illumination of the Fabrick, *&c.* but are very Ornamental.

AT the Weſt End is an Acroteria of the Figures of the Twelve Apoſtles, each about Eleven Feet high, with that of St. *Paul* on the Angle of the Pediment; and thoſe of the four Evangeliſts cumbant; a circular Pediment over the Dial of the Clock; alſo an Entablature and Circles of Enrichment, where twelve Stones compoſe the Aperture, anſwering the twelve Hours.

THE two Towers, each adorned with circular Ranges of Columns, of the *Corinthian* Order, with Domes on the upper Part, and at the Vertex of each a gilded Pine Apple.

The Inſide of the Church. THE Choir has its Roof ſupported with ſix ſpacious Pillars, and the Church with ſix more; beſides which, there are eight that ſupport the Cupola, and two very ſpacious ones at the Weſt End; all which Pillars are adorned with Pilaſters of the *Corinthian* and *Compoſite* Orders; and alſo with Columns fronting the Croſs Iſle or Ambulatory, between the Conſiſtory and Morning-Prayer Chapel, which have each a very beautiful Screen of curious Wainſcot, and adorned each with 12 Columns, their Entablatures, arched Pediments, and the King's Arms enriched with Cherubims, and each Pediment between four Vaſes, all curiouſly carved; and theſe Screens are fenced with Iron-work; as is alſo the Cornice at the Weſt End of the Church, and ſo Eaſtward beyond the firſt Arch.

THE Pillars of the Church that ſupport the Roof, are two Ranges, with their Entablature and beautiful Arches, whereby the Body of the Church and Choir are divided into three Parts, or Iſles; the Roof of each is adorned with Arches, and ſpacious Peripheries of Enrichments; as, Shields, Leaves, Chaplets, *&c.* (the Spaces included being ſomewhat concave) admirably carved in Stone; and there is a large Croſs Iſle between the North and South Portico's, and two Ambulatories, the one a little Eaſtward, the other Weſtward from the ſaid Croſs Iſle, and running parallel therewith: The Floor of the Choir and Church is paved with Marble, but within the Rail of the Altar, with fine Porphyry, poliſh'd, and laid in ſeveral Geometrical Figures; the Anabathrum, whereon the Communion-Table is placed, is five Steps higher than that of the Choir's Iſles.

THE Altar-piece is adorned with four noble fluted Pilaſters, finely painted and veined with Gold, in Imitation of *Lapis Lazuli*, with their Entablature; where the Enrichments, and alſo the Capitals of the Pilaſters are double gilt with Gold: Theſe Intercolumns are 9 Pannels of white Marble border'd with grey, and above them ſix Windows, *viz.* in each Intercolumn three Pannels, and two Windows one above the other; at the greateſt Altitude above all which, is a *Glory* finely done. The Aperture Northward and Southward into the Choir, are (aſcending up three Steps of black Marble) by two Iron folding Doors, being (as that under the Organ Gallery, *&c.*) exquiſitely wrought into divers Figures, ſpiral Branches, and other Flouriſhes; and there are two others at the Weſt End of the Choir, the one opening into the South Iſle, the other into the North; done by the celebrated Artiſt in this Way, Monſieur *Tijau*.

IN this Choir are the Galleries, the Biſhops Throne, Lord Mayor's Seat, with the Stalls, all which being contiguous, compoſe one vaſt Body of curious carved Work of the fineſt Wainſcot, conſtituting three Sides of a Quadrangle.

THE Organ Gallery (with four Stalls, two Northward, and two Southward therefrom) compoſe the Weſt End. The Organ-Caſe is magnificent and very ornamental, enrich'd with the carved Figures of Cupids (under Mantling) Terms, and eight Fames ſtanding at the Top of this Caſe, four looking Eaſtward, and as many Weſtward, each appearing near ſix Foot high: It is alſo enrich'd with Cherubims, Fruit, Leaves, *&c.* very lively repreſented, by that excellent Artiſt Mr. *Gibon*; all which is elevated on eight beautiful fluted Columns of the *Corinthian* Order, of poliſh'd Marble, white, vein'd with blue, and the Organ-Pipes are very ſpacious and gilt with Gold, preſerved from Duſt, *&c.* with fine Saſhes. The North and South Sides of this Choir have each 30 Stalls, beſides the Biſhops Throne and Seat on the South Side, and the Lord Mayors on the North.

THE Stalls, *&c.* are in the following Order, beginning at the Weſt End, and proceeding Eaſtward, and thus diſtinguiſhed; the Prebendaries by the Titles of the Prebend; the reſt by their Dignity and Office; under the Title of the Prebend, is that of a *Pſalm*, which every Prebendary is in Duty bound to repeat daily in private to the Glory of GOD, and for the more fully anſwering the Intent of the Founders and Benefactors hereunto.

STALLS, *&c.*

ON the South Side of the Choir.

1. Decanus. } At the
2. Archidiaconus Eſſexiæ. } Weſt End.
3. Without Superſcription.
4. Theſaurarius.
5. Finsbury.

Benedictus Dominus Deus.

6. Chamberlainwood.

Bonum eſt Confiteri.

7. Holbourn.

Salvum me fac Domine.

8. Harleſton.

Fundamenta Ejus.

9. Portpool.

Quid Gloriaris in Malitia.

10. Mora.
Confitebor tibi in toto.

11. Cantlers, *alias* Kent-Town.
Dominus Illuminatio mea.

12. Twoford.
Deus Miſereatur noſtri.

13. Mapesbury.
Memento Dom. David.

14. Oxgate.
Domine Exaudi.

15. Sneating.
Deus, Deus, meus reſpice

16. Wenlocksbarn.
Quemadmodum deſiderat.

17. Brownſwood.
Deus judicium tuum Regi da.

18. Without Superſcription.
19. The Biſhop's Seat, without Superſcription.
20. Without Superſcription.
21. Rugmere.
Ad Dominum quod tribularer.

22. Ealdſtreet.
Dominus Regnavit exultet Terra.

23. Archidiaconus Colceſtriæ.
24. Without Superſcription.
25. Ditto.
26. Ditto.
27. Ditto.
28. Ditto.
29. Ditto.
30. Ditto.
31. Ditto.

On the North Side of the Choir.

1. Archidiac. Londinenſis } At the
2. Præcentor } Weſt End.
3. Without Superſcription.
4. Cancellarius.
5. Tottenhall.
Beatus Vir qui non abiit.

6. Caddington Minor.
Miſerere mei Deus.

7. S. Pancratius.
Voce mea.

8. Reculverſland.
Beati quorum remiſſa.

9. Wildland.
Exaudi Domine Juſtitiam.

10. Hoxton.
Defecit in Salutare anima.

11. Ealdland.
Deus ſtetit in Synagoga.

12. Iſlington.
In convertendo Dom. Capt.

13. Willeſdon.
Noli emulari.

14. Conſumpta per Mare.
Confitemini Domino, *&c.* Dicant qui.

15. Broomesbury.
Beatus Vir qui timet Dominum.

16. Neaſden.
Domine ne in furore.

17. Newington.
Confitemini Domino.

18. Without Superſcription.
19. The Lord Mayor's Seat, without Superſcription.
20. Without Superſcription.
21. Caddington Major.
Omnes gentes plaudite.

22. Cheſwick.
Nonne Deo ſubjecta.

23. Archidiaconus Middleſexiæ.
24. Without Superſcription.
25. Ditto.
26. Ditto.
27. Ditto.
28. Ditto.
29. Ditto.
30. Ditto.
31. Ditto.

The next here is the Biſhop's Throne, adorned with two Columns finely carved, of the *Corinthian* Order, and various Enrichments.

The Biſhops Seat is adorned with a Nich, and above that, Doves, Palm-branches, two Cupids ſuſtaining a Mitre, *&c.* and the Lord Mayor's with a Nich, and above that are Flowers, and other Leaves, Palm-branches, and a Mace ſuſtained by two Cupids; and the Dean's with a Book diſplayed between three Cherubims, *&c.*

Backward from theſe Stalls, and a little higher, is a Gallery where Ladies are commonly ſeated, particularly the Lord Mayor's and Aldermen's Ladies, on the North Side; above this Gallery the Front is curiouſly enriched with Terms, Helix Cartouſes, two Arches thereof over every Stall, and between them a Cherub; above which is the upper Gallery, and the Whole is adorned with 12 Columns, fronting Northward, 12 Southward, and 12 Pilaſters Weſtward,

ward, with Enrichments of Chaplets, Cherubims, and innumerable Fruit, Leaves, *&c.* the three latter Species is, for the moſt Part, curiouſly carved out of the Lime-Tree, the reſt Wainſcot. Between the inner Roof of the Church and the outer, which is covered with Lead, is a conſiderable Space, wherein at the Eaſt End, round the Circular Sweep, is a whiſpering Place, where Words ſpoken auricularly, or the Motion of a Watch, *&c.* may be heard at 110 Feet Diſtance; this happened not by Deſign, but accidentally; and to this Church are eight Stair-Caſes. This noble Choir was finiſhed and opened on the 2d Day of *December*, 1697, being that remarkable Day of Thankſgiving for the Peace at *Ryſwick*, after nine Years War with *France*.

Of the DOME.

THE Cupola within the Church appears erected and elevated on eight Pillars of a large Magnitude, adorned with Pilaſters, Entablature, Circular Pediments, and Arches of the *Corinthian* Order, and each Pillar enriched with a ſpacious Feſtoon. Here are alſo as many Alcoves fronted with curious Iron-Work; and over the Arches at a great Height from the Ground, is an Entablature, and on the Cornice an Ambulatory fronted, or fenced in with handſome Iron-Work, extending round the Inſide of the Cupola, above which is a Range of 32 Pilaſters of the *Corinthian* Order; the Intercolumns are Paintings in *Freſco*, repreſenting the Hiſtory of St. *Paul*, done by the maſterly Hand of Sir *James Thornhill*, and finiſhed in the Year 1720. It is ſaid, that in every Foot of Altitude the Diameter decreaſes one Inch.

AND on the Outſide of the Dome, at about 20 Feet above the outer Roof of the Church, is a Range of 32 Columns, with Niches of the ſame Altitude, and directly counter to thoſe aforeſaid within the Cupola: To theſe Columns there is an Entablament, and above that a Gallery with Acroteria, where are placed very ſpacious and ornamental Vaſes, all round the Cupola. At 12 Feet above the Tops of theſe Vaſes (which Space is adorned with Pilaſters and Entablament, and the Intercolumns are Windows,) the Diameter is taken in (as appears outwardly) five Feet, and two Feet higher it decreaſes five Feet, and two Feet above, that it is ſtill five Feet leſs, where the Dome outwardly begins to arch, which Arches meet about 52 Feet higher, in perpendicular Altitude; on the Vertex of which Dome is a great Balcony, which is gilt at the Expence of a particular Nobleman, (the Lord *Landsborough*) who having a Proſpect of this Church from his Houſe near *Hide-Park*, reſolved to add this Ornament to it; and above this is a large and beautiful Lanthern, adorned with Columns of the *Corinthian* Order, with a Ball and a Croſs at the Top, whoſe Dimenſions are ſhewn in the next Page:

THIS Dome conſiſts of a Crown, or Cap, which is the Segment of a Globe; and what you behold from the Center of the Area under it, this being the Interior Part.

THE Arch of the Dome, extending from the Baſe of the aforeſaid Part, in a Hyperbolick Curve, to the Baſe of the Lanthern; theſe two inner Parts are Brick.

THE Roof of the Dome being Eliptical, extends from the Steps (which is a little above the Rail and Balliſter) to the Lanthern, a little above the Arch of the Dome; this being the outward Part, and is Timber: So that within there is a vaſt void Space between the Crown, or Cap, and the Arch (or Middle Wall) and alſo between the Arch and the Roof of this noble Dome. The Roof is covered with Lead.

The Benefactors towards the Rebuilding the Cathedral Church of St. Paul's *in* LONDON, *are as follows:*

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Sir *Tho. Allen* of *Finchley*	100	00	0
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Anonymous, by the Bp. of LON.	60	00	0
Earl of *Clarendon*	50	00	0
Mrs. *Editha Chaffin*, by Mr. *Simms* of *Guildford*, her Executor, who paid the Legacy very carefully, and took more than ordinary Pains therein	1253	09	6
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William Earl of *Craven*	55	00	0
George Clark, of *Lambeth*, Eſq;	50	00	0
Mrs. *Elizabeth Clark*	40	00	0
Mark Cottle, Eſq;	55	00	0
Mrs. *Elizabeth Catlyn*	50	00	0
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Dr. *Will. Gunſton*, Bp. of *Briſtol*	100	00	0
Thomas Garfoot, Eſq;	40	00	0
Dr. *Gardner*, Subdean of *Lincoln*	40	00	0
Dr. *Henchman*, late Bp. of LON.	767	10	0
Dr. *Henſhaw*, Bp. of *Peterborough*	300	00	0
Dr. *Baldwin Hamy*	100	00	0
Mrs. *Anne Holbech*	500	00	0
Mr. *John Hanſon*, of *Lothbury*	100	00	0
Dr. *Thomas Holberh*	100	00	0
Anthony Hinton, Eſq;	50	00	0
Dr. *Honywood*, Dean of *Lincoln*	100	00	0
George Humble, Eſq;	100	00	0
Mr. *William Hall*, Goldſmith	55	00	0
Sir *Robert Hide*, Ld. Ch. J. of the *King's-Bench*	50	00	0
Mr. *Tim. Hall*, Ld. Bp. of *Oxford*	100	00	0
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Sir *Lionel Jenkins*, Knt.	100	00	0
Dr. *Ken*, Bp. of *Bath* and *Wells*	100	00	0
Dr. *Laud*, late Abp. of *Canterbury*	800	00	0
Dr. *Laney*, late Bp. of *Ely*	500	00	0
Dr. *Lamplugh*, late Bp. of *Exeter*	100	00	0
Dr. *Lloyd*, Bp. of St. *Aſaph*	120	00	0
Sir *Peter Lelly*, Knt.	50	00	0
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Dt. *Robert Pory*	100	00	0
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Dr. *Rainbow*, Bp. of *Carliſle*	150	00	0
Dr. *Reynolds*, late Bp. of *Norwich*	440	00	0
Lord *Roberts*, Lord Privy-Seal	100	00	0
Lady *Rich*, Relict of Sir *Thomas*	550	00	0
Lady *Row*	800	00	0
Tobias Raſtat, Eſq;	100	00	0
James Ravenſcroft, Eſq;	100	00	0
Sir *Peter Rich*, Knt.	55	00	0
Dr. *Sheldon*, late Abp. of *Canterb.*	2000	00	0
Dr. *Stern*, late Abp. of *York*	1850	00	0
Dr. *Sancroft*, Abp. of *Canterbury*	1400	00	0
Dr. *Smith*, Bp. of *Carliſle*	100	00	0
Dr. *Sprat*, Bp. of *Rocheſter*	100	00	0
Dr. *Sparrow*, late Bp. of *Norwich*	400	00	0
Mr. *John Shefton*, Clerk	40	00	0
Edward Swift, of *Lincoln*'s-*Inn*, Jun. Eſq; by Sir *R. Atkins*	1000	00	0
John Snell, Eſq;	50	00	0
Sir *Edmund Sawyer*, Knt.	50	00	0
Ralph Snow, Eſq;	50	00	0
Mr. *Ephraim Skinner*	50	00	0
Dr. *Sudbury*, Dean of *Durham*	200	00	0
Sir *Roger Stanley*	50	00	0
Dr. *Chriſ. Stone*, Chancellor of *York*	50	00	0
Dr. *Samway*, Preb. of *York*	40	00	0

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Dr. *Stillingfleet*, Bp. of *Worceſter*	100	00	0
Mr. *Charles Smith*, Archdeacon of *Colcheſter*, in Plate	205	00	0
Dr. *Fr. Turner*, Ld. Bp. of *Ely*	200	00	0
Thomas Took, Eſq;	100	00	0
Mr. *Fra. Tyon*,	100	00	0
Sir *Edm. Turner*, Knt.	100	00	0
Madam *Turner*	100	00	0
Dr. *Turner*, then Maſter of St. *John*'s College	100	00	0
Dr. *Womock*, Bp. of St. *David's*	100	00	0
Dr. *Warner*, late Bp. of *Rocheſter*	50	00	0
Dr. *Wood*, Bp. of *Litchfield* and *Cov.*	250	00	0
Dr. *Seth Ward*, Bp. of *Sarum*	260	00	0
Sir *Will. Wild*, Knt. and Bart.	50	00	0
Dame *Dionys Williamſon*, of *Hales-Hall*	2620	00	0
Thomas Watſon, D. D.	50	00	0
Sir *Chriſtopher Wren*, Knt.	60	00	0
Lady *Wild*, Relict of Sir *William*	100	00	0
Sir *Philip Warwick*, Knt.	100	00	0
Mr. *Charles Willoughby*	50	00	0
Dr. *Watſon*, Fellow of St. *John*'s College in *Cambridge*	50	00	0
Dr. *Wickham*, Dean of *York*	100	00	0
Dr. *Watſon*, Bp. of St. *David*'s	100	00	0

ALL which Donations amount to 37137 *l.* 3 *d.* beſides 704 more, who gave under 40 *l.* each, and ſo not particularly cognizable, which ſuppoſe at 20 *l.* each (in a Medium) is 14080 *l.* and the Sum of all, at that Rate, is 51217 *l.* 3 *d.*

Mr. *Stow* ſays, Mr. *Wil. Parker* gave for repairing the Windows of St. *Paul*'s 500 *l.* in his Time.

THE Dimenſions taken from the beſt and largeſt Draughts, as the Length and Latitude from the Ichnography, and the Altitudes from the Orthography thereof, are:

500 Feet from the Eaſt to the Weſt Wall within.

162 Feet Breadth of the Weſt End, for 103 Feet of the Length.

117 Feet Breadth of the reſt, except between the Portico's.

249 Feet Breadth between the North and South Portico's, with the Walls.

2292 Feet the Circuit of the Walls outwardly.

Two Acres, 16 Perches, 23 Yards and one Foot, the Area of the Ground-Plat.

88 Feet perpendicular Altitude within, over the Middle Iſle.

120 Feet Altitude to the Upper Angle of the Weſt Pediment.

208 Feet Altitude of the Weſt Towers.

60 Feet to the Top of the Cornice of the Lower Order.

103 Feet to that of the Upper Order.

143 Feet the Diameter of the Cupola's Baſe to the Middle of the eight Pillars.

116 Feet the Diameter within the Cupola before it begins to arch.

208 Feet perpendicular Altitude to the Top of the outward Vaſes round the Gallery of the Cupola.

224 Feet Altitude to the Place where the Spherical Part of the Dome begins to appear outwardly.

276 Feet Altitude to the Crown, or Vertex of the Dome's Roof, or Baſe of the Lanthern.

64 Feet Altitude of the Lanthern, Ball, and Croſs.

340 Feet Altitude of the whole Dome, *&c.* of which

10 Feet the Altitude of the Croſs from the Ball.

6 Feet the Diameter of the Ball.

18 Feet eight Inches the Circumference.
113 Feet the Solidity.
90 Buſhels, the Capacity at 2150 Inches *per* Buſhel.

We ſhall conclude our Account of this Building with a Quotation from a late Author, whom we have taken the Liberty to mention two or three Times already, as a Perſon of Taſte and Judgment.

“The Grand Cathedral of St. *Paul*'s, ſays he, is undoubtedly one of the moſt magnificent modern Buildings in *Europe*; all the Parts of which it is compoſed, are ſuperlatively beautiful and noble; the North and South Fronts, in particular, are very perfect Pieces of Architecture, neither ought the Eaſt to go without due Applauſe. The two Spires at the Weſt End are in a finiſhed Taſte, and the Portico with the Aſcent, and the Dome that riſes in the Centre of the Whole, afford a very auguſt and ſurprizing Proſpect; but ſtill, with all theſe Beauties, it has certainly yet more Defects; and the Pleaſure we receive from the firſt is ſo much qualified and tamed by the laſt, that we rather wonder how we can be pleaſed ſo much, than why we are diſpleaſed at all. But, not to condemn in the Groſs, I'll take the Liberty to touch upon a few Particulars, and lay myſelf juſtly open to Cenſure, in Caſe I miſtake, or blame in the wrong Place.

“In the firſt Place, therefore, there is a moſt notorious Deficience in Point of View; ſuch a huge Fabrick as St. *Paul*'s ought, at leaſt, to be ſurveyed at the Diſtance of *Temple-Bar*, and the Viſta ought to be conſiderably wider than the Front of the Building. But this is ſo far from the Caſe here, that we cannot ſee it 'till we are upon it, and this Defect is made ſtill worſe, by turning the Edifice from the Eye, even where it can be viewed, for the Sake of that ridiculous Superſtition of erecting it due Eaſt and Weſt. In the next Place, the dividing the Portico, and indeed the whole Structure into two Stories on the Out-ſide certainly indicates at firſt Sight a like Diviſion within. A Circumſtance abounding with Abſurdities, and defeating even the very End of erecting it at all. If indeed the Architect had been embarraſſed to reconcile the Diſtance and Height of his Columns, I am humbly of Opinion, that a light and proper *Attick* Story had anſwered all Ends, both of Uſe and Beauty, and left him Room to have enlarged his Imagination, and have given an Air of Majeſty to the Whole: Let me add, that I apprehend the Portico ſhould have been farther projected on the Eye, inſtead of retreating from it, in order to have given a grand Contraſte to the whole Front, and aided the Perſpective within.

“I ſhall ſay no more on the Out-ſide than this, that, according to my beſt Notions of Regularity and Order, the Dome ſhould have been raiſed exactly in the Centre of the Whole, and that there ſhould have been two correſponding Steeples at the Eaſt, as well as at the Weſt End, with all other ſuitable Decorations: If a View of the whole Length of the Building too could have been opened down to the Water-Side, it would have added greatly to its Grandeur and Magnificence, and have afforded a moſt noble Proſpect from off the River into the Bargain. However odd or new the firſt of theſe Poſitions may ſeem, let any Body take a View of St. *Paul*'s from any of the neighbouring Hills, and they will inſtantly diſcern, that the Building is defective, and that the Form of a Croſs is more favourable to Superſtition, than Beauty: In a Word, they will eaſily ſee, at leaſt, that the Dome, in its preſent Circumſtance, is abundantly too big for the reſt of the Pile, and that the Weſt End has no rational Pretence to finer and more ſplendid Decorations than the Eaſt.

The Statutes and Cuſtoms of this Church of St. *Paul* having laid ſcatteringly in many old Books and Monuments, in the Archives of the ſaid Church, and continued in them confuſedly, without any certain Order, *Radulph de Baldock*, ſome Time Dean of the Church, with the Chapter, did reduce them methodically into a Regiſter; together with certain Injunctions and Declarations afterwards following.

After that, *Thomas Lyſeaux*, Dean of the ſaid Church, *Anno Dom.* 1450, in the ninth of his Deanery, and in the firſt of the Conſecration of Biſhop *Kemp*, cauſed a Book of Statutes, (called *Liber Statutorum*) of the Cathedral Church of LONDON, to be written; wherein was contained, among other Things, the abovesaid Regiſter of the Statutes by Dean *Baldock*.

Also in that Book was tranſcribed the *Charta Libertatum*, *i. e.* the Charter of the Liberties of that Church, being the Confirmation of them by King *Henry* VI. *An. Regn.* 20. It conſiſts of ſeveral *Inſpeximus*'s, and mentions the Gifts to the Church by ſeveral Kings.

This Book ſets down alſo the Order and Prayers for a new Biſhop, which was after this Manner: They received him at the Weſt-Door, and there ſprinkled him with Holy Water; and being incenſed, he was brought with Proceſſion to the Great Altar: and being there proſtrate, the Major of the Church ſaid, *Salvum fac Servum tuum Epiſcopum noſtrum*, &c. i. e. *Save thy Servant our Biſhop. Send him Help from thy Holy Place. Lord hear my Prayer. The Lord be with you.* Let us pray:

Grant, we pray thee, O Lord, to thy Servant M. *our Biſhop, that by Preaching and Exerciſing thoſe Things which are right, by the Example of good Works, he may ſave the Souls of thoſe that are ſet under him; and that he may receive the Reward of eternal Recompence, by, &c.* as it is written in the Manual of the Church.

There is alſo ſet down in the ſaid Book of Statutes, the Churches antiently belonging to the Patronage of the Dean and Chapter, with this Title, *viz.*

Eccleſiæ ſpectantes ad Patronatum Decani & Cap. S. Pauli LONDON. per quoddam antiquum Regiſtrum.

ECCLESIÆ.

S. Antonini juxta Soperis-Lane.

Auguſtini ad Portam.

Benedict. Algar ad Wodewharſe.

Benedict. de Graſcherche.

Botolphi de Ponte.

Egidii extra Creplegate.

Sanct[illegible] Elene.

Johannes Zacharie.

Nichi. Olaf. Bernard.

Marie de Aldermanbury.

Martin Orgar juxta Candelwick-ſtrete.
Magdalene in Melk-ſtrete.
Magdalene in Piſcenario.
Michelis in foro ad Bladum.
Michis. ad Ripam de Byllynſgo.
Petri de Brade-ſtrete.
Petri parvi ſuper Tamiſiam.
Thom. Apli.
Gregorii eſtimation. nihil.
Olavi de Muckwel, nullius eſtimation.
Mich. in Baſſyngeſhaw.
Johannis in Walbrooke.
Andr. in Holburne.
Edmund. in Lumbard-ſtr.

Penſions due to St. Paul'*s Church.*

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
De Abbatia de Graciis	00	03	04
De Decano S. Martini	00	03	04
Sancti Dunſtani in Occid.	00	03	04
De magiſtro Colleg. de Cobham	00	03	04

There was an *Eleemoſynarius Sancti Pauli* LONDON. (*i. e.* an Almoner of St. *Paul*'s) *tum ad ſuſtentationem puerorum, cum ad Eleemoſynam faciend.* (*i. e.* both for the maintaining of Children, and doing of Alms.) This Almoner had particular Rents appropriated for theſe Uſes.

There were alſo many Payments from divers Churches and Perſons, to pray for the Souls of ſeveral. All theſe Rents and Payments are particularly ſet down in the aforeſaid Book of Statutes.

The Dean and Chapter had an antient Privilege granted them by King *Edward* II, which was to enjoy the Temporalities of the Biſhoprick of LONDON, paying after the Rate of 1000 *l.* a Year, while it remains thus vacant in their Hands. In the Year 1594, Biſhop *Elmer* dying, *Noel* the Dean, and the reſt of the Chapter, made Suit to the Lord Treaſurer *Burghley*, That they might have and enjoy the Temporalities according to the Chapter made to their Predeceſſors in that Behalf, as aforeſaid. The Treaſurer, upon this, order'd Sir *Thomas Fanſhaw*, Clerk of the Crown, to ſee the Grant, and what Allowance it had received in Times paſt, and thereof to make a Certificate; which accordingly he did, and gave this Account thereof.

"I have ſeen the Charter, and find it to be "of the Effect aboveſaid. And I have ſeen a"mong the Records of the Exchequer, by the "Inrollment of Letters Patents of K. *Hen.* VIII, "made in the 24th Year of his Reign, enter'd "upon Record in the Treaſurer's Remembran"cer's Office, *Term. Paſchæ, Anno predict.* "*Regis* xxiiij, and of a Writ of *Allocate* there"upon made and enrolled in the King's Re"membrancer's Office, *Inter Bria. dirca. Ba*"*ronibus de Term. Michiſ. Anno* xxvto. By "which the King did recite not only the Grant "above-mention'd, but alſo that the Dean and "Chapter then had in their Hands, by the ſaid "Charter, the Cuſtody of the ſaid Biſhoprick, "and the Temporalities of the ſame, being void "by the Tranſlation of *Cuthbert*, late Biſhop: "And thereupon the King did grant unto his "Counſellor *John Stokeſley*, Clerk, the Biſhop "elect, all the Right and Intereſt he then had "in the ſaid Temporalities and Rents, to be "had and taken, as well by the Hands of the "Dean and Chapter, as of the Farmers, Bailiffs, "*&c.* and did diſcharge the Dean and Chap"ter, *&c.*

"Wherefore, in my Opinion, the Dean and "Chapter ought to have the Cuſtody of the ſaid "Biſhoprick, during the preſent Vacation, by "Virtue of their Charter, unleſs ſome Altera"tion hath been made ſince *viceſimo quinto Reg.* "*Henrici octavi.*

Dated the 7th of
June, 1594.

Tho. Fenſhaw.

Accordingly the Dean and Chapter did enjoy the Temporalities, till *Fletcher*, the next Biſhop, was placed, which was from *June* the 5th, to *January* the 24th following, which was 134 Days; and paid into the Treaſury, for the Time, after the Rate of 1000 *l. per Annum*, 320 *l.* 11 *s.*

MONUMENTS.

Monuments *in the old Church were theſe:*

Firſt of *Erkenwalde*, Biſhop of LONDON, buried in the old Church, about the Year of Christ 700. Whoſe Body was tranſlated into the new Work, in the Year 1140, being richly ſhrined above the Choir, behind the High Altar.

Sebba or *Seba*, King of the *Eaſt Saxons*, was firſt buried in the old Church, and after that removed into the new, and laid in a Coffin of Stone, or grey Marble, on the North Side, without the Choir, having this Inſcription hanging by it:

Hic jacet Sebba, Rex orientalium Saxonii, qui converſus fuit ad fidem per S. Erkenwaldum, Londinenſ. Epiſcopum, Anno Chriſti 677. Vir multum Deo devotus, actibus religioſis, crebris precibus, & piis Eleemoſynarum fructibus plurimum intentus, vitam privatam & moneſticam cunctis Regni divitiis & honoribus præferens. Qui cum regnaſſet An. 30. habitum Religioſum accepit, per benedictionem Waltheri, Londinenſ. antiſtitis, qui præfato Erkenwaldo ſucceſſit. De quo venerabilis Beda in Hiſtoria Gentis Anglorum, *&c.*

Etheldred, King of the *Weſt Saxons*, was likewiſe buried, and removed, (lying next unto King *Sebba*) and this Inſcription faſtened by him:

Hic jacet Ethelredus Anglorum Rex, filius Edgari Regis, cui in die conſecrationis poſt impoſitam Coronam, fertur S. Dunſtanus Cantuar. Archiepiſcopus dira prædixiſſe his verbis. Quoniam aſpiraſti ad Regnum per mortem fratris tui, in cujus ſanguine conſpiraverunt Angli, cum ignominioſa Matre tui; non deficiet gladius de doma tua, ſæviens in te omnibus diebus vitæ tuæ, interficiens de ſemine tuo, quouſque Regnum tuum transferatur in Regnum alienum, cujus ritum & linguam, gens cui præſides non novit; nec expiabitur, niſi longa vindicta peccatum tuum, & peccatum Matris tuæ, & peccata virorum, qui interfuere conſilio illius nequam. Quæ ſicut a viro ſancto prædicta erant, evenerunt: Nam Ethelredus variis præliis per Suanum Danorum Regem, filiumq; ſuum Canutum fatigatus & fugatus, ac tandem Londini arcta obſidione concluſus, miſere diem obiit, Anno Dominicæ Incarnationis, 1017, poſtquam: Annis 36. in magna tribulatione regnaſſet.

William Norman, Biſhop of **LONDON**, in the Reigns of *Edward the Confeſſor*, and *William the Conqueror*, deceaſed *Anno* 1070, and is buried in the Weſt Iſle, with this Epitaph:

Gulielmo, viro ſapientia & vitæ ſanctitate claro, qui primum Edwardo Regi & Confeſſori familiaris, nuper in Epiſcopum Londinenſem erectus; nec multo poſt apud inviſtiſſimum Principem Gulielmum Angliæ Regem ejus nominis primum; ob. prudentiam, fidemq; ſingularem, in conſilium adhibitus; ampliſſima tunc urbi celeberrimæ privilegia ab eodem impetravit: Senatus populuſq; Londinenſis bene merenti poſuit. Sedit Epiſcopus Annos 20 Deceſſit Anno a Chriſto nato, 1070.

Hac tibi (clare Pater)
poſuerunt Marmora Cives,
Præmia non meritis
æquiparanda tuis
Namq; ſibi populus
te Londinenſis amicum
Senſit, & huic urbi
non leve præſidium
Reddita libertas duce
te; donataq; multis,
Te duce, Res fuerat
publica muneribus.
Divitias, genus, & formam
brevis opprimat hora,
Hac tua ſed pietas
Et benefacta manent.

To *William*, a Man famous in Wiſedome and Holineſſe of Life; who firſt with St. *Edward* the King and Confeſſor being familiar, of late preferred to be Biſhop of **LONDON**, and not long after (for his Prudencie and ſincere Fidelity) admitted to be of Councell with the moſt Victorious Prince *William*, King of *England*, of that Name the Firſt. Who obtained of the ſame great and large Privileges to this famous Citie. The Senate and Citizens of **LONDON**, to him, having well deſerved, have made this. Hee continued Biſhop twenty Yeeres, and dyed in the Yeere after Chriſt's Nativity, 1070.

Theſe Marble Monuments to Thee
Thy Citizens aſſigne
Rewards (O Father) far unfit
To thoſe Deſerts of thine.
Thee unto them a faithful Friend
Thy **LONDON** People found;
And to this Towne, of no ſmall Weight,
A Stay both ſure and ſound.
Their Liberties reſtored to them,
by meanes of Thee have beene,
Their Publicke Weale by meanes of Thee,
Large Gifts have felt and found.
Thy Riches, Stocke, and Beauty brave,
One Houre hath them ſuppreſt;
Yet theſe thy Vertues and good Deeds,
with us (for ever) reſt.

THE Lord Mayor of **LONDON**, and the Aldermen his Brethren, upon thoſe ſolemn Days of their Reſort to St. *Paul's*, uſed for a long Time to walk to the Grave-ſtone, where this Biſhop lay buried, in Remembrance of their former Privileges by him obtained.

IN the Year 1622, there was an Inſcription faſtened to that Pillar which is next his Grave, termed, *The Revival of a moſt worthy Prelate's Remembrance*, there erected, at the ſole Coſt and Charges of the right honourable and worthily affected Sir *Edward Barkham*, Kt. Lord Mayor of the City of **LONDON**, ſpeaking thus to the Walkers in St. *Paul's*.

Walkers, whoſoere ye be,
If it prove you chance to ſee
Upon a ſolemn Scarlet Day,
The Citie Senate paſs this Way,
Their grateful Memory for to ſhow
Which they the Reverend Aſhes owe
Of Biſhop *Norman*, here inhum'd,
By whom this Citie hath aſſum'd
Large Privileges: Thoſe obtain'd
By him, when Conqueror *William* raign'd.
This being by thankful *Barkham*'s Mind renu'd,
Call it, *The Monument of Gratitude*.

Euſtachius de Fauconbridg, Biſhop of **LONDON**, 1228, buried in the South Iſle above the Choir.

Martin Pateſhul, Dean of *Paul's*, 1239. *Will. Haverhul*, Canon, the King's Treaſurer. *Hugh Pateſhul*, 1240. *Geffrey de Acra*, Chaplain in the Chapel of St. *James* under the Rood at the North Door, 1244. *Alexander de Swarford*, 1273. *John Grantham*, 1273. *John Braynford* and *Rich. Umframvile*, 1275. *Roger de la Le*, Archdeacon of *Eſſex*, 1280. *Ralph Donion*. Canon, 1382. *Godfrey S. Donſtan*, 1274. *Will. Harworth*, Clerk, 1302. *Reginald Boandon*, in the new Lady Chapel, 1305. *Rich. Newporte*, Archdeacon of *Middleſex*, 1309.

Roger Niger, Biſhop of **LONDON**, 1241, buried on the North Side of the Choir.

Fulco Baſſet, Biſhop of **LONDON**, 1259. And his Brother *Phil. Baſſet*, Kt. 1261.

Henry Bingham, Biſhop, 1262.

Henry Lacy, Earl of *Lincoln*, in the new Work of *Paul's*, betwixt our Lady Chapel and St. *Dunſtan*'s Chapel. Where a fair Monument was raiſed for him, with his Picture in Armour, croſs-legg'd, as one profeſſed for Defence of the Holy Land againſt the Infidels. Buried *Anno* 1310.

Ralph Baldock, Biſhop of **LONDON**, 1313, in our Lady Chapel, whereof he was the Founder.

Hic jacet Magiſter Fulco Lovell, quondam Archidiaconus Colceſtrie. Floruit ſub Henrico 3 Rege.

IN the Middle of the Choir was a Monument for *Roger Niger*, the Learned and Pious Biſhop of **LONDON**, with this Inſcription:

Hic requieſcit in Domino Rogerus, Cognomento Niger, quondam Canonicus hujus Eccleſiæ S. Pauli: Ac deinde in Londinenſ. Epiſcopum Conſecratus Anno Salutis, 1228. vir in literatura profundus, moribus honeſtus ac per omnia laudabilis, Chriſtianæ Religionis amator, ac defenſor. ſtrenuus. Qui cum paſtorale Officium vigilanter & ſtudioſe rexiſſeret Annis 14. diem ſuum clauſit extremum, apud Manerium ſuum de Stebunheath, 3 Calend. Octob. An. Chriſti, 1241. Regnante Rege Henrico 3.

Contigit his diebus, dum Epiſcopus iſte Rogerus in hac Eccleſia ante majus Altare ſtaret inſulatus ad celebrandum divina, quod tanta in aere facta eſt nubium denſitas, ut vix alter alterum diſcernere poſſit, quam confeſtim ſecuta eſt tonitrui horribilis concuſſio, cum tanta fulminis coruſcatione, ac fœtore intolerabili, ut omnes qui aderant rapide fugientes, nihil verius quam mortem expectarent.

pectarent. Solus Epiſcopus cum uno Diacono remanſit intrepidus. Aere tandem purgato, Epiſcopus reſiduum rei divinæ explevit.

Epitaphium ejus ſuper Tumulo.

Eccleſiæ quondam
Præſul præſentis, in Anno
M. bis C. quater X.
Jacet hic Rogerus humatus
Hujus erat manibus
Domino locus iſte dicatus :
Chriſte ſuis precibus
Veniam des, tolle reatus.

At the Entering the Middle Door of the Choir, on a fair plated Stone :

Hic infra jacet corpus Magiſtri Thomæ de Eure, Legum Doctoris, iſtius Eccleſiæ S. Pauli quondam Decani, qui die nono Menſis Octobris, Anno Domino Milleſimo, quadringentiſſimo, & ſui Decanatus Anno 12. diem ſuum clauſit extremum. Cujus Animæ propitietur Deus. *Amen.*

John of *Gaunt*, Duke of *Lancaſter*, 1399, buried on the North Side of the Choir, by *Blanch*, his firſt Wife, who deceaſed in the Year 1368.

On a very good Tomb, curiouſly framed of White Stone, having his Lance and Target hanging by it, was this Inſcription :

Hic in Domino obdormivit Johannes Gandavenſis, vulgo de Gaunt, a Gandavo Flandriæ urbe, loco natali, ita denominatus Edwardi III. Regis Angliæ filius a patre Comitis Richmondiæ titulo ornatus. Tres ſibi Uxores in matrimonio duxit : Primum Blancham, filiam & hæredem Henrici Ducis Lancaſtriæ, per quam ampliſſimam adiit hæreditatem : Nec ſolum Dux Lancaſtriæ, ſed etiam Leiceſtriæ, Lincolniæ & Derbiæ Comes effectus, e cujus ſobole Imperatores, Reges, Principes & Proceres propagati ſunt plurimi. Alteram habuit uxorem Conſtantiam (quæ hic contumulatur) filiam & hæredem Petri, Regis Caſtiliæ & Legionis : Cujus jure optimo titulo Regis Caſtiliæ & Legionis uſus eſt. Hæc unicam illi peperit filiam Katharinam, ex qua ab Henrico, Reges Hiſpaniæ, ſunt propagati. Tertiam vero uxorem duxit Katharinam, ex Equeſtri familia & eximia pulchritudine fœminam, ex qua numeroſam ſuſcepit prolem : Unde genus ex matre duxit Henricus VII. Rex Angliæ prudentiſſimus, cujus fæliciſſimo conjugio cum Edwardi IV. filia, e ſtirpe Eboracenſi, Regiæ illæ Lancaſtrienſium & Eboracenſium Familiæ ad exoptimatiſſimam Angliæ pacem coaluerunt.

Illuſtriſſimus hic Princeps, cognomento Plantagenet, Rex Caſtiliæ & Legionis, Dux Lancaſtriæ, Comes Richmondiæ, Leiceſtriæ, Lincolniæ & Derbiæ, Locumtenens Aquitaniæ, magnus Seneſcallus Angliæ ; obiit Anno 22 Regni Regis Richardi II. Annoq; Domini 1399.

Blanch, his firſt Wife, died 1359, (according to *Fabian*'s Chronicle) ſhe ordained for the ſaid Duke her Huſband, and for herſelf, four Chanters for ever, and an Anniverſary yearly ; at which, (beſides other great Things given to the Dean and Chapter of the Church) ſhe appointed, that the Mayor, being preſent at the Maſs, ſhould offer a Penny, and take up 20 *s.* the Sheriffs, either of them, a Penny, and receive, either of them, a Mark ; the Chamberlain of the City 10 *s.* the Sword-Bearer 6 *s.* 8 *d.* every Officer of the Mayor, there preſent, 1 *s.* 10 *d.* to every Officer, to the Number of eight, admitted for the Sheriffs, to each of them 8 *d.* The which *Obit* is at this Day holden (that is, in *Fabian*'s Time, that relates this.) But by reaſon the Land was then decayed, theſe forenamed Sums were greatly diminiſhed ; ſo that the Mayor had but 6 *s.* 8 *d.* and both the Sheriffs between them, 6 *s.* 8 *d.* and the others after that Rate.

Sir *Simon Burley*, Conſtable of *Dover*, and Chamberlain to King *Richard* II. Knight of the Garter, beheaded, lies buried in the North Walk againſt the Choir, and this Inſcription :

Under a fair Monument in the North Walk againſt the Choir :

Hic requieſcit Simon Burley, Banerettus, quinque Portuum Præfectus, Ordinis Garterii Miles, & Richardo II. Conſiliarius longe chariſſimus. Connubio ſibi conjunctas habuit ex ampliſſimis Familiis duas uxores : Alteram Staffordiæ, alteram Baronis de Roos filiam. Verum dificillimo illo tempore, cum inter Angliæ proceres omnia ſub juvene Principe ſimultatibus agitarentur, in tantum nonullorum odium incurrit, ut Parliamentaria authoritate capite plecteretur, Anno Domini 1388. Poſteri autem eadem poſtea authoritate ſub Rege Henrico quarto ſunt reſtituti. Obiit Anno ſalutis, 1388.

Sir *Ralph de Hingham*, Chief Juſtice of both Benches ſucceſſively, buried in the Side of the North Walk againſt the Choir, 1308.

Per verſus patet hos,
  Anglorum qui jacet hic Flos,
Legum qui tuta
  dictavit vera ſtatuta :
Ex Henham dictus,
  Redulphus vir benedictus.
    Anno 1308.

In the North Walk, againſt the Choir, lie all theſe buried :

Sir *John Poultney*, Citizen, Draper, and Lord Mayor of LONDON, in the Year 1348, lies buried in a fair Chapel, built by himſelf, on the North Side of St. *Paul*'s Choir, wherein he founded three Chaplains.

Hamond Chickwell, ſix times Lord Mayor of LONDON, 1328.

Henry Guilford, Clark, at the Altar of the Apoſtles, 1313.

Richard Newport, Biſhop of LONDON, 1318.

William Chateſleſhunt, Canon, in the new Work, who had a Chantry there.

Sir *Nicholas Wokendon*, Knt. at the Altar of St. *Thomas*, in the new Work, 1323.

John Cheſhul, Biſhop of LONDON, 1279.

Robert Monden, and *John Monden*, his Brother, both Canons, in the new Work, 1332.

Richard de Pleſſeys lies in the North Walk, before St. *George*'s Chapel, *Anno* 1361.

Pilliam Melford, and *Richard de Placito*, both Archdeacons of *Colcheſter*, 1345, lie buried before St. *Thomas*'s Chapel.

Adam de Burie, Lord Mayor of LONDON in the Year 1364, lies buried in a Chapel of St. *Mary Magdalen*, or the *Holy Ghoſt*, called *Holmes*'s College, becauſe *Roger Holmes*, Chancellor and Prebend of St. *Paul*'s, was there buried,

ried, in the Year 1400. This was called *Holmes's College*,

The Dutcheſs of *Bedford*, Siſter to *Philip* Duke of *Burgundy*, *Anno Dom.* 1433.

Robert de Fitz-Hugh, Biſhop of LONDON, in the Choir, *Anno* 1435.

Thomas Kemp, Biſhop of LONDON, in a proper Chapel of the Trinity, by him founded in the Body of the Church, on the North Side, 1489.

John Collet, Dean of St. *Paul's*, on the South Side without the Choir, 1519.

Richard Fitz-James, Biſhop of LONDON, lies beneath the North Weſt Pillar of St. *Paul's* Steeple, under a fair Tomb, and a Chapel of Timber, with Stairs mounting thereunto, over his Tomb, 1521. His Chapel was burnt by Fire falling from the Steeple.

John Dowman, Doctor, Archdeacon of *Suffolk*, bequeathed his Body to be buried within the Chapel of St. *Catharine*, on the South Side of the Cathedral of St. *Paul's*, under the Altar there by him made. His Will was proved 1526.

John Stokeſley, Biſhop of LONDON, in our Lady's Chapel, 1539.

John Nevel, Lord *Latimer*, in a Chapel by the North-Door of St. *Paul's*, about the Year 1542.

Sir *John Maſon*, Knt. in the North Wall againſt the Choir, 1566.

William Herbert, Earl of *Pembroke*, Knight of the Garter, on the North Side of the Choir, 1569.

Sir *Nicholas Bacon*, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, on the South Side of the Choir, 1578.

Sir *Philip Sydney*, above the Choir, 1586.

Sir *Francis Walſingham*, Knt. that ingenious and learned Stateſman, 1590. In Memory of whom, with another Inſcription in Proſe, was the following Acroſtick :

S hall Honour, Fame, and Titles of Renown,
I n Clods of Clay, be thus incloſed ſtill?
R ather will I, tho' wiſer Wits may frown ;

F or to enlarge his Fame extend my Skill.
R ight gentle Reader, be it known to thee,
A famous Knight doth here interred lye,
N oble by Birth, renown'd for Policy,
C onfounding Foes which wrought our Jeopardy,
I n Foreign Countries, their Intents he knew.
S uch was his Zeal to do his Country Good,

W hen Dangers would by Enemies enſue,
A s well as they themſelves he underſtood.
L anch forth ye Muſes into Streams of Praiſe,
S ing and ſound forth Praiſe-worthy Harmony,
I n *England*, Death cut off his diſmal Days
N ot wrong'd by Death, but by falſe Treachery.
G rudge not at this imperfect Epitaph,
H erein I have expreſs'd my ſimple Skill,
A s the firſt Fruits, proceeding from a Graff ;
M ake then a better whoſoever will.

Diſce quid es, quid eris
Memor eſt quod Morieris.

Sir *Chriſtopher Hatton*, Lord Chancellor of *England*, Knight of the Garter, above the Choir, 1591, under a moſt ſumptuous Monument, whereof a merry Poet wrote thus :

Philip and *Francis* have no Tomb,
For great *Chriſtopher* takes all the Room.

John Elmare, Biſhop of LONDON, before St. *George*'s Chapel, 1594.

The Lady *Heneage*, and her Husband Sir *Thomas Heneage*, Chancellor of the Dutchy, 1595.

Richard Fletcher, Biſhop of LONDON, 1596. Theſe, as the Chief, I have noted.

ON a beautiful Tomb, wherein he lay buried with his Lady, was this Inſcription :

Perpetuæ pietati Sacrum.

Gulielmo Herberto, Pembrochiæ Comiti, Equiti Aurato, prænobilis ordinis Anglici. Henrici 8. a Cubiculis: Edwardi 6. Regis Equitum Magiſtro : Walliæ Præſidi : Tumultu Occidentali cum Ruſſello & Grayo Baronibus paribus auſpiciis ſummæ rerum præpoſito. Mariæ Reginæ contra perduelles ac expeditione ad Auguſtam Veromanduorum bis totius exercitus duci ; bis ſummo in agro Caletum limitum Præfecto. Elizabethæ Reginæ Officiorum ſeu magno Regiæ Magiſtro. Pariter & Dominæ Annæ ex vetuſta Parorum gente oriundæ, Sorori Katharinæ Reginæ, Henrico 8. Regi ſexto matrimonio conjunctæ, ac Marchionis Northamptonii, prudentiſſimæ Feminæ, pietatis, religionis, probitatis, omniſque Avitæ virtutis retinentiſſimæ fidis Comitis conjugi. Secunda conjuge ſuperſtite, Georgio Salopiœ Comite genita, inſigni præter antiquum Nobilitatis Decus, virtute femina.

Liberis relictis ex prima {
Henrico Pemb. Comiti.
Edwardo Equiti Aurato.
Domina Anna Bar. Talbot nupta.

Henr. F. ac Comes P. P. Charif. ſibi ac ſuis P.

Obiit { Ætatis, Salutis, } Ann. { 63. 1569.

IN the ſame Iſle, for Sir *John Maſon* :

Si quis erat prudens
unquam fiduſq; Senator,
Si quis erat Patriæ
charus amanſq; ſuæ,
Si quis ad externas
Legatus idoneus oras,
Si cui juſtitiæ
cura bonique fuit,
Is Maſonus erat,
ſit tota Britannia teſtis,
Teſtis amor Procerum,
ſit populique favor ;
Tempore quinque ſuo,
regnantes ordine vidit,
Horum Conſiliis
quatuor ille fuit.
Tres & ſex decies
vixit non amplius annos ;
Hic tegitur corpus,
ſpiritus aſtra tenet.
Hunc Tumulum Conjux
poſuit dilecta marito,
Quemq; viro poſuit,
deſtinat ipſa ſibi.

Triſte Nepos Carmen,
quem fecit adoptio natum,
Tum Patris inſcripſit,
tum Patrui Tumulo.
Obiit Anno 1566.

On a fair Monument in the Wall, above *John* of *Gaunt*'s Tomb:

Alexandro Nowello, Lancaſtrienſi, priſca Nowellorum gente oriundo, Theologiæ Doctori, Ædis S. Pauli Decano, ad exemplum hoſpitali, Rob. Nowelli, cujus hic cum ſuis miſcentur cineres, Fratri, & opum quæ ſibi jure teſtamentario ceſſerunt diſtributori pientiſſimo. Marianis temporibus propter Chriſtum exulanti: Reducis i. veræ Religionis, contra Angliæ Papiſtas duobus Libris aſſertori, primæ & ultimæ quadrageſimalis Concionis per An. 30. p. m. continuos ad S. Elizabetham, ſumma libertate Præconi; Scholæ Middletoniæ Patrono; Col. Ænei Naſi Oxonii, ubi ab anno ætatis 13. Annos 13. ſtuduit, 13 ſtudioſis & 200 Libris annuis opera, & impenſis ſuis ampliati, Præſidi: Scholæ Paulinæ plurimorum bonorum auctori: Pietatis frequentiſſimis Concionibus & triplici Catechiſmo propagatori; qui publicum ſe in utriuſque Academiæ, & Eccleſiarum exterarum teſtimonium, atq; æternorum Principum Edwardi 6. & Elizabethæ judicum procerumque provocavit: Pauperum (Literatorum præcipue) nutritori: Aſflictorum morbis corporis vel animi conſolatori.

Hoc Sepulchrum ob munificentiam & merita erga Remp. & optimum ſtatum Eccleſiæ ſuæ ab eo pervigili adminiſtratæ redditum, Exec. O. D. S. M. poſuit.

Quam ſpecioſa Veſtigia
Evangelizantium pacem!

Exul quæ amiſit
primævo flore Nowellus,
Fœnore centeno
repperit aucta redux.
Dat Chriſtus, reddit
danti longævus honores,
Reddenti æternos
gratia dantis habet,
Præco, Auctor, Condus,
Chriſto, Colit, Ampliat, ornat,
Voce, Libris, Opibus,
Sabbatha, Templa, Schola;
Dans, meditans, orans,
Chriſti expiravit in ulnis,
Sic oritur, noret,
demoriturq; Deo

Sedit B. R. P. & Eccleſia P. M. 42 Nonagenarius, cum nec animi nec corporis oculi caligarent, Obiit Anno Domini, 1601. Feb. 13.

On a Table hung upon the ſame Pillar, by the other of Sir *Francis Walſingham*:

England, *Netherland*, the
Heavens and the Arts,
The Souldiers, and the
World, have made ſixe Parts
Of the Noble *Sidney*,
for none will ſuppoſe,
That a ſmall Heape of
Stones can *Sidney* incloſe.
His Body hath *England*,
for ſhe it bred:
Netherland his Bloud,
in her Defence ſhed.
The Heavens have his Soule,
the Arts have his Fame;
All Souldiers the Griefe,
the World his good Name.

Hic jacet Robertus Benn, de Newport Cranley, in Comitatu Surrey, Generoſus. Qui obiit decimo die Menſis Februarii, Anno Verbi Incarnati, 1606. Cum ante annos triginta, in vigore ſcilicet ætatis ſuæ, mortis non immemor, Sepulturæ ſibi locum in hac Eccleſia a Decano & Capitulo impetravit. Hanc noviſſimam & ultimam ſuam voluntatem, Elizabetha Benn, dilecta Conjux ejus executa eſt.

Veniet iterum qui me in lucem
reponet dies.

On a very good Tomb erected between the Chapels of St. *George* and our Lady, encloſing the Bodies of Sir *John Wolley*, his Wife, and Sir *Francis Wolley*, his Son, buried *Anno* 1611.

Joannes Wolleius, Eques Auratus, Reginæ Elizabethæ a Secretioribus Conciliis, Secretarius Linguæ Latinæ, Cancellarius Ordinis Periſcelidis: Doctrina, Pietate, Fide, Gravitate clariſſimus.

Obiit Anno 1595.

Wolleii, clarum nomen,
Natuſque Paterque,
Ambo Equites, Natus
Franciſcus Patre Joanne;
Clarus, ut hæredem
virtutis, amoris, honoris
Præſtaret, Monumenta ſibi
hæc, & utrique Parenti
Conſtituit, generis, qui
nominis, unicus hæres:
Tam cito tam claros eſt
Defeciſſe dolendum,
Ille Pater, lumen
literarum nobile, ſydus
Oxoniæ, ex meritis
Reginæ accitus Elizæ,
Ut qui a Secretis, cum
ſcriberet illa Latine,
Atque a Conciliis, cum
conſultaret in Aula,
At Periſcelidis qui
Cancellarius eſſet,
Tantum illo ingenio voluit,
Tantum inſtat in illo.

Non minus omnimoda
virtute illa inclyta Mater,
Nobilibus Patre & Fratre
illuſtriſſima Moris;
Clara domo per ſe;
ſed Elizam aſcivit Eliza
Clarior ut fieret.
Wolleio ornata marito,
Quo viduata, viro, quo
non præ clarior alter,
nubat Egertono repetit
Sed mortua primum.

Franciſcus tandem, at nimium
cito, utrumque ſequutus,
Hic jacet ante pedes
Eques Illuſtriſſimus, illis,
Hæc poni juſſit, ſeque
& tria nomina poni,
Sic voluit, placuit ſuperis
pia grata voluntas.

Diſcite mortales, memores
ſic eſſe Parentum,
Diſcite qui legitis, ſic;
ſic petit æthera virtus.

On a comely Tomb, at entering into the South Iſle of the Choir:

Inclyta Joannes
Londini gloria gentis,
Is tibi qui quondam
Pauli Decanus erat,
Qui toties magno
reſonabat pectore Chriſtum,
Doctor & interpres
fidus Evangelii:
Qui mores hominum
multum ſermone diſerto
Formarat, vitæ,
ſed probitate magis.
Quique Scholam ſtruxit
celebrem cognomine JESU,
Hac dormit tectus
membra Coletus humo.

Floruit ſub Henrico 7. & Henrico 8.
Reg. Obiit Anno Domini, *1419.*

Diſce mori mundo,
Vivere diſce Deo.

This Epitaph was made by *William Lily*, the firſt School-Maſter of St. *Paul's* School, which was founded by *John Colet*, Doctor in Divinity, and Dean of St. *Paul's*, Son to Sir *Henry Colet*, Mercer, twice Lord Mayor of LONDON.

Next above this Tomb, in the ſame South Iſle, was this Inſcription:

Memoriæ S.

Gulielmo Hewit, Armigero,
Roberti Hewit
A Killamarch in Agro Derbienſi
Filio, ſecundo genito.
Qui mortuo Fratre, Natu majore,
Paternam crevit hæreditatem,
Poſteriſque tranſmittit:
Nobilem Mercaturam exercuit.
Vita integerrima fuit, & moribus ſuaviſſimis. Bonarum literarum ſtudia promovit. Egenorum proventus largiter auxit.
Liberalitate,
Charitate,
Inſignis,
Nec minor Pietate,
Religionem, cum Miniſtris ſacris, &
coluit & fovit.
Ita per omnia ſic ubi geſſit, ut
Probitatis,
Comitatis,
Candoris,
Vivum exemplar.
Chriſtum Redemptorem cogitans,
Vitam ante mortem conſummaverit.

Filios genuit quatuor,

Joannem,
Salomonem,
Thomam,
Gulielmum.

Et Filias duas,

Mariam,
Elizabetham.

Annum LXXVII. agens
xii. Jun. ciↄ.d.xcix. ad patriam
cœleſtem evocatus,
Magnum ſui deſiderium reliquit
Poſteris,
Qui hoc pie ac mœren.
P. P.

Adjoining to the other in the ſame Iſle:

M S.

Gulielmus Cokainus, Eques Auratus, Civis & Senator Londinenſis, ſeptemque abhinc annis Urbis Præfectus: Antiqua Cokainorum Derbienſium Familia oriundus. Qui bono publico vixit, & damno publico deceſſit, & gaudio publico, Regem Jacobum, ad decorem hujus domus Dei ſeneſcentis jam & corrugatæ reſtituendum, ſolenniter huc venientem conſulatu ſuo, magnifice excepit: Idcirco in Templo publico, ad æternam rei memoriam,

Hic ſitus eſt.

At vero & Famæ celebritas, quæ viget in ore Hominum, & gloria Beatudinis, quam migrando adeptus eſt, & ſplendor Sobolis, quam numeroſam genuit, atque nobilem reliquit, junctim efficiunt omnia, ne dicatur,

Hic ſitus eſt.

Una cum illo, tot homines mortui, quot in illo defunctæ ſunt virtutes; ſimulque & acies ingenii, & popularis eloquii ſuada, & morum gravitas, & probitas vitæ, & candor mentis, & animi conſtantia, & prudentia ſingularis, & veri Senatoris inſignia,

Hic ſepulta ſunt.

Jam tuum eſt, Lector, felicitatis ad culmen anhelare per iſta veſtigia laudis, & venerandi imitatione exempli curare, ne unquam virtutis ſic ſemina intereant, ut dicatur,

Hic ſepulta ſunt.

Obiit 20 Octob. An. Dom. *1626.*
Et Ætatis ſuæ *66.*

On a fair Tomb in the Midſt of the Chancel, in the ſame Iſle:

Hic Nicolaum me
Baconem conditum
Exiſtima illum, tam
diu Britannici
Regni ſecundum
Columen, exitium Malis,
Bonis Aſylum, cœca
quem non extulit
Ad hunc honorem ſors,
ſed æquitas fides,
Doctrina, Pietas,
unica & Prudentia,
Neu morte raptum crede;
qui unica brevi
Vita perennes
emeruit duas, agit
Vitam ſecundam
cœlites inter animos,
Fama implet orbem,
vita quæ illi tertia eſt.
Hac poſitam in Ara eſt
corpus, olim animi domus,
Ara dicata
ſempiternæ memoriæ.

On a handſome Tomb out of the Chancel, above it:

Sacrum Memoriæ,

D. Chriſtophori Hattoni, Gulielmi filii Joannis Nepotis antiquiſſ. Hattonorum Gente oriundi. Regiæ Majeſtatis D. Elizabethæ ex Nobilibus Stipatoribus: L. Vici: Sacratioris Cameræ Generoſorum unius, Prætorianorum Militum Ducis: Regii Pro-Camerarii: Sanctioris Concilii Senatoris, ſummi Angliæ ac Oxon. Acad. Cancellarii, Ordinis Nobiliſſ. San-Georgiani de Periſcellide Equitis.

Maximo Principis omniumque bonorum mærore (cum 51 Annos cœlebs vixiſſet) 20 Novemb. Anno 1591. in Ædibus ſuis Holburnæ pie fato functi.

Guli. Hattonus, Eques auratus, ejus ex ſorore, nepos adoptione Filius, ac hæres mæſtiſſimus, Pietatis ergo poſuit.

These Verſes are inſcribed on the other Side of the Tomb:

Quæ vero, quæ digna
tuis virtutibus (Heros)
Conſtituent Monumenta
tui? Si qualia debet,
Poſteritas, ſi quanta
tibi prudentia, juſti
Quantus amor, ſi quanta
fuit facundia Linguæ,
Et decus & pulchro
veniens in corpore virtus,
Illaque munificæ
ſemper tibi copia dextra;
Denique quanta fuit
magna tibi gratia quondam
Principis, eque tuis
quæ creverat inclyta factis:
Gloria tanta tibi
ſtatuant Monumenta Nepotes:
Ipſa tuos caperet
vix tota Britannia Manes.

Upon a Monument fixed on a Pillar by the Tomb:

Stay, and behold the Mirror
of a dead Man's Houſe,
Whoſe lively Perſon would
have made thee ſtay and wonder;
Looke, and learne to know
how to live and dye renowned;
For never can cleane Life
and famous Herſes ſunder.

Hatton lys here intomb'd
whoſe Name *Hugh Lupus* gave,
Lupus the *Silices*
Sonne of *William* Conqueror,
For *Nigel*, his cleer Servants ſake,
Worſhip and Laud:
Lo, there the Spring; look here
the Honor of his Anceſter.

When Nature moulded him,
her Thoughts were moſt on *Mars*;
And all the Heavens to make
him goodly, were agreeing:
Thence was he valient, active,
ſtrong, and paſſing comely,
And God did grace his Minde
and Spirit with Gifts excelling.

Nature commends her
Workmanſhip to Fortune's Charge;
Fortune preſents him to
the Court, and to the Queen:
Queen *Eliz.* (O God's deare
Handmaid) his moſt Miracle;
Now hearken, Reader,
Rarity not heard nor ſeene.

This bleſſed Queen, Mirror
of all that *Albion* rul'd,
Gave Favour to his Faith, and
Precepts to his hopeful Time;
Firſt, train'd him in the ſtately
Band of Penſioners,
Behold, how humble Hearts
make eaſie Steps to climb.

High Carriage, honeſt Life,
Heart ever Loyal,
Diligence, Delight in Duty,
God doth reward:
So did this worthy Queene
in her juſt Thoughts of him.
And (for her Safety) made
him Captain of her Guard.

Now doth ſhe prune this Vine,
and from her ſacred Breſt
Leſſens his Life, makes wiſe his
Heart for her great Counſels,
And ſo Vice-Chamberlaine;
where forreigne Princes Eyes
Might well admire her Choice,
wherein ſhe moſt excels.

So ſweetly temper'd was
his Soule with virtuous Balme;
Religious, Juſt to God
and *Cæſar* in each thing;
That he aſpired to
the higheſt Subjects Seat,
Lord Chancellor (Meaſure and
Conſcience of an holy King.)

Robe, Coller, Garter,
dead Figures of great Honor,
Almes-deeds, with Faith, honeſt
in Word, frank in Diſpence,
The Poore's Friend, not popular,
the Churches Pillar,
This Tombe ſhews the one
the Heavens ſhrine all the other.

Franciſcus Florus ad memoriam Heri ſui
defuncti luctuſque; ſui ſolatium poſuit.
Anno Domini 1593.

On a very handſome Tomb Eaſtward behind the High Altar:

Thomas Heneage, Eques Auratus, ex antiqua Heneagiorum familia, in Comitatu Lincolnienſi oriundus; Ingenii ſplendore, morum elegantia, orationis facultate, & optimis ſtudiis ornatiſſimus, Cameræ Regiæ Theſaurarius, Procamerarius, Ducatus Lancaſtriæ Cancellarius, & ab intimis Conciliis Elizabethæ Reginæ, cui privatæ & principi, fide & fama integra maximis negotiis ſpectatus, ſumma cum gratia, Annis 38 inſervivit: Hic ſecundum Chriſti adventum in pace expectat.

Una cum Anna, uxore chariſſima, filia Nicolai Points, Equitis Aurati, ex Joanna, filia Thomæ Baronis Berkley, fœmina lectiſſima, ſanctiſſimis moribus, & a teneris ad mortem uſque Elizabethæ Reginæ prædilecta Famula. Quæ illi unicum filiorum infantia præpetum, & unica enixa filiam, Hæredem Elizabetham, Moylo Finch, Equiti Aurato, enuptam.

Obiit ille 17 Octob. An. Dom. 1594.
Præivit illa Novemb. An. Dom. 1592.

Optimis & chariſſimis parentibus, Elizabetha Finch, mæſtiſſima hoc poſuit.

Theſe are the Glories
of a worthy Praiſe,
Which (noble *Baskerwile*)
here now are read
In Honour of thy Life
and latter Dayes,
To number thee
among the bleſſed Dead.
A pure regard
to thy immortall Part,

A

A ſpotleſſe Minde,
a Body prone to Paine,
A giving Hand,
and an unvanquiſht Heart;
And all theſe Vertues
void of all Diſdaine.
And all theſe Vertues
yet not ſo unknowne,
But *Netherlands*, *Seas*,
Indies, *Spaine*, and *France*;
Can witneſſe that theſe
Honors were thine owne;
Which they reſerve,
thy Merit to advance:
That Valour ſhould not
periſh void of Fame,
Nor Noble Deeds,
but leave a Noble Name.

In the South Iſle above the Choir:

Euſtacius de Fauconbridge, Regis Juſticiarius, una atque altera Legatione perſunctus in Gallia, ſub Joanne & Henrico 3 Regibus: Quibus ab intimis Conſiliis, & ſupremus Angliæ Theſaurarius fuit: Poſt Conceſſionem Guil. de Sancta Maria hujus Eccleſiæ Antiſtitis, Electus eſt in Epiſcopum Londinenſem, Anno Verbi Incarnati, 1221. Conſecratus a Benedicto, Roffenſi Epiſcopo, cum jam abeſſet Archiepiſcopus Cantuarienſis. Quumq; ſediſſet Annos 7. Menſes 6. obiit diem pridie Cal. Novemb. Anno Salutis, 1228.

Henricus de Wengham, Regi Henrico 3. a ſacris, & Cancellarius, Decanus de Totenhale, & S. Martini London, Camerarius Gaſconiæ; Vir (ut inquit Florilogus) curialis, diſcretus, & circumſpectus. Electus Anno Chriſti 1259, Wintonienſis Epiſcopus, conſentire noluit. Tandem, poſt mortem Fulconis Baſſet, hujus Eccleſiæ Pontificis, eodem anno in Epiſcopum Londinenſem conſecratus fuit, ſed vix tribus annis ſedet. Ob. Anno Salutis 1262.

At the Eaſt, behind the High Altar:

Hoc in loco requieſcit in Domino Erkenwaldus 3. poſt Anglo-Saxonum in Britannia ingreſſum Epiſcopus Londinenſis. Cujus in Epiſcopatu, & ante Epiſcopatum, vita & converſatio fuit ſanctiſſima; ex Nobili Proſapia oriundus. Offæ, Orientalium Saxonum Regis erat filius, ad fidem Chriſtianam a Mellito primo London. Epiſcopo, Anno Domini 642. converſus.

Is priuſquam Epiſcopus factus eſſet, duo præclara conſtruxit Monaſteria ſumptibus ſuis, de bonis quæ jure hæreditario ſibi obvenerunt; unum ſibi in finibus Auſtralium Saxonum loco, qui Certeſey vocatur. Alterum Edelburgæ Sorori ſuæ feminæ laudatiſſimæ, ad Berching in ditione Orientalium Saxonum.

In Epiſcopatum vero Anno Salutis, 675, a Theodoro, Dorobernenſium ſive Cantuariæ Archiepiſcopo ſacratus eſt. Sebbam, Orientalium Saxonum Regem ad Chriſti fidem convertit, & ſalutari Baptiſmatis unda ſuis manibus perfudit; qui ſtatim mundo renuncians, ſe totum Deo addixit, & in hac ipſa Eccleſia Arca Marmorea (quæ ad noſtra uſque tempora permanet) ſepultus eſt. Idem Erkenwaldus celeberrimum hoc S. Pauli Templum novis ædificiis auxit, proventubus locupletavit, & eidem immunitates nonnullas a Regibus impetravit. Tandem, circiter Annum Domini 683. ſpiritum Deo reddidit, poſtquam Annis 11. in Pontificatu ſediſſet, & magnifico Sepulchro hic conditus eſt, quod noſtra memoria circiter Annum Domini 1533. hoc loco viſebatur.

In the new Works of St. *Dunſtan*'s Chapel:

Michael Norborow, Biſhop of *London*, 1361.

Robert Brewer, Dean of St. *Paul's*, 1366.

Robert Breybrooke, Canon of *Litchfield*, Biſhop of LONDON, and made Lord Chancellor in the 6th Year of King *Rich*. II. He ſat Biſhop 20 Years, and deceaſed *An*. 1404.

Some have noted, ſays *Manday*, that in digging the Foundation of this new Work of St. *Paul*'s, namely, of a Chapel on the South Side, there were found more than 100 Scalps of Oxen, or Kine, in the Year 1316.

But here Mr. *Strype*, ſays *Anthony Manday*, makes a double Miſtake; for neither was it of a Chapel only, but rather of the whole Church. Neither were theſe Scalps found in the Year 1316, ſince (as *Stow* here aſſerts) they were found in digging the Foundation of this new Work, which was 200 Years before. For *Erkenwald*'s Body was removed into the new Work, 1140.

Which Thing, (ſay they) confirms greatly the Opinion of thoſe which have reported, that (of old Time) there had been a Temple of *Jupiter*, and that there was daily Sacrifice of Beaſts.

And of this Judgment was Biſhop *Stillingfleet*, ſome Time Dean of this Church, who ſuppoſed that here ſtood a Capitol, rather than *Diana*'s Temple. Becauſe moſt of the Colonies had Capitols erected in them, in Imitation of *Rome*. And that the Situation of the Place made it probable, being the higheſt Place in the City. And *Vitruvius*'s Rule was, Capitols were to be erected in the higheſt and moſt conſpicuous Place of the City. And the Sacrifice of Oxen was moſt proper for the Worſhip performed in the Capitol, being accounted the moſt noble Sacrifices. And *Servius* obſerved, thoſe that went up to the Capitol in Triumph, ſacrificed white Oxen: So that it ſeemed to him rather to have been a Temple to *Jupiter*.

Others, both wiſe and learned, have thought that the Buck's Head, formerly born before the Proceſſion of St. *Paul*, on St. *Paul*'s Day, did ſignify the like. But of this *Stow* gives the following Account from an antient Deed he had read to this Effect, *viz*.

Sir *William Baud*, Knt. the 3d of *Edward* I. in the Year 1274, on *Candlemas-day*, granted to *Harvy de Borham*, Dean of St. *Paul's*, and to the Chapter there, that in Conſideration of 22 Acres of Ground, or Land, by them granted, within their Manor of *Weſtley* in *Eſſex*, to be incloſed into his Park at *Curingham*; he would (for ever) upon the Feaſt-Day of the Converſion of St. *Paul*, in Winter, give to them a good Doe, ſeaſonable and ſweet: And upon the Feaſt of the Commemoration of St. *Paul*, in Summer, a good Buck, and offer the ſame at the high Altar; the ſame to be ſpent amongſt the Canons Reſidents. The Doe to be brought by one Man, at the Hour of Proceſſion, and through the Proceſſion to the high Altar; and the Bringer to have nothing. The Buck to be brought by all his Meyney in like manner, and they to have paid unto them by the Church, 12 *d*. only, and no more to be required.

This Grant he made, and for Performance bound the Lands of him and his Heirs to be diſtrained on; and if the Lands ſhould be evicted, that yet he and his Heirs ſhould accompliſh the Gift. Witneſſes, *Richard Tilbery*, *William de Wockendon*, *Richard de Harlowe*, Knt. *Peter* of *Stanford*, *Thomas* of *Waldon*, and ſome others.

Sir *Walter Baude*, Son to *William*, confirmed this Gift in the 30th of the ſaid King; and the Witneſſes thereunto were *Nicholas de Wockendon*, *Rich. de Rokeley*, *Thomas de Mandevile*, *John de Rochford*, Knights, *Richard de Broniford*, *William de Markes*, *William de Fulham*, and others. Thus much for the Grant.

Now, what follows, *Stow* had heard by Report, and partly ſeen:

On the Feaſt Day of the Commemoration of St. *Paul*, the Buck being brought up to the Steps of the High Altar in St. *Paul*'s Church, at the Hour of Poceſſion, the Dean and Chapter apparelled in Coaps and Veſtments, with Garlands of Roſes on their Heads, they ſent the Body of the Buck to baking, and had the Head fixed on a Pole, before the Croſs in their Proceſſion, until they iſſued out of the Weſt-Door; where the Keeper that brought it blowed the Death of the Buck, and then the Horners that were about the City, preſently anſwered him in like Manner: For which Pains, they had each Man of the Dean and Chapter 4*d.* in Money, and their Dinner; and the Keeper that brought it, during his Abode there (for that Service) Meat, Drink, and Lodging, at the Dean and Chapter's Charges, and 5 *s.* in Money at his going away; together with a Loaf of Bread, having the Picture of St. *Paul* upon it, &c.

There was belonging to the Church of St. *Paul*, for both the Days, two ſpecial Suits of Veſtments, the one embroidered with Bucks, the other with Does, both given by the ſaid *Baudes*. Thus much for that Matter.

Mr. *Strype* ſays, the finding of Scalps of Oxen and Kine near this Church of St. *Paul*, mentioned before, may move a Queſtion, Whether it denoted not a Religious Place of the Heathen *Saxons*? Since they, at their Feſtivals, ſacrificed Oxen, and perhaps, after they became Chriſtians too. Which appears from the Direction that Pope *Gregory* gave to St. *Auſtin*, the Monk, for propagating Chriſtian Religion among them: Where he ſpeaks of their ſacrificing abundance of Oxen to Devils. But he (*Auſtin*) ſhould not aboliſh that Cuſtom, but appointed new Feſtivals, either in Honour of the Saints to whom their Churches were dedicated, or whoſe Relicks were depoſited therein; and that making Arbours with Branches of Trees, round their Churches, (according as thoſe Pagan *Saxons* uſed in their Religious Worſhip) they ſhould be allowed to kill their Oxen, and feaſt and enjoy themſelves as they did before in their former Pagan State, only they ſhould offer their Thanks and Praiſes unto God.

But the late very Learned Prelate, Biſhop *Stillingfleet*, (in a Tract he wrote *of the true Antiquity of* LONDON, *and its State in the* Roman *Times*) confutes the Aſſertion, that any Temple of *Diana* ſtood here, from the Conſideration by whom ſhe ſhould be worſhipped: Since neither *Britons*, *Romans*, nor *Saxons* did; or if either of them did, Would they have worſhipped her in that Manner? *Britons* and *Saxons* had no ſuch Deity. *Cæſar* mentioning the Gods that were worſhipped both by the *Gauls*, and the *Germans*, made no Mention of *Diana*; or if they had worſhipped her, How came a Temple to be built her, when the *Druids*, their Prieſts, performed all their Superſtitious Worſhip in Groves; which were all the Temples in uſe among them? That it is true among the *Romans* *Diana* was in great Requeſt: But Stags were proper Sacrifices to her, or Sheep were allowed; but not Oxen. And whereas *Cambden* ſaid *Tauropolia* were kept in Honour to *Diana*, theſe had no Relation to Oxen, (as the Word ſeems to ſignify) but to the Worſhip of *Diana*, who was called *Taurica*, as Mr. *Selden* has learnedly obſerved: And that ſhe was a *Scythian* Deity, and worſhipped with Human Sacrifices: So that learned Man. Yet others ſay, it is very certain ſhe was worſhipped in *Britain*, as appears by an Image of her, digged out of the Ground in *Monmouthſhire*, *An.* 1602, girt about, and ſhort truſſed, bearing a Quiver.

Now to the Reſidue of Monuments which were beneath the Stairs, in the Sides and Body of the Church:

Henry Guildford, Lord Marſhal, was buried in the Apoſtle's Chapel, 1313.

Richard Newport, Biſhop, 1318.

Sir *John Beauchamp*, Conſtable of *Dover*, Warden of the Ports, Knight of the Garter, the Son of Sir *Guy Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*, and Brother to *Thomas* Earl of *Warwick*, lies buried in the Body of the Church, on the South Side, 1358, within a proper Chapel purpoſely made for him.

Some ignorant Perſons miſtook this for the Tomb of *Humphry*, Duke of *Glouceſter*, who lay buried at St. *Alban*'s, and uſed to hold ſolemn Meetings here, on St. *Andrew*'s Day in the Morning, and concluded on a Breakfaſt or Dinner, as being his Servants, and holding ſeveral Offices under him.

Likewise on *May* Day, Tankard-Bearers, Watermen, and ſome other of like Quality beſide, would uſe to come to the ſame Tomb early in the Morning, and (according as the other) have delivered ſerviceable Preſentation at the ſame Monument, by ſtrewing Herbs, and ſprinkling fair Water on it; as in the Duty of Servants, and according to their Degrees and Charges in Office. But *Stow* diſcreetly adviſed ſuch as were ſo merrily diſpoſed, or ſimply profeſſed themſelves to ſerve Duke *Humphry* in St. *Paul*'s; if Puniſhment of loſing their Dinners daily there, were not ſufficient for them, they ſhould be ſent to St. *Alban*'s, to anſwer there for their Diſobedience, and long Abſence from their ſo highly well-deſerving Lord and Maſter, becauſe in their merry Diſpoſition they pleaſed ſo to call him.

Margaret, Counteſs of *Shrewsbury*, in the Crowds, or *Jeſus* Chapel, as appears by an Inſcription on a Pillar there:

Here, before the Image of Jesus, lyeth the Worſhipfull and Right Noble Counteſs of *Shrewsbury*, late Wife of the true and victorious Knight, and redoubtable Warriour, *J. Talbot*, Earl of *Shrewsbury*; which Worſhipfull Man dyed in *Guien*, for the Right of this Land. Shee was the firſt Daughter, and one of the Heyres of the right famous and renowned Knight, *Richard Beauchamp*, late Earl of *Warwicke*, (which dyed in *Roane*) and of Dame *Elizabeth*, his Wife: The which *Elizabeth* was Daughter and Heyre to *Thomas*, late Lord *Berkly*, on his Side; and on her Mother's Side, Lady *Liſle* and *Tyes*: Which Counteſſe paſſed from this World the 14th Day of *June*, in the Yeere of our Lord 1468; on whoſe Soul Jesus have Mercy. *Amen.*

Wenlocke, by his laſt Will, dated 1477, appointed that there ſhould be expended upon a Monument over the Lady of *Shrewsbury*, where ſhe is buried, before *Jeſus*, 100 *l.* He left Sir *Humphry Talbot* his Supervisor. This Sir *Humphry Talbot*, Knt. Lord Marſhal of the Town of *Calais*, made his Will the Year 1492. He was the younger Son of *John* Earl of *Shrewſbury*, and *Margaret*, his Wife. He appointed a Stone to be put into a Pillar before the Grave of his Lady Mother in St. *Paul's*, of his Portraiture and Arms, according to the Will of *John Wenlock*. But for want of Room and Lightſomneſs in that Place, it was concluded, that the Image of *Jeſus* ſhould be curiouſly painted on the Wall in St. *Paul's* Church, over the Door that enters into the ſaid Chapel of *Jeſus*, and the Portraiture alſo of the ſaid Lady *Margaret*, Counteſs of *Shrewſbury*, kneeling in her Mantle of Arms, with other of her Progeny: All which was ſo performed accordingly.

In the Chapel of *Jeſus*, *Thomas Dowroy*, *William Lambe*, 1578, and many others have been interred.

John of LONDON, under the North Rood, 1266.

John Lovell, Clerk.

John Romane.

John of St. *Olave*.

Walter Bloxley.

Sir *Allen Boxhul*, Knight of the Garter, Conſtable of the *Tower*, *Cuſtos* of the Foreſt and Park of *Clarendon*, the Foreſt of *Brokholt*, *Grovel*, and *Melchet*, buried beſide St. *Erkenwald's* Shrine.

The following Inſcription is in Braſs by Sir *John Beauchamp's* Tomb:

Hic jacet Dominus Richardus de Piriton, quondam Archidiaconus Colceſtriæ, Canonicus & Stagiarius hujus Eccleſiæ. Qui obiit 26 die Auguſti, Anno Domini 1387. Cujus animæ propitietur Deus.

In St. *Thomas's* Chapel, near the North-Door:

John Nevil, Lord *Latymer*, in *Anno* 1542, whoſe Widow was the laſt Wife to King *Henry* VIII. lies there interred; but his Tomb was very much wronged and defaced, in *Stow's* Time.

A Braſs Plate above in the Wall, near the North Door:

Thomas Lynacrus Regis Henrici 8. Medicus, Vir & Græce & Latine atque in re Medica longe eruditiſſimus. Multos ætate ſuæ languentes, & qui jam animam deſponderant, vitæ reſtituit: Multa Galeni opera Latina lingua mira & ſingulari facundia, vertit. Egregium opus de emendata ſtructura Latini ſermonis, amicorum rogatu, paulo ante mortem edidit. Medicinæ ſtudioſis Oxoniæ publicas lectiones duas, Cantabrigiæ unam in perpetuum ſtabilivit. In hac urbe Collegium medicorum fieri ſua induſtria curavit, cujus & Præſidens proximus electus eſt: Fraudes doloſq; mire peroſus, fidus amicis, omnibus ordinibus juxta charus: Aliquot annis antequam obierit Preſbyter factus. Plenus annis, ex hac vita migravit multum deſideratus, Anno Domini 1524, die 7 Octob.

Vivat poſt Funera Virtus,
Thomæ Lynacro clariſſimo Medico, Joannes
Cajus poſuit, Anno 1557.

On a Monument erected in the Wall, near the Stairs going up into the North Choir:

Memoriæ Sacrum,

Edwardo Stanhopo, Michaelis Stanhopi ex ordine Equeſtri filio, Equiti Aurato, Legum Doctori, Epiſcopi Londinenſis Cancellario, Archiepiſcopi Cantuarienſis Vicario Generali, in publicis Eccleſiæ & Reipublicæ negotiis verſatiſſimo. Qui certa ſpe in Chriſto reſurgendi, pie placideque animam Deo reddidit, die 16 Martii, 1608.

Joannes, Baro Stanhopus de Harington, & Michael Stanhopus, Eques Auratus, fratres mœſtiſſimi, Officioſæ Pietatis ergo P. P.

Thomas Kempe, Biſhop of LONDON, in a proper Chapel, termed of the *Trinity*, lies there buried, in *Anno* 1489, as appears, not only by his Name and Arms thereon, in ſeveral Places, but likewiſe by this enſuing Inſcription, engraven on a Plate, and fixed in the ſame Chapel:

Infra Capellam iſtam requieſcit corpus D. Thomæ Kempe, quondam Epiſcopi LONDON. fundatoris ejuſdem, & unius Cantariæ perpetuæ in eadem. Qui multa bona tempore vitæ ſuæ Eccleſiæ Sancti Pauli dedit, & ſtetit 39 Annis, 84 diebus Epiſcopus LONDON. Ac obiit 28 die Menſis Martii, An. Domini 1489. Cujus animæ propietur Deus. *Amen*.

Richard Vaughan, likewiſe Biſhop of LONDON, lies buried in the ſaid Chapel, 1607.

On a Braſs Plate fixed in the Wall, near the great North Door:

Gulielmo Lilio, Paulinæ Scholæ olim Præceptori Primario, & Agnetæ Conjugi, in ſacratiſſimo hujus Templi Cœmiterio hinc a tergo nunc deſtructo conſepultis: Georgius Lilius, hujus Eccleſiæ Canonicus, parentum memoriæ pie conſulens, Tabellam hanc ab amicis conſervatam, hic reponendam curavit.

Obiit ille G. L. An. Dom. 1522. Calend.
Mart. Vixit An 54.

Memoriæ Sacrum,

Thomas Ravis, claris natalibus Mauldenæ in Suthreia natus, Regius Alumnus in Schola Weſtmonaſterienſi educatus, in Academiam Oxonienſem adſcitus, omnes Academicos honores conſequutus, & Magiſtratibus perfunctus, Decanus Eccleſiæ Chriſti ibidem conſtitutus, & bis Academiæ Pro-Cancellarius. Unde ob doctrinam, gravitatem, & ſpectatam prudentiam, a Rege Jacobo, primum ad Epiſcopatum Gloceſtrenſem provectus, deinde ad Londinenſem tranſlatus, & demum a Chriſto, dum Eccleſiæ, Patriæ, Principi vigilaret, in Cœleſtem Patriam evocatus placide pieque emigravit, & quod mortale fuit, certa ſpe reſurgendi, hic depoſuit, die 14 Decembris, An. Salutis, 1609.

Gulielmus Harington, Juriſconſultus, Protonotarius Apoſtolicus, D. Pauli Canonicus, ex illis quos Reſidentiarios dicunt: Patria Eboracenſis natus in pago qui Eſtrynton vocitatur, Patre Gulielmo Haringtono, viro claro, genere orto in pago Commerlandiæ non ignobili, qui Neubyging nuncupatur; & Matre Joanna, Filia Gulielmi Haskæ, aliter Balivi dicti, viri Generoſi in eodem pago Eſtryngton nata: memor exitus vitæ, qui omnibus horis impendet, hoc ſibi ſepulchrum poſuit. Anno Salutis humanæ, 1523.

On a Table hanging on a Pillar, in the South Iſle:

Six Lines this Image
 ſhall delineate,
Hight *Croft* high born,
 in Spirit and Virtue high;
Approv'd, beloved, a Knight,
 ſtout *Mars* his Mate,
Loves Fire, Warres Flame,
 in Heart, Head, Hand, and Eie:
Which Flame, Warres Comet,
 Grace now ſo reſignes,
That fixt in Heaven, in
 Heaven and Earth it ſhines.

PROSOPOPEIA.

The Wombe and Tombe
 in Name be not ſo neere,
As Life to Death
 and Birth is to the Beere.
Oh! then how ſoon to Beere
 are Captaines brought,
That now doe live, and dye
 now with a Thought.
Then, Captaines, ſtay and
 reade, ſtill think on me,
For with a Thought,
 what I am, you may be.

As Mars *neere* Mors *doth ſound,*
So Mors *neere* Mars *is found.*
J. Da. of H.

Somewhat near to the Convocation-Stairs, a fair plated Stone on the Ground:

Hoc Saxo tegitur corpus Thomæ Creke, L. Doctoris, & Almæ Curiæ Cantuar. de Arcubus Londini Advocatorum unius, viri utriuſque Juris tam Canonici quam Civilis ſcientia non modo peritiſſimi, ſed & eorundem uſu & praxi longo tempore exercitatiſſimi. Cujus in Clientum cauſas defendendo, induſtria quanta fuit, quanta integritas, quanta fides, quanta denique ſi quid contra votum, & (ut ſibi videbatur) æquitatem accidebat ſolicitudo, & ii qui ejus uſi ſunt patrocinio optime prædicare poſſunt; & celebris illius famæ memoria nunquam moritura veriſſime prædicavit.

Honeſte vixit,
Neminem læſit,
Suum cuique tribuit.

In the Body of the Church, on the South Side, a fair Stone thus inſcribed:

Hic requieſcit in Domino Gulielmus Dethick, Eques Auratus, filius & hæres Gilberti Dethick, Equitis Aurati. Qui ambo fuerunt Garterii Principales Reges Armorum Angliæ. Quorum hic An. 1584. Ætatis ſuæ 48. Ille Anno 1612. Ætatis ſuæ 70, in Domino obdormierunt, expectantes reſurrectionem per Jeſum Chtiſtum ſalvatorem noſtrum.

Domina Thomaſina ſuper 40. Annos uxor prædicti Williel. & filii Georgius, Gilbertus & Henericus pietatis ergo poſuerunt.

On a fair plated Stone, in the Weſt End of the Middle Iſle:

Hic jacet Robertus Hare, quondam Clericus Theſauri & Scriptor Rotulorum de Receptione & exitu Theſauri ſcaccarii. Qui obiit ſenex die 2 Novemb. An. 1611.

John King, Biſhop of LONDON, deſcended from the antient *Kings* of *Devonſhire*, by his Father; and from the *Conqueſts* of *Haughton Conqueſt*, in *Bedfordſhire*, by his Mother, lies buried in the South Iſle of St. *Paul*'s, behind the Biſhop's Seat; having only a plain Marble over him, and the *Reſurgam* written on it for his Epitaph, as he himſelf directed in his Will.

But there was a very long Copy of *Latin* Verſes hung on a Table by it.

Valentine Carey, ſome Time Dean of St. *Paul's* Church, and afterwards Biſhop of *Exeter*, lay buried on the South Side of the Choir, under a plain Stone, with this Inſcription about it:

Hic jacet Valentinus Carey, Sacræ Theologiæ Doctor, olim Decanus hujus Eccleſiæ, qui obiit Epiſcopus Exon. Cujus Monumentum ibidem erectum patet. 1626.

In the South Side of the Choir of St. *Paul*'s Church, ſtood a white Marble Statue on an Urn, with this Inſcription over it:

Joannes Donne
Sac. Theolog. profeſſ.
Poſt varia ſtudia, quibus
ab Annis tenerrimis Fideliter,
nec infæliciter incubuit,
Inſtinctu, & Impulſu Spir. Sancti,
Monitu, & Hortatu Regis Jacobi.
Anno ſui Jeſu 1614. & ſuæ Ætat. 42.
Decanatu hujus Eccleſ. indutus
27. Novemb. 1621.
Exutus morte ultimo die
Martii, An. 1631.
Hic licet in Occiduo Cinere,
Aſpicit eum
Cujus Nomen, eſt Oriens.

The Stone bearing this Inſcription, was in the Middle Iſle of this Church, not far from the Steps to the Chancel:

Spe Reſurgendi
Hic jacet
Thomas Raymond
Sacræ Theologiæ
Profeſſor,
Sancti Albani
Archidiaconus,
Hujuſque Eccleſiæ
Canonicus,
Obiit 4 die Novembris,
Anno { Ætatis 47.
 { Salutis 1631.

Not far from this, a Stone with theſe Words about it:

Hic jacet Gulielmus Bonham, nuper Civis, & Vinitarius LONDON. Filius Thomæ Bonham, de Stanway, in Comitatu Eſſex, Arm. Qui obiit duodecimo Februarii, Anno Dom. 1628.

Not far from the other, over-againſt the little North Door, in the ſame Iſle, under a fair Marble Stone, without any Inſcription upon it, lay buried the Body of Dr. *Houſon*, Biſhop of *Durham*.

Here was alſo interred Sir *Anthony Van Dyke*, a moſt noble and natural Face Painter; wherein he far excelled his Maſter, Sir *P. P. Rubens*; and for Delicacy of Colours almoſt equalled *Titian* himſelf. *Ob. Anno* 1641, aged 42.

In the Vault (where, before the Fire,) was the Pariſh-Church of St. *Faith*, under the preſent Choir of St. *Paul*'s) which is 39 Steps, or about 17 Feet below the Area, or Floor of the

Church; and probably one of the moſt capacious, and every Way curious Vaults in the World, and where the Coffins are buried in the Ground, and lie not on the Surface, as in other Vaults, are theſe Monuments, Inſcriptions, and Arms following:

A very neat white Marble Monument, with the Figures of the Party playing on a Spinnet, Harp, and an Organ, with Muſick Books ſuſtained by a *Cupid* (as it were attending) and higher is a Gruppa of Cherubims appearing above the Clouds, all curiouſly carved in *Relievo*, by Mr. *Bird*, and this Inſcription:

M. S.

Deſideratiſſimæ Virginis Janæ Wren, Clariſſ. Dom. Chriſtopheri Wren Filiæ unicæ, Paternæ indolis literis deditæ, Piæ, Benevolæ, Domiſedæ, arte muſica Peritiſſimæ.

Here lies the Body of Mrs. *Jane Wren*, only Daughter of Sir *Chriſtopher Wren*, Knt. by Dame *Jane*, his Wife, Daughter of *William* Lord *Fitz-William*, Baron of *Lifford*, in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, *ob.* 29 *Decemb. Anno* 1702. *Ætat.* 26. The Arms; ſee thoſe impaled in the next Monument with *Holder*.

A handſome Marble Monument, enriched with Feſtoons, and Mantling elevated by two *Cupids*, with this Inſcription in two Tables:

H. S. E.

Gulielmus Holder, S. T. P. ſacelli Regalis Subdecanus Sereniſſ. Regiæ Majeſtati ſubeleemoſinarius Eccleſiæ Sti. Pauli & Elienſ. Canonicus, Societatis Regiæ LOND. Sodalis, *&c.* Amplis quidem Titulis donatus ampliſſimis dignus. Vir perelegantis & amæni ingenii ſcientias Induſtria ſua Illuſtravit liberalitate promovit, Egregii Eruditus Theologicis, Mathematicis, & Arte Muſica, Memoriam Excolite Poſteri & a Lucubrationibus ſuis Editis Loquela Principia agnoſcite & Harmoniæ. Obiit 24 Jan. 1697. 82.

On the ſecond Table theſe Words:

Suſanna Holder, late Wife of *William Holder*, D. D. Reſidentiary of this Church, Daughter of Dr. *Chriſtopher Wren*, late Dean of *Windſor*, and Siſter of Sir *Chriſtopher Wren*, Knt.

Among other her excellent Endowments of Prudence, Virtue and Piety, her Charity was no ſmall Bleſſing to the Neighbourhood wherever ſhe reſided; having, in Compaſſion to the Poor, applied herſelf to the Knowledge of Medicinal Remedies, wherein God ſo gave a great Bleſſing, that Thouſands were happily healed by her, and no one ever miſcarried. King *Charles* II. Queen *Catharine*, and very many of the Court, had alſo Experience of her ſucceſsful Hand. After 45 Years happily and honourably paſſed in Conjugal State and Cares, at the Age of 61, ſhe piouſly rendered her Soul to God the laſt Day of *June*, *Anno Dom.* 1688.

Arms of *Holder*: *Sable, a Chevron between three Anchors Argent, impaled with her Paternal Coat,* viz. *Argent, a Chevron between three Lions Heads craſed, Sable, on a Chief, Gules, three Croſs Croſlets, Or.*

Near the laſt mentioned Monument is another on the ſame Pillar of White Marble, with Enrichments of Cherubims, divers Kinds of Flowers, Fruits, Leaves, Skeletons Heads, and within an Elipſis this Inſcription:

Siſte gradum, Peripatetice, Edmundi Wiſeman, ordinis Equeſtri, viri Ingenio, divitiis, virtutibus divitioris, octavo Iduum Maii, Anno Dom. 1704. Ætat. 71.

Vitam Mortalem pro Immortali feliciter uti ſpes eſt commutanis, necnon Elizæ, Conjugis, Fæminæ an mores ſanctos Caſtoſve ſpectes, nequaquam tanto imparis viro, unius nati Natarum quatuor parentis, Idus Decemb. 8vo. Anno Dom. 1694. Ætat. 52.

E Domo Terreſtri in Cœleſtem ſpem juxta Chriſtanam tranſlatæ, reſidua haud procul reconduntur,

Arms: *Sable, a Chevron, Ermin between three Cronels of a Tilt Spear, Argent, impaled with Or, a Bend, Sable between three Leopards Heads, Gules, and the Creſt an armed Man, with Shield and Spear ſtanding on a Tower, Proper.*

A ſpacious Black and White Marble Monument, in Memory of Mr. *Robert Martin*, an Eminent Bookſeller, and Printer to the Royal Society. 'Tis adorned with the Figures of himſelf and Wife, in a kneeling Poſture: Alſo two Children between three Cherubims, enriched with Laurel-Branches, Books, Mantling, and theſe Arms:

Two Bars *impaled with*
on a Chev. *five Roundles*

All incloſed with ſtrong Rail and Balliſter.

In the ſame Vault is a Monument with this Inſcription:

Here lyeth the Body of Mr. *Thomas Bennet*, Citizen and Stationer of LONDON, who married Mrs. *Elizabeth Whitewrong*, eldeſt Daughter of *James Whitewrong* of *Rothavaſtead*, in the County of *Hertford*, Eſq; by whom he had one Son and two Daughters, and departed this Life *Auguſt* the 26th, in the Year of our Lord 1706, and in the 42d Year of his Age.

And not far from the Monuments erected for his Daughter and Siſter, lies interred the Body of Sir *Chriſtopher Wren*. Here is only a plain Stone ſet up againſt the Wall, with the following Inſcription; nor was there need of more, this Church itſelf, and many others in LONDON, being ſufficient Monuments to his Memory:

Subtus conditur
Hujus Eccleſiæ & urbis Conditor,
CHRISTOPHORUS WREN,
Qui vixit annos ultro Nonaginta,
Non ſibi ſed Bono Publico.
Lector, ſi Monumentum requiris,
Circumſpice.
Obiit 25 Feb. anno 1723.
Ætat. 93.

In this Cathedral Church, beſides theſe Monuments erected to eminent Men, deceaſed, were, in former Times, Sculptures, Statues, and Images of worthy Men, ſet up in Tables. Among ſuch, was that of *Thomas* Earl of *Lancaſter*, a *Plantagenet*, Grandſon of K. *Henry* III. He was one of the Chief of the Barons and Nobility that oppoſed King *Edward* II. in his Miſgovernment, by Reaſon of *Gaveſton*, and the *Spencers*. But afterwards he was overthrown by the King's Party, and Beheaded at *Pomfret*. But ſo beloved he was of the Citizens, that they had his Effigies ſet up in St. *Paul*'s; which they offered Prayers and Oblations to, and ſuppoſed that he did Miracles:

And this, notwithſtanding the King's Hatred of him, who hearing of this, was exceeding angry, and wrote a Letter from *York*, to *Stephen* Biſhop of LONDON, declaring his Reſentment of it, and commanding him to reſtrain the People from doing this any more; conſidering, not only that he was his Rebel, but that it was done without Authority of the Church of *Rome*. The King's Letter, which is among the Records of the *Tower*, has ſeveral Things in it worth noting.

R*EX venerabil. patri* Stephano, *&c.* The King, *&c.* to the venerable Father *Stephen*, by the ſame Grace Biſhop of LONDON, Greeting. It hath come to our Ears, which we learn heavily, that very many of the People committed to your Charge, by a diabolical Fraud deceived, fooliſhly repairing to a certain Table being in the Church of St. *Paul*, LONDON, in which are painted the Statues, Sculptures, or Reſemblances of divers Perſons, and among the reſt, the Effigies of *Thomas*, ſome Time Earl of *Lancaſter*, our Enemy and Rebel; and do worſhip and adore it as ſome ſanctified Thing, without the Authority of the Church of *Rome*, aſſerting Miracles to be done there; to the Diſgrace of the whole Church, the Diſhonour of Us and You, and the manifeſt Danger of the Souls of the People beforeſaid, and the pernicious Example of others, which you knowing ſuch Abuſes to prevail in the People to you committed, by winking at them, have permitted to be done; or rather for Profit and filthy Lucre ſake, have diſſembled; about which we are not a little troubled.

Therefore We command you, firmly enjoyning, that the Premiſſes, with a provident Deliberation weighed; and conſidering that the ſaid Church is of our Patronage, and that you, on Account of the Fealty to us given, are bound to conſult for the preſerving our Honour, and to decline our Diſgrace, by all Means reſtrain the ſaid People, that they do not preſume to come to the ſaid Table, and there to make Prayers, Offerings, or other Things tending to Divine Worſhip, without the Authority of the Church of *Rome*; as ye know, by Vertue of your Duty, belongeth to you, according to Canonical Sanctions. And that ye ſo carry yourſelf in this Behalf, that ye may avoid God's and our Indignation. And that the People beforeſaid, being by the Prudence of your Doctrine wholeſomely inſtructed, may wholly deſiſt from the ſaid Abuſes; and that the ſetting forth of your Praiſe may ſpread among the ſame People; and that we may deſervedly continue our Benevolence conceived towards you, and the Church aforeſaid. And what ye reſolve to do upon theſe Things, write back to us by your Letter, without Loſs of Time. Witneſs, the King at *York*, the 28th Day of *June*.

Auguſt the 1ſt, *Anno* the 1ſt and 2d of *Philip* and *Mary*, the following Act of Common-Council was made, *For the preventing of Prophanation and Abuſes offered to St.* Paul's:

FOraſmuch as the material Temples of God were firſt ordained for the lawful and devout Aſſembly of People, there to lift up their Hearts, and to laud and praiſe Almighty God; and to hear his Divine Service, and moſt Holy Word and Goſpel, ſincerely ſaid, ſung, and taught; and not to be uſed as Markets, or other prophane Places or Thorow-fares, with Carriage of Things: And for that (now of late Years) many of the Inhabitants of the City of LONDON, and other People repairing thither, have (and yet do) commonly uſe and accuſtom themſelves very unſeemly and unreverently (the more the Pity) to make their common Carriage of great Veſſels full of Ale and Beer, great Baskets full of Bread, Fiſh, Fleſh, and Fruit, and ſuch other Things; Fardels of Stuff, and other groſs Wares and Things, thorow the Cathedral Church of St. *Paul*'s. And ſome, in leading Moyles, Horſes, and other Beaſts through the ſame unreverently; to the great Diſhonour and Diſpleaſure of Almighty God, and the great Grief alſo and Offence of all good People: Be it therefore, for Remedy and Reformation thereof, ordained, enacted, and eſtabliſhed, *&c.* That no Perſon, either Free or Foreign, of what Eſtate or Condition ſoever, do at any Time, from henceforth, carry or convey, or cauſe to be carried through the ſaid Cathedral, any Manner of great Veſſel, or Basket, with Bread, Ale, Beer, Fiſh, Fleſh, *&c.* or any other like Thing, or Things, upon Pain of Forfeiture, or loſing for every ſuch his or their firſt Offence, 3 *s.* 4 *d.* for the ſecond, 6 *s.* 8 *d.* for the third, 10 *s.* and for every other Offence, after ſuch third Time, to forfeit 10 *s.* and to ſuffer two Days and two Nights Impriſonment, without Bail or Mainpriſe. The one Moiety of all which Pains and Penalties, ſhall be to *Chriſt*'s Hoſpital within *Newgate*, and the other Half to him that will ſue for the ſame in any Court of Record within the City; by Bill, original Plaint, or Information, to be commenced, or ſued, in the Name of the Chamberlain of the ſaid City, for the Time being; wherein none Eſſoine, or Wager of Law for the Defendant, ſhall be admitted, or allowed.

To this Grand Cathedral belong the following Dignitaries:

DEAN,

The Right Reverend Father in God, *Francis Hare*, Lord Biſhop of *Chicheſter*.

Archdeacon of LONDON, Dr. *Tyrwhit.*

Archdeacon of *Eſſex*, Dr. *Gooch.*

Precentor, Dr. *Dibbyn.*

Treaſurer, Dr. *Aſtry.*

Chancellor, Dr. *Booth*, Dean of *Windſor.*

Archdeacon of *Middleſex*, Dr. *Waterland.*

Archdeacon of *Colcheſter*, Dr. *John King.*

PREBENDARIES 30.

The three firſt are Reſidentiaries.

12 Minor (or Petty) Canons.

6 Vicars Choral.

1 Subdean, }
2 Cardinals, } The three firſt Minor Canons.

The Chapter conſiſts of the Dean and the three Reſidentiaries; the Dean has two Votes, ſo that he and one of the Reſidentiaries are a Majority in all Debates. The Antiquity of the Biſhoprick and Deanary, may be judged by the following Catalogues of the Biſhops and Deans.

There are Prayers in this Cathedral at 10 and three daily; and in the Chapel at 6 in the Morning.

The Sermon every *Sunday* Morning is preached by Appointment of the Lord Mayor of LONDON, for which the Miniſter has 40 *s.* paid him immediately. This was left by ſeveral Perſons, and Iſſues out of the Chamber of LONDON. And on *Sunday* in the Afternoon, the Reſidentiaries preach in their Turns.

This Dean and Chapter have the Preſentation to ſeveral Livings. The Deanary is ſaid, by ſome, to be worth upwards of 1000 *l.* and the Reſidentiaries 300 *l. per Annum*; but the Rates in the King's Books are as follow:

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
The Biſhoprick of LONDON	1117	08	04
Deanary of St. *Paul's*	210	12	01
Precentor	46	07	09
Chancellor	33	00	00
The Treaſurer	37	00	00
Archdeaconry of LONDON	23	13	04
Archdeaconry of *Middleſex*	60	00	00
Archdeaconry of *Eſſex*	52	00	00
Archdeacon of *Colcheſter*	50	00	00

Prebendaries *of St.* Paul's.

Prebendary of *Harleſton*	10	02	06
——— of *Wildland*	07	17	04
——— of *Tottenhall*	46	00	00
——— of St. *Pancras*	28	15	00
——— of *Conſump. per Mare*	06	00	00
——— of *Broomesbury*	14	06	08
——— of *Iſlington*	11	10	10
——— of *Chiſwick*	17	19	02
——— of *Twiford*	5	06	08
——— of *Rugmere*	17	13	04
——— of *Brownſwood*	13	13	04
——— of *Reculverſland*	8	06	08
——— of *Ealdland*	5	06	08
——— of *Oxgate*	7	01	03
——— of *Willeſden*	12	00	00
——— of *Holbourn*	8	05	05
——— of *Hoxton*	10	05	00
——— of *Sneating*	13	06	08
——— of *Kentiſh Town*	34	08	09
——— of *Finsbury*	39	13	04
——— of *Chamberlainwood*	8	06	08
——— of *Portpoole*	5	06	08
——— of *Mora*	19	17	06
——— of *Neaſden*	7	13	04
——— of *Cadington Minor*	6	00	00
——— of *Mapesbury*	12	00	00
——— of *Eald* (or *Old*) *Street*	5	15	00
——— of *Newington*	28	00	10
——— of *Wenlocksbarn*	21	06	08
——— of *Cadington Major*	11	06	08
Office of Subdean	24	17	11
Senior Cardinal	20	06	03
Minor Cardinal	20	06	03
4th Canon	13	06	03
5th Canon	15	09	9½
6th Canon	16	15	10
7th Canon	15	09	9½
8th Canon	17	02	10
9th Canon	14	09	09
10th Canon	16	16	08
11th Canon	13	10	10
12th Canon	13	09	9½

A Catalogue of the Bishops *of* LONDON *to the preſent Time.*

1 *Thean*
2 *Elvanus*
3 *Faganus*
4 *Damianus*
} Archbiſhops of LONDON.

BISHOPS.

1 *Mellitus, Anno Chriſti* 604
2 *Ceddus*, 621
3 *Wyne*
4 *Erkenwald*, 680
5 *Walter*
6 *Ignald*
7 *Eguf*
8 *Wychet*
9 *Filbryth*
10 *Edgar*
11 *Kenwald*
12 *Ebad*
13 *Herbert*
14 *Oſmund*
15 *Ethenod*
16 *Celbert*
17 *Cerulph*
18 *Stibuthulph*
19 *Etſtan*
20 *Wolſy*
21 *Edelward*
22 *Elſtan*
23 *Willſtan*
24 *Elſund*, A. D. 1000
25 *Alwyn*, 1044
26 *Elphunor*
27 *Robert*, 1050
28 *William Norman*, 1051
29 *Hugh* of *Arevall*
30 *Maurice*, 1077
31 *Richard*, 1108
32 *Gilbert*, 1127
33 *Robert de Sigillo*, 1139
34 *Richard Beaumies*, 1152
35 *Gilbert Foliot*, 1163
36 *Richard*, 1190
37 *William*, 1199
38 *Euſtace* of *Fauconberg*, 1221
39 *Roger Le Veir*, 1229
40 *Fulk Baſſet*, 1244
41 *Henry de Wengham*, 1259
42 *Richard Talboth*, 1262
43 *Henry* of *Sandwich*, 1262
44 *John* of *Chiſhull*, 1274
45 *Richard* of *Graveſend*, 1290
46 *Ralph* of *Baldock*, 1306
47 *Gilbert* of *Segrave*, 1313
48 *Richard* of *Newport*, 1317
49 *Stephen* of *Graveſend*, 1319
50 *Richard* of *Bintwoith*, 1338
51 *Ralph* of *Stratford*, 1339
52 *Michael Northburgh*, alias *Narborow*
53 *Simon Sudbury*, 1362
54 *Robert* of *Braybrock*, 1381
55 *Roger Walden*, 1404
56 *Nicholas Bubbewith*, 1406
57 *Richard Clifford*, 1407
58 *John Kemp*, 1422
59 *William Gray*, 1426
60 *Robert Fitz-Hugh*, 1431
61 *Robert Gilbert*
62 *Thomas Kemp*, 1449
63 *Richard Hill*, 1489
64 *Thomas Savage*, 1494
65 *William Warham*, 1503
66 *William Barns*, 1505
67 *Richard Fitz-James*, 1506
68 *Cuthbert Tunſtall*, 1522
69 *John Stokeſly*, 1530
70 *Edmund Bonner*, 1540
71 *Nicholas Ridley*, 1549
72 *Edmund Grindall*, 1559
73 *Edmund Sandes*, 1570
74 *John Elmer*, 1576
75 *Richard Fletcher*, 1594
76 *Richard Bancroft*, 1597
77 *Richard Vaughan*, 1604
78 *Thomas Ravis*, 1607
79 *George Abbot*, 1609
80 *John King*, 1611
81 *George Mountain*, 1621
82 *William Laud*, 1628
83 *William Juxon*, 1635
84 *Gilbert Shelden*
85 *Humphry Henchman*
86 *Henry Compton*
87 *John Robinson*
88 *Edmund Gibſon*.

A Catalogue of the Deans of St. *Paul's*, LONDON, *to this Time:*

1 *Lovegar* }
2 *Godwyn* } Before the Conqueſt
3 *Syred* }
4 *Ultan*
5 *William*
6 *Elfwyn*
7 *Luired*
8 *Ralph, A. D.* 1150
9 *Alard* of *Burham*
10 *Robert* of *Watford*
11 *Hugh* of *Martin*
12 *Ralph* of *Dicet*, 1183
13 *Martin* of *Patſhull*
14 *Walter* of *Lanford*
15 *Jeffery* of *Lucy*, 1237
16 *William* of St. *Mary's Church*, 1237
17 *Henry* of *Cornhill*, 1245
18 *Walter* of *Salern*
19 *Robert* of *Barthorne*
20 *Peter* of *Newport*
21 *Richard Thaleboth*
22 *Jeffery* of *Fering*, 1263
23 *John* of *Chiſhull*
24 *Hervy* of *Borham*, 1276
25 *Thomas* of *Ingaldeſthorp*, 1279
26 *Roger of the Leye*, 1287
27 *William Montford*, 1292
28 *Ralph* of *Baldock*, 1297
29 *Arnold de Cantilupo*, 1308
30 *John* of *Sandale*
31 *Richard* of *Newport*
32 *Vitalis Paſco*
33 *John* of *Everdon*, 1328
34 *Gilbert* of *Brewer*
35 *Richard* of *Kilmington*
36 *Thomas* of *Tryllek*
37 *John* of *Appleby*
38 *Thomas Evert*
39 *Thomas Stowe*
40 *Thomas More*
41 *Reginald Kentwood*
42 *Thomas Lyſeus*, 1441
43 *Laurence Booth*, 1456
44 *William Say*, 1457
45 *Roger Ratcliff*, 1468
46 *Thomas Winterburn*, 1471
47 *William Worlley*
48 *Robert Shirburn*
49 *John Collet*
50 *Richard Pace*
51 *Richard Sampſon*
52 *John Incent*
53 *John Fecknam*
54 *Henry Cole*
55 *William May*, 1559
56 *Alexander Nowell*
57 *John Overall*
58 *Valentine Cary*
59 *John Donne*, 1621
60 ——— *Barwick*
61 *William Sancroft*
62 *Edward Stillingfleet*
63 *John Tillotſon*
64 *William Sherlock*
65 *William Godolphin*
66 *Francis Hare*, Biſhop of *Chicheſter*.

THE Great Bell in this Cathedral is ſaid to weigh four Ton, four C. and 4 lb. Round the Cemitery is a moſt magnificent and expenſive Iron Balluſtrade; and, in the Middle of that Part fronting the Weſt Entrance, is a Marble Statue of the late Queen *Anne*, with four Figures round the Pedeſtal, which ſeem to be much better executed than the principal Figure, the Habit and Altitude of which are very ſtiff and formal.

UPON great Feſtivals, and ſolemn Occaſions, to this Cathedral Church repair in great Grandeur not only the Mayor and Aldermen, and Companies of the City, but alſo the Kings and Princes, attended with their Nobility and Court. In the remarkable Year 1588, *Nov.* 18, when Queen *Elizabeth* had got the Victory of the great threatning *Armada* of *Spain*, and had now began the 30th Year of her Reign, ſhe repaired thither to thank GOD, with her Officers and Court attending, in the following Order:

Meſſengers of the Chamber.
Gentlemen Harbingers.
Gentlemen.
Eſquires.
Sewers of the Chamber.
Six Clerks of the Chancery.
Clerks of the Signet.
Clerks of the Privy Seal.
Clerks of the Council.
Chaplains having Dignities.
Maſter of the Revels.
Maſters of the Chancery.
Aldermen of LONDON.
Knights Batchelors.
Attorney and Sollicitor.
Serjeants of the Law.
The Queen's Serjeant alone.
Barons of the Treaſury.
Judge of the Common Pleas.
Judge of the King's Bench.
{The Lord Chief Baron, and
{The Lord Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas.
{The Maſter of the Rolls, and
{The Lord Chief Juſtice of the King's Bench.
The Queen's Phyſicians.
Trumpeters.
Eſquires of the Queen's Body.
Barons younger Sons.
Knights Bannerets.
Viſcounts younger Sons.
Barons eldeſt Sons.
Earls younger Sons.
Viſcounts eldeſt Sons.
Secretaries for the *Latin* Tongue, *&c.*
Knights of the Privy Chamber.
The Chief Secretary.
The Vice Chamberlain.
Knights of the Garter.
Comptroller and Treaſurer.
Barons of Parliament.
Biſhops.
{The Lord Chamberlain of the Queen's Houſhold.
{The Lord Admiral of *England*.
Marquiſes younger Sons.
Earls eldeſt Sons.
Viſcounts.
Dukes younger Sons.
Marquiſes eldeſt Sons.
Earls.
{The Lord Chamberlain of *England*, and
{The Lord Marſhal of *England*.
Dukes eldeſt Sons.
Marquiſes.
Dukes.
{The Almoner,
{Clarencieux, and
{Maſter of Requeſts.
{The Lord Treaſurer of *England*, and
{The Archbiſhop of *York*.
{The Lord Chancellor of *England*, and
{The Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*.
Ambaſſadors.
Garter King at Arms. A Gentleman Uſher.

Mayor of LONDON.

The Marſhal of *England*.
The Great Chamberlain of *England*.

Serj. at Arms.
Penſioners.
Equerries.
Footmen.

The Sword born by the Lord Chamberlain.

The QUEEN's Majeſty.

Serj. at Arms.
Penſioners.
Equerries.
Footmen.

The Palfry of Honour led by the Maſter of the Horſe.
The Chief Ladies of Honour.

The Vice Chamberlain.
All other Ladies of Honour.
The Captain of the Guard.
The Guards.

Upon a like Occaſion of Solemn Thankſgiving, *viz.* for the mighty Victory gain'd over the *French* and *Bavarians*, in the Battle of *Blenheim*, under the Conduct of the Great Duke of *Marlborough*, Queen *Anne* came triumphantly to St. *Paul's*, *September* 7, 1704. The Cavalcade was in the Order following:

All the Lords and Privy Counſellors that were in and about the Town, met about Eight in the Morning in the Council-Chamber at St. *James's*; the Knights of the moſt Noble Order of the Garter, wearing the Collars of the ſaid Order: And having been marſhalled by the Officers of Arms, proceeded about Ten o'Clock, in their Coaches with Six Horſes each, towards St. *Paul's* Church.

Her Majeſty came afterwards, attended in the following Manner:

Firſt, The Knight Marſhal, with his Men on Horſeback.

Then the Equerries, and Gentlemen-Uſhers to his Royal Highneſs Prince *George* of *Denmark*, in his Leading Coach.

One Equerry, two Pages of Honour, and the Gentlemen-Uſhers in waiting, in her Majeſty's Leading Coach.

Then the Women of the Bed-Chamber to her Majeſty, in another of her Majeſty's Coaches.

The Maids of Honour in another.

The Lords of his Royal Highneſs's Bed-Chamber, in his Body Coach.

Four Ladies of her Majeſty's Bed-chamber, *viz.* the Dutcheſs of *Somerſet*, the Marchioneſs of *Hartington*, the Lady *Henrietta Godolphin*, and the Counteſs of *Abingdon*, in the travelling Body Coach.

The Duke of *Somerſet*, Maſter of the Horſe, with the Duke of *Ormond*, the Captain of the Guards in waiting, in her Majeſty's Body Chariot; each drawn by Six Horſes.

A Detachment of the Horſe Grenadiers.

Her Majeſty's Footmen.

After them, the Yeomen of the Guard, on Foot; ſome before, and ſome on each Side of her Majeſty's Coach.

Then her Majesty, with his Royal Highneſs, the Dutcheſs of *Marlborough*, Groom of the Stole, and the Lady *Fretcheville*, being the Lady of the Bed-chamber in waiting, in the Coach of State, drawn by Eight Horſes.

Her Majeſty's Firſt Troop of Horſe Guards cloſed the Proceſſion.

The Streets, thro' which her Majeſty paſſed, were lined from St. *James's* as far as *Temple-Bar*, by the Militia of *Weſtminſter*. From thence to St. *Paul's*, they were railed and hung with Blue Cloth, the City Trained Bands lining both Sides. And upon Scaffolds, erected for that Purpoſe, were placed the ſeveral Companies in their Gowns, with their reſpective Flags, Streamers, and Muſick. A Battalion of each of her Majeſty's Regiments of Foot Guards made a Lane from the Weſt Entrance into the Church to the Door of the Choir. The Balconies, and the Windows of the Houſes, were hung with Carpets, and rich Tapeſtry, and crowded with great Numbers of Spectators.

At *Temple-Bar* her Majeſty was met by the Lord Mayor, in a Gown of Crimſon Velvet, and the Aldermen and Sheriffs in their Scarlet Gowns, being all on Horſeback. The Lord Mayor alighted, made a ſhort Speech to her Majeſty, and ſurrender'd to her the City Sword. Which ſhe was pleaſed to return to him again. And he carry'd it before her Majeſty to the Church, the Aldermen and Sheriffs riding before him.

Her Majeſty being come to St. *Paul's*, was met at the Weſt Door, at her alighting out of the Coach, by the great Officers of State, the Nobility and Privy Counſellors: Who from thence proceeded to the Choir in the following Order:

Firſt, Two Officers at Arms.

Then the Privy Counſellors who were not Peers; two and two.

Five Officers at Arms.

The Peers, Temporal and Spiritual; two and two.

Norroy, King at Arms.

The great Officers of State, *viz.* the Lord Privy Seal, Lord Preſident, Lord Treaſurer, Lord Keeper, and Lord Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*.

The Serjeants at Arms, with their Maces, and Garter King at Arms.

The Duke of *Richmond*, with the Sword of State.

Her Majeſty, led by his Royal Highneſs; and follow'd by the Dutcheſs of *Marlborough*, and the Lady *Fretcheville*.

The Earl of *Kent*, Lord Chamberlain of her Majeſty's Houſhold, and the Right Honourable the Vice Chamberlain, attending near her Majeſty's Perſon.

The Duke of *Ormond*, Captain of the Guard, and the Duke of St. *Albans*, at the Head of the Band of Gentlemen-Penſioners, cloſed the Proceſſion.

Her Majeſty and his Royal Highneſs being enter'd into the Choir, ſeated themſelves in two Armed Chairs, on a Throne, without a Canopy, erected at the Weſt End thereof, oppoſite to the Altar.

Behind her Majeſty, were Stools for two of the Ladies of the Bed-chamber, and the great Officers in waiting, attending her Majeſty and his Royal Highneſs.

The Peers and Privy Counſellors were placed on the North Side of the Choir.

The Ladies of the Bed-chamber, in the Stalls on the South Side.

The Maids of Honour, and her Majeſty's Bed-chamber-women, below them.

The Peereſſes were placed at the Weſt End of the middle Gallery.

The Foreign Miniſters, with their Ladies, filled the Places prepared for them in the middle Gallery, on the ſame Side with the Peers.

The Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs Ladies, were ſeated at the Eaſt End of that Gallery.

The Lord Mayor and Aldermen, at the Eaſt End of the South Side.

The Members of the Honourable Houſe of Commons that were in Town, filled the Upper Gallery on the North Side.

The Ladies and other Perſons of Quality, that attended at this Solemnity, filled the reſt of the Galleries.

The Dean and Prebendaries ſat within the Rails of the Altar, except ſuch as officiated in reading of Prayers.

The Reverend Dr. *Sherlock*, Dean of the Church, preached.

The Lord Mayor and Aldermen, underſtanding ſome Days before that they were not to ſit in the Places where they were accuſtomed to ſit, were diſguſted, till they were informed, that whatſoever Church the Queen reſorted to, it was her Chapel; and her Great Officers were firſt to be provided of convenient Places, proper to their Quality and Dignity, before all others.

IN the like Manner her Majeſty went to St. *Paul*'s on the 23d of *Auguſt* 1705, being a Day of Publick Thankſgiving for the Succeſs of her Arms under the Duke of *Marlborough*, in forcing the *French* Lines in *Flanders*, and afterwards fighting and beating them within thoſe Lines.

ON the 26th of *June* 1706, the ſaid Queen came again in State to St. *Paul*'s, on the Publick Thankſgiving for a third great Victory obtained over the *French* at *Ramellies* in *Brabant*, and the Succeſſes in *Spain*.

ON *Thurſday May* the 1ſt, 1707, being a Day of Publick Thankſgiving, appointed for the UNION of the two Kingdoms of *England* and *Scotland*, the Queen came to St. *Paul*'s, attended by a great Number of *Engliſh* and *Scottiſh* Nobility.

AND in the Year 1708, two Publick Mercies brought her hither again, the firſt ſolemnly to ſing *Te Deum* for the Deliverance from the *French* King's intended Invaſion of the North Part of *Great Britain*; and the other for the Victory obtain'd in the Battle of *Audenard* in *Flanders*.

The PARISH *of* *St.* FAITH.

UNDER St. *Paul*'s was antiently the Church of St. *Faith*. Of which it was uſed to be ſaid:

> *This Church needs no Repair at all;*
> *For* Faith'*s defended by St.* Paul.

AFTER the Fire of LONDON, this Pariſh was united, by Act of Parliament, to that of St. *Auguſtine*.

MONUMENTS *in the old Church were theſe:*

ON a fair plated Stone over a Vault in the Eaſt End of the Church.

Here buried is *Elizabeth*,
of Honour worthy Dame,
Her Husband erſt Lord *Shandoys* was
her Sonne hath now like Name:
Her Father was of *Wilton* Lord,
a *Gray* of puiſſant Fame,
Her Brother left with us behinde,
now Lord is of the ſame.
Her vertuous Life yet ſtill doth live,
her Honour ſhall remaine;
Her Corps, though it be growne to Duſt,
her Soule the Heavens containe.

Quæ obiit 29 die Decembris, Anno Domini 1559.

This Lady *Shandois* was, on the 3d of *January* 1559, carried from her Place in *Knightriders-ſtreet*, to *Jeſus Chapel*, with Prieſts and Clerks ſinging, attended with Heralds at Arms; and five Banners of Arms, of her's and her Husband's, and of her Pedigree; the Church hung with Black, and Eſcutcheons of Arms. A Sermon preached, and afterwards all the Company retired to her Place to Dinner, according to the Cuſtom of Funerals in thoſe Times.

ON a fair plated Stone near the former.

Lo! *Thomas Mond*, Eſquire by Birth,
doth under buried lye,
To ſhew that Men (by Nature's Law)
are borne to live and dye:
In *Shropſhire* at the *Mindtowne* borne,
the Time we here prefixe,
And dyed the Seventh of *February*,
in *Anno* Seventy Sixe.
Threeſcore and ſeven Yeeres he ſaw,
though Body lye in Tombe:
His Soule (immortall) lives in Heaven,
by God's eternal Doome.

Natus Octavo Menſis Julii, 1510.
Obiit Septimo Februarii 1576.

ANOTHER Stone cloſe adjoining.

Here under this Stone reſteth, in the Mercy of God, the Body of M. *Thomas Dockwray*, Notary, late one of the Protectors of the Arches, Citizen and Stationer of LONDON, and *Anne* his Wife. The which *Thomas* deceaſed the 23d Day of *June*, *Anno Dom.* 1559, *&c.*

ON a plated Stone in the Middle Iſle:

William Babham, and *Alice Button* his Wife, *An. Dom.* 1577.

Lo here the certain End
of every mortal One,
Behold! alive to Day,
to morrow dead and gone.
Live well, ſo endleſs Life
(by Death) you ſhall obtaine,
Nought loſe the Good by Death,
ſince Life thereby they gaine.

Dum mihi perſuaſi
me quæſiviq; ſalutem,
En morior dixit,
nam Deus eſſe diem:
Non equidem invideo,
peccati debita merces,
Cum ſit mors noſtri,
cum reus omnis homo;
Cumq; operum requies,
& ſit mihi vita perennis,
In Chriſto morior,
mors mihi gratus adeſt,
Quem mors ſic rapuit;
Cujus ſunt iſta ſepulchra
Si quæras, ſubſunt
quæ tibi cuncta notant.

Ludovicus Nicols, Civis LONDON. filius tertius Thomæ Nicols, Northamptonienſis, hic ſepelitur. Obiit 22 Aprilis, 1592. Anno Ætatis ſuæ, 28.

Ad vocem Tubæ reſurgent mortui.

Here lyeth the Body of *George Whitgift*, Eſquire, one of the natural Brothers of *John Whitgift*, late Lord Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*. Which *George* deceaſed the 19th Day of *April*, *Anno Domini* 1611.

UPON a Braſs Plate fixed on a Pillar by the Tomb in the open Church, beneath:

William Lambe,
ſo ſometime was my Name,

Whiles I alive
And run my mortall Race;
Serving a Prince
of moſt immortal Fame,
Henry the Eighth,
who of his Princely Grace,
In his Chappell
allowed me a Place.
By whoſe Favour,
from Gentleman t'Eſquire,
I was prefer'd,
with Worſhip for my Hire.
With Wives three
I joyned Wedlocke Band,
Which (all alive)
true Lovers were to me:
Joane, *Alice*, and *Joane*,
for ſo they came to hand,
What needeth Praiſe,
regarding their Degrees?
In Wively Truth
none ſtedfaſt more could be.
Who though in Earth
Death's Force did once diſſever,
Heaven yet (I truſt)
ſhall joyne us all together.
O Lambe of God,
which Sinne didſt take away,
And (as a Lambe)
was offered up for Sinne;
Where I (poor *Lambe*)
went from thy Flocke aſtray,
Yet thou (good Lord)
vouchſafe thy Lambe to winne
Home to thy Fold,
and holde thy Lambe therein:
That at the Day, when
Lambes and Goats ſhall ſever,
Of thy choice Lambes,
Lambe may be one for ever.

UNDER which Remembrance there are two Verſes more added, containing both a Petition, and an Injunction of Duty to the Poor, who Weekly receive their Allowance at the Hands or Appointment of the Worſhipful Company of Stationers. To whom he bearing great Affection, and having alſo no ſmall Affiance in them, made them his Diſpoſers and Stewards in that Behalf. The Verſes are theſe:

I pray you all
that receive Bread and Pence,
To ſay the Lord's Prayer
before you go hence.

AS for the Verſes engraven upon the upper Stone of the Tomb, they are theſe:

As I was, ſo are ye,
As I am, you ſhall be.
That I had, that I gave,
That I gave, that I have.
Thus I end all my Coſt,
That I left, that I loſt.

A very fair Marble Stone in the Chancel under the Communion-Table, with theſe Words about it:

Under this Stone lie buried the Bodies of *John* and *Francis Aſtley*, the Sonnes of Sir *John Aſtley* of *Allington Caſtle* in the County of *Kent*, Maſter of the Revels, and a Gentleman of the Privy Chamber in Ordinary to *Charles* the Firſt.

Upon it:

In obitum immaturum Johannis & Franciſci Aſtley, Filiorum Domini Joh. Aſtley, Equitis Aurati. Quorum hic undecim, alter Duo de viginti Annos Natus, ad Superos migravit. Utrique vero ſub eodem Marmore tumulantur.

Sic rebar, ſolum ſpes tantas
invidia Fata
Oſtendiſſe viris, &
Rapuiſſe ſimul.
At Pater omnipotens,
& qui dedit, abſtulit, aptos
Vidit quippe Aſtris,
aſſeruitque ſibi.
Illi autem Humanis exempti
Rebus, Olympum
Nunc habitant, ubi pax,
& ſine fine quies.
Uno hoc Felices: quod cum
unus venter utroſque
Foverat, una etiam
nunc capit urna duos.

A fair Monument on the North Side of the Chancel, with this Inſcription:

M. S.

Hic juxta ſitus eſt Richardus Ironſide, vir ſumma prudentia, induſtria, vitæque integritate, una cum duabus Lectiſſ. uxoribus. Quarum poſteriorem, morum ſuavitate, Elegantia, & Amore Conjunctam, Fato ſibi Raptam, non ita multo poſt ſequutus eſt. Quibus hoc Monumentum in opprobrium mortis, quæ has tam pias animas eripuit a 13 liberis, qui ſe ipſos pœne quærunt in illarum deſiderio, Conſecravit.

E. I. Filius & Hæres.
1627.

A fair Monument at the upper End of the Chancel, with this Inſcription:

Here lieth buried the Body of *Catharine*, (third Daughter of *Edward* Lord *Nevil*, Baron of *Abergaveny*) Wife of Sir *Stephen Leſſieur*, of *Chiſwicke* in the County of *Middleſex*, Knight. She was brought from her ſaid Houſe to this Pariſh, in Hope to recover her bodily Health, by the Help of God and Phyſicians. But the ſame God knowing, and having ordained that which was beſt for her pious Soul, hath been pleaſed to take her from the Miſeries of this vain World, and to receive her Soul with his Saints in Heaven. As ſhe did profeſs in all the Time that ſhe lived in the State of a Maid, and of a Wife, to be a true and obedient Child of God; even ſo ſhe did behave herſelf in her Sickneſs, bearing her Affliction with a true Chriſtian Patience; much delighting to read, or to hear the Word of God read unto her, hoping and truſting to be ſaved by the only Merits and Paſſion of Jeſus Chriſt. And recommending her Spirit into the Hands of Almighty God, ſhe exchanged her mortal Life for the immortal, the 4th of *Auguſt*, 1630.

Revel. xiv. 13.

Bleſſed are the Dead that die in the Lord, yea, ſaith the Spirit, that they reſt from their Labours, and their Works follow them.

Quid aliud eſt Mors vitæ hujus mortalis, quam finis mortis hujus vitalis, & Janua vitæ immortalis.

Ergo.

Vive diu, ſed vive Deo, nam vivere Mundo
Mortis opus; viva eſt vivere vita Deo.

A Table hanging about the Middle of the South Iſle of St. *Faith*'s Church, *Anno Dom.* 1630.

Benefactors, *and their Gifts, to the Poor of this Pariſh.*

Years.	Donors.
1586.	*David Smith*, Embroiderer gave 20 Shillings a Year for ever.
1592.	The Lady *Allington* gave five Pounds to be diſtributed.
1598.	*John Payne*, Eſq; gave 12 Pence a Week in Bread, for ever.
1600.	*Juſtinian Kidd*, Gent. gave 10 Pounds to be imployed for ever.
1605.	*Francis Lamplow*, Clothworker, gave 10 Pounds to be imployed for ever.
1610.	*George Biſhop*, Stationer, Alderman, gave 10 Pounds to be diſtributed.
1611.	*William Evans*, Tallow-Chandler, gave 40 Pounds to be imployed for ever.
1612.	*John Norton*, Stationer, Alderman, gave 150 Pounds, for Twelve poor People to receive three Pence a-piece every *Wedneſday*, weekly, for ever.
1613.	*Mary Biſhop*, the Wife of *George Biſhop*, gave 10 Pounds to be diſtributed.
1614.	*John Law*, Proctor of the Arches, gave 10 Pounds to be employed.
1620.	*Thomas Adams*, Stationer, gave 10 Pounds to be diſtributed.
1623.	*Jaſper Underwood*, Vintner, gave 10 Pounds to be diſtributed.
1624.	*John Sanderſon*, Draper, gave 150 Pounds for twelve poor Men to receive three Pence a Week, every *Sunday* weekly, for ever.
1625.	*Elizabeth Underwood*, Widow, gave 10 Pounds to be diſtributed, and 60 Pounds towards a Lecture for ever.
1626.	*John Beliall*, Silkman, gave 10 Pounds to be diſtributed.
1628.	*Ally Mercer*, gave five Pounds to be diſtributed.
1629.	*John Speed*, Merchant-Taylor, gave five Pounds to be diſtributed.

Ex dono Jacobi Truſſell.

The Pariſh-Officers *are*,	*The* Ward-Officers *are*,
14 Auditors of Accompts.	2 Common-Council-Men.
2 Church-wardens,	2 Conſtables.
	2 Inqueſts.
	2 Scavengers.

Streets, Lanes, *&c.*

In *Faringdon* Ward.

Part of St. *Paul*'s-*Stump*, Part of St. *Paul*'s *Church-yard*, Part of *Pater-noſter-row*, Part of *Queen*'s-*Head-court*, *Lovel*'s-*court*; Part of *Ivy-lane*, *Little Ivy-lane*; and Part of *Three Tun-alley*, or *Ship-alley*.

In *Caſtle Baynard* Ward.

Part of *Warwick-lane*, and *White Hart-ſtreet.*

Number of Houſes 118.

The Street on the North Side of St. *Paul*'s Church-yard was originally called *Pater-noſter-row*, becauſe of Stationers or Text-writers, that dwelled there; who wrote and ſold all Sorts of Books then in uſe, namely, *A, B, C*, or *Abſies*, with the *Pater noſter*, *Ave*, *Creed*, *Graces*, &c.

There dwelled alſo Turners of Beads, and they were called *Pater-noſter-makers*; as one *Robert Nikke* and others are called in an antient Record, *Paſter-noſter-makers*, in the Reign of *Henry* IV.

At the End of this *Pater-noſter-row*, is *Ave-mary-lane*, ſo called upon the like Occaſion of Text-writers and Bead-makers then dwelling there.

At the End of that Lane is likewiſe *Creed-lane*, ſome Time called *Spurrier-row*, of Spurriers dwelling there. And *Amen-lane* was added thereunto, betwixt the South End of *Warwick-lane*, and the North End of *Ave-mary-lane*, where was one great Houſe, built of Stone and Timber, of old Time appertaining to *John*, Duke of *Britain*, Earl of *Richmond*, as appeareth by the Records of *Edward* II. Since that, it was called *Pembrook*'s Inn, near unto *Ludgate*, as belonging to the Earls of *Pembrook*, in the Time of *Richard* II, the 18th Year; and of *Henry* VI, in the 14th Year. It was after called *Burgaveny-houſe*, and belonged to *Henry* late Lord of *Burgaveny*.

But the worſhipful Company of Stationers afterwards purchaſed it, and made it their Hall.

The PARISH *of*

St. MARTIN LUDGATE.

On the North Side of *Ludgate-ſtreet* is the Church of St. *Martin*.

The Saint to whom this Church is dedicated was born in *Sabaria*, a Town in *Hungary*. His firſt Education was at *Ticinum*, or *Pavie*, in *Italy*, under his Parents, who were Pagans. From his Infancy he affected the Chriſtian Religion, which his Father, being a Soldier, perceiving, ſent him into the Wars, firſt under *Conſtantius*, and then into *France* under *Julian*; following this Courſe about three Years, on a Time, he met at the Gate of the City of *Amiens*, a poor naked Man, and *Martin* having nothing about him but his Cloak, which he wore (for he had beſtowed the reſt to like Uſes) he cut off one half of it with his Sword, and gave it to the poor Man, keeping the other half to himſelf. He was afterwards baptized, and going to St. *Hillary*, Biſhop of *Poictiers*, he abode a while with him, being firſt made an Exorciſt, or, as others ſay, a Reader. He publickly oppoſed the *Arians*, whereupon he was openly ſcourged, and driven out of the City in *Illyricum*. He returned again into *France*, and was afterwards made Biſhop of *Tours*, *Anno Chriſti* 376, where he had terrible Conflicts with the *Arians*, not without Peril of his Life and Fortune; when he had governed the Church of *Tours* 26 Years (others ſay 36) in the 81ſt Year of his Age, *Arcadius* and *Honorius* being Emperors, he fell ſick of a Fever, whereof he died *Anno Chriſti* 399, or as others write, 404.

His Feſtival was inſtituted by Pope *Martin* I. about the Year 650, and is yearly celebrated on the 11th of *November*.

The old Church in this Place was built about the Year 1437, when Sir *John Michaell*, Fiſhmonger, Lord Mayor, and the Commonalty, granted to Mr. *Down*, then Rector, a Parcel of Ground, containing in Length 28, and in Breadth 24 Feet, to build their Steeple on. It was repaired and beautified at the Pariſh Charge (ſays Mr. *Stow*) in the Year 1623; and having had its unfortunate Share of the Calamitous Conflagration in 1666, was again rebuilt, and finiſhed, with the Steeple, in *Anno* 1684.

As to the Nature and Order of the Building, the Roof is camerated, and (being not much expoſed to view) is only covered with Tile; but the Walls and Pillars, that ſupport the Roof, are Stone, of the *Compoſite* Order; the Floor of the Church is raiſed about three Feet above the Street, and the Plat of Ground within the Church is broader than long. The Steeple conſiſts of a handſome Tower, Cupola, and Spire, of the *Tuſcan* Order; above which Cupola is a Balcony.

The Church is adorned with four Columns, near the four Angles of the Church, and an Entablament conſtituting four Quadrangles, where the Roof is lower than in the Middle of the Church; alſo ſeveral Pilaſters.

It has a Gallery of Wainſcot, with Bolection-Work front on the South Side of the Church, and the Organ-Gallery at the Weſt End. It is alſo well pewed, and wainſcotted with Oak about nine Feet high.

Here are on the South Side two fine Wainſcot Inner Door-caſes; the more Eaſtwardly is of the *Ionick* Order, adorned with Columns, Entablature, and Pediment, with Enrichments of two Cupids holding a Chaplet and Crown; alſo Fruit, Leaves, *&c.* and the Weſtwardly Door-caſe is of the *Corinthian* Order, with Pilaſters and Enrichments of Feſtoons, Cherubims, *&c.* curiouſly carved.

The Altar-piece is ornamental and ſpacious, with two Pilaſters of Blue veined with Gold, in Imitation of *Lapis Lazula*, between theſe are the *Commandments*, *Lord's Prayer*, and *Creed*, done in Black Letters upon Gold, over which is this Motto, *Lift up your Hearts*, and above that a Shield with the Name of God in *Hebrew*, *Greek* and *Latin*; and here are other Enrichments of Cartouches, Palm-Branches, *&c.* The Foot-pace under the Communion-Table is Black and White Marble, incloſed with Rail and Balliſter.

The Pulpit is finniered and enriched with Cherubims, Cupids, Book diſplayed, *&c.* And the Steeple is adorn'd with Cartouches, Pine-Apples, Feſtoons, *&c.*

Dimensions of this Church, are Length 57 Feet, Breadth 66, Height 59 Feet, and the Altitude of the Steeple, to the Top of the Spire, which is exceeding beautiful, is 168 Feet,

In the Old Church were theſe Monuments.

Henry Belwaſe, and *John Geſt*, 1458.

William Taverner, Gent. 1466.

John Barton, Eſq; 1439.

Stephen Peacocke, Mayor, 1533,

William Sevenoake, born at *Sevenoake* in *Kent*, Mayor, 1418, *&c.*

Sir *Roger Cholmley*, *John Went*, and *Roger Paine* had Chantries here.

On two comely Monuments, by each other in the Eaſt End of the Choir:

Gulielmo Huſeo Cælebi, Almæ Curiæ Cantuarienſis Regiſtro, literarum Scientia, Vitæ Probitate, morumque Urbanitate claro, Notis & Amicis omnibus dilecto. Antonius & Katharina Conjuges, chari Parentes, orbati Filio, Monumentum hoc dolentes poſuerunt. Obiit quinto Kalendas Novembris, Anno Dom. 1559, vixit Annos 28, Menſes 3, Dies 7.
Obdormiat in Domino.

Hic ſitus eſt Antonius Huſe, Armiger, Londini natus, Archiepiſcopi Cantuarienſis, atque Capitulis D. Pauli Londinen. Regiſtrarius primarius. Qui aliquot Annos Judicis Cauſarum Maritimarum Officio integre ſunctus, ac etiam in Magiſtrorum Curiæ Cancellaria confeſſum cooptatus, vergente demum Ætate ad Præfectum Collegiorum Mercatorum Angliæ, tam apud Belgas, quam apud Moſcovitas, & Rhutenos Commercia excercentium accitus, Lingua facundus, Memoria tenax, Ingenio, Prudentia, Doctrinaque pollens, morum Comitate & Probitate gratioſus, Laurentio, Gulielmo, Gilberto, & Urſula Liberis, ex Katharina Conjuge procreatis, non inſelix, ſexageſimo tertio Ætatis Anno e Vita exceſſit Kalendis Junii, An. Dom. 1560.

On another Monument in the ſame Wall:

Here lye the Bodies of *Florens Caldwell*, Eſquire, Citizen and Haberdaſher of LONDON, and Alderman's Deputy of the Ward of *Faringdon without*. And *Mary Wilde*, his firſt Wife, by whom hee had Iſſue one Daughter, named *Mary*, married to *Thomas Gourney*, Eſquire; and *Sibill Greene*, his Second Wife. Which *Florens* deceaſed the   and *Mary* his Wife, the 19th Day of *June*, *An. Dom.* 1590, *&c.*

Earth goes to	Earth	As Mold to Mold,
Earth treads on		Glittering in Gold,
Earth as to		Return nere ſhould,
Earth ſhall to		Goe ere he would.
Earth upon		Conſider may,
Earth goes to		Naked away
Earth though on		Be ſtout and gay
Earth ſhall from		Paſſe Poore away.

Be merciful and charitable,
Relieve the Poore as thou art able;
A Shrowd to thy Grave
Is all thou ſhalt have.

On a very fair Monument in the ſame Wall:

Thomas Cooke, Citizen and Haberdaſher of LONDON, of *Little Wolton*, in the County of *Lancaſter*, had to Wife *Joyce Hanbury*, with whom he lived thirty Yeeres, and had Iſſue one Sonne, and three Daughters; whereof two, (*viz. Elizabeth*, Wife to *John Bourman*, Mercer, and *Mary*, Wife to *Thomas Bayly*, Skinner,) be yet living. Hee departed this Life the 17th Day of *April*, 1608, in the 55th Yeere of his Age. Shee (his ſaid Wife, ſole Executrix of his laſt Will and Teſtament) yet ſurviving, to the Memory of her dear Husband, erected this Monument, 1612.

To God, his Country
  and the Poore, he had
A Zealous Soule, true Heart,
  and liberal Minde:
His Wife, his Children,
  and his Kindred ſad,
Lack of his Love, his Care
  and Kindneſſe finde.
Yet is their Sorrow ſwaged,
  with the thought,
He hath attain'd the
  Happineſſe he ſought.

Dies Mortis, æternæ Vitæ natalis eſt.

On a Table hanging on a Pillar in the Chancel, was this Inſcription:

To the Memory of *William Yeardley*, Gentleman, and *Elizabeth* his Wife, ſome Time of this Pariſh. He died the 28th Day of *October*, 1523. She died the 20th Day of *July*, 1593.

William Yeardley, and
  Elizabeth his Wife,
Who lived on Earth
  free from Strife;

Not farre from this,
  in Earth doth lye,
To ſhew, that all
  that live, muſt dye.
Where they doe
  quietly expect,
To riſe againe,
  as God's elect.
They left foure
  Daughters, and a Sonne,
Who left them this,
  when they were gone.

ON a Monument on the South Side of the Choir:

Jaſpero Cholmley, Armig. Wigornienſi Clerico Recognitionum capiendi, ſive recognoſc. Virtute cujuſdam ſtatuti facti & ordinati 23 Hen. 8. pro debitis recuperandus; Juſticiario Pacis & Quorum Dom. Reginæ in Comitat. Middl. Patri ſuo chariſſ. & amantiſſ. Joannes Cholmley, hoc Monumentum dolens poſuit. Decem liberos ex Margareta ſua unica conjuge procreatos, viz. Joannem, Thomam, Gulielmum, Hugonem, Franciſcum, Mariam, Julianam, Margaretam, Annam & Janam, tempore mortis ſuperſtites reliquit. Obiit ultimo die Octob. anno ætatis ſuæ 48. & ſalutis noſtræ 1586.

ON a Monument in the ſame Wall:

Here lieth the Body of *Thomas Antrobus*, Eſquire, who deceaſed the firſt Day of *May*, 1611. Having Iſſue by *Elizabeth* his late Wife, (the Daughter of *Ralph Woodcocke*, Citizen and Alderman of LONDON) three Sonnes and two Daughters, *viz. Thomas*, *John*, *Richard*, *Elizabeth* and *Margaret*.

ON a ſmall Monument near the other:

Hereunder lyeth *Amy Edlyn*, and her Son with her; the Daughter of *Richard Edlyn*, of *Woodhaule*, in *Middleſex*; and the Wife of *Robert Gomerſall*, Citizen and Ironmonger of *London*. Who departed this Life the 2d Day of *September*, 1586, and left behind her one Son and one Daughter.

ON a handſome Monument at the Upper End of the Chancel:

M. S.

Here lyeth the Body of *Thomas Allen*, of LONDON, Gent. who died the 22d of *October*, 1630, divers of whoſe Anceſtors have been interred.

No Epitaph need make the juſt Man fam'd,
The Good are prais'd, when they are only nam'd.

THIS Living is a Rectory in the Gift of the Lord Biſhop of LONDON, the Value *per* Act of Parliament 160 *l. per Ann.* beſides Fees, Perquiſites, &c. rated in the King's Books 33 *l.* 17*s.* 8*d.* Half-Penny.

THE Rector is the Reverend Mr. *William Thorold*, and the Lecturer is the Reverend Mr. *Jenkins*.

PRAYERS at 11 in the Morning, and Six in the Evening, daily, an Organ and two Bells.

HERE is a Sermon *Auguſt* 10, and *November* 5, the Gift of *Henry Siddel*, Eſq; one on *November* 17, the Gift of *Theophilus Cater*; one on *Good Friday*, and one every other Year, in the Month of *Auguſt*, when the Stationers Company have their Veniſon Feaſt.

THE Veſtry is General in moſt Caſes.

The PARISH-OFFICERS *are*,	*The* WARD-OFFICERS *are*,
2 Church-wardens.	3 Common-Council-Men.
4 Sides-Men.	3 Conſtables.
	6 Inqueſts.
	3 Scavengers.

Streets, Lanes, &c.

IN *Faringdon* Ward Within:

Part of *Ludgate-ſtreet*; Part of *Black-fryars Gate-way*; Part of *Creed-lane*, *Holliday-yard*, *Cock-alley*, *Stationers-court*; Part of *Amen-corner*, and Part of *Ave-Mary-lane*.

IN *Faringdon* Ward Without:

Part of *Ludgate-hill*, *King's-head*, or *Half-moon-court*, *Dolphin-court*, *Naked-boy-court*, *Sword-and-buckler-court*, *Old-baily-corner*, *Three-kings-court*; Part of *Great-old-baily*, *Ship-court*, and Part of *Prujean's-court*.

NUMBER of Houſes within the Walls 93, without the Walls 86; in all 179.

LUDGATE PRISON.

IN this Pariſh ſtands the Priſon of *Ludgate*; between which Priſon, and the Miniſter of St. *Martin*'s formerly happened a Conteſt concerning Payment of Tithes; which was adjudged by the Common-Council, *March* the 21ſt in the 2d Year of Queen *Elizabeth*; namely, that *Ludgate* Priſon ſhould pay Tithes, Clerks Wages, and Church Duties, to St. *Martin*'s Church within *Ludgate*.

FORMERLY Debtors that were not able to ſatiſfy their Debts, put themſelves into this Priſon of *Ludgate*, for Shelter from their Creditors; and theſe were Merchants and Tradeſmen that had been driven to Want by Loſſes at Sea. When King *Philip*, in the Month of *Auguſt*, 1554, came firſt through LONDON, theſe Priſoners were 30 in Number; and owed 10000 *l.* but compounded for 2000 *l.* who preſented a well penned *Latin* Speech to that Prince, to redreſs their Miſeries, and by his Royal Generoſity to free them; "And the rather, for that that Place "was not *Sceleratorum Carcer*, *ſed miſerorum* "*Cuſtodia*, i. e. a Jail for Villains, but a Place "of Reſtraint for poor unfortunate Men: And "that they were put in there, not by others, "but themſelves fled thither, and that not out "of Fear of Puniſhment, but in Hope of better Fortune." The whole Letter was drawn by the curious Pen of *Roger Aſcham*, and is extant among his Epiſtles, *Lib.* 3.

If a Freeman, or a Freewoman of LONDON be committed to *Ludgate*, they are to be excuſed from the Ignominy of Irons, if they can find Sureties to be true Priſoners, and if the Sum be not above 100 *l.* There is another Cuſtom for the liberal and mild Impriſonment of the Citizens in *Ludgate*, whereby they have Indulgence and Favour to go abroad into any Place, by *Baſton*, as they term it, under the Guard and Superintendency of the Keeper; with whom they muſt return again to the Priſon at Night.

THIS Cuſtom is not to hinder and delay Juſtice, nor to defraud Men of their Debts and Executions, (as it is quarrelled againſt by ſome) but ſerves for a Mitigation of their Puniſhment, and tends rather for the Expedition of their Diſcharge, and ſpeedy Satiſfaction of their Creditors.

ditors. While they may go and inform themſelves, upon their mutual Reckonings, both what they owe, and what is due to them : Here follows

A Table of Fees to be taken by the Keeper of Ludgate, *and the Turnkeys under him ; allowed of and confirmed at a Court of Aldermen, holden on* Tueſday *the* 19*th Day of* January, 1684-5, *in the Time of the Mayoralty of Sir* Robert Geffery, *Knt. Lord Mayor of the City of* LONDON, *as it was communicated to* Strype *by Mr.* Stracy, *then Comptroller.*

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Imprimis, At the Coming in of every Priſoner, to the Turnkey	00	01	00
To the Officer that goes with him thither	00	00	02
To the Keeper, for every Priſoner's Diſcharge, 2 *s.* and no more			
For all Actions or Writs againſt any Priſoner, 12 *d.* only, and not 12 *d.* for every Action ; or 2 *s.* 6 *d.* for every Writ, as formerly he took	00	01	00
Item, That the Keeper finding and providing clean Sheets every Month, for every Bed, ſuch Priſoners that lie therein, are to pay to the Chamberlain for waſhing them every Month, between them 8 *d. per* Month, and no more ; and not each Priſoner that lies therein to pay 8 *d.*	00	00	08
The Keeper finding and providing Beds, Bedding, Mats and Cords, Sheets, Blankets, and Coverlets, the Priſoners are to pay him for the beſt Lodging, *per* Night	00	00	03
For the ſecond Lodging, *per* Night	00	00	02
For the third or meaneſt Lodging, *per* Night	00	00	01
But when the Priſoners find their own Beds and Bedding, which the Keeper is in no Sort to hinder, the Priſoner is only to pay *per* Week, for Bed-Room, 3 *d.* and no more			
Or for Chamber-Room, 4 *d.* at the moſt, *per* Week, and not above two to lie in a Bed			
If the Priſoner, by his Inability, can go no further than a Couch, he is to pay only 1 *d. per* Week, for Chamber-Room, and no more			
And the like for Lamps and Candles, which the Keeper is to provide, 1 *d. per* Week, and no more			

The Keeper ſhall not preſume to take any other Fees, upon any Pretence, Demand, or Allowance whatſoever, for Execution-Money, Action-Money, or Writ-Money.

At which ſaid Court it was further ordered, that the preſent Keeper, and the Keeper of the ſaid Jail for the Time being, ſhould keep the ſaid Priſon of *Ludgate* in good Repair, at his own Charge.

WAGSTAFFE.

THE preſent Keeper of this Priſon is *Henry Vandereſch*, Eſq; of whom we heard a Character greatly to be eſteemed, as that he bought this Poſt with a View only of making a very moderate Intereſt of his Money, and to have it in his Power to preſerve the unfortunate Priſoners from Oppreſſion.

The PARISH *of*

St. ANNE BLACK-FRYARS.

ON the South Side of *Ludgate-ſtreet* is the Turning into *Black-fryars* ; which Order ſome Time had their Houſe in *Holbourn*, or *Old-borne*, as it was then called, where they remained for the Space of 45 Years ; and then, in the Year 1276, *Gregory Rockſley*, Mayor, and the Barons of this City, granted and gave to *Robert Kilwarby*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, two Lanes or Ways next the Street of *Baynard*'s *Caſtle*, and alſo the Tower of *Mount-fitchit*, to be deſtroyed : In Place of which the ſaid *Robert* built the Church of the *Black-fryars*, and placed them therein. King *Edward* I. and *Eleanor* his Wife, were great Benefactors thereunto. This was a large Church, and richly furniſhed with Ornaments ; wherein divers Parliaments, and other great Meetings, have been holden. Namely, in the Year 1450, the 28th of *Henry* VI. a Parliament was begun at *Weſtminſter*, and adjourned to *Black-fryars* in LONDON, and from thence to *Leiceſter*.

IN the Year 1522, the Emperor *Charles* V. was lodged there.

IN the Year 1524, the 15th of *April*, a Parliament was begun at the *Black-fryars*, wherein was demanded a Subſidy of 800,000 *l.* to be raiſed of Goods and Lands, 4 *s.* in every Pound ; and in the End was granted 2 *s.* of the Pound, of their Goods and Lands, that were worth 20 *l.* or might expend 20 *l.* by the Year ; and ſo upwards, to be paid in two Years.

THIS Parliament was adjourned to *Weſtminſter*, amongſt the Black Monks, and ended in the King's Palace there the 14th of *Auguſt*, at nine o'Clock in the Night ; and was therefore called the *Black Parliament*.

IN the Year 1529, Cardinal *Campeius*, the Legate, with Cardinal *Wolſey*, ſate at the ſaid *Black-fryars* ; where, before them, as Legates and Judges, was brought in queſtion the King's Marriage with Queen *Katharine*.

THE ſame Year, in the Month of *October*, began a Parliament in the *Black-fryars*, in which Cardinal *Wolſey* was condemned in the *Premunire*.

THIS Houſe, valued at 104 *l.* 15 *s.* 5 *d.* was ſurrendered the 12th of *November*, the 30th of *Henry* VIII.

KING *Edward* VI. in the 4th of his Reign, of his ſpecial Favour, granted to Sir *Thomas Cawarden*, Knt. the whole Houſe, Scite or Circuit, Compaſs and Precinct, of the late Fryar-Preachers within the City of LONDON ; and divers other Lands and Tenements in LONDON. The Patent dated *March* the 12th, the yearly Value being reckoned at 19 *l.* But the Hall, and the Scite of the Prior's Lodgings, within the Precinct of *Black-fryars*, were ſold in the 1ſt of King *Edward* VI. to Sir *Francis Brian*, Knt. being valued at 40 *s. per Ann.*

IN this Houſe of the Friar-Preachers of LONDON, the antient Kings of this Land had their Records and Charter kept, as well as at the *Tower* of LONDON, and other Caſtles in *England*.

IN Queen *Elizabeth*'s Time, this *Black-fryars* was much inhabited by Noblemen and Gentlemen, as before : For the Spaciouſneſs of it, Parliaments often ſat there, and Noble Perſonages were there harboured.

IN the Year 1586, the City and the Owners of *Black* and *White-fryars* in LONDON, had a great Conteſt : The Cauſe was tried be-

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  in Earth doth lye,
To ſhew, that all
  that live, muſt dye.
Where they doe
  quietly expect,
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LUDGATE PRISON.

In this Pariſh ſtands the Priſon of *Ludgate*; between which Priſon, and the Miniſter of St. *Martin's* formerly happened a Conteſt concerning Payment of Tithes; which was adjudged by the Common-Council, *March* the 21ſt in the 2d Year of Queen *Elizabeth*; namely, that *Ludgate* Priſon ſhould pay Tithes, Clerks Wages, and Church Duties, to St. *Martin's* Church within *Ludgate*.

Formerly Debtors that were not able to ſatisfy their Debts, put themſelves into this Priſon of *Ludgate*, for Shelter from their Creditors; and theſe were Merchants and Tradeſmen that had been driven to Want by Loſſes at Sea. When King *Philip*, in the Month of *Auguſt*, 1554, came firſt through LONDON, theſe Priſoners were 30 in Number; and owed 10000 *l.* but compounded for 2000 *l.* who preſented a well penned *Latin* Speech to that Prince, to redreſs their Miſeries, and by his Royal Generoſity to free them; “And the rather, for that that Place was not *Sceleratorum Carcer*, *ſed miſerorum Cuſtodia*, i. e. a Jail for Villains, but a Place of Reſtraint for poor unfortunate Men: And that they were put in there, not by others, but themſelves fled thither, and that not out of Fear of Puniſhment, but in Hope of better Fortune.” The whole Letter was drawn by the curious Pen of *Roger Aſcham*, and is extant among his Epiſtles, *Lib.* 3.

If a Freeman, or a Freewoman of LONDON be committed to *Ludgate*, they are to be excuſed from the Ignominy of Irons, if they can find Sureties to be true Priſoners, and if the Sum be not above 100 *l.* There is another Cuſtom for the liberal and mild Impriſonment of the Citizens in *Ludgate*, whereby they have Indulgence and Favour to go abroad into any Place, by *Baſton*, as they term it, under the Guard and Superintendency of the Keeper; with whom they muſt return again to the Priſon at Night.

This Cuſtom is not to hinder and delay Juſtice, nor to defraud Men of their Debts and Executions, (as it is quarrelled againſt by ſome) but ſerves for a Mitigation of their Puniſhment, and tends rather for the Expedition of their Diſcharge, and ſpeedy Satisfaction of their Creditors.

ditors. While they may go and inform themſelves, upon their mutual Reckonings, both what they owe, and what is due to them: Here follows

A Table of Fees to be taken by the Keeper of Ludgate, *and the Turnkeys under him; allowed of and confirmed at a Court of Aldermen, holden on* Tueſday *the* 19*th Day of* January, 1684-5, *in the Time of the Mayoralty of Sir* Robert Geffery, *Knt. Lord Mayor of the City of* LONDON, *as it was communicated to* Strype *by Mr.* Stracy, *then Comptroller.*

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Imprimis, At the Coming in of every Priſoner, to the Turnkey	00	01	00
To the Officer that goes with him thither	00	00	02
To the Keeper, for every Priſoner's Diſcharge, 2 *s.* and no more			
For all Actions or Writs againſt any Priſoner, 12 *d.* only, and not 12 *d.* for every Action; or 2 *s.* 6 *d.* for every Writ, as formerly he took	00	01	00
Item, That the Keeper finding and providing clean Sheets every Month, for every Bed, ſuch Priſoners that lie therein, are to pay to the Chamberlain for waſhing them every Month, between them 8 *d. per* Month, and no more; and not each Priſoner that lies therein to pay 8 *d.*	00	00	08
The Keeper finding and providing Beds, Bedding, Mats and Cords, Sheets, Blankets, and Coverlets, the Priſoners are to pay him for the beſt Lodging, *per* Night	00	00	03
For the ſecond Lodging, *per* Night	00	00	02
For the third or meaneſt Lodging, *per* Night	00	00	01
But when the Priſoners find their own Beds and Bedding, which the Keeper is in no Sort to hinder, the Priſoner is only to pay *per* Week, for Bed-Room, 3 *d.* and no more			
Or for Chamber-Room, 4 *d.* at the moſt, *per* Week, and not above two to lie in a Bed			
If the Priſoner, by his Inability, can go no further than a Couch, he is to pay only 1 *d. per* Week, for Chamber-Room, and no more			
And the like for Lamps and Candles, which the Keeper is to provide, 1 *d. per* Week, and no more			

The Keeper ſhall not preſume to take any other Fees, upon any Pretence, Demand, or Allowance whatſoever, for Execution-Money, Action-Money, or Writ-Money.

At which ſaid Court it was further ordered, that the preſent Keeper, and the Keeper of the ſaid Jail for the Time being, ſhould keep the ſaid Priſon of *Ludgate* in good Repair, at his own Charge.

WAGSTAFFE.

THE preſent Keeper of this Priſon is *Henry Vandereſch*, Eſq; of whom we heard a Character greatly to be eſteemed, as that he bought this Poſt with a View only of making a very moderate Intereſt of his Money, and to have it in his Power to preſerve the unfortunate Priſoners from Oppreſſion.

The PARISH *of*

St. ANNE BLACK-FRYARS.

ON the South Side of *Ludgate-ſtreet* is the Turning into *Black-fryars*; which Order ſome Time had their Houſe in *Holbourn*, or *Old-borne*, as it was then called, where they remained for the Space of 45 Years; and then, in the Year 1276, *Gregory Rockſley*, Mayor, and the Barons of this City, granted and gave to *Robert Kilwarby*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, two Lanes or Ways next the Street of *Baynard*'s *Caſtle*, and alſo the Tower of *Mount-fitchit*, to be deſtroyed: In Place of which the ſaid *Robert* built the Church of the *Black-fryars*, and placed them therein. King *Edward* I. and *Eleanor* his Wife, were great Benefactors thereunto. This was a large Church, and richly furniſhed with Ornaments; wherein divers Parliaments, and other great Meetings, have been holden. Namely, in the Year 1450, the 28th of *Henry* VI. a Parliament was begun at *Weſtminſter*, and adjourned to *Black-fryars* in LONDON, and from thence to *Leiceſter*.

IN the Year 1522, the Emperor *Charles* V. was lodged there.

IN the Year 1524, the 15th of *April*, a Parliament was begun at the *Black-fryars*, wherein was demanded a Subſidy of 800,000 *l.* to be raiſed of Goods and Lands, 4 *s.* in every Pound; and in the End was granted 2 *s.* of the Pound, of their Goods and Lands, that were worth 20 *l.* or might expend 20 *l.* by the Year; and ſo upwards, to be paid in two Years.

THIS Parliament was adjourned to *Weſtminſter*, amongſt the Black Monks, and ended in the King's Palace there the 14th of *Auguſt*, at nine o'Clock in the Night; and was therefore called the *Black Parliament*.

IN the Year 1529, Cardinal *Campeius*, the Legate, with Cardinal *Wolſey*, ſate at the ſaid *Black-fryars*; where, before them, as Legates and Judges, was brought in queſtion the King's Marriage with Queen *Katharine*.

THE ſame Year, in the Month of *October*, began a Parliament in the *Black-fryars*, in which Cardinal *Wolſey* was condemned in the *Premunire*.

THIS Houſe, valued at 104 *l.* 15 *s.* 5 *d.* was ſurrendered the 12th of *November*, the 30th of *Henry* VIII.

KING *Edward* VI. in the 4th of his Reign, of his ſpecial Favour, granted to Sir *Thomas Cawarden*, Knt. the whole Houſe, Scite or Circuit, Compaſs and Precinct, of the late Fryar-Preachers within the City of LONDON; and divers other Lands and Tenements in LONDON. The Patent dated *March* the 12th, the yearly Value being reckoned at 19 *l.* But the Hall, and the Scite of the Prior's Lodgings, within the Precinct of *Black-fryars*, were ſold in the 1ſt of King *Edward* VI. to Sir *Francis Brian*, Knt. being valued at 40 *s. per Ann.*

IN this Houſe of the Friar-Preachers of LONDON, the antient Kings of this Land had their Records and Charter kept, as well as at the *Tower* of LONDON, and other Caſtles in *England*.

IN Queen *Elizabeth*'s Time, this *Black-fryars* was much inhabited by Noblemen and Gentlemen, as before: For the Spaciouſneſs of it, Parliaments often ſat there, and Noble Perſonages were there harboured.

IN the Year 1586, the City and the Owners of *Black* and *White-fryars* in LONDON, had a great Conteſt: The Cauſe was tried before the Lords Chief Juſtices. The City claimed the Liberties of both theſe *Fryars*, upon ſuch Arguments as theſe, which their Counſel urged: That the Precinct of the ſaid *Fryars* were in LONDON, and therefore claimed the like Liberty in them as in the reſt of the City. And that divers Felons, for Felonies within the two Precincts, were in the Fryars Times indicted, arraigned and tried in LONDON. They claimed now to have from her Majeſty all Waiſes, Strays, Felons Goods, Amerciaments, Eſcheats, &c. the Execution of all Proceſſes; the Expulſion of all the Foreigners; the Aſſize of Bread, Beer, Ale, and Wine; the Wardmote Queſt, and ſuch other Juriſdictions as they had within the reſt of the City. But the Counſel againſt the City anſwered theſe Allegations, and produced ſome other Proofs for the better Confirmation of the ſaid Liberties. They denied not the *Fryars* to be in LONDON, but they affirmed them not to be of LONDON, no more than *St. Martin's le Grand*, *Creechurch*, St. *Bartholomew*, &c.

THE Citizens ſtruggled long with *Black-fryars*, moved by the many Inconveniences they ſuffer'd by the pretended Freedom of the Place, injuring ſuch as had ſerved their Times to Trades, by being under-ſold by theſe Tradeſmen that here inhabited, and injuring Buyers by ſelling bad Commodities; whereof there was no Remedy, no City-Searchers, whether the Commodities made and ſold here were good, being admitted within the Liberties of the *Fryars*. Here alſo, oftentimes, Harbour was given to Felons, and Malefactors took Shelter here. So that an Order was moved and began, *Purchaſe* being Mayor, about the Year 1497, for Remedy of this. And no Good coming of it, the Commons, in a Common-Council, petitioned the Mayor, Sir *John Percival*, the next Year, for incouraging the ſaid Order, and calling into Queſtion ſuch as oppoſed it.

WHICH Petition ran in theſe Words:

> “ Alſo, for the Reformacyon of the Myſchef growyng to the Cyte, by going to *Fryars*, pleaſe that my Lord Mayr, Aldirmen, and Common Counſayle to provyde, that the Ordre moved and begonne before M. *Purchaſe*, late Mayr, and other of his predeceſſours, may be put in effecte. That ſuch Perſones which were dyſtyculte againſt the ſaid Ordere, be callyd afore my Lorde Mayr and Aldyrmen, to be reformed by theyr wyſe Exhortacyons; under ſuch Fourme, as ſuch obſtynate Perſones be not noted above al other, as Brokers and Deſtroyers of the Common Wele. And yf the ſayd Perſones wyl not be conformable in thys Partye to leve the *Fryars*, that then that may pleaſe my Lorde Mayr and Aldyrmen to cal a Common Counſale; and by their Auterite, to appoynte certayne Perſones, with the Counſayle, to ſue to the Kyngys Grace for a Dyſpenſacyon of the Act of Parliament, lately made to the contrarye.

AMONG other Privileges, *Black-fryars*, and the other exempt Places claimed, one, among the reſt was, That they would not contribute to the Muſters, when the Militia was raiſed in the City, as it was in the Year 1585, Sir *Thomas Pulliſon*, Mayor. Who was therefore fain to make a Complaint to the Court thereof, praying, That by their Authority, *Black-fryars*, and the other privileged Places, might alſo bear their Burthen in Muſters, as well as other Inhabitants of the City. Advertiſing the Lord Treaſurer, “ That where the *Black-fryars*, St. *Martin's White-fryars*, and other exempt Places, were appointed to be contributory to this Charge, they refuſed to be taxed, and would not yield to pay any Thing, unleſs they had Direction from the Lord Treaſurer, or other the Lords of her Majeſty's Privy Council, for the doing thereof. Wherefore, and for that the Service fell out to be of ſo far greater Charge than was expected, we humbly beſought his Lordſhip's Order and Commandment to thoſe exempt Places, for Contribution.

Black-fryars *Church.*

THE antient Church belonging to the *Black-fryars*, LONDON, was (before the Diſſolution of Religious Houſes by King *Henry* VIII,) one of the moſt ſpacious and faireſt Churches in LONDON. But the Fryars being put out, the Church (together with other Buildings) was utterly demoliſhed. Therefore the Inhabitants of the ſaid *Black-fryars*, LONDON, fitted an upper Room, of fifty Feet in Length, and thirty Feet in Breadth, for a publick Place of Divine Worſhip. The Charges of purchaſing and fitting the ſaid Room for a Church, appeareth not in any Record that we can find.

Anno 1597, when the Church was empty, and no Body in it, a great Part of the Roof thereof fell down; whereupon, the then Inhabitants being about to repair their ſaid Church, obtained of Sir *George Moore*, Kt. ſo much Ground as inlarged their Church with an Iſle on the Weſt, fifty Feet in Length, and fifteen Feet in Breadth. For which Ground, they built at their own Coſt, a Warehouſe under the ſaid Iſle, for the Uſe of Sir *Jerome Bows*, Kt. who then had the ſaid Ground in Leaſe; and alſo gave him 133 *l.* The new building of their ſaid Church and Iſle (beſide the foreſaid 133 *l.* given to Sir *Jerome Bows*) coſt 300 *l.* 18 *s.*

IN *June* 1607, the Inhabitants of the ſaid *Black-fryars* paid 120 *l.* to Sir *George Moore*, for the Purchaſe of their Preachers Houſe, their Church-yard, their Church, and the Porch appertaining thereunto, together with the Right of Patronage of, in, and to the ſaid Church.

Anno 1613, the Inhabitants of the ſaid *Black-fryars*, purchaſed on the South of their Church, ſo much Houſing, as inlarged their Church aforeſaid 36 Feet in Length, and 54 in Breadth. The Purchaſe whereof, together with the Vault for burying, and other Rooms under that Part of the Church, and the new building of all, and making new Pews and Pulpit, coſt 1546 *l.* 6 *s.*

Anno 1632, the Inhabitants of the ſaid *Black-fryars*, purchaſed the Rooms directly under the above-mentioned upper Room converted to a Church; which ſaid under Rooms, they purchaſed to repair the Foundation and Walls whereon the Church ſtood; which Walls were very much decayed. The Purchaſe whereof, and the Repair of Decays, coſt 500 *l.*

THE Sum of all beſtowed upon *Black-fryars* Church, ſince the Reformation of Religion in *England*, amounted to 2600 *l.* 4 *s.*

INTERMENTS.

THERE were buried in the antient Church, *Margaret* Queen of *Scots*.

Hubert de Burgo, Earl of *Kent*, tranſlated from their old Church by *Old Bourne*.

Robert de Attabeto, Earl of *Bellimon*.

Dame *Iſabel*, Wife to Sir *Roger Bygot*, Earl Marſhal.

William and Dame *Jane Huſe*, Children to Dame *Ellis*, Counteſs of *Arundel*. And by them lieth Dame *Ellis*, Daughter to the Earl *Warren*, and after Counteſs of *Arundel*.

Dame *Ide*, Wife to Sir *Walter* ——— Daughter to the Lord *Ferrers* of *Chartley*.

Richard de Brewes.

[By the Lady —— lied Dame *Jone*, Daughter of *Thomas* ——— Wiſe of Sir *Guidon Ferrers*.

And by the Right Hand of Sir *Guidon*, lieth Dame *Jone Huntingfeld*.

Sir *John Molins*, Kt.]

Richard Strange, Son to Sir *Robert Strange*.

Elizabeth, Daughter to Sir *Bartholomew Badleſmere*, Wiſe to Sir *William Bohan*, Earl of *Northampton*, *Marſh*, the Earls of *March* and *Hereford*, and *Elizabeth* Counteſs of *Arundel*.

At Dame *Elizabeth*'s Head lieth Dame *Joan*, Daughter to Sir *John Carne*; firſt Wiſe to Sir *Gwide* (or *Guy*) *Brian*.

Hugh Clare, Kt. 1295, lieth by her Right Side.

The Heart of Q. *Helianor*, the Foundreſs.

The Heart of *Alfonce* her Son.

The Hearts of *John* and *Margaret*, Children to *William Valence*.

Here alſo in the Church of *Black-fryars*, was buried *John* of *Eltham* Duke of *Cornwall*, Brother to King *Edward* III. Upon whoſe Tomb was hung up a Table of his Noble Pedigree; which is ſtill preſerved in the *Cotton* Library.

The Daughter of *Geffrey Lucie*, Wiſe of Sir *Thomas Peverells*.

Sir *William Thorpe*, Juſtice.

The Lord *Liothe* of *Ireland*.

Dame *Maud*, Wiſe to Sir *Geffrey Say*, Daughter to the Earl of *Warwick*. And with her *Edmund*, kin to King ———

Dame *Sible*, Daughter to *William Patteſhulle*, Wiſe to *Roger Beauchampe*. And by her Sir *Richard*, or *Roger Beauchampe*.

Dame *Jane Boteler*.

Lord *Scrope*.

Sir *Fanhope* Lord S. *Amand*, and Dame *Elizabeth* his Wiſe, Daughter to the Duke of *Lancaſter*.

Richard S. *Amand*, Lord S. *Amand*, bequeathed his Body to be buried in the Church of the *Black-fryars*, next *Ludgate*, *June* 12, 1508.

Sir *Stephen Collington*, Kt.

King *James* of *Spain*.

Sir *William Peter*, Kt.

The Counteſs of *Huntington*.

Dutcheſs of *Exeter*.

Sir *John Cornwall*.

Lord *Fanhope* died at *Ampthill* in *Bedfordſhire*, and was buried here, 1443.

Caveſton Talbot, Eſq;

Sir *John Tiptofe*, Earl of *Worceſter*, beheaded, 1470. And by him, in his Chapel, *James Turcket*, Lord *Audley*, beheaded 1497.

William Paſton, and *Anne*, Daughter to *Edmond Lancaſter*.

The Heart of Sir *Weſtye*.

The Heart of Dame *Margaret*, Counteſs of the Iſle.

The Lord *Beaumont*.

Mr. *Geth*.

Sir *Edmond Cornewall*, Baron of *Burford*.

The Lady *Nevil*, wedded to the Lord *Dowglas*, Daughter to the Duke of *Exeter*.

Richard Scrope, Eſq;

Dame *Katharine Vaux*.

Alys (*Alice*) *Cobham*.

Sir *Thomas Browne*, and Dame *Elizabeth* his Wiſe.

Jane Powell.

Thomas Swinforth.

John Mawſley, Eſq; 1432.

John de la Bere, *Nicholas Carre*, *Geffrey Spring*, *William Clifford*, Eſquires.

Sir *Thomas Brandon*, Knight of the Garter, 1509.

This Noble Knight, by his laſt Will, dated *June* 11, 1509, bequeathed his Body to be buried in the *Fryars Preachers*, LONDON, as near unto the Sepulchre of Sir *John Wingfield*, Kt. as might be. He was Uncle to the famous *Charles Brandon*, afterwards Duke of *Suffolk*, that married the Queen Dowager of *France*. To him, by his ſaid Will, he left 300 Marks of his Plate. He alſo gave to the *Fryars Auſtins*, LONDON, 60 *l.* for a perpetual Memory to be had of the Lord Marquiſs *Berkley*, and the Lady Marchioneſs late his Wiſe. And to the Lady *Jane Gylford*, Widow, he bequeathed his Place in *Southwark*, with his Leaſe which he had of the Lord Biſhop of *Winton*.

William Stalworth, Merchant-Taylor, 1518.

William Courtney, Earl of *Devonſhire*, nominate, but not created, the 3d of *Hen.* VIII, &c.

Elizabeth Lady *Scrope*, of *Upſal* and *Marſham*, Widow, who by her Will bequeathed her Body to be buried in the *Black-fryars*, LONDON, beſide her Huſband Lord *Thomas Scrope*, of *Upſal* and *Maſham*. By which Will, dated the 7th of *March*, the 5th of *Henry* VIII, ſhe appointed the Trentals to be ſung in the Church of *Black-fryars*, for the Soul of the ſaid Lord her Huſband, and *Alice* their Daughter; for Sir *Henry Wentworth*'s Soul, and for the Soul of her Lord her Father, *John* Marquiſs *Mountague*; and her Mother, the Lady *Iſabel* his Wiſe. She willed alſo, that a Stone ſhould be prepared with three Images, one of her Huſband, another of herſelf, and the third of their ſaid Daughter; and their Arms upon the ſaid Stone, and Scripture, making Mention what they were, to the Value of 10 *l.* She willed moreover a Tomb to be made over Sir *Henry Wentworth*, Kt. late her Huſband, lying in *Newton* Abbey, in *Lincolnſhire*, to the Value of 20 *l.* Sterling. And a Tomb likewiſe to be made over her Lord her Father, and her Lady Mother, lying buried in *Biſham* Abbey in *Berkſhire*, to the Value of 20 *l.*

Sir *Thomas Par* ſeems alſo to be buried here, according to his Will dated *Nov.* 9. the 9th of *Henry* VIII, bequeathing his Body to lie in *Black-fryars*, LONDON, if he chanced to die within twenty Miles thereof. He willed, that all his Lands that deſcended to him, as Heir to Sir *William Par*, his Father, ſhould remain to *Maud* his Wiſe, for her Jointure. He willed his Daughters, *Catharine* and *Anne*, to have 800 *l.* between them, except they proved to be his Heirs, or his Son's Heirs, and then they ſhould not. But willed the ſaid Monies to be laid out for Copes and Veſtments, to be given to the Houſe of *Clervaux*, &c. and 100 *l.* to be beſtowed upon the Country of *Kendal*. He willed his Son *William* to have his great Chain, worth 140 *l.* which the King's Grace gave him. He made *Maud* his Wiſe, and Dr. *Tunſtal*, Maſter of the Rolls, his Executors. This Will was proved in the Year 1517. This Man was Father to *Catharine Par*, King *Henry*'s laſt Wiſe.

Dame *Maud Par*, Widow to the abovenamed Sir *Thomas*, and Mother to Queen *Catharine*, by her Will bearing Date *May* 20, the 21ſt of *Henry* VIII, bequeathed her Body to be buried in this Church. In this Will ſhe mentioned her Son and Heir *William Par*; for whoſe Preferment, ſhe had indebted herſelf, as ſhe ſaid, both to the King for his Marriage, and to the Earl of *Eſſex*, for the matching with the Lady *Boucher*, Daughter and Heir apparent to the ſaid Earl. She mentioned alſo *Anne* her Daughter, and *Catharine Borough* her Daughter, and Sir *William Par* her Brother, and *Thomas Pickering*, Eſq; her Couſin, Steward of her Houſe. This Will was proved *Dec.* 14, 1531.

Roger de Swillington, Kt. willed (whoſe Will was proved 1417) that the Fryars Preachers at *Ludgate*, LONDON, ſhould have 40 *l.* *pro anniverſariis diebus annuatim tenend.* of him the ſaid *Roger* and *Joan* his Wiſe, for one Time, when it happened to pray for their Souls, and for *Robert Swillington* his Father. And that two Nuns, Siſters of *Thomas de Swillington*, ſhould have 13 *s.* 4 *d.*

OF later Times, theſe MONUMENTS:

A fair Monument at the South End of this Church, with this Inſcription:

P. M.

Johannis Bill, Mercatoris Librarii, qui Nationibus ab exteris ſupellectilem literariam in hoc Regnum per pluſculos annos importavit.

Ut,

Librorum Theſaurus,
Bibliothecarum Parens,
Academiarum Mercurius,
Merito dici poſſit.

Typographi etiam Regi Jacobo & Carolo R.R. Sereniſſimis, per Annos xiii. fidele in hoc opere miniſterium præſtantis. De Republica Libraria bene, de ſuis optime merentis. Non ſine luctu & mœrore amicorum, Anno Ætatis ſuæ LVI. publicæ vero ſalutis M.DC.XXX. defuncti. Qui interim duas Uxores pudicas duxerat, Annam filiam Tho. Montfort Theologiæ Doctoris, quæ ſine liberis obiit, & Janam, Henrici Francklin filiam, quæ liberis quinque Familiam auxit.

Hoc Monumentum
Fidei & Amoris ergo
Jana Uxor Mœſtiſſima P.

Queen *Elizabeth*'s Monument.

Sacred unto Memory:

Religion to its primitive Sincerity reſtored *Peace* thoroughly ſetled, *Coine* to the true Value refined, *Rebellion* at home extinguiſhed, *France* neere Ruine by inteſtine Miſchiefes, relieved, *Netherland* ſupported, *Spaine*'s *Armada* vanquiſhed, *Ireland*, with *Spaniard*'s Expulſion, and *Traitors* Correction, quieted; both *Univerſities* Revenues, by a Law of Proviſion, exceedingly augmented; Finally, all *England* enriched, and 45 Yeeres prudently governed.

ELIZABETH, a Queen, a Conquereſs, Triumpher, the moſt devoted to Piety, the moſt happy, after 70 Years of her Life, quietly by Death departed.

ON the other Side of the Monument.

For an eternal Memorial:

Unto *ELIZABETH* Queen of *England*, *France*, and *Ireland*, Daughter of King *Henry* VIII, Grandchild to King *Henry* VII, Great Grandchild to King *Edward* IV. The Mother of this her Country, the Nurſe of Religion and Learning. For perfect Skill in very many Languages, for glorious Endowments, as well of Mind as Body, and for Regal Vertues, beyond her Sex.

She $\left\{\begin{matrix}\text{began}\\ \text{ended}\end{matrix}\right\}$ her Reign $\left\{\begin{matrix}\textit{Nov.}\ 17.\ 1558.\\ \textit{Mar.}\ 24.\ 1602.\end{matrix}\right.$

I have fought a good Fight, &c.

THIS Church of *Black-fryars* was burnt down, and built again. And there was a ſmall Toft of Ground, whereon the Parſonage-Houſe formerly ſtood; which alſo is rebuilt; having been leaſed out for 25 *s. per Ann.* Ground Rent.

CHARITIES.

THE Charities and Reliefs for the Poor, and Gift-Sermons belonging to this Pariſh, are as follow:

DONORS.	GIFTS.		
	l.	*s.*	*d.*
The Lady *Ramſey* gave an Houſe for the Poor.			
John Bobhurſt, Doctor of Phyſick, *An.* 1659, gave to the Poor *per Ann.*	02	00	00
Edward Corbet, Cook in *Creed-lane*, gave *per Ann.*	02	00	00
Stephen Scudamor, payable by the Company of Vintners	00	13	06
Mrs. *Miller* gave an Houſe in *Paved-alley*, let out Ground-Rent *per Ann.*	02	00	00
Mr. *Nevet*, Citizen and Draper, gave for a Sermon on *Good-Friday*	00	10	00
And more to 20 poor People	10	00	10
Mrs. *Nevit* gave, for a Sermon to be preached yearly, the *Wedneſday* before *Whitſunday*	00	10	00
And to 20 poor People	01	00	00

A Regiſter is kept of the Names of all the Benefactors.

OTHERS antiently interred in this Church:

Conan. Aske, Ro. Ingleton. —— *Croke*, Gent. *Waterton. John Kingsfield.*

Dame *Katharine* ———

Beſides theſe, there were alſo many more here interred, as, Dame *Jane Ynglethorpe, Wil. Morin*, Eſq; *Tho. Wydvil*, Eſq; Sir *John Morton*, and Dame *Roſe* his Wife. *Margaret* Wife of *Lewis-Fitz Lewis. Rodyngton. Morisbye. Tho. Weſenham de Conyngton. Ro. Grewort. Beaumont. Thomas Brampton.* Sir *Geffrey Crownwal* [*Cornwal.*] Lady *Burford. Edmund Bigbeſworth. Edmund Talbot. Cockſton. Offeman. Will. Laſingbye*, and *Agnes* his Wife. *Margaret*, Wife of *Alain Roſe. William Somercots*, Eſq; *Ra. Rothesford*, Eſq; *John Ryſe*, Eſq; *Rob. Wellys*, Eſq; *Nic. Chever, Will. Windeſor, Rob. Lyeton.* ——— *Ryſhton, Brankole, John Terington, Thomas Swaſton,* —— *Staunton, John Leynton, Righbye, Will. Toten, Will. Clyfford, Robert Poynter, Thomas Roger, Henry Aſhborne*, Eſqs;

IN this Church was an Image of St. *Eraſmus*, before which one *Rich. Billeſden* thought it, perhaps, ſome Benefit to his Soul to be buried. In whoſe laſt Will, made *Febr.* 16, 1492, he willed to be buried in the Body of the Chirch of the *Freris Prechours* of LONDON, before the Image of St. *Eraſmus*, that on the North Side of the Chirch, as nigh unto the Wall there as may be, &c. " That mine Executors provyde and or-
" deyne for a clenly Tombe of Marbil to be
" made and ſet in the Wal therein, - - - - where
" my Body ſhal be buried - - - - if it may be
" conveniently ſuffered to be done by the Aſſent
" to the Priour of the ſaid Place, &c.

HERE was alſo the Image of St. *Thomas Aquinus*, before which *Elizabeth Denton*, Widow, willed (her Will bearing Date *April* 26, 1518,) to be buried. And ſhe bequeathed (for this Privilege) to the Prior 20 *s.* to the Sub-Prior 10 *s.* to Frier *Simon* 20 *s.* to Frier *De la Hay*, 10 *s.* to every other Frier of the ſaid

Place, that is a Prieſt, and ſhall be within the ſaid Place at the Time of my Burying, 2 *s.* To every of the Novices of the ſame Place, 12 *d.* to the Intent that the ſame Prior, *&c.* ſhall pray for the Soul of my late Huſband, my Soul, and all Chriſten Souls.

Some Years ago, an antient worthy Citizen and Merchant founded a Free-School in *Black-fryars*, in Gratitude to that Place where he was born, and out of a compaſſionate Senſe of the Numbers of poor People inhabiting there, for 40 Boys, and 30 Girls, to be taught to read and write, and the Girls ſome uſeful Work beſides: All to be clothed once a Year, and two of them to be put out Apprentices yearly. He likewiſe endowed the ſaid School with 150 *l.* a Year, of Fee-Farm, and other Ground-Rents, with ſufficient Salaries for the Teachers. And confiding in the Integrity of the City Clergy, ordained the Members of *Sion* College, in LONDON, to be Truſtees of his ſaid Charity-School. And in this Foundation, there being divers of the Occupation of Taylors inhabiting in *Black-fryars*, he hath appointed to the Children of ſuch to have the Preference in their Admiſſion there. This brief Account of the ſaid School, Mr. *Stripe* had from the Gentleman's own Mouth, but ſuffered by no Means to reveal his Name.

The Veſtry of St. *Anne*'s Pariſh is General.

The Pariſh-Officers *are,*	*The* Ward-Officers
	In this Precinct, choſe by the Veſtry, and returned to the Inqueſt, are,
2 Church-wardens.	2 Conſtables.
2 Overſeers of the Poor.	2 Scavengers.

Streets, Lanes, *&c.*

Black-Fryars Broad Place, Water-ſtreet, Meeting-houſe-court, Holland-ſtreet, Printers-ſtreet, Hughs's *court, Printing-houſe-lane, Printing-houſe-yard, Glaſs-houſe-yard, Play-houſe-yard, Tennis-court, Church-entry, Cloyſter-court, Swan-alley, Jackſon*'s-*court, Canterbury-court, Puddle-dock-hill, New-ſtreet, Ireland-yard, Fryars-ſtreet, Shoemakers-row, Cob*'s-*court, Flower-de-luce-court, Sambrook*'s-*court,* alias *Wanley*'s-*court, Long-alley, New-river-ſide,* alias *Fleet-ditch,* on the Eaſt Side Southward from *Bride-bridge, King-ſtreet,* alias *Paved-alley.*

Number of Houſes 384.

This Pariſh-Church of St. *Anne*, within the Precinct of the *Black-fryars*, was pulled down with the Fryars Church, by Sir *Thomas Cardin*, alias *Carden*. But in the Reign of Queen *Mary*, he being forced to find a Church to the Inhabitants, allowed them a Lodging-Chamber above Stairs, which ſince that Time, to wit, in the Year 1597, fell down, (as was ſhewn before,) and was again (by Collection thereof made) new built and enlarged in the ſame Year; and was dedicated on the 11th of *December*.

In this Place *Anthony Munday*, in his Edition of *Stow*, inſerts the Copy of an antient Record, concerning the Privileges and Liberties granted to the *Black-fryars*, which is as follows:

Notes and Articles for Maintenance of the antient Liberties and Privileges of the late diſſolved Black-Fryars, *near* Ludgate, *in* LONDON.

FIRST, It appeareth, that on the 25th Day of *November*, 1484, *John Alforde*, Shoemaker, dwelling within the *Black-Fryars*, in LONDON, was apprehended and put to Death at *Tyburn*, for Felony; *Thomas Newland*, alias *Norland*, and *William Martin*, then being Sheriffs of LONDON, who ſought to have had the Goods of the ſaid Felon; but the Prior of the ſaid *Black-Fryars* withſtood them, and poſſeſſed the ſame Goods, to the Uſe of the Lord of St *John*'s, of whom the ſame *Fryars* was then holden.

II. *Item*, The Lord of St. *John*'s hath uſually made the Bridge at the *Thames*, adjoining to the ſaid *Fryars*, and not the City of LONDON, *&c.*

III. *Item*, The Prior and Convent were incorporated by Act of Parliament, in the Time of *Henry* VI. whereby they might preſcribe, and did always uſe and keep the Liberty inviolately, and clearly exempted from the Citizens.

IV. *Item*, The Precinct hath always been of ſuch Liberties, as that no Man hath been arreſted within the ſame, by any of the Sheriffs Officers. And if at any Time any Officer of the City hath taken upon him to execute within the four Gates, he was reſcued by the *Fryars* and Inhabitants of Antiquity.

V. *Item*, At all Times there hath dwelt within the Precinct, divers, and many Perſons, not free; and yet they have uſed their Occupations there, without Comptrollment of the City and Citizens.

VI. *Item*, Always at ſundry Times (of long Continuance) divers and many Carpenters, Maſons, and ſuch like, have been ſent out of the Country, and have wrought within the Precinct aforeſaid; which is not ſufferable within the Liberties of the City, by their own Cuſtoms and Ordinances.

VII. *Item*, Upon the View of any Perſon ſlain, the Coronet of the Verge did always make Enquiry thereof; and the Deodand is due to the Lord of St. *John*'s, and not to the City. But now the Queen's Highneſs due by Law, Equity and good Conſcience, whoſe right and lawful Title, the Owners and Inhabitants of the ſaid exempted Place and Precinct, do ſeek with their Bodies and Goods to defend and maintain, againſt all pretended Title and Claim of the Citizens, notwithſtanding divers of the Precinct and Liberty, have been greatly vexed and troubled with often Impriſonments within the *Compters* of the City.

VIII. *Item*, The Inhabitants within the ſaid Precinct, were never charged to watch or ward, or to be within the Compaſs of any Impoſition, ſuch as the Citizens are uſed and accuſtomed by their Laws.

IX. *Item*, In the Time of King *Edward* VI, Sir *Andrew Jude*, then being Mayor, there was a Riot committed in the *Black-Fryars*, in the Houſe of one Maſter *Lucas*, by one *Crouchman*, of the City, and other Perſons with him. The Force whereof was ſoon overſwayed by Sir *Tho. Saunders*, and Sir *Henry Jermingham*, Knights. *William Moore*, Eſq; with other Gentlemen inhabiting in the ſaid *Fryars*; and the Parties, by Purſuit, were twice indicted in the *Marſhalſea* Court, holden in *Southwark*, Sir *Nicholas Hare*, then being Steward, and ſitting at the Doing thereof. After which Time, the ſaid *Crouchman* (with other Confederates with him) ſought to indict the ſaid Gentlemen, by an eſpecial Seſſions in the ſaid City; for Stay whereof, the Lords of the King's Privy Council, underſtanding the lewd Practices of the ſaid *Crouchman*, and others, and that the Lord Mayor had nothing to do within the Precinct, wrote their Letters unto the ſaid *Andrew Jude*, then Mayor, willing him not to diſturb the ſaid Gentlemen for the ſaid Fact, to the infringing of the Liberties of the ſaid *Fryars*. The ſaid Sir *Thomas Saunders*, and

Maſter *William Moore*, being Bearers of the ſaid Letters to the ſaid Lord Mayor: Who upon Deliberation, made Anſwer to the ſaid Bearers by Word of Mouth: “ That for as much as there “ was a Complaint made to him, of a Riot committed within the City, he muſt needs (within “ one Month after) inquire by Seſſions of the “ ſame; which, he ſaid, could not be prejudicial “ to them, being out of the Juriſdiction of the “ City: For that the ſame ſhould be *non coram* “ *judice*; and yet they diſcharged of the Peril “ of the Statute.” And ſo they proceeded with the ſaid Letters. Whereupon, the ſaid *Thomas*, and Maſter *William Moore*, making Report of their Succeſs with the Mayor, to the Lords of the Council, they wrote *eſtſoones*, other Letters to the ſaid Mayor, but of ſuch Force touching the Premiſes, which were alſo carried by the ſaid Sir *Thomas*, and Mr. *Moore*. Whereupon, the ſaid Mayor ſtayed from any further Proceeding therein, or any other, *&c.*

X. *Item*, IN Queen *Mary*'s Time, the Counſel of the City put a Bill into the Parliament-Houſe, ſeeking by the ſame to have the Liberties of the ſaid *Fryars*: Which Bill, with all the Surmiſes, were ſo utterly rejected, that their Bill never came to the Queſtion; but was ſo ſuppreſſed, by Argument openly in the ſame Houſe.

XI. *Item*, THE Liberties granted to Maſter *Cawarden*, by Letters Patent of King *Edw.* VI, the Goods of Felons therein not granted, and ſo due to the Queen's Majeſty. Whoſe Right and Title the City hath not had, nor can be ſuffered to enjoy, according to their ſeeking; by the only Reſiſtance of the ſaid Owners and Inhabitants within the Liberty and Precinct, clearly exempted from the City, by Metes and Bounds on every Side.

XII. *Item*, THE ſaid Precinct hath always been ſhut up and kept by Walls and Gates: So as there was no Egreſs that Way, but by Licence of the Porters, who were maintained and placed by the Owners of the ſaid *Fryars*, and Liberties of the ſame, by eſpecial and general Words, granted by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of *England*, to divers Owners and Freeholders there of the Queen's Majeſty. And eſpecially, above all other, to Sir *Thomas Cawarden*, Kt. deceaſed, in his Letters Patent dated the 12th Day of *May*, in the fourth Year of King *Edward* VI, in as large, ample and full Manner, and with as many pithy and effectual Words, as ever was read or ſeen in any Patent, made for Grant of Liberties of any Place exempted, as by the ſame Patent more largely appears. The true Copy whereof is annexed to theſe Articles, by the Delivery of Maſter *Moore*, true Owner of the moſt Part of the ſaid Liberties.

XIII. *Item*, THAT *James Norrice*, Curate of St. *Peter's* in *Cornhill*, being ſome Time one of the Fryars, and Brethren of the *Black-Fryars* aforeſaid, near *Ludgate*, LONDON, ſaith and affirmeth, That one *Robert Struddell*, late Prior of the ſaid *Fryars*, was, by Order of Law, conſtrained to pave the High Street adjoining round about the Channel-Walls, from the *Fleur de Liz*, towards the Hill at *Creed-lane* End. And a Cage at that Time ſtanding on that Side the Street, adjoining to the aforeſaid Wall, within the Pariſh of St. *Andrew*; which Cage was pulled down by the ſaid Prior, and not ſince ſet up again, the Prior aforeſaid ſaying: “ Seeing they “ of the City cauſe me to pave all this Side of “ the Street next my Wall, they ſhall have no “ Cage of others ſtanding on my Ground, againſt “ mine own Wall.” And ſo the City never builded a Cage on that Side after.

XIV. *Item*, MOREOVER, the ſaid Maſter *Norrice* ſaith, That the Liberties of the *Black-Fryars* in the ſaid Prior's Days, were ſuch, that the Lord Mayor of the City of LONDON, nor the Sheriffs, did arreſt any Man within the ſaid Liberty for any Thing, as free, as he well remembers, in all his Time.

XV. *Item*, HE remembers, that four Gates were ſhut in, during the Fryars Time, by the Commandment of the Prior. And one Father *Seagar* being then Porter, appointed by the ſaid late Prior, *Robert Struddell*, with others after him, at the Appointment of other Priors then ſucceeding; and not by the Mayor of LONDON, nor any other.

The Saying of Thomas Ulverſton, *alias* Wolverſton, *of* Garlick Hithe, *Officer to the Vintners of* LONDON, *and ſome Time a Fryar of the* Black-Fryars. *Taken before me Sir* Thomas Saunders, *Kt. the 30th Day of* May, Anno Domini 1562.

XVI. *Item*, HE ſaith, He hath heard ſay many Times among the Fryars and others, that Maſter *Peacocke* of LONDON, and his Predeceſſors, had never a Door into the *Black-Fryars* out of his Houſe; but by Fine and Agreement made for the ſame, long before his Time of Remembrance.

XVII. *Item*, He ſaith, That the Porters of the Fryars always kept their four Gates, Time out of Mind, by the Appointment of the Prior and Convent, clear exempted from the City. And when the Porters perceived any ſuſpected Perſons or Malefactors, within the Limits of the *Fryars*, they declared it to the Prior, who forthwith commanded them to take the Aid of the honeſt Inhabitants within the *Fryars*, to make Search and Watch for the Apprehenſion of ſuch lewd Perſons. Which ſo found, were always examined by Sir *William Kingſton*, Kt. and other good Men there inhabiting within the *Fryars*, at the Porter's Deſire, and not otherwiſe.

XVIII. *Item*, HE never heard, nor did know in all his Time, any Search or Watch to be made within the Precinct of the *Fryars*, by any Watchman or Conſtable of the City, who could never come within any of the *Fryars* Gates, but by the Porter's Licence of the ſame *Fryars*.

XIX. *Item*, He ſaith, That the Prior and Convent did once pave the Streets (by his Time) from the *Fryars* Turngate, unto the *Flower de liz*, along by the Wall, to the Channel of the ſame Street.

XX. *Item*, He ſaith, If any Vagabond, or any Drunkard, or miſordered Perſon, were taken culpable within the Precinct of the *Fryars*, they were always puniſhed in the *Fryars* Stocks againſt the Church Door, by the Prior's Commandment, and not by the Lord Mayor's, or Sheriffs of LONDON.

XXI. *Item*, Sir *John Portenary*, Kt. inhabiting within the late *Black-fryars*, near *Ludgate*, LONDON, about thirty Years paſt, doth well remember, that after the Suppreſſion of the ſaid *Black-fryars*, the Lord Mayor of LONDON would have enter'd into the ſaid *Black-fryars*, and claimed the Liberties of the ſame. For which, the Lord *Cobham*, the Lord *Zanche*, Sir *Thomas Cheiney*, Sir *William Kingſton*, Sir *Francis Brian*, Knights, with many other Worſhipful Gentlemen, then being Inhabitants within the Liberties and Precinct of the ſaid late *Black-fryars*, denied the Lord Mayor and Citizens Entrance, and would not permit, nor ſuffer them, or any of them, to enter within the ſame. And ſhortly after, Sir *Francis Brian*, and Sir *Thomas Cheiney*, moved the King's Majeſty, then being King *Henry* VIII, how the ſaid Mayor and Citizens would have enter'd into the ſaid *Fryars*. And then the King's Majeſty ſaid unto them theſe Words following: *Are not We as able to keep our Privileges and Liberties, as the* Fryars *did keep their Privileges always before time, free from the City?* Whereupon, they all (by one Conſent and Agreement) ſent the ſaid Lord Mayor Word of the King's Majeſty's Anſwer and Pleaſure therein. Whereupon the Lord Mayor and Aldermen were ſatisfied, and would no further proceed upon the King's Right and Title of Liberties; as then they promiſed and affirmed by the Mouth of the Recorder, being ſent by the Mayor to the Worſhipful of the ſaid *Fryars*. And the ſaid Sir *John Portenary* further ſaith, That after the ſaid *Fryars* were ſuppreſs'd, the Lord *Cromwell*, Vicar-General, cauſed to be delivered unto the ſaid Sir *John Portenary*, the Keys of all the ſaid *Fryars*, ſafely to keep them from the ſaid City; and to provide, that all within the ſaid Liberty, ſhould be in Safety and Safeguard. The which Keys were afterwards delivered by the ſaid Sir *John Portenary*, to the Hands of Dr. *Layton*, and Dr. *Wendic*, they being Viſitors there. For the which, the ſaid Sir *John Portenary* had a certain Reward paid unto him by the Lord *North*, then being Chancellor of the Augmentation Court. All which Matter, the ſaid Sir *John Portenary* will depoſe to be moſt certain and true, as he will anſwer at the dreadful Day of Judgment upon his Soul.

XXII. Be it in Remembrance perpetual, for infallible Truth, that one *Alexander Avenon*, being Sheriff of LONDON, and one other, being Alderman of the Ward of *Farindon infra*, came and entered very ſtoutly into the Liberty of the *Black-fryars* near *Ludgate*, the 15th Day of *May* 1562, to carry away all the Hoſiers and Taylors, to come to the *Guildhall* in LONDON, according to the Queen's new Proclamation: Which Hoſiers and Taylors denied to go with the ſaid Sheriff, affirming and ſaying, That they had put in Bonds (before their coming) to the Lord *Cobham*, and to Sir *Thomas Saunders*, Knt. two of the Queen's Juſtices of the Peace within the ſaid Liberty (being within the Verge, and exempted from the City of LONDON) according to the Queen's Proclamation. And thereupon, one *John Bradford*, being Conſtable of the ſame exempted Place, and within the Liberty of the ſaid Queen's Verge, cauſed the four Porters of the ſaid *Fryars* to ſhut all the Gates; which being perceived by the ſaid Sheriff and Aldermen, the ſaid Sheriff commanded the Gates to be opened; whereunto the ſaid Conſtable of the *Fryars* ſaid, *That they ſhould not be opened, before the Juſtices Pleaſure of the* Fryars *were known*. And then the Sheriff of LONDON ſaid, *That he was of greater Authority than the Juſtices were*. The Conſtable affirming him ſo to be within the City of LONDON, but not within the Precinct of the Liberty of the *Black-fryars*. For the Conſtable ſaid, that he had greater Power and Authority there than the Sheriff had. Which being heard, and ſcant well digeſted by them; fearing further Inconvenience to ariſe thereupon (as by ſudden changing of their grieved Countenance was plainly declared) the ſaid Sheriff and Alderman (with gentle Language) deſired the Conſtable to open the Gates quietly, and ſuffer them to paſs thence, which he did at their gentle Requeſt and Intreaty. And ſo they departed out of the Liberty of the *Black-fryars*, by the Porters Commandment, and gave to the Porters for opening the Gates, Money.

People of St. *Martin*'s, as well Strangers as others, (in the open high Street) marvelling and wondering at the ſaid Sheriff's and Alderman's Incloſure within the ſaid *Fryars* Gates: On the Morrow after, being the 16th Day of *May*, 1562, one *Harford* being Conſtable of St. *Martin*'s Pariſh within *Ludgate*, in the High Street there, took one (*Gilbert*) *Trethern*, a Hoſier and Taylor, dwelling in the ſaid *Fryars*, and carried him to the Lord Mayor of LONDON; who by and by (without Delay, or any further Speech) commanded the ſaid *Gilbert* to the *Compter* in LONDON. Whereupon, the ſaid Sir *Thomas Saunders*, as one of the Juſtices of the ſaid Liberty, went to the Earl of *Arundel*, Lord Steward to the Queen's moſt Honourable Houſehold, declaring the whole Circumſtance of the ſaid Sheriff and Alderman's Enterprize. And obtained a Token to the Lord Mayor, no further to enter the ſaid Liberty within the Verge; until, by Law, or the Privy Council's Judgment, the Queſtion moved were determined, concerning the infringing of the ſaid antient Liberty. All this was ſpoken in the Preſence of *Peter Baugh*, *Lewes Rawbone*, and divers other Strangers. In Witneſs and Probation whereof, the ſaid Sir *Thomas* hath ſubſcribed his Name, with divers others hereunder written, which were preſent.

XXIII. Be it had in perpetual Memory, for a continual perfect Declaration of the Truth, whereunto all Matters of Variance and Controverſy ſhould be referred and advanced; and not the Sparks of Truth to be hidden (as a Candle bearing perfect Light, under a Buſhel) and ſo waſhed away in the flowing Waters of unmindful Oblivion; which (amongſt all good Chriſtian Men) is at all Times, and in all Ages, to be rejected, and not to be embraced; but rather to be buried in the Bottom of the Earth, never to riſe again.

In Conſideration whereof, by theſe Preſents, it is for an infallible Truth, to be holden with all Men, which ſhall hear or ſee this preſent Writing, That *Robert Flower*, Taylor and Hoſier, dwelling within the Precinct and Liberties of the late *Black-fryars*, near *Ludgate*, in LONDON, was by Commandment of the whole Bench of Aldermen, committed into one of the *Compters* of LONDON, the 20th Day of *May*, 1582. For that the ſame *Robert Flower* refuſed to be bound (according to Order taken) from the making of monſtrous great Hoſen, according to the Queen's Proclamation in that Behalf. Becauſe the ſaid *Robert Flower* had (amongſt other Perſons) put in Bonds before the Honourable Warden of the five Ports, and Sir *Thomas Saunders*, Knt. Juſtices within the Liberty of the Queen's Verge. After which revealed and known to the Honourable Earl of *Arundel*, Lord Steward of the Queen's moſt Honourable Houſhold; who cauſed the Knight Marſhal to go to the ſaid Lord Mayor, requiring the Deliverance of the ſaid Priſoner. The Lord Mayor (being ſickly) made Anſwer, That he knew nothing thereof; but deſired him to ſpeak with Mr. Recorder. Who made Anſwer, That the ſaid Impriſonment was done by the whole Bench of Aldermen, and he (as one particular Perſon) could not deliver the Priſoner until the next Court-Day, which could not be till two Days after, to the great Charges and Hindrance of the ſaid Priſoner.

Whereupon the Lord Steward ſent to Maſter *Cholmely*, he being Recorder of LONDON, and commanded him to deliver the Priſoner; or elſe he would impriſon the Mayor of LONDON, and the ſaid Recorder, and the fatteſt Alderman in the City, which he could get within the Verge. And declared, that the Queen's Liberties and Franchiſes ſhould not be overcome by the Lord Mayor and Bench of Aldermen, ſo long as he was Officer; with many other Words againſt the Citizens, which were too long to write. Adding further, that the Mayor did not meddle with St. *Martin*'s, being within the City, and a Parcel of *Weſtminſter* Deanary: Much leſs ſhould he meddle with the ſaid Liberty of the *Fryars*, bounded out by Walls and Gates from the City;

being in the County of *Middleſex*, and not within the City. And ſo commanded the Recorder to ſend home the Priſoner into the Liberty preſently; which was ſo done accordingly. Promiſing, that if the Lord Mayor could declare or ſhew any good Title, whereby to break the Liberty, the Queen's learned Counſel ſhould anſwer him and them therein. And then the Recorder ſaid, He never heard before that Time, that the Lord Steward did claim the Precinct of the *Black-fryars*, to be within the Liberty of the Queen's Verge. Out of which Juriſdiction the City of LONDON is exempted by the Statute of 32 *Henry* VIII. *Cap.* 2. under Colour of which Statute, the Mayor would bring the ſaid *Fryars* to be in LONDON, which in all the Fryars Time was freely exempted.

ALL which Matter was debated in the Preſence of Sir *Thomas Saunders*, Knt. Maſter *Robert Hopton*, one of the Knight Marſhals, and Mr. *Bromeley*, Under Steward of the *Marſhalſea*, the Day and Year abovewritten.

XXIV. *Item*, That in Queen *Mary*'s Time, or King *Edward*'s Time, her Brother, there was a Man ſlain within the ſaid Precinct of the *Black-fryars*. And the Goods of him that was ſuppoſed to do the Deed, were ſtayed within the ſaid *Fryars*, and an Inventory taken by the next Juſtice of Peace within the Verge, *Roger Cholmeley*, Kt. by the Commandment of Sir *Thomas Cheney*, Kt. And afterwards one Maſter *Garrard*, and the Recorder of LONDON, came unto the ſaid Sir *Thomas Cheney*'s Houſe, within the ſame Precinct, and would have made an Inventory of the Goods of the Party Offender aforeſaid, now deceaſed. But the ſaid Sir *Thomas Cheney* would not permit nor ſuffer them ſo to do; for that he had made Stay of the ſame Goods for the Queen before, if it were lawfully found that the ſaid Party had ſlain the Man dead. Which afterwards was otherwiſe found by a Queſt of Twelve Men, ſitting *ſuper viſum corporis* of the Dead, by the Coroner of the Verge, within the ſaid Liberty; where the Mayor of LONDON and Bench of Aldermen have not to do, nor intermit with the Inhabitants thereof. Becauſe the whole *Fryars* Liberties, and Franchiſes of the ſame, were freely given unto King *Henry* VIII. by Act of Parliament. Whereby the Lord Mayor of LONDON, and Bench of Aldermen, are clearly barred and ſecluded from the *Fryars* Liberties, and the Inhabitants thereof franchiſed, and clean exempted from all the Citizens, and their Impoſitions or other Taxations.

ADD to the reſt, this Teſtimony following.

The true Copy of the Vicar of Bromley'*s* LETTER, *in* Kent, *ſent to Maſter* Thomas Walſingham, *of* Scadborough, *in the ſaid County, Eſq; who ſent the ſame Letter to Sir* Tho. Saunders, *Kt. he being alſo one of the Queen's Juſtices of the Peace in the ſaid County; to examine the ſeveral Particulars therein, concerning the Liberties of the ſaid* Fryars, *&c.*

RIGHT WORSHIPFUL, You ſhall underſtand that I have received your kind Letter; according whereunto, theſe are to ſatisfy your Mind, that I was dwelling in the *Black-fryars* four or five Years; and came thither from *Oxford*, where I had been a Student of Divinity. I was alſo Curate of the Pariſh within the *Black-fryars*, called St. *Agnes*. We had within us a Porter, who did ſhut all the Gates every Night; at nine o'Clock in the Winter, and at 10 o'Clock in the Summer. No Sheriff, Bailiff or Conſtable, nor yet the Mayor of LONDON, took Intereſt there at any Time; nor Foreign Porters had to do within our Privilege. And the *Fryars* did pave both within the *Turn-gate* and without, unto St. *Andrew*'s Church, down by the Great Garden Wall: And without the *Turn-gate* there was a Cage, pulled down in my Time, which was ſet up by the Lord Mayor of LONDON. The Inhabitants within the *Fryars* never watched; neither the Conſtable of St. *Martin*'s Pariſh warned any Watch there, neither came within the Gates after the Hour appointed, at any Time. The Sheriffs of LONDON had no Felons Goods there, neither did Arreſt any Perſon within the Precinct of the Houſe. As for Bakers and Brewers that belonged to the Houſe, they are dead.

THERE is one *James Norrice*, Curate, alive; who was brought up in the Houſe, and dwelling at St. *Michael*'s in *Cornhill*, he can give you further Inſtructions. Whether there be any more living, I know not.

The following is the Relation of a diſmal Accident in Black-fryars, *which happening at the Time of Evening Service was called afterwards, The* Fatal Veſper.

The Fatal Veſper.

ON the Lord's Day, *October* 26, it went far and near, that one *Drury*, a *Romiſh* Prieſt (a Man of Parts, and eminent Gifts) would preach that Day in the Afternoon in a Houſe in *Black-fryars*, LONDON, whither all that would might freely come and hear him.

UPON this Report very many, Proteſtants as well as Papiſts, Scholars as well as others, aſſembled about Three o'Clock in the Afternoon. That Manſion-Houſe was inhabited by the *French* Ambaſſador; and the Sermon was to be in a Garret; into which there were two Paſſages: One out of the Ambaſſador's Withdrawing-Room, which was private, the other more common without the great Gate of the ſaid Manſion-Houſe.

UNDER this Garret was another large Chamber which one *Rediate*, another *Romiſh* Prieſt, had hired for himſelf: Unto whom Papiſts frequently repaired to hear Maſs, and make Confeſſions. Under this Room was the aforeſaid Withdrawing-Chamber of the Ambaſſador, ſupported with ſtrong Arches of Stone, being immediately over the Entrance into the great Houſe: And at the South-End of the Garret, and on the Weſt-Side thereof, there were Bed-Chambers, and Cloſets, which other Prieſts had hired for themſelves: The Bed-Chamber at the South-End, was ſevered from the Garret only by a Partition of Wainſcot which was taken down for the Sermon-time: The Length of the Garret from North to South was almoſt 40 Feet, the Breadth about 16 Feet: The two aforeſaid Paſſages met on one Pair of Stairs leading to the Garret which had only that one Door leading into it.

MORE came to this Place than poſſibly it could hold, ſo that many for Want of Room returned back again: Others went into the aforeſaid *Rediate*'s Chamber, and tarried with him. The whole Garret, Rooms adjoining, Door, and Top of the Stairs were as full as they could hold. In the Garret were ſet Chairs and Stools for the better Sort: Moſt of the Women ſate on the Floor, but moſt of the Men ſtood thronged together: In all, about 200, were there aſſembled. In the midſt was a Table and a Chair for the Preacher.

ALL Things thus prepared, and the Multitude aſſembled, about Three o'Clock the expected Preacher, having on a Surplice girt about his Middle with a Linen Girdle, and a Tippet of Scarlet on both his Shoulders, came in, being attended by a Man that brought him his Book, and Hour-glaſs.

AS ſoon as he came to the Table, he kneeled down with a Shew of private Devotion for a little while: Then riſing up, and turning himſelf to the People, he croſſed himſelf, took the Book (which was ſaid to be a *Rhemiſt Teſtament*) out of his Man's Hands, and the Hour-glaſs being ſet on the Table, he opened the Book, read the Goſpel appointed by the *Romiſh Calendar* for that Day, being the twenty firſt *Sunday* after *Pentecoſt*: The Goſpel was in *Mat.* xviii, 23, *&c.* The Text being read, he ſat down, put on a red Cap over a white Linen one turned up about the Brims: He made no audible Prayer, but having read his Text, which was the Parable of forgiving Debts, he ſpake ſomething of the Occaſion of it, and then propounded theſe three ſpecial Points to be handled.

1. The Debt we owe to God.
2. The Mercy of God in forgiving it.
3. Man's Unmercifulneſs to his Brother.

HAVING inſiſted ſome while on the Miſery of Man, by reaſon of the Debt wherein he ſtands bound to God, he paſſed on to declare the rich Mercy of God, and the Means which God hath afforded to his Church, for partaking thereof: Amongſt which he reckoned up the Sacraments, and eſpecially preſſed the Sacrament of *Penance*, as they call it.

WHEN he had diſcourſed on theſe Points about half an Hour, on a ſudden the Floor whereon the Preacher and the greateſt Part of his Auditory were, fell down with ſuch Violence, as therewith the Floor of the Chamber under it, where *Rediate* and his Company were, was broken down with it, ſo that both the Floors, with the Beams, Girders, Joiſts, Boards, and Cielings, with all the People on them, fell down together upon the third Floor, which was the Floor of the *French* Ambaſſador's withdrawing Chamber, ſupported with ſtrong Arches as aforeſaid.

THERE being a Partition on the South-Side of the Middle Chamber which reached up to the Floor of the Garret, which was at the North-Weſt Corner. Hereupon ſome through Amazement, would have leaped out of a Window almoſt forty Feet from the Ground; but the People without, telling them of the certain Danger if they leaped down, kept them from that deſperate Attempt: At length by breaking a Wall on the Weſt-Side they diſcerned Chambers adjoining thereto, and ſo by creeping through that Hole into the Chambers, they were ſaved: So were all they that ſtood on the Stair-Head at the Door leading into the Garret: For the Stairs were without the Room, and nothing fell but the Floors, neither Walls nor Roof.

ALSO amongſt thoſe that fell, many eſcaped; for ſome of the Timber reſted with one End on the Walls, and with the other on the third Floor that yielded not, and ſo both ſuch as abode on thoſe Pieces, and ſuch as were directly under them, were thereby preſerved. Amongſt the Multitude that fell, there was a Miniſter who (through God's Providence) fell ſo between two Pieces of Timber, as that the Timber kept his upper Parts from cruſhing; and helped him by his claſping about the Timber to pull out his Feet from amongſt the dead Corpſes.

AMONGST others, the preſent Preſervation and future Deſtruction of one *Parker* was very remarkable. This *Parker* was a Factor for the *Engliſh* Seminaries, and Nuns beyond Sea, eſpecially at *Cambre*; and he had ſo dealt with two of his Brothers here, that he had got from one of them a Son, and from the other a Daughter, to ſend them to religious Houſes (as they falſly call them) beyond Sea: This *Parker* at this Time took his Nephew, a Youth about ſixteen Years old, to the aforementioned fatal Conventicle where *Drury* preached; and both *Parker* and his Nephew fell with the reſt: The Youth there loſt his Life, but *Parker* himſelf eſcaped with a bruiſed Body, being a corpulent Man: But about ten Days after, as this *Parker* was ſhooting *London Bridge*, with his aforeſaid Niece, whom he was conveying beyond Sea, they were caſt away, and drowned in the *Thames*.

OTHERS there were that were pulled out alive, but ſo bruiſed, or ſo ſpent for want of Breath, that ſome lived not many Hours, others died not many Days after.

THE Floor of the Chamber immediately over this, where the Corpſes lay, being fallen, there was no Entrance into it but through the Ambaſſador's Bed-chamber, the Door whereof was cloſed up with the Timber of the Floors that fell down; and the Walls of this Room were of Stone, only there was one Window in it with extraordinary ſtrong croſs Bars of Iron, ſo that though Smiths and other Workmen were immediately ſent for, yet it was more than an Hour before Succour could be afforded to them that were fallen down.

PASSAGE at length being made, I had Acceſs into the Room (ſaith Doctor *Gouge*, the Relater of this Story) and viewing the Bodies, obſerved ſome (yet but few) to be mortally wounded, or cruſhed by the Timber: Others to be apparently ſtifled, partly with their thick lying one upon another, and partly with the Duſt that came from the Cieling which fell down.

ON the Lord's Day at Night, when they fell, they were numbered ninety one dead Bodies: But many of them were ſecretly conveyed away in the Night, there being a Pair of Water Stairs, leading from the Garden appertaining to the Houſe, into the *Thames*. On the Morrow the Coroner and his Inqueſt coming to view the Bodies, found remaining but ſixty three.

OF thoſe that were carried away ſome were buried in a Burying Place within the *Spaniſh* Ambaſſador's Houſe in *Holborn*, amongſt whom the Lady *Web* was one, the Lady *Blackſtone*'s Daughter another, and one Miſtreſs *Udal* a third: Maſter *Stoker*, and Maſter *Bartholomew Bavin* were buried in *Brides* Pariſh. *Robert Sutton*, *John Loccham*, and *Abigail Holford* in *Andrews Holborn*. Captain *Summer*'s Wife in the Vault under *Black-fryars* Church, and her Woman in the Church-yard. For the Corpſes remaining, two great Pits were digged, one in the fore Court of the ſaid *French* Ambaſſador's Houſe, eighteen Feet long, and 12 Feet broad: The other, in the Garden behind his Houſe, twelve Feet long, and eight Feet broad. In the former Pit were laid forty four Corpſes, whereof the Bodies of the aforeſaid *Drury* and *Rediate* were two. Theſe two wound up in Sheets, were firſt laid into the Pit, with a Partition of looſe Earth to ſever them from the reſt. Then were others brought, ſome in ſomewhat a decent Manner wound up in Sheets, but the moſt in a lamentable Plight, the Shirts only of the Men tied under the Twiſts, and ſome Linen tied about the Middle of the Women, the reſt of their Bodies naked, and one poor Man, or Woman, taking a Corpſe by the Head, another by the Feet, tumbled them in, and ſo piled them up almoſt to the Top of the Pit. The reſt were put into the other Pit in the Garden.

THEIR Manner of Burial ſeemed almoſt as diſmal, as the Heap of them, when they lay upon the Floor where they laſt fell. No Obſequies of Funeral Rites were uſed at their Burial. Only the Day after, a black Croſs of Wood was ſet upon each Grave, but was ſoon by Authority commanded to be taken down.

WHEN they were thus interred, thorough Search was made about the Cauſe of the falling of the Timber: The Timber of each Floor was laid together, and the Meaſure of the Summers that brake was taken. The main Summer which croſſed the Garret was ten Inches ſquare: Two Girders were by Tenents, and Mortaiſes let into the midſt of it, one juſt againſt another: The Summer was knotty where the Mortaiſes were made, whereupon being over-burdened, it ſnapped ſuddenly aſunder in the midſt.

The main Summer of the other Floor that fell was much ſtronger, being thirteen Inches ſquare, ſtrong and ſound every where, neither did the Girders meet ſo juſt one againſt another; yet that alſo failed, not in the midſt as the Uppermoſt, but within five Feet of one End, and that more ſhiveringly, and with a longer Rent in the Timber than the other; for this Chamber was almoſt full with ſuch Perſons as coming too late, went into *Rediate*'s Chamber: Beſides, it did not only bear the Weight which lay on the upper Floor, but received it with a ſudden Knock, and ſo the maſſy Timber ſhivered in two, and the People were irrecoverably, before they could fear any ſuch Thing, beaten down into the third Floor, which was above twenty Feet from the firſt.

DOCTOR *Gouge*, who relates this Story in his *Extent of God's Providence*, thus writeth.

“ I do the more confidently publiſh this Hiſtory, becauſe I was an Eye-Witneſs of many of the Things therein related, and heard from the Mouths of ſuch as were preſent at the Sermon the reſt. For upon the firſt hearing of the Deſtruction of ſo many Perſons as by that Downfal loſt their Lives, our Conſtable preſently cauſed the Gates of our Precinct (it being ſurrounded with Walls and Gates) to be ſhut, and raiſed a ſtrong Guard from amongſt the Inhabitants, to keep the Houſe where this Accident fell out, and to prevent Tumults about it. Thus through the Favour of the Conſtables, and Watch, who were all my Neighbours, I had the more free and quiet Acceſs to view the dead Bodies, and to inform myſelf of all the material Circumſtances about that Accident: Which I did the rather becauſe the Biſhop of LONDON that then was, ſent to me to inform myſelf throughly of all the Buſineſs, and to ſend him a Narration thereof under my Hand; whereupon I did not only view Matters myſelf, but cauſed Carpenters to ſearch the Timber, to take the Meaſures both of the Timber and Rooms. I was alſo preſent with the Coroner and his Inqueſt at their examining of all Circumſtances about the Buſineſs. And the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* ſending to me to come to him, and to bring with me the beſt Evidence I could, I got the Foreman of the Jury, and four Perſons that were preſent at the Sermon, and fell down with the reſt, but by God's Providence eſcaped Death, and one that ſtood without the Door, within hearing, but fell not, all theſe I got to go along with me to *Lambeth*, where I heard the Witneſs which they gave to the Archbiſhop about this Matter: One that fell with the reſt, and eſcaped Death, was Maſter *Gee*, a Preacher in *Lancaſhire*: Two others were a Son and Servant to a Citizen in *Pater-noſter-row*: The reſt were Men of good Underſtanding, able to apprehend what they ſaw and heard, and to relate what they conceived.

IN King *Edward* III. his Reign, a Houſe being newly built in the *Black-fryars*, near the Wall of the City, to the Annoyance of the ſaid *Fryars* and the City, and built without Licence, in a Perambulation was ſolemnly viewed by the Lord Mayor, with many of the Aldermen his Brethren; and was ordered to be pulled down within forty Days: otherwiſe the Sheriff was appointed to do it, and to Fine the Builder beſides forty Shillings. For which an antient Record of the City ran to this Tenor.

DIE Martis prox. ante feſtum Converſionis S. Pauli, anno regni R. Edw. tertii poſt Conqueſtum viceſſimo, datum fuit intelligi Galfrido de Wichingham, Maiori Civitat. LOND. & Aldris. quod quidam Thomas at Crouche, Calcarius jam de novo ſuper ſolum Civitat. edificavit quandam placeam muro ejuſdem Civitat. contiguam, & partem ejuſdem muri juxta fres' predicatores infra Ludgate, Lond. in prejudiciam tam Civitatis predict. quam eorundem frum. & in perturbationem perambulationis ejuſdem Civitatis, cum acciderit. Quo audito predict. Galfridus de Wychingham, Maior, Reginaldus de Conductu, Henricus Darcy, Andr. Aubrey, Simon Fraunceys, Johannes Hamond, Ricus' Later, Rogerus de Depham, Wilmus' de Thorney, Barthus' Demnars', Wilmus' de Cauſton, Johannes Rokel, Johes' de Cauſton, Wilhelm' de Pountfreyt, Walterus Turks, Johes' Syward, Al. Brabazon, & Ricus' de Berking, &c. *came in their proper Perſons to the foreſaid Place, and found as above, and appointed the ſaid Edifice to be removed.* Compoſitione inter Maiorem & Communitatem Civitat. predict. & predict. fratres predicatores nuper fact. in omnibus ſemper ſalva Litera F. fol. 133. a.

BEFORE we take our Leave of *Black-fryars*, ſaith Mr. *Strype*, I muſt mention a memorable Paſſage that happened after the Fire of LONDON. “ Some Workmen digging in a Place there where the Convent was, to clear it from the Rubbiſh, by the Appointment of Mr. *William Bradford*, in order to build, they came to an old Wall in a Cellar, of great Thickneſs; where appeared a kind of Cupboard, which being opened, there were found in it four Pots or Caſes of fine Pewter, thick, with Covers of the ſame; and Rings faſtened on the Top, to take up or put down at Pleaſure. The Caſes were flat before, and rounding behind. And in them were repoſited four human Heads, unconſumed, reſerved, as it ſeems, by Art; with their Teeth and Hair, the Fleſh of a tawny Colour, wrapped up in black Silk, almoſt conſumed. And a certain Subſtance, of a blackiſh Colour, crumbled into Duſt, lying at the Bottom of the Pots.

“ One of theſe Pots, with the Head in it, I ſaw in *October*, 1703, being in the Cuſtody of Mr. *Presbury*, Soap-maker in *Smithfield*: Which Pot had inſcribed in the Inſide of the Cover, in a ſcrawling Character, (which might be uſed in the Times of King *Henry* VIII.) T. CORNELIUS. This Head was without any Neck, having ſhort red Hair upon it, thick, and that would not be pulled off; and yellow Hair upon the Temples; a little bald on the Top, (perhaps a Tonſure) the Fore-part of the Noſe ſunk, the Mouth gaping, ten ſound Teeth, others had been plucked out; the Skin like tanned Leather, the Features of the Face viſible. There was one Body found near it buried, and without an Head; but no other Bodies found. The other three Heads had ſome of the Necks joined to them, and had a broader and plainer Razure; which ſhewed them Prieſts. Theſe three Heads are now diſperſed. One was given to an Apothecary: Another was intruſted with the Pariſh Clerk; who it is thought got Money by ſhewing of it. It is probable they were at laſt privately procured, and conveyed abroad, and now become Holy Relicks.

WHO theſe were, there is no Record of, nor had any the Name inſcribed but one; they ſeem to have been ſome zealous Prieſts or Fryars, executed for Treaſon; whereof there were many in the Rebellion in *Lincolnſhire*, An. 1538, or for denying the King's Supremacy; and here privately depoſited by theſe *Black Fryars*.

The PARISH *of*

St. MICHAEL *the* QUERN.

NOW to turn again out of the *Black-fryars*, through *Bowyer-row*, *Ave-mary-lane*, and *Pater-noſter-row*, to the Church of St. *Michael ad Bladum*, or at the *Corn*, (corruptly called the *Quern*) ſo called, becauſe in Place thereof was ſometime a Corn-Market, ſtretching up Weſt to the Shambles. It ſeemeth that this Church was firſt built about the Reign of *Edward* III. *Thomas Newton*, firſt Parſon there, was buried in the Choir, in the Year 1361, which was the 35th of *Edward* III. At the Eaſt-End of this Church ſtood a Croſs, called the *Old Croſs* in *Weſt-Cheap*, which was taken down in the Year 1390, the 13th of *Richard* II. Since the which Time, the ſaid Pariſh Church was alſo taken down; but new built and inlarged in the Year 1430. The 8th of *Henry* VI. *William Eaſtfield*, Mayor, and the Commonalty, granted of the common Soil of the City, three Feet and an half in Breadth on the North Part, and four Feet in Breadth toward the Eaſt, for the inlarging thereof.

THIS Church was repaired, and with all Things, either for Uſe or Beauty, richly ſupplied and furniſhed, at the ſole Coſt and Charge of the Pariſhioners, in the Year of our Lord God 1617.

THIS Church was burnt down in the great Fire, and not rebuilt;

BUT the Pariſh is united to St. *Vedaſt Foſter-Lane*.

THERE was a Parſonage-Houſe but demoliſhed by the Fire; and the Ground now lies in the open Street. And no Satisfaction ever received for the Loſs of the Ground. No Glebe belongs to this Pariſh.

THERE are ſeveral Bequeſts given to the Poor for Gowns and Bread; which are Yearly and Weekly diſpoſed of.

BUT as for Legacies or Gifts given to the Church (*i. e.* for the Repairing or Adorning thereof) there were none.

MONUMENTS.

THE old Church had the Monuments of,

Thomas Newton, firſt Parſon.

Roger Woodcocke, Hatter, 1475.

Thomas Ruſſel, Brewer, 1473.

John Hulton, Stationer, 1475.

John Oxney.

Roger North, Merchant, Haberdaſher, 1509.

John Leyland, the famous Antiquary.

Henry Prannell, Vintner, one of the Sheriffs, 1585.

Will. Elkin, one of the Sheriffs, 1586.

Thomas Bankes, Barber-Chirurgeon, 1598, *&c.*

ON a Monument on the South Side of the Chancel, was this Inſcription:

Here lyeth buried the Body of *Henry Prannell*, late Citizen and Alderman of *London*, and free of the Vintners; who deceaſed the 22d day of *October*, *Anno Dom.* 1589. *Anno ætatis ſuæ*, 58. He had to Wife *Anne*, the Daughter of *Edmond Baxter*; and had Iſſue by her, three Sonnes and one Daughter.

ON another in the ſame Wall:

Here lyeth the Body of *William Elkin*, Mercer, late Citizen and Alderman of *London*; who deceaſed the laſt day of *October*, 1593. *Anno ætatis ſuæ*, 70. Who tooke to Wife *Alice Robinſon*, the Daughter of *Thomas Wilkes*, by whom he had Iſſue one Daughter, named *Urſula*.

ON a ſmaller in the ſame Wall.

Thomas Bankes, Barber Chirurgeon, Deputie of this Ward, who had to Wife *Joan Laurence*, by whom he had Iſſue ſeven Sonnes and ten Daughters.

John Mundham had a Chantry there in the 4th of *Edward* II.

ON a fair Monument in the North Iſle:

John Bankes, Mercer, and Eſquire, whoſe Body lyeth here interred; the Sonne of *Thomas Bankes*, free of the Barber-Surgeons. This *John* was aged 59, and expired the ninth of *September*, *Anno* 1630.

His firſt Wife was *Martha*, a Widow, by whom he had one onely Sonne, deceaſed. His ſecond Wife was *Anne Haſell*, who left unto him one Daughter and Heire, called *Anna*: ſince married unto *Edmond Waller*, of *Berkensfield* in *Buckinghamſhire*, Eſquire. He gave by his laſt Will and Teſtament (written with his own Hand) to unbeneficed Miniſters; to decayed Houſekeepers; to the Poore of many Pariſhes; to all (or the moſt) of the Priſons, Bridewells, and Hoſpitals, in and about *London*; to young Beginners to ſet up their Trades; to the Artillery Garden, and towards the Maintenance thereof for ever, very bountifully; to his own Company, both in Lands and Money; to his Friends, in Tokens of Remembrance; to divers of his Kindred; and to other charitable and pious Uſes, the Summe of 6000 *l.* notwithſtanding noble and ſufficient Dower to his Daughter reſerved. And all theſe ſeveral Legacies, by his careful Executor *Robert Tichbourne*, and his Overſeers, punctually obſerved, and fully diſcharged.

Imbalm'd in pious Arts,
  wrapt in a Shroud
Of white innocuous Charity,
  who vow'd,
Having enough, the
  World ſhould underſtand
No Deed of Mercy
  might eſcape his Hand:
Bankes here is laid to ſleepe,
  this Place did breed him,
A Preſident to all
  that ſhall ſucceed him.
Note both his Life
  and imitable End,
Know he th' unrighteous
  Mammon made his Friend,
Expreſſing by his Talents
  rich increaſe,
Service that gain'd him Praiſe
  and laſting Peace.

Much was to him committed,
much he gave;
Entring his Treaſure there,
whence all ſhall have
Returne with Uſe:
What to the Poore is given,
Claimes a juſt promiſe
of Reward in Heaven.
Even ſuch a Banke,
Bankes left behind at laſt,
Riches ſtor'd up, which
Age nor Time can waſte.

In the South Iſle:

Piæ Memoriæ Sacrum,
Gilberto Erington, de Wolſington, Armigero, ex antiqua Eringtonorum Familia, de Denton in Comitatu Northumbriæ orto. Qui ex Dorothea Uxore Chariſſima una filiarum Johannis de Lavale, de Seaton de Lavale, in dicto Comit. Militis, tres filios Marcum, Robertum & Cuthbertum, & ſex filias Annam, Margaretam, Katherinam, Elizabetham, Dorotheam, & Gratiam, ſuſcepit. Ex agro Nativo huc in hanc Civitatem profectus, morboque correptus, obiit xviii. die Junii, Anno Domini 1578. Ætatis ſuæ 63. Patri optimo & Chariſſimo, officioſæ pietatis, & Memoriæ perpetuum teſtem, noviſſimum hoc parentale Munuſculum perſolvit, poſuit, præſtitit Marcus Erington filius Mœrens xx. die Feb. 1618.

In te Domine ſperavi, non confundar in Æternum, Pſal. 31.

Vita bonos, ſed pœna malos, æterna capeſcit,
Vita bonis, ſed pœna malis, per ſecula creſcit.
His mors, his vita, perpetuatur ita.

Queen *Elizabeth*'s Monument.

Here lies her Type, who was of late,
The Prop of *Belgia*, Stay of *France*,
Spaine's Foile, Faiths Shield, and Queen of State,
Of Armes, of Learning, Fate and Chance:
In briefe, of Women ne're was ſeene,
So great a Prince, ſo good a Queene.
Sith Vertue Her Immortall made,
Death (envying all that cannot dye)
Her Earthy Parts did ſo invade,
As in it wrackt Selfe-Majeſty.
But ſo her Spirit inſpir'd her Parts.
That ſhe ſtill lives in loyal Hearts.

THIS Pariſh, ſince the Fire of LONDON, is annexed to St. *Vedaſt* in *Foſter-lane*.

THE Veſtry is General.

The PARISH-OFFICERS *are*,	*The* WARD-OFFICERS *are*,
6 Auditors.	2 Common-Council-Men.
2 Church-wardens.	2 Conſtables.
	2 Inqueſts.
	2 Scavengers.

Streets, Lanes, &c.

PART of *Blowbladder-ſtreet*, *Horſhoe-alley*, *Jackanape*'s-*row*; Part of *Pater-noſter-row*; Part of *Pannier-alley*; Part of *Cheapſide*; Part of *Foſter-lane*; Part of *Old Change*, and *Black Lion-court*.

NUMBER of Houſes 76.

AT the Weſt End of this Pariſh-Church, was a ſmall Paſſage for People on Foot, through the ſame Church; and Weſt from the ſaid Church, ſome Diſtance, another Paſſage out of *Pater-noſter-row*, called *Panyer-alley*, which cometh out into the North over-againſt St. *Martin*'s-*lane*.

UPON a Stone raiſed, about the Middle of this *Panyer-alley*; having the Figure of a Panier, with a Boy ſitting upon it, with a Bunch of Grapes, as it ſeems to be, held between his naked Foot and Hand, in Token, perhaps, of *Plenty*, is this Inſcription:

When you have ſought the City round
Yet ſtill this is the higheſt Ground.

Auguſt 26, 1688.

NEXT is *Ivy-lane*, ſo called from Ivy growing on the Walls of the Prebend-Houſes; but now the Lane is repleniſhed on both the Sides with good Houſes; divers Offices have been formerly there kept by Regiſters; namely, for the Prerogative Court of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, the probate of Wills, and for the Lord Treaſurer's Remembrance of the Exchequer, *&c.*

THIS Lane runs North, to the Weſt End of St. *Nicholas Shambles*. Of old Time here was one great Houſe, ſome Time belonging to the Earls of *Britain*; ſince that, to the *Lovels*, and was called *Lovel's-Inn*. For *Mathild*, Wife to *John Lovel*, held it in the firſt of *Henry* VI.

THEN is *Eldeneſe-lane*, which ſtretches North to the High-Street of *Newgate-market*; the ſame is now called *Warwick-lane*, of an antient Houſe there built by an Earl of *Warwick*, and was ſince called *Warwick-Inn*. It is on Record called a Meſſuage in *Eldeneſe-lane*, in the Pariſh of St. *Sepulchre*, the 28th of *Hen.* VI. *Cicile*, the Dutcheſs of *Warwick*, poſſeſſed it.

IN this Lane is the College of Phyſicians, already mention'd in *Book* I. *Chap.* XII.

Now again, from where the Conduit by *Paul's* Gate ſtood, on the North Side, is a large Street running Weſt to *Newgate*, the firſt Part whereof, from the Conduit to the Shambles, was from ſelling Bladders there called *Bladder-ſtreet* Then behind the Butchers Shops, were divers Slaughter-Houſes inward, and Tipling-Houſes outward. This was called *Mount Goddard-ſtreet*, by all likelihood of the Tipling-Houſes there, and the *Goddards* or Pots mounting from the Tap to the Table, from the Table to the Mouth, and ſometimes over the Head.

ALSO this Street goeth up to the North End of *Ivy-lane*. Before this *Mount Goddard-ſtreet*, Stall Boards were of old Time ſet up by the Butchers, to ſhew and to ſell their Fleſh-Meat upon; over which Stall-Boards, they firſt built Sheds, to keep off the Weather. But, ſince that incroaching by little, they made theſe Stall Boards and Sheds fair Houſes, fit for the principal Shambles.

NEXT is *Newgate-Market*, firſt of Corn and Meal, and then of other Victuals; which ſtretcheth almoſt to *Eldeneſe-lane*. A fair, new and ſtrong Frame of Timber, covered with Lead, was therefore ſet up at the Charges of the City, near to the Weſt Corner of St. *Nicholas Shambles*, for the Meal to be weighed, in 1 *Edward* VI. Sir *John Greſham* then Mayor.

The PARISH *of*

St. EWIN.

ON this Side the North Corner of *Eldeneſe-lane*, was ſome Time a proper Pariſh-Church of St. *Ewin*.

Which Church had not its Name from *Edwin*, the firſt Chriſtian King of *Northumberland*, (as Mr. *Richard Smith* ſuppoſed) but is the ſame Saint *Owen*, or *Audown*: And this Church in old Writing is called *Sti.* Audeoni *juxta Fratres minores* LONDON, and ſome Time *infra Newgate*.

In this Church was founded a Fraternity of St. *Anne*, the Mother of *Mary*, from the Alms of the Pariſhioners; as it is expreſs'd in a Certificate in the *Tower*, given in about it, by the then three Maſters of it, *viz. John Shepye*, Taylor, *Nicholas Minet*, Fletcher, and another, who certified, that in the ſame Church, every Year ſeven Wax Candles *quadrate*, (*i. e.* Square) were to be burnt before the Image of St. *Anne*, all the ſolemn Days, in which a Light burnt before the Crucifix; and yearly to be renewed the ſaid Light, as long as the ſaid Fraternity could ſuſtain it. And that every Brother ſhould offer at the High Maſs of the ſaid Day, in the Church, one Half-penny; and four Torches of ten Pounds of Wax, to be burnt upon the Obſequies of any Brother of the Fraternity, *&c.*

This Church (as is before ſaid) was given by King *Henry* VIII, towards the erecting of *Chriſt-Church*. It was taken down, and in Place thereof, a fair ſtrong Frame of Timber was erected; wherein dwell Men of divers Trades: And from this Frame to *Newgate*, is all of this Ward, and ſo an End thereof.

And now for the modern State of this large Ward.

As to the Deſcription of the Places in this Ward, we ſhall begin with *Ludgate-ſtreet*; then proceed to *Black-fryars*, and the Places in the Precinct. Next to *Creed-lane*, *Ave-Mary-lane*, and *Warwick-lane*, taking in the Places of Note and Name on each Side. Then to *Newgate-ſtreet*, with the Places on each Side, as *Chriſt-Church*, and the Hoſpital of the ſame Name; *Newgate-market*, *Butcher-hall-lane*: After that, to *Pater-noſter-row*, *Cheapſide*, the *Old Change*, and conclude with St. *Paul's*, and the Places about it.

Ludgate-ſtreet. This is a Street of a very great Reſort, for Coaches, Carts, Horſe, and Foot, through *Ludgate* towards *Fleet-ſtreet*, and other Weſtern Parts of the City; and from thence into the City. For which Reaſon it enjoys a very great Trade, being taken up by conſiderable Dealers: And ſince the late Fire of LONDON, the Buildings are very lofty and uniform. For the Deſcription of *Ludgate*, ſee the *Chapter* in the *firſt Book* which treats of the Gates of the City. This Street towards the Eaſt fronts the Weſt End of St. *Paul*. Adjoining to *Ludgate*, on the North Side of the Street, is the Pariſh-Church of St. *Martin's Ludgate*; which ſince the Rebuilding, occaſioned by the dreadful Fire of LONDON, is very comely, and aſcended up by Stone Steps, well finiſhed within; and hath a moſt curious ſpire Steeple of excellent Workmanſhip, pleaſant to behold.

On the South Side of this Street, over-againſt St. *Martin's* Church is the Entrance into *Black-fryars*. The ample Privileges, that the Inhabitants of this Precinct enjoy'd, have been for many Years loſt, ſo that now the Sheriffs Officers can arreſt there.

Black-fryars hath but a narrow Paſſage out of *Ludgate-ſtreet*, and turning by the back Side of *Ludgate* Priſon, falleth into an open Place with very good Buildings, well inhabited by Tradeſmen. Which ſaid Street runneth down Southwards to the *Thames*; but that Part by Apothecaries-Hall, and ſo downwards, is called *Water-ſtreet*; and hath a handſome Pair of Stairs to take Water at, where Plenty of Watermen ply: And in its Paſſage to the Water-ſide takes in ſeveral Courts and Yards.

As *Bamſter's-court*, which is but ordinary; oppoſite to which, is a large handſome Houſe, with a graceful Front to the *Thames*: It is now occupied by a Timber Merchant, but was formerly the Dwelling of Sir *Thomas Fitch*, Knt. and Bart. and afterwards of Dr. *Salmon*, an eminent Phyſician.

Hughs's-court, hath a Paſſage into *Duke Humfrey's*, which falls into *Puddle-dock*: And out of *Duke Humfrey's*, is a Paſſage into *Cloyſter-court*, and ſo into *Ireland-yard*, which comes into *Puddle-dock-hill*: And in this Paſſage receives *Jackſon's-court*, *Canterbury-court*, and *Ireland-court*; all Places of ſmall Account. And out of *Ireland-yard* is *Fryars-court* and *New-ſtreet*, both which are but ordinary, and fall into *Shoemakers-row*, which comes out of *Black-fryars* in the broad Place, and falls into *Creed-lane*, againſt *Carter-lane* End. This *Shoemakers-row* is a Place of ſome Trade, and pretty well inhabited: And here are ſome ſmall Courts, as *Cob's-court*, &c. And out of this *Row* is *Church-entry*, but narrow and ordinary; and falls into *Glaſs-houſe-yard*, by where St. *Anne's* Church ſtood.

The King's *Printing-houſe-yard*, ſo called from the King's Printing-houſe there ſeated; a good convenient and large Building, for that Uſe: The King's Printer there printing Bibles in all Volumes, alſo Proclamations, and what concerns the publick Uſe.

Apothecaries Hall.

The *Scotch-hall*, a large Houſe, ſeated as well in *Water-ſtreet*, as on the *Ditch-ſide*; made uſe of by *Scotchmen* for ſome Meeting. Apothecaries-hall, ſeated almoſt oppoſite to the *Paved-alley* that leadeth to the *Ditch-ſide*, down Steps againſt *Bridewel-bridge*. This Hall is a good Building with a Pair of Gates that leads into an open Court handſomely paved with broad Stones; at the upper End of which is the Hall, which is a good Building, adorned with Columns of the *Tuſcan* Order. It is built of Brick and Stone, finiſhed *Anno* 1670. The Cieling of the Court-Room and Hall is adorned with Fret-work, and the latter wainſcotted 14 Feet high. In the Hall is the Portraiture of King *James* I. the Buſto of Dr. *Gideon Delaun* (the ſaid King's Apothecary, and a good Benefactor to this Fraternity). Here are two large Elaboratories, one for Chimical, the other for Galenical Preparations. Over the former is this Inſcription:

Hanc Ædem Medicinæ Hermeticæ ſacram voluit Societas Pharm. Lond. Quæ ut Artem a ſubdolis Pſeudo-Chimicorum Technis vindicaret Medicamenta Chimica quæcunque in Uſum veniunt hic ſumma Fide & Induſtria ſumptibus propriis præparanda curavit.

At this Hall are prepared vaſt Quantities of Medicines for the Apothecaries and others, and particularly the Surgeons of the Fleet do here make up their Cheſts.

In the Corner of *Black-fryars*, by *London-wall*, is *Worley-court*, which is but ſmall; and this hath a Paſſage into the *Ditch-ſide*; the Eaſt Side of which, all along to the Water-ſide, is in this Pariſh; and for the generality built with good Houſes, and well inhabited. And thus much for the Precinct of *Black-fryars*.

Creed-lane, formerly called *Spurrier-row*. It is a Lane peſtered with Carts and Carrs to *Puddle-dock*, and other Wharfs on the Water-ſide, which makes it to be not over well inhabited. The Weſt Side is in this Ward, the Eaſt in *Caſtle-Baynard's*. Out of this Lane are two Paſſages into *Holiday-yard*, or *Court*, which is a large Place, but of no great Account: And here are two Courts into it, and both bearing the ſame Name. This Lane comes out of *Ludgate-ſtreet*, againſt *Ave-mary-lane*, and falleth into *Puddle-dock-hill*. On the Eaſt Side of this Lane is *Scallop-court*, indifferent good, with a Free-ſtone Paſſage into *Carter-lane*, againſt *Puddle-dock-hill*.

Ave-mary-lane hath good Houſes, many of which are inhabited by noted Tradeſmen. On the Weſt-Side is an open ſquare Court, with good Houſes, called *Stationers Rents*. Out of which Court is a Paſſage into *Amen-Corner*, and another into *Stationers-Hall*; a very good Building, having a handſome large Hall, with a Court Room; and other Apartments ſeparate from the Hall, which are made Uſe of for the Stock Books of the Company. Out of this Hall is a Paſſage through *Cock-Alley* into *Ludgate-ſtreet*; which Alley is but narrow at the Entrance, but againſt the Hall it is good and airy, fronting the Hall.

Amen-Corner, ſhort, but indifferent well built and inhabited, fronting *Pater-noſter-row*. At the Upper End was ſeated the *College of Phyſicians*, burnt by the general Fire of *London*. Since which, in that Place, is erected a fair Houſe, now the Seat of a Reſidentiary of St. *Paul*'s.

Warwick-lane runneth Northwards into *Newgate-ſtreet*; the Weſt-Side being in this Ward, and the Eaſt in *Caſtle-Baynard*. On the Weſt Side are theſe Places, *Oxford-arms-Inn*, very conſiderable, and well accuſtomed; the Inn ſtands backwards, and the Paſſage to it hath ſmall Houſes on both Sides. *Warwick-Court*, a very handſome, ſpacious and airy Court, with an open Paſſage for Coaches into it; and is graced with very good large Buildings, well inhabited by Perſons of Repute. The *Phyſicians College*, a very curious Structure: Of which ſee more in the *firſt Book*.

THEN on the Eaſt-Side of this Lane, is *White-hart-ſtreet*, which gives a Paſſage into *Newgate-market*, inhabited by Poulterers, and ſuch Trades whoſe Dependance is on the Market. *Bell-inn*, but ſmall, only for Stabling for the Market-People's Horſes; and this Inn hath a Paſſage into the Market. *Crown-inn*, alſo for that Purpoſe, and but ſmall.

Newgate-ſtreet, well inhabited by good Tradeſmen; it comes out of *Cheapſide*, and *Blowbladder-ſtreet*, and runs to *Newgate*, the City Jail for Malefactors; as alſo for the County of *Middleſex* for the like Criminals, and likewiſe for Debtors. It is a large Priſon, and made very ſtrong, the better to ſecure ſuch Sort of Criminals, which too much fill it: Inſomuch that the Debtors are crowded amongſt them, except they have large Purſes to be in the *Preſs-yard*; which is a Place for the better Sort, or ſuch as can well gratify the Keepers extravagant Demands.

ADJOINING to this Priſon, on the North-Side, is *Swan-yard*, a pretty long Court, but ordinary. *Phenix-court*, adjoining to *Newgate* on the South-Side, a good handſome Place, with a Free-ſtone Pavement, and good Houſes. *Oxford-arms-inn* and *Crown-inn* by *Warwick-lane*, both ordinary, and only for the Market-Peoples Horſes.

THE Part of *Newgate-ſtreet*, from the End of *Cheapſide*, a little above St. *Martin's le grand*, unto the *Shambles*, was called *Blowbladder-ſtreet*, from the *Bladders* there ſold in former Times.

THE Butchers inhabiting in this Street, had their Slaughter-Houſes in *Butcher-hall-lane*, formerly called *Stinking-lane*, from the Naſtineſs of the Place; but now it is kept pretty clean. This Lane cometh out of *Newgate-ſtreet*, and paſſing by *Chriſt-church*, into which it hath an Entrance, falls into *Bull-and-mouth-ſtreet*, which leadeth to St. *Martin's le grand*, but this is in *Alderſgate* Ward.

OUT of this Lane is another Paſſage into *Angel-ſtreet*, an indifferent Place, and is but Part in this Ward. Over-againſt *Chriſt-church* is *Crow-court*, which is but ſmall. Near this Lane is the *Bagnio*, a neat contrived Building after the *Turkiſh* Mode, for that Purpoſe; ſeated in a large handſome Yard, and at the Upper End of *Pincock-lane*, which is indifferent well built and inhabited.

ON the North-Side of the *Shambles* was *Pentecoſt-lane*: Here was antiently a Church and Church-yard, afterwards a large Square; and is now called *Bull-head-court*, which is pretty well inhabited and built.

Chriſt's-church was conſumed in the Conflagration of the City; and that Part called *The New Church*, which was made Uſe of before, is rebuilt very handſome, at the Charges of the Pariſhioners of this Pariſh, and St. *Leonard Foſter-lane*, which is united to it.

ADJOINING to this Church and Hoſpital, is a Court, which retaineth the Name of the *Grey-fryars-court*, a pretty large Place, having a Paſſage into the ſaid Hoſpital, and another out of *Newgate-ſtreet*, through the *Cloyſters* and *Long-walk*, into St. *Bartholomew*'s Hoſpital, and ſo into *Smithfield*; being a great Thorough-fare.

Newgate-Market.

Newgate-market, before the late dreadful Fire of *London*, was kept in *Newgate-ſtreet*; where there was a Market-Houſe only for Meal, and a middle Row of Sheds, which afterwards were converted into Houſes, and inhabited by Butchers, Tripe-ſellers, *&c.* And the Country People which brought Proviſions to the City, were forced to ſtand with their Stalls in the open Street, to the Damage of their Goods, and Danger of their Perſons, by the Coaches, Carts, Horſes, and Cattle, that paſs'd through the Street. But ſince the nominating of convenient Places in the City for Publick Markets, by Act of Parliament, which appoints the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commoners, to appoint proper Places, they have found out a moſt convenient Place for this Market, and near adjoining; being ſituate between *Newgate-ſtreet* on the North, and *Pater-noſter-row* on the South; and between *Warwick-lane* on the Weſt, and *Ivy-lane* on the Eaſt. The greateſt Part of which Market is in this Ward, and the other Part in *Caſtle-Baynard* Ward.

THE Market-Place is a ſquare Piece of Ground, which is incompaſſed with fair Houſes, built according to the ſecond Rate of Building. In the Middle of the Market-Place, which is 148 Feet broad from North to South, and 194 Feet long from Eaſt to Weſt, there is erected a Market-Houſe, in Form of a Croſs, ſtanding upon twenty four Pillars or Columns, and aſcended up into the Market-Houſe, by two or three broad Stone Steps at all the Entrances. Under this Market-Houſe are Vaults or Cellars; and over it ſeveral Rooms, for the Stowage of the Fruiterers, and other Goods, in the Night; and over all a *Cupola*, or *Bell Tower*. This Market-Houſe is made Uſe of for Fruit, Herbs, *&c.* And round about it, at a convenient Diſtance, are Stalls for Butchers; as are Stalls alſo by the Sides of the Houſes, for Butchers and Poulterers. This Market is very well ſerved with all Sorts of Butcher's Meat, and Poulterer's Ware; alſo with Fruit, Herbs, Butter, Eggs, *&c.* The Paſſages into this Market, are out of *Newgate-ſtreet* through *Roſe-ſtreet*, which is broad, but ſhort; well built, and inhabited by Butchers and Fiſhmongers. Another out of *Warwick-lane*, through *White-hart-ſtreet*, but ſhort alſo; inhabited by the like Tradeſmen. Another out of *Pater-noſter-row*, through a ſhort Alley: And two others out of *Ivy-lane*. As to the Laws for the well ordering of this, and the reſt of the Markets in LONDON, they are treated of in the *Chapter* of the Civil and Temporal Government of this City.

More Eaſtward from this Market, and in *Newgate-ſtreet*, is *Swan-alley*, which is but ordinary. *Three-cup-court*, pretty ſmall; and *King's-head-court*, very ſmall and ordinary.

Pater-noſter-row. This Street, before the Fire of LONDON, was taken up by eminent Mercers, Silkmen, and Lacemen; and their Shops were ſo reſorted to by the Nobility and Gentry, in their Coaches, that oft-times the Street was ſo ſtopped up, that there was no Paſſage for Foot-paſſengers. But ſince the ſaid Fire, thoſe eminent Tradeſmen have ſettled themſelves in ſeveral other Parts, eſpecially in *Covent-garden*, in *Bedford-ſtreet*, *Henrietta-ſtreet*, and *King-ſtreet*. And the Inhabitants in this Street are now a Mixture of Trades-People, but there are more of the Bookſellers Trade than any other.

This Street begins Eaſt at *Cheapſide*, and runneth up to *Amen-corner*; from which it is ſevered by *Warwick-lane*, and *Ave-mary-lane*. It hath a Paſſage into theſe Parts: On the South Side, a ſmall Alley which leads to the Weſt End of St. *Paul*'s through *London-houſe-yard*; where formerly the Biſhops of LONDON had their Houſe or Palace. *Paul*'s-*alley*, a Place of ſmall Trade, and very narrow, and falleth on the North Side of St. *Paul*'s, and about the Middle divideth itſelf into two Parts, the one running ſtrait South, and the other Eaſtwards; at the End of which was a Paſſage into *Petty-canons*, indifferent large, and now converted into Buildings; having at the upper Part or End, a Paſſage into *Paul*'s-*church-yard*, near *Petty-canons-alley*, which is an open Place, with a Free-ſtone Pavement leading into *Pater-noſter-row*.

Then on the North Side of this *Pater-noſter-row*, next to *Warwick-lane*, is *Mermaid-court*, a handſome Place, with a Free-ſtone Pavement. Next is the Paſſage into *Newgate-market*.

Ivy-lane, is well built and inhabited, and falleth into *Newgate-ſtreet*; having two Paſſages into *Newgate-market*, as aforeſaid. And on the Eaſt Side is *Sun-court*, which is but ſmall.

In *Pater-noſter-row*, is *Lovel*'s-*court*, being a handſome Place, with good Buildings, well inhabited. *Queen*'s-*head-alley*, ſo called from the *Queen*'s-*head* Tavern, there ſeated in an open ſquare Court, from which it hath a long Paſſage into *Newgate-ſtreet*. *Panyer-alley*, near unto *Cheapſide*.

This Alley leadeth into *Blowbladder-ſtreet*, over-againſt St. *Martin*'s *le Grand*. It is a great Thoroughfare, and a Place of good Trade. On the Weſt Side of this Alley, is *Eagle-and-Child-court*, which is but ſmall. Betwixt this and *Lovel*'s-*alley* is the *Caſtle* Tavern, which is large, and famous for a fine Conſort of Muſick, ſupported there by a Supſcription of Gentlemen, during the Winter Seaſon.

A little Eaſtward from *Panyer-alley* and *Newgate-ſtreet*, like two Rivulets joining into one, they fall into *Cheapſide*; and juſt here, fronting *Cheapſide*, ſtood the Pariſh-Church of St. *Michael*'s *Quern*, which, in the late Fire of LONDON, was conſumed, and is not rebuilt, but the Pariſh united to St. *Vedaſt*, alias *Foſter*: And where that Church ſtood, againſt which is the Paſſage into St. *Paul*'s Church-yard, was a Conduit, which was taken down but a few Years ſince.

This Street of *Cheapſide*, is ſpacious and large, graced with very lofty Buildings; which are well inhabited by Goldſmiths, Linnen-Drapers, Haberdaſhers, Druggiſts, and other noted Tradeſmen; being one of the chief high Streets in the City, and of a very great Reſort, as leading to and from the *Royal-Exchange*: But it is partly in many Wards.

Foſter-lane, for the Generality inhabited by working Goldſmiths; and is of chief Note for Goldſmiths Hall here ſeated. There is but a very ſmall Part of this Lane in this Ward, not above two Houſes beyond the Church. And to this Ward belongs the Weſt Side of *Noble-ſtreet*, in part, and *Mugwel-ſtreet*, and the North Side of *Hart-ſtreet* unto *Cripplegate*; which is a narrow ſlip of Ground, and apart from the reſt of the Ward. The other Sides being in *Cripplegate* Ward, and joining to the ſaid Ward.

This Church of St. *Foſter*, ſince its burning down in the great Fire of LONDON, is now rebuilt very decently; and beautified within, by the Pariſhioners of this Pariſh, and of St. *Michael*'s *Quern*, which is united unto it.

Sadlers Hall.

Near this Lane, but in *Cheapſide*, is Sadlers Hall, a good Building, adorned with Fret-work and well wainſcotted; it is ſeated at the Upper End of a handſome Alley, at the Entrance of which, is an ornamental Stone Door-caſe with an Iron Gate, and the Arms of the Company, well carved in Stone over it. Near this is *Half-moon-alley*, which is but ſmall; at the Upper End of which is a Tavern, which gives a Paſſage into *Foſter-lane*, and another into *Gutter-lane*.

Gutter-lane, but narrow, and none of the beſt; here dwell ſeveral Joiners that make Chimney-Pieces, for which it is of ſome Note. Here the Company of Embroiderers have their Hall. In this Lane are theſe Places. *Day*'s-*crurt*, on the Eaſt Side, indifferent. *Goldſmiths-ſtreet* leadeth to *Wood-ſtreet*, againſt the *Compter*, indifferent: But of this Street, the greateſt Part is in *Cripplegate* Ward. *Dove-court*, but ſmall and ordinary, ſeated on the Weſt Side agaiſt *Goldſmiths-ſtreet*. Innholders Hall a handſome Building. *King's-head-court*, a ſquare Place, ſeated againſt Innholders Hall. Near unto this is *Stone-court*, but ſmall. More Northwards, and on the Weſt Side, is *Kerry-lane*, a handſome Place, and of ſome Trade, having a Paſſage into *Foſter-lane*; but little or no Part is in this Ward, but in *Alderſgate* Ward. *Huggin-alley*, comes out of *Gutter-lane*, and falls into *Woodſtreet*, but no Part in this Ward.

Wood-ſtreet, hath but a ſmall Part in this Ward; only the Weſt Side taking in the Church-yard of St. *Peter*'s *Cheap*, the Church not being rebuilt ſince the late Fire; and the Pariſh united to that of St. *Matthew Friday-ſtreet*.

Friday-ſtreet, as far as the Church of St. *Matthew Friday-ſtreet*, is in this Ward; the reſt in *Bread-ſtreet* Ward.

This Church is ſeated near the North Weſt Corner of *Friday-ſtreet*, next unto *Cheapſide*. Since its burning in the late Conflagration of LONDON, it is rebuilt, and that of St. *Peter*'s *Cheap* united unto it. The Church is not very large, and built of Brick, except the Front towards the Street, which is all Free-ſtone. By this Church is a Free-ſtone Paſſage, which leads to the Back Door of the *Fountain* Tavern in *Cheapſide*. In this Church are Prayers every Morning and Evening, about ſeven of the Clock.

Betwixt *Friday-ſtreet* and the *Old Change*, is *Star-court*, a large Place. Then *Shepherd*'s-*court*, handſome, well built and inhabited. At the Upper End of which is the *Fountain* Tavern, of good Account as moſt in *Cheapſide*.

The *Old Change.* This Street begins in *Cheapſide*, and falls into *Old-fiſh-ſtreet*; but the Part in this Ward goeth but to St. *Auſtin*'s Church, and then the Weſt Side, unto *Old-fiſh-ſtreet*, is in *Caſtle-Baynard* Ward; and on the Eaſt Side, in *Bread-ſtreet* Ward.

This Street, taken from *Cheapſide* to *Old-fiſhſtreet*, is of a pretty good Trade, well built and inhabited. The Courts and Alleys, beginning next *Cheapſide*, and ſo to the *Old-change*, are, *Swan-court*, but ſmall, hath a Paſſage through a Publick Houſe, called the *Swan*, into *Paul*'s Church-yard. *Green-dragon-court*, indifferent good. *Three-dagger-court*, but ſmall. *Purſe-court*, a very handſome ſquare Place, with good Buildings, and Inhabitants anſwerable; with a Free-ſtone Pavement. *Lamb-alley*, long and ordinary. *Crane-court*, a good handſome Place. *Crown-court*, very good, ſeated oppoſite to *Diſtaff-lane*. *Black-horſe-court*, narrow and ordinary. *King's-head-inn*, of pretty good Reſort. *Phenix-court*, and *Gingerbread-court*, both ſmall and ordinary.

St. *Auſtin*'s Church. It was wholly conſumed in the great Fire of LONDON, and is now beautifully rebuilt, with a moſt neat Spire, of curious Workmanſhip. To this Pariſh, is that of St. *Faith* under St. *Paul*'s united.

Passing out of this Street, through St. *Auſtin*'s Gate, (which Name it retaineth, although the Gate, ſince the Fire of LONDON, is not built, but lieth open) you enter into St. *Paul*'s Churchyard; a ſpacious Place, and on all Sides begirt with very good Buildings, inhabited by great Traders. The Eaſt and South Sides generally by Woollen-Drapers and Cane-Chair-Sellers. Part of the Eaſt Side is taken up by St. *Paul*'s School.

The North Side, which is the moſt Spacious, eſpecially from the North Door to the Eaſt, is taken up by Bookſellers chiefly. On this Side is a fair Houſe called the *Chapter-houſe* belonging to St. *Paul*'s. And here the Convocation of the Province of *Canterbury* uſeth to ſit, to conſult about Eccleſiaſtical Matters, and to frame Canons, for the better and more orderly Government and Peace of the Church. The Clergy whereof conſiſting of an Upper and Lower Houſe, are called by the King's Writ, whenſoever the Parliament ſits; and are prorogued and diſmiſſed by his Authority. Thus *Anno* 1718, after a Prorogation of this Synod, by Authority of the King's Writ and Licence, "Full, free and lawful Power, was given to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and the reſt of the Biſhops of the Province, or the greater Number of them; and the reſt of the Clergy of this preſent Convocation, (that is the Lower Houſe) or the greater Number of them, from Time to Time, during this preſent Parliament, to propoſe, confer, treat, debate, conſult, and agree of, and upon ſuch Canons, &c. as they ſhall think neceſſary, fit and convenient, for the Honour and Service of God, the Good and Quiet of the Church, and the Government thereof, as by Law eſtabliſhed. And farther, they are authorized, to ſet down in Writing, and exhibit to the King, all ſuch Canons and Things, ſo by them, from Time to Time, agreed upon. Provided always, that they be not contrary, nor tend to make any Alteration in the Doctrine, Diſcipline, or Government of the Church of *England*, as eſtabliſhed by any Act of Parliament now in Force.

The Weſt Side fronteth *Ludgate-ſtreet*, where it is very ſpacious.

There are to watch at the ſeveral Stands in this Ward, every Night, one Conſtable, a Beadle, and forty Watchmen.

The Jury returned by the Inqueſt, for this Ward, are to ſerve in the ſeveral Courts holden in the *Guild-hall*, in the Month of *September*.

It hath an Alderman, and his Deputy, fifteen Common-Council Men. Seventeen Conſtables. Eighteen Scavengers. Eighteen Wardmote Inqueſt Men; and a Beadle. It is taxed to the Fifteen in LONDON 50 *l.* And in the Exchequer, at 53 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.*

The Alderman is Sir *Richard Brocas*, Knt.

CHAP. IX.

BREAD-STREET WARD.

Bread-street Ward begins in the High Street, called *Cheapſide*, and runs on the South Side, from where the Standard to where the great Croſs formerly ſtood. Then is alſo a Part of *Watheling-ſtreet* of this Ward; up almoſt to St. *Paul*'s Gate: For it lacketh but one Houſe of St. *Auguſtin*'s Church. And on the South Side, up to the *Old-change*. And down the ſame on the Eaſt Side, by the Weſt End of *Maiden-lane*, or *Diſtar-lane*, to *Knightriders-ſtreet*; or as they call that Part thereof, *Old-fiſh-ſtreet*. And all the North Side of the ſaid *Old-fiſh-ſtreet*, till over-againſt the *Trinity-church*, and *Trinity-lane*.

Then is *Bread-ſtreet* itſelf, ſo called, of Bread in old Time there ſold. For it appeareth by Records, that in the Year 1302, which was the 30th of *Edward* I. the Bakers of LONDON, were bounden to ſell no Bread in their Shops or Houſes, but in the Market. And that they ſhould have four Hall-motes in the Year, at four ſeveral Terms, to determine Enormities belonging to the ſaid Company.

This Street, giving the Name to the whole Ward, beginneth in *Weſt-cheap*, almoſt by where the Standard ſtood; and runneth down South, through or croſs *Watheling-ſtreet*, to *Knightriders-ſtreet* aforeſaid, where it endeth. This *Bread-ſtreet* is wholly on both Sides of this Ward. Out of which Street, on the Eaſt Side, is *Baſing-lane*; a Piece whereof is of this *Bread-ſtreet* Ward.

Then there is another Street, which is called *Friday-ſtreet*, and begins alſo in *Weſt-cheap*, and runneth down South through *Watheling-Street* to *Knightriders-ſtreet*, or *Old-fiſh-ſtreet*. This *Friday-ſtreet* is of *Bread-ſtreet* Ward, on the Eaſt Side, from over-againſt the North Eaſt Corner of St. *Matthew*'s Church; and on the Weſt Side, from the South Corner of the ſaid Church, down as aforeſaid.

In this *Friday-ſtreet*, on the Weſt-Side thereof, is a Lane, commonly called *Maiden-lane*, or *Diſtaff-lane*, corruptly for *Diſtar-lane*, which runneth Weſt into the *Old-change*: And in this Lane is alſo one other Lane, on the South Side thereof, likewiſe called *Diſtar-lane*, which runneth down to *Knightriders-ſtreet*, or *Old-fiſh-ſtreet*. Theſe are the Bounds of the whole Ward.

The Monuments to be noted here, are, firſt, at *Bread-ſtreet* Corner, the North Eaſt End, 1595, one *Thomas Tomlinſon*, cauſing in the High-ſtreet of *Cheap* a Vault to be digged and made, there was found at fifteen Feet deep, a fair Pavement, like that above Ground. And at the further End, at the Channel, was found a Tree, ſawed into five Steps, which was to ſtep over ſome Brook, running out of the Weſt, towards *Walbrook*. And upon the Edge of the ſaid Brook, as it ſeemeth, there were found lying along, the Bodies of two great Trees, the Ends whereof were then ſawed off; and firm Timber, as at the firſt when they fell: Part of the ſaid Trees remain yet in the Ground undigged. It was all forced Ground, until they went paſt the Trees aforeſaid; which was about ſeventeen Feet deep, or better. Thus much hath the Ground of this City (in that Place) been raiſed from the Main.

And here it may be obſerved, that within fourſcore Years, and leſs, *Cheapſide* was raiſed divers Feet higher. For it was found to be twenty eight Feet higher than it was when St. *Paul*'s was firſt built; as appear'd by ſeveral eminent Marks, diſcovered in the late laying of the Foundation of that Church.

The next Thing to be noted, *Stow* ſaith in his Time, was the moſt beautiful Frame and Front of fair Houſes and Shops, that were within the Walls of LONDON, or elſewhere in *England*; commonly called *Goldſmiths-row*, betwixt *Bread-ſtreet* End and the Croſs in *Cheap*; but within this *Bread-ſtreet* Ward. The ſame was built by *Thomas Wood*, Goldſmith, one of the Sheriffs of *London*, in the Year 1491. It contained in Number ten Dwelling-Houſes, and fourteen Shops, all in one Frame, uniformly built four Stories high, beautified towards the Street with the Goldſmiths-Arms; and the Likeneſs of Woodmen, in Memory of his Name, riding on monſtrous Beaſts. All which were caſt in Lead, richly painted over, and gilt. Theſe he gave to the Goldſmiths, with Stocks of Money to be lent to young Men having thoſe Shops, *&c.* This ſaid Front was again new painted and gilt over, in the Year 1594, Sir *Richard Martin* being then Mayor, and keeping his Mayoralty in one of them; and ſerving out the Time of *Cutbert Buckle*, in that Office, from the 2d of *July*, till the 28th of *October*.

The Goldſmiths kept their Shops and Trade in *Weſt-cheap*, from antient Times, even before the Days of King *Edward* III, unto our Times. And the *Exchange* for the King's Coin was not far off; the Place yet called the *Old-change*; as appears by this Record, ſhewing not only the Place of the *Goldſmiths* Habitation, but their Occupation and Buſineſs about the Coin and Plate.

Upon the Goldſmiths Petition, exhibited to King *Edward* III, and his Council in Parliament, holden at *Weſtminſter* in the firſt of his Reign; ſhewing, "That no private Merchant nor Stranger heretofore were wont to bring into this Land any Money coined, but Plate of Silver to exchange for our Coin. And that it had been alſo ordained, that all who were of the Goldſmiths Trade, were to ſit in their Shops in the High-ſtreet of *Cheap*: And that no Silver in Plate, nor Veſſel of Gold or Silver, ought to be ſold in the City of LONDON, except at or in the *Exchange*, or in *Cheapſide*, among the Goldſmiths, and that publickly: To the End, that the People of the ſaid Trade might inform themſelves, whether the Seller came lawfully by ſuch Veſſel, or not. But that now of late the ſaid Merchants, as well Private as Strangers, brought from foreign Countries into this Nation, counterfeit Sterling: Whereof the Pound was not worth above ſixteen Sols of the right Sterling. And of this Money, none could know the true Value, but by melting it down. And alſo that many of the ſaid Trade of Goldſmiths kept Shops in obſcure Turnings, and By-lanes and Streets; and did buy Veſſels of Gold and Silver ſecretly, without inquiring, whether ſuch Veſſel were ſtolen, or lawfully come by. And immediately melting it down, did make it into Plate, and ſell it to Merchants trading beyond Sea, that it might be exported. And ſo they made falſe Work of Gold and Silver; as, Bracelets, Lockets, Rings, and other Jewels. In which they ſet Glaſs of divers Colours, counterfeiting right Stones; and put more Allay in the Silver than they ought. Which they ſold to ſuch as had no Skill in ſuch Things.

"And that the Cutlers, in their Work-houſes, covered Tin with Silver, ſo ſubtilly, and with ſuch Slight, that the ſame could not be diſcerned and ſevered from the Tin. And by that Means they ſold the Tin, ſo covered, for fine Silver, to the great Damage and Deceit of the King and his People.

"Whereupon the ſaid Goldſmiths petitioned the King, That he would be pleaſed to apply convenient Remedy therein. And he being willing to prevent the ſaid Evil (as the Letters Patent ran) did, by and with the Aſſent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Commons of the Realm, for the common Profit, will and grant for him and his Heirs, That henceforth no Merchant, either Private or Stranger, ſhould bring into this Land any Sort of Money, but only Plate of fine Silver. Nor that any Gold or Silver wrought by Goldſmiths, or any Plate of Silver, ſhould be ſold to the Merchant to ſell again, and to be carried out of the Kingdom; but ſhould be ſold at the King's ſaid Exchange, or openly among the ſaid Goldſmiths, for private Uſe only; and that none that pretended to be of the ſame Trade ſhould keep any Shop, but in *Cheapſide*, that it might be ſeen that their Works were good and right.

"And that thoſe of the ſame Trade might, by Virtue of theſe Preſents, elect honeſt, lawful, and ſufficient Men, beſt ſkilled in the ſaid Trade, to inquire of the Matters aforeſaid: And that they ſo choſen might, upon due Conſideration of the ſaid Craft, reform what Defects they ſhould find therein; and thereupon inflict due Puniſhment upon the Offenders; and that, by the Help and Aſſiſtance of the Mayor and Sheriffs, if Occaſion be. And that in all Trading Cities and Towns in *England*, where Goldſmiths reſided, the ſame Ordinance be obſerved, as in LONDON. And that one or two of every ſuch City or Town, for the reſt of that Trade, ſhould come to LONDON, to be aſcertained of their Touch of Gold, and there to have a Stamp of a Punchion with a Leopard's Head marked upon their Work, as of antient Time it hath been ordained.' Theſe Letters Patent bore Date at *Weſtminſter* the 30th of *March*, in the firſt Year of the King.

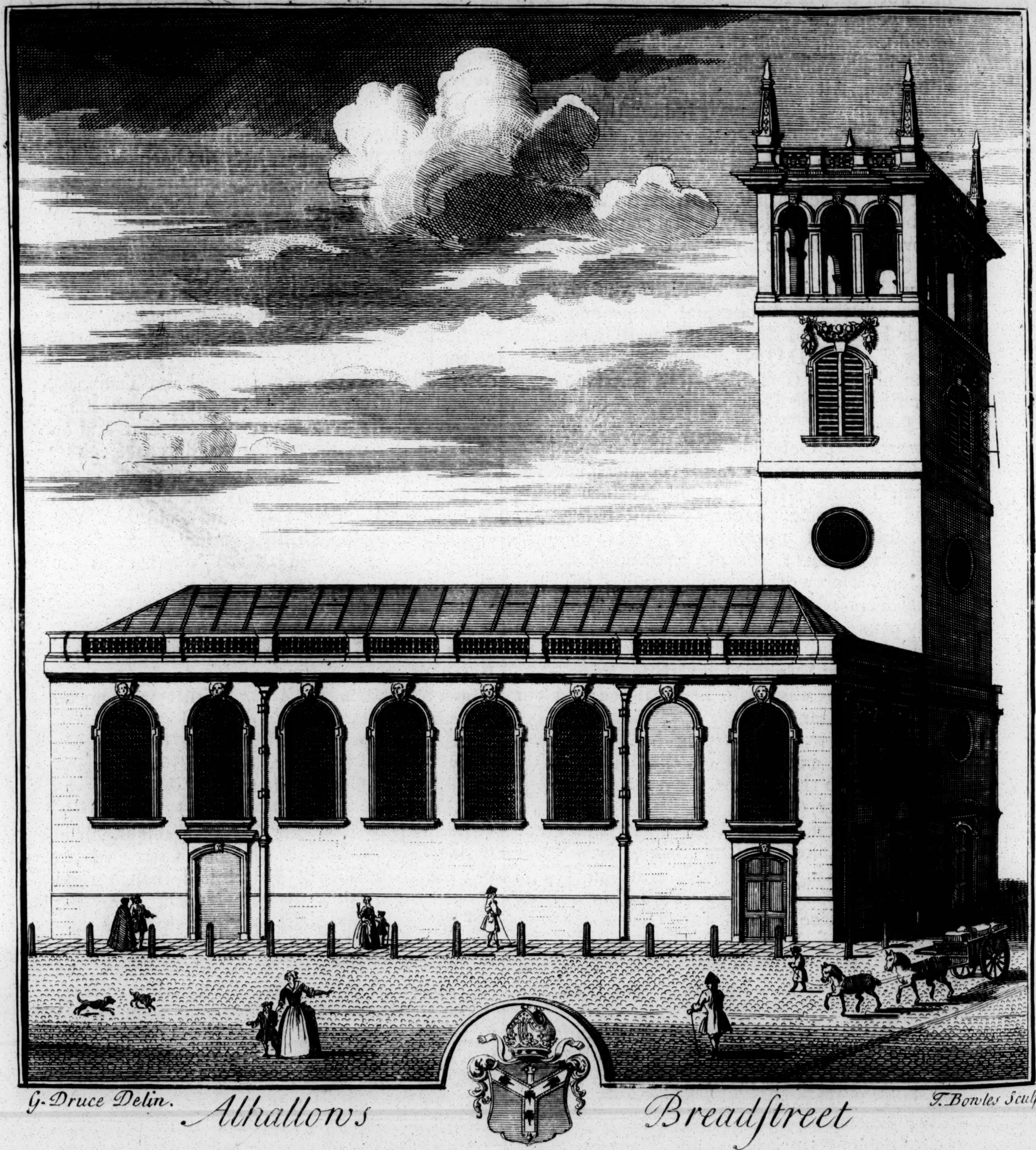
Then for *Watling-ſtreet*, which *Leyland* calls *Atheling* or *Noble-ſtreet*; but ſince he ſheweth no Reaſon why it was ſo called, it may be ſuppoſed to be from the High-way of that Name.

The *Old Exchange* here has been already taken Notice of in *Faringdon* Ward. We paſs next to *Knightriders-ſtreet*, in a Part of which was a Fiſh-market kept, and therefore called *Old-Fiſh-ſtreet*, for a Difference from *New-Fiſh-ſtreet*. In the Midſt of this *Knightriders-ſtreet*, was a Row of ſmall Houſes, which were poſſeſſed by Fiſhmongers, but were at firſt only moveable

Boards or Stalls, ſet out on Market-Days; but, a Licence being obtained to ſet up Sheds, they grew to Shops, and, by little and little, to tall Houſes, of three or four Stories in Height, and are now called *Fiſh-ſtreet*. *Walter Turke*, Fiſh-monger, Mayor, in 1349, had two Shops in *Old Fiſh-ſtreet*, over-againſt St. *Nicholas* Church.

Bread-ſtreet is now inhabited by many Merchants and wealthy Traders, and hath in it one very good Inn, [the Sign of the *Three Cups*] for Carriers and other Travellers to the City.

IT appears in the Will of *Edward Stafford*, Earl of *Wiltſhire*, dated the 22d of *March* 1498, and 14 *Henry* VII, that he lived in a Houſe in *Bread-ſtreet* in LONDON, which belonged to the Family of *Stafford*, Duke of *Buckingham*, afterwards, he bequeathing all the Stuff in that Houſe to the Lord *Buckingham*; for he died without Iſſue.



G. Druce Delin. *Alhallows Breadſtreet* T. Bowles Sculp.

The PARISH of

ALHALLOWS in BREAD-STEET.

Alhallows in Bread-ſtreet. ON the Eaſt Side of this Street, at the Corner of *Watling-ſtreet*, is the Church of *Alhallows* in *Bread-ſtreet*. There being many Churches in LONDON called *Alhallows*, we have given an Account of the Riſe of that Name and Feſtival in *Book* II, *Chap*. II, in treating of *Alhallows Barking*.

THE Prior and Chapter, and Chapter of *Chriſt-Church Canterbury*, were the original Patrons of this Church; but, by an Inſtrument under their Chapter Seal, dated *April* 24, 1365, they granted to *Simon* (*Iſlip*) Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and to his Succeſſors for ever, the Advowſon of this Church of *Alhallows* in *Bread-ſtreet*;

ſtreet, and alſo of the Churches of St. *Pancras*, and St. *Dunſtan* in LONDON, in Conſideration of the many Benefits he had beſtowed upon them; and more eſpecially, for that he had reſtored to them, and their Succeſſors, by Licence from the King, the Advowſons of the Churches of *Eaſtry* and *Muncton*.

The King granted Licence to *John de Hurley*, *Walter de Tiffeld*, and *Matthew le Barbour*, to give to *Nicholas de Rothwell*, Parſon of this Church of *Alhallows*, and his Succeſſors for ever, one Piece of Ground in this Pariſh, containing 12 Feet in Length, next the King's Highway, and 27 in Breadth toward the South, contiguous to the Chancel of the ſaid Church, *May* 6, 1349.

And on the 20th of the next *February*, granted Licence to *William de Ifford*, to give to *Thomas*, the Parſon of this Church, and to his Succeſſors for ever, a certain Piece of Ground with its Appurtenances, containing 11 Feet in Length, and 20 in Breadth, contiguous to this Church, to build a Chapel upon the ſame.

This Church was ſuſpended for a Month, in 23 *Hen.* VIII, upon the falling out of two Prieſts in it, and one drawing Blood of the other; they were both committed to Priſon, and on *Oct.* 15, being enjoyned Penance, went before a general Proceſſion bare-headed, and bare-footed, and bare-legg'd before the Children, with Beads, and Books in their Hands, from St. *Paul's*, thro' *Cheapſide*, *Cornhill*, &c.

The Church here had ſome Time a fair ſpired Steeple of Stone, which on *Sept.* 5, 1559, about Noon, was ſtruck with a great Tempeſt of Lightning and Thunder about nine or ten Feet below the Top, and though but little damnified thereby, was ſhortly after taken down for ſparing the Charges of Reparation.

On the South Side of the Chancel was a very fair Window, with the Portraiture or Figure of him that gave it, very curiouſly wrought upon it, with this Inſcription:

Thomas Beaumont, Salter, the Founder of this Chapel, and a worthy Benefactor to the Company of Salters, 1629. This Window being then erected.

This Church of *Alhallows* was burnt down in the late dreadful Fire, but rebuilt and made the Pariſh-Church for the Inhabitants of this Pariſh, and that of St. *John Evangeliſt*, which is annex'd unto it: The Church was finiſh'd in the Year 1684, and the Steeple in the Year 1697, at which Time the Whole was new beautified.

This Church is of the *Tuſcan* Order, the Length 72 Feet, the Breadth 35, and the Altitude 30.

The Steeple, as the reſt of the Church, is of Stone, built Square, of the *Dorick* Order, and well adorned, the Key-ſtones over the Windows being carved Heads, and between each a large Feſtoon; its Height is about 86 Feet, without the Pinacles, and 100 Feet with them.

Two new Bells were put up in this Steeple the laſt Summer [1733.]

The Finiſhing and Ornaments of this Church are conſiderable; it is wainſcotted round with right *Norway* Oak eight Feet high, and in ſome Parts higher, and well pewed.

The Pulpit is finely carved and enriched with Cherubims, and the Sound-Board finnier'd.

Here is a handſome Gallery at the Weſt End, of fine Wainſcot; the Work of the Front is Bolection, ſwelling with raiſed Pannels.

There is a ſpacious Altar-piece, well carved; it is of the *Corinthian* Order, with Architrave, Frieſe, Cornice, and Pediments, the Columns fluted, and Frieſe carved; the *Commandments* are done in Gold Letters on Black, and the *Lord's Prayer* and *Creed*, Black Letters upon Gold, invironed with Fruit, Flowers, *&c.* Over the *Commandments*, under a Pediment, is a Feſtoon and Cherub: Under the large Pediment, above the Cornice, is a *Glory*, and at each End of the Cornice, a Lamp with flaming Tapers, all carved in right Wainſcot; over all which are (a little higher) the King's Arms done in Fretwork.

On the South Side of the Church is a Table of Benefactors Japann'd Black, and the Letters Gold, at the Top of which ſtands a Shield with theſe Words:

GO AND
DO THOU
LIKEWISE.

Benefactors *to the Pariſh of* Alhallows Bread-ſtreet.

1567. *William Hitchcock*, Citizen and Salter, gave five Marks *per Ann.* for 50 Years, payable quarterly out of a Houſe in *Bread-ſtreet*.

Henry Brown, of *Saffron-Walden*, Eſq; gave and confirm'd the ſame for ever.

1588. *Alexander Every*, Citizen and Clothworker, gave Fifty Pounds towards the Repair of this Church.

1601. *David Cock*, Citizen and Salter, gave Forty Shillings *per Annum* towards the Repair of this Church.

1604. *William Pryce*, Citizen and Merchant-Taylor, gave his Houſe in *Bread-ſtreet* for the paying 13 Pounds ſix Shillings and eight Pence, for reading a Lecture every *Sunday* Morning, and the Remainder of the Rents for the Repairs of this Church, and Relief of the Poor.

Dorothy Offley, gave five Pounds to be diſtributed amongſt the Poor againſt every *Chriſtmas-Day*, by ten Shillings Yearly, till paid away.

1616. *William Parker*, Citizen and Merchant-Taylor, gave 100 Pounds as a Fund for the Repairs of this Church for ever.

1619. *Simon Wood*, Citizen and Merchant-Taylor, gave a Braſs Branch.

1625. *John Dunſtar*, Citizen and Clothworker, gave to this Pariſh 200 Pounds towards finiſhing the Repair of the Church, and 200 more to be laid out in Lands, for the neceſſary Repairs of this Church, and other the Works thereof.

1628. *Daniel Elliot*, Citizen and Merchant-Taylor, gave 20 Pounds *per Ann.* for a Sermon every *Thurſday* in the Afternoon throughout the Year.

Sir *Henry Martin*, Judge of the Prerogative Court of *Canterbury*, did allot out of the Eſtate of *Henry* or *Robert Gray*, Citizen and Merchant-Taylor, 100 Pounds for the Benefit of this Church and Poor.

1640. *Edward Rudge*, Eſq; Alderman, gave 200 Pounds, to be laid out in Lands, for the Benefit of the *Sunday's* Afternoon Lecturer.

1646. *Simon Wood*, Citizen and Merchant Taylor, gave more a Rent Charge of four Pounds *per Ann.* to be diſtributed as follows, *viz.*

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
For a Sermon on every 5th of *Novemb.*	1	0	0
For Ringing the Bells on the 5th of *Nov.*	0	6	8
For Ringing the Bells on the 17th of *Nov.*	0	6	8
To the Clerk or Sexton - - - -	0	6	8
For a Sermon, and Ringing the Bells on every 25th of *July*, in Memory of the Defeat of the *Spaniſh* Armado, in 1588.	1	0	0
For Candles for the Uſe of the Church	1	0	0
	4	0	0

Anthony

1650. *Anthony Wright*, Citizen and Draper, gave 20 Pounds.

The Lady *Melton*, gave 100 Pounds for an Augmentation to the *Thurſday*'s Lecture.

1670. *John Lane*, Citizen and Grocer, gave 50 Pounds to be diſpoſed of as the Veſtry ſhould direct, which was accordingly laid out in the ſeveral Pieces of Plate engraven with his Name and Arms.

1696. *Nathaniel Houlton*, Sen. Citizen and Mercer, gave the *Book of Martyrs*, in three Volumes; and Biſhop *Burnet*'s *Hiſtory of the Reformation*, in two Volumes.

1721. *Thomas Whiſtler*, of this Pariſh, Salter, gave 100 Pounds, the Intereſt to be diſtributed in Bread amongſt the Poor of this Pariſh, on every St. *Thomas*'s Day, for ever.

This Table was erected in the Year 1729.

Since which Time Mr. *Iſaac Waldo* has given a Silver Chalice and Paten gilded, for the Uſe of ſuch ſick Perſons as ſhall receive the Holy Sacrament in private Houſes, which Gift is to this Pariſh only, but the Church-wardens for the Time being may lend the ſaid Plate to any Perſon in St. *John Evangeliſt*'s Pariſh, for the Uſe above, if they pleaſe.

Oppoſite on the North Side is another Table of the ſame Size and Shape with that above-mentioned, containing the Names of the Subſcribers and Sums ſubſcribed to the Erecting the Organ, in the Year 1717, and to the additional Stops in the Year 1722; at the Top of which is curiouſly painted King *David* kneeling on a Cuſhion, and playing on the Harp, which was the Gift of Mr. *George Druce*, Painter, of this Pariſh, to whom likewiſe the Proprietor of this Work is indebted for the Copper Plate of *Alhallows* Church, and therefore thinks himſelf obliged to make this Acknowledgment. If there had been more Perſons of Mr. *Druce*'s Publick Spirit, it would have been a great Advantage and Ornament to our Undertaking.

MONUMENTS.

In this Church were the Monuments of *James Thame*, Goldſmith.

John Walpole, Goldſmith, 1349.

Thomas Beaumont, Alderman, one of the Sheriffs, 1442.

Robert Baſſet, Salter, Mayor, 1467.

Sir *Richard Chaury*, Salter, Mayor, 1509.

Sir *Thomas Pargitar*, Salter, Mayor, 1530.

Henry Suckley, Merchant-Taylor, one of the Sheriffs, 1541.

Richard Reade, Alderman, that ſerved, and was taken Priſoner in *Scotland*, 1545.

Robert Houſe, one of the Sheriffs, 1586.

William Albany, *Richard May*, and *Roger Abde*, Merchant-Taylors.

An antient Marble Tomb, as in a Chappel by itſelf:

Hic jacet Thomas Beaumond, Civis, Salter, & quondam Vicecomes Civitatis London. Alicia, & Alicia uxores ejuſ. Qui quidem Thomas obiit 14 die menſis Auguſti, Anno Domini 1457. Quorum animabus propitietur Deus Eſteſtis Chriſti, &c.

Corporis ut Chriſti
  feſtum poſſit venerari,
Hic magis inſtituit
  Salter iter Beamond.
Cui Deus uxores
  binas Cœleſte ſolamen
Detque ſuis pueris:
  Sit benedictus. *Amen.*

Here lieth buried the Body of *William Albany*, Eſquire, Citizen and Merchant-Taylor of *London*; with his two Wives, *Thomaſine*, by whom hee had Iſſue five Sonnes and four Daughters; who deceaſed the 15th of *December*, 1565. And *Joane*, who dyed without Iſſue, the 7th of *July*, 1579. And the ſaid *William* yeelded his Soul to the Almighty the 18th Day of *February*, 1589, being the Age of 82 Yeeres. So reſt they all here in the aſſured Hope of a bleſſed Reſurrection.

Reſpice & proſpice finem.

Here lieth *Henry Suckley*, late Sheriffe, Citizen and Merchant-Taylor of *London*. Which *Henry* deceaſed the one and twentieth Day of *July*, Anno Domini 1564. And his four Wives, *Anne Boughton*, *Elizabeth Engliſh*, *Alice Fletcher*, and *Agnes Cachemaide*, &c.

Here lieth *Robert Melliſhe*, Citizen and Merchant-Taylor of *London*; which deceaſed the thirtieth Day of *March*, Anno Domini, 1562, *&c.*

Robert Hulſon lyeth here,
  In his Time well known to all;
He lived well, and died ſo
  When God hence did him call.

To the ſacred Memory
Of that worthy and faithful Miniſter of Chriſt, Maſter *Richard Stocke*; who after 32 Years ſpent in the Miniſtry, wherein by his learned Labours, joined with Wiſdom, and a moſt holy Life, God's Glory was much advanced, his Church edified, Piety increaſed, and the true Honour of a Paſtor's Place maintained; deceaſed *April* 20, 1626. Some of his loving Pariſhioners have conſecrated this Monument of their never dying Love, *Jan.* 28, 1628.

Hic ſitus exanimis Stocki
  Sub pulvere Truncus,
Quem quondam agnovit
  Paſtorem Eccleſia fidum:
Iſta ſuum nunc Sancta tenent
  Habitacula ſanctum,
Quo MagnVs PanDVCit oVes
  oViVmque magIſtros.

Thy liveleſſe Trunke
  (O Reverend *Stocke*)
Like *Aaron*'s Rod
  Sprouts out againe,
And after two
  full Winters paſt
Yeelds Bloſſomes
  And ripe Fruit amaine.

For why, this Work of Piety,
  Performed by ſome of thy Flocke,
To thy dead Corps and ſacred Urne,
  Is but the Fruit of this old *Stocke.*

A fair new Monument in the South Iſle, on the Wall, almoſt at the Upper End:

This Monument was erected at rhe Coſt of this Pariſh, in Memorial of Maſter *John Dunſter*, Citizen and Clothworker of LONDON. Who lieth buried near this Place; and gave, amongſt other charitable Gifts, 200 Pounds toward the late Building of this Church; and 200 Pounds, which hath purchaſed 12 Pounds a Year for ever, towards the Reparation of the ſame. He departed this Life the 14th of *October*, 1625, being of the Age of 58 Years.

Queen *Elizabeth*'s Monument.

I have fought a good Fight, &c.

Monuments ſince the Rebuilding the Church.

On a ſpacious Marble Grave-ſtone in the Chancel is this Inſcription:

Here lies the Body of *Arthur Baron*, Eſq; a worthy Member of many Societies in this Honourable City, a prudent Man, diligent, juſt, and charitable, a good Friend, and a very kind Relation. He died a Batchelor, the 20th of *July*, 1702, in the 80th Year of his Age. Arms, *a Martlet between three Eſtoils.*

His Nephew, *Alexander Baron*, died in 1703, and is buried near him.

Near the laſt a Grave-ſtone, with an Inſcription, in Memory of *Jeremy Gough*, Grocer; but not remarkable. *Obiit Feb.* 1692. Arms on a *Feſs, between tree Boars Heads couped, a Lion Paſſant.*

Over the Eaſt Door is a handſome Monument of fine Marble, richly carved; at the Nether Part is a Cherub, and at the Upper Mr. *Levin*'s Arms;

Two Coats *impaled, firſt Argent on a Bend Sable, three Eſcallopſhells of the firſt, with a Mullet for a Difference*; 2dly, *Or, three Bendlets Gules, ſurmounted by a Feſs Sable charged with three Plates.*

On which Monument is this Inſcription:

To the Memory

Of the worthy Gentleman *Humphrey Levins*, Citizen and Grocer of *London*, third Son of *William Levins*, of *Emley* in the County of *Northhampton*, Eſq; a Perſon in whom Prudence, Sobriety, Integrity, Religion, Loyalty, and all the Virtues of a good Man, good Chriſtian, and good Subject were very eminent; but of ſuch Modeſty, that though his Induſtry advanced him to a plentiful Fortune, and his rare Endowments to a conſiderable Employ in his Station; yet did they ſerve but to illuſtrate the Graces which in him were ſo particular, his Humility and his Charity, by which he laid up a never-failing Treaſure in Heaven, which he now enjoys.

He died in the 53d Year of his Age, *July* 25, 1682, and lies buried in the ſame Grave with his Son *Humphrey*, a lovely Youth and hopeful Branch of ſo worthy a Stock, who deceaſed *May* the 16th, 1677. Ætat. 14.

Which ſhall we weep? both merit Tears; yet ſure
Tears are but vain where Bliſs is ſo ſecure:
Which ſhall we praiſe? our Eulogy can't add
Unto the Bleſſed who God's kind *Euge* had.
Our Duty's but to imitate and admire
This happy Pair of the celeſtial Choir.

In the Chancel is another Grave-ſtone for *Chriſtopher Rayner*, and *Frances* his Wife, Daughter of *Henry Baron*, of *Wells*, Gent.

In the Body of the Church, flat Stones over *Mary Conant*, Wife of *Edward Conant*, of this Pariſh, Haberdaſher, 1698.

On a Grave-ſtone in the Chancel, at the Communion-Table Rails, South-Side, lieth the Body of *Rebecca*, Wife of Mr. *John Young*, of this Pariſh, Merchant; Daughter of *Richard Nutcombe*, of *Nutcombe* in the County of *Devon*, Eſq; She died *October* the 4th, 1715. Aged about 50. She was truly exemplary in her Life and Converſation, a ſincere Chriſtian, remarkable for her ſtrict Piety, Devotion, and Humility; and the Pleaſure ſhe took in doing Good. She was of an affable and ſweet Temper, an excellent Wife, a kind Friend; and was bleſt with good Senſe, and many other Talents, of which ſhe made a good Uſe. It was her great Delight, when alive, to draw near that Holy Table, near which ſhe now lies waiting for a joyful Reſurrection.

Alſo *Nutcomb Young*, and *John Nutcomb Young*; the youngeſt of whom died in *March*, 1704.

A Grave-ſtone before the Rails, on which are cut the Arms of *Chaſe* and *Jackſon*, with this Inſcription:

Here lieth interr'd the Body of Mr. *Richard Chaſe*, late Citizen and Grocer of *London*, who departed this Life the 23d Day of *January*, 1708. *Ætat ſua* 65 Years, who was an Inhabitant of this Pariſh 38 Years.

Here alſo lieth interr'd the Body of Mrs. *Sarah*, Wife of the aboveſaid Mr. *Richard Chaſe*, who departed this Life the 4th Day of *September*, 1719, in the 65th Year of her Age;

> *For if we believe that Jeſus Chriſt died and roſe again even ſo them alſo which ſleep in Jeſus will God bring with him.*
>
> 1 Theſſ. Chap. iv. Ver. 14.

A Grave-ſtone in the Middle Iſle, for *Richard Bagnal*, Eſq; Salter of *London*, *Oct.* 14, 1702. Aged 75.

And *Richard Bagnal*, his Son, *April* 27, 1704. Aged 31.

And *Mary Bagnal*, Relict of the aboveſaid *Richard Bagnal*, Eſq; *December* the 7th, 1710. Aged 63.

On the North-Side of the Chancel is an Atchievement in Memory of *Jeremy Gough*, Eſq; Citizen and Grocer, Deputy of this Ward, who fin'd for Sheriff of this City, and died in the Year 1715. This Gentleman was Son of Mr. *Jeremy Gough* afore-mentioned.

On the South-Side of the Church is another Atchievement in Memory of Mr. *Francis Gore*, Citizen and Diſtiller, of this Pariſh, who died in the Year 1727.

Since which Time there is laid in the Chancel next to that of Mr. *Chaſe*, a Stone, with the Arms of *Waldo* and *Chaſe*, which hath the following Inſcription:

Near this Place lie the Bodies of *Daniel*, *Anne*, *Peter*, and *Elizabeth Waldo*, who died young Children, all under four Years of Age.

And under this Stone lies *Elizabeth Waldo*, who died *July* the 26th, 1726, in the 4th Year of her Age;

Alſo *Edward Waldo*, who died in *March*, 1728, Aged 17 Months.

Here alſo lies the Body of Mr. *Iſaac Waldo*, who died *June* the 14th, 1731, in the 17th Year of his Age, all of them the Children of Mr. *Iſaac* and Mrs. *Sarah Waldo*, Inhabitants of this Pariſh.

THE Living of the united Pariſhes of *Alhallows Bread-ſtreet*, and St. *John the Evangeliſt*, is a Rectory in the Gift of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and the Dean and Chapter of *Canterbury*, who preſent alternately: The Value is 140 *l.* by Act of Parliament, rated in the King's Books 37 *l.* 3 *s.* 9 *d.*

THE Rector is the Reverend Mr. *William Warneford*, and the Lecturer, the Reverend Mr. *Duncombe Briſtowe*; the *Thurſday*'s Lecturer is the Reverend Dr. *Hugh Lewis*.

PRAYERS are every *Wedneſday*, *Friday*, and Holiday, and every *Thurſday* at Five in the Afternoon, at which Time there is a Sermon, the Gift of Mr. *Daniel Elliot*, as mention'd in the Table of Benefactors.

THE Veſtry is General.

BY the Cuſtom of this Pariſh, the Inhabitants ſerve the Offices as they are ſeated in their Pews; thoſe in the higheſt Pews firſt.

The PARISH-OFFICERS *are,*	*The* WARD-OFFICERS *are,*
2 Church-wardens.	2 Common-Councilmen.
2 Sideſmen.	2 Conſtables.
	2 Inqueſt-Men.
	2 Scavengers.

Streets, Lanes, &c.

PART of *Bread-ſtreet*, *Star-court*, *Spread-eagle-court*, *Steel's-court*; [or *Goldſmiths-court*] Part of *Piſſing-alley*; Part of *Watling-ſtreet*, and *Red-lyon-court*.

NUMBER of Houſes 83 and a Half.

THE pious *Laurence Saunders*, who ſuffer'd Martyrdom in the Year 1555, under the Reign of Queen *Mary*, was Rector of this Pariſh.

THE celebrated *John Stanley*, Batchelor of Muſick, a blind young Gentleman, now of St. *Andrew's Holborn*, was choſen Organiſt of this Church before he was twelve Years of Age.

THIS Pariſh hath a Workhouſe belonging to it, which was erected in the Year 1730, through the great Care taken by Mr. *Anthony Planck*, then Church-warden; it is in *Old Fiſh-ſtreet*, the Houſe that was formerly the *Lobſter-Tavern*.

The PARISH *of* St. MILDRED *in* BREAD-STREET.

LOWER down, on the ſame Side, is the Pariſh-Church of St. *Mildred the Virgin*; the Saint to whom this Church is dedicated, is mention'd in the third Chapter of this Book, treating of St. *Mildred* in the *Poultrey*.

OF this Church in *Bread-ſtreet*, the Lord *Trenchaunt*, ſaith *Stow*, was ſuppoſed to be the new Builder, or chief Benefactor, about the Year 1300. It was repaired and beautified in the Year 1628, the North Wall being new built, and a curious Window, having theſe Stories painted on five Lights. 1. Hiſtory of the *Spaniſh* Invaſion. 2. A Monument of Queen *Elizabeth*. 3. The Gun-powder Plot, in 1605. 4. The Plague, in 1625. And, 5. The Portraiture of that worthy Gentleman *Nicholas Criſp*, Eſq; who gave, beſides this Window, and his Share toward the Reparation, 7 *l.* and whoſe Relations, Mrs. *Heſter Criſp*, *Samuel Criſp*, Eſq; the late Sir *Nicholas Criſp*, Bart. &c. Anceſtors of the preſent Sir *John Criſp*, Bart. have been worthy Benefactors to this Pariſh. All which Church, and fine Window, unhappily participating in the deplorable Diſaſter of the Fire, in 1666, this Church of St. *Mildred* was re-edified, being finiſhed and opened *March* 20, 1683.

THE Front of the Church, toward *Bread-ſtreet*, is well built of Free-ſtone; the reſt of the Walls, and Tower, of Brick; the four Sides within the Structure are uniform, each having one Window under a ſpacious graceful Arch; and the Roof is a Dome, whoſe Baſe's Circumference touches the four Arches aforeſaid; the Outſide of which Roof is covered with Lead; the Church is paved with *Purbeck* Stone, has two Iſles, and the Steeple is placed at the South Eaſt Angle of the Church.

ORNAMENT there is not a little in this neat Church. The Weſt End, fronting *Bread-ſtreet*, is done with a Cornice, at each End whereof, on Acroters, is a Pine-Apple; and a Third above this, on a pitched Pediment, between two large Cartouches; alſo Oviters, &c. The Arches and Walls within the Church are adorned with great Variety of Fret-work, as the Groining of the Arches with Roſes, &c. the Circumference of the Baſe of the Dome with Leaves, Fruit, &c. the North and South Sides, at the Weſt End, with Shields, and Cherubims, Voluta's, and the Regalia; the Inſide of the Dome, with four Cherubims in the Crown or Center; and at half the Diſtance thence to the Circumference, are two Cupids Northward, and two Southward, each two ſuſtaining an Iron, at which a Braſs Branch Candleſtick is pendant; there are alſo two Eaſtward and two Weſtward, each of which two ſupport a Crown Imperial; and the Walls are alſo adorned with Impoſts, Cartouches, and Eſcalop-ſhells. Under the North Window, the King's Arms ſtand in a Frame; they are done in Fret-work, gilt and painted, very large, and is an extraordinary Piece of Workmanſhip of that Sort.

AT the Weſt End there is a very neat Wainſcot Gallery, ſaid to be given by Sir *Nicholas Criſp*, his Arms being depicted on the Front, which you will have blazoned hereafter; it is placed between two Shields gilt with Gold, having handſome Compartments. Over theſe Arms is the Dial of a Clock, wherein is placed the Figure of *Time*, and theſe Words under it: *Ex Dono Benjamin Williams*.

AT the Weſt End is a Wainſcot Door-caſe, ſhewing when the Church was finiſhed; and alſo the Words of *Matthew* v. 5. And another ſuch Door-caſe on the South Side, near the Weſt Angle, with the Words of *Eccleſ.* v. 1. and of *Matt.* xxi. 13. It is well pewed with Oak, of which the Pulpit is alſo made, with Enrichments of Cherubims, Shields, Feſtoons, and Fruit; and the Sound-Board is finniered, having ſeven Stars circumſcribed within as many Circles, and a large Crown gilt at the Top of it.

THE Altar-piece is adorned with two Pilaſters between as many Columns, of the *Corinthian* Order. The Intercolumns are the *Commandments* done in Gold on Black, between the Portraits of *Moſes* and *Aaron*. Over the *Decalogue*, and under a ſpacious compaſs Pediment, within a Circle, is a *Glory* proceeding out of an equilateral Triangle, at each of which Angles, in the Rays, is a Cherub well painted all within Clouds. Over the *Glory* is a Cherub, with a Feſtoon carved and gilt as the other Enrichments are; over each Column is a Lamp; and without the Columns are the *Creed* and *Pater-noſter* done in Black on Gold, each under a Dove expanded within a Circle of Palm-branches; and the Foot-pace of the Communion-Table is black and white Marble, incloſed with Rail and Balliſter.

IN a carved and gilt Frame, cloſe by the Font, at the Weſt End of the Church, are the Words in *Mark* x. 14. done in Gold Letters.

LENGTH of the Church 62 Feet, Breadth 36, Altitude 40, and to the Top of the Dome about 52 Feet, and that of the Steeple, to the Top of the Spire, is about 140 Feet, where is one Bell.

Funeral MONUMENTS.

Mr. *Stowe* ſays, here were buried :

Lord *Trenchaunt.*

William Palmer, Blader, a great Benefactor, 1356.

Sir *John Hawlen*, Parſon of that Church, who built the Parſonage-Houſe, after the ſame had been burnt (with the Parſon and his Man in it) 1485.

Chriſtopher Turner, Surgeon to *H.* 8. 1530.

Ralph Simonds, Sheriff, 1527.

Tho. Barnwell, Fiſhmonger, Sheriff, A. D. 1434.

Tho. Langham, a Benefactor.

Tho. Collins, Salter, Alderman.

Sir *Ambroſe Nicholas*, Mayor : He was Son of *John Nicholas*, of *Nedingworth* in *Huntingtonſhire.*

His Arms : *Three Flowers de Lis, on a Chief ingrail'd, a Lion Paſſant, Guardant.*

Sir *John Chadworth* buried in a Vault ; he was Lord Mayor of LONDON in 1401, in which Year a Conduit upon *Cornhill* was made, long before that, a Priſon called the *Tunne.*

His Arms : *on a Bend, Sable, three Trefoils ſlipt, Argent.*

Here was a Monument with an Obiit in Memory of him, and a fair Inſcription on the Wall, containing theſe Words:

Here lyeth a Man that Faith and Works did even,
Like fiery Chariots, mount him up to Heaven ;
He did adorn this Church : When Words are weak,
And Men forget, the living Stones will ſpeak.
He left us Land, this little Earth him keeps ;
Theſe black Words Mourners, and the Marble weeps.

On a plated Stone before the Communion-Table was this Inſcription :

Here lyeth the Body of *Thomas Copynger*, the which deceaſed the 14th Day of *November*, in the Yeere of our Lord God 1513, on whoſe Soule, &c.

By the other :

Here lieth buried, *Thomas Clivelod*, of *Warmoſter*, in the County of *Wiltſhire*, Clothier, who deceaſed the 24th Day of *June*, *Anno Domini* 1558.

On a fair Stone plated, for both theſe, by the Communion-Table :

Here lieth Sir *Cuthbert Barne*, Knt. who deceaſed the 16th Day of *October*, in the Yeere of our Lord God 1521, on whoſe, &c.

Here lieth *Roger Forde*, Vintner, of LONDON, with *Joan* and *Margaret* his Wives ; the which *Joan* deceaſed the 8th Day of *Auguſt*, *Anno Domini* 1467. And *Margaret* deceaſed the 11th Day of *June*, *Anno Domini* 1492. And the aforeſaid *Roger* deceaſed, &c.

On a fair plated Stone in the South Choir :

Here lye buried the Bodies of *John Ireland*, Citizen and Salter of LONDON, and *Elizabeth* his Wife, who were married together about 49 or 50 Yeeres ; and he had Iſſue by her ſixe Sonnes and ſixe Daughters ; and hee lived in this Pariſh 60 Yeeres. He was Deputie of this Ward 15 Yeeres, and was the firſt Maſter of the Company of Salters. She deceaſed the 2d Day of *April*, 1613, being of the Age of 75 Yeeres ; and hee deceaſed the 25th Day of *June*, being aged 83 Yeeres.

So reſt they both here in the Bed of Death,
in Hope of a Joyful Reſurrection.

Reſpice & proſpice finem.

This Stone opened upon the Stairs of a Vault, made by Captain *Nicholas Criſpe*, *Anno* 1628, wherein lieth buried his Grandfather, Maſter *John Ireland*, Deputy of this Ward ; he was buried the 29th of *June*, 1614, and Mrs. *Elizabeth Ireland* his Wife, buried the 13th Day of *April*, 1613, and his Father, *Ellis Criſpe*, Alderman, and died Sheriff. He was buried the 10th Day of *November*, 1625 ; and his Son *Nicholas Criſpe*, who was buried the 23d Day of *January*, 1626.

Nicolas,
Elizabeth, } Children of Captain *Nic. Criſpe*, buried *Anno Dom.* 1632.
John,

A fair Monument belonging to this Stone ſtood over it, with this Inſcription :

Ere his Worth was fully known,
London loſt him, once her own.
Let that Year ly buried here,
In which *London* two did gain,
Sheriffs good, and loſt again,
City, Church, Wife, Children, weep ;
Reaſon good, though he but ſleep.
Ill can *London* not lament,
Spoil'd of one chief Ornament.
Pity, Death had him o'regrown,
Ere his Worth was fully known.

Late MONUMENTS.

Persons here alſo buried, and that have Monuments, or Stones, with Inſcriptions, are theſe :

In a Vault under the Communion-Table, are interred *Tho. Ball*, of *Maidſtone* in *Kent*, and Citizen of LONDON, 1679. And *Frances* his Wife, 1680.

In the ſame Vault, *Frances Williams*, only Child of the ſaid *Thomas* and *Frances*, and Wife to *Benjamin Williams*. She died 1685.

Sarah Coxon, Wife of *John Coxon*, of the Pariſh of St. *Margaret Moſes*, 1683.

A Hatchment for Sir *Nicholas Criſp.*

BENEFACTORS.

There is a Table of their Benefactors on the North Side of the Communion-Table, ſet up by them in Gratitude, *Anno* 1684.

The Lord *Trenchaunt*, of St. *Alban*'s, Knt. who was ſuppoſed to be the new Builder of this Church, our beſt Benefactor, about the Year 1300.

Sir *John Chadworth*, or *Shadworth*, ſome Time Lord Mayor of LONDON, who gave to this Church a Parſonage-Houſe, Veſtry, and a Church-

Yard, in the Year 1430, and was buried in a Vault in this Chancel.

Mr. *Coppinger*, whoſe Monument ſtood in this Place before the late Fire, *1666*.

Mr. *Tho. Langham*, a good Benefactor to this Pariſh, in the Year 1575.

THE Account given in of the charitable Gifts of the Parochial-Viſitation, *1693*, mentioned, in general, divers Bequeſts and Legacies to the Church, Poor, and Publick Uſes, *viz.* Lands of the yearly Value of 50 *l.* and divers other Legacies, of the yearly Value of 20 *l.* 12 *s.* 2 *d.* as appears by the Regiſter-Books, wherein the Names of all the Benefactors, and the Lands and Sums given, are particularly mentioned.

THE Parſonage-Houſe was burnt down, rebuilt, and leaſed out for 40 Years, at 5 *l.* *per Ann.* payable by the Executors of Mr. *Tho. Hatton*.

THIS Pariſh, after the Fire of LONDON, was annexed to that of St. *Margaret Moſes*.

THE Living is a Rectory in the Gift of the King, and Sir *John Criſp*, who preſent alternately, Value, as united *per* Act of Parliament, 130 *l.* *per Ann.* St. *Mildred* rated in the King's Books 16 *l.* 6 *s.* 10 *d.*

THE Rector is the Reverend Dr. *Thomas Mangey*, and the Lecturer is the Reverend Mr. *Crayner*.

PRAYERS are every *Wedneſday*, *Friday*, and Holidays, at 11 o'Clock; no Organ. The Gift Sermons are, one on the firſt *Sunday* after the 10th of *May*; one on the firſt *Sunday* after the 10th of *November*; the Miniſters have 10 *s.* for each Sermon, the Gift of Alderman *Criſp*. One on the firſt *Sunday* after the 10th of *January*, and one on the firſt *Sunday* after the 12th of *April*, the Gift of Mr. *John Ireland*, who gave 13 *s.* 4 *d.* for two Sermons. Mr. *David Giddins* gave one to be preached on the ſecond *Sunday* in *Advent*, and one on the ſecond *Sunday* in *Lent*, 5 *s.* for each Sermon; to the Reader 2 *s.* to the Church-Wardens 2 *s.* 8 *d.* to the Sexton 8 *d.* Mr. *Brightwell* gave one on the fifth of *November*; to the Preacher 13 *s.* 4 *d.* to the Clerk 3 *s.* 4 *d.* to the Sexton 1 *s.* 4 *d.* Mr. *Langham* gave one on the firſt *Sunday* after the 10th of *Auguſt*; to the Preacher 10 *s.* One on the 17th of *November*, by Mr. *George Pook*, to the Preacher 10 *s.* to the Clerk 5 *s.*

THE Veſtry is General.

The PARISH-OFFICERS *are*,	*The* WARD-OFFICERS *are*,
2 Church-Wardens.	2 Common-Council-Men.
	2 Inqueſts.
	2 Conſtables.
	2 Scavengers.

Streets, Lanes, &c.

PART of *Bread-ſtreet*; Part of *Bread-ſtreet-hill*; Part of *Piſſing-alley*; Part of *Baſing-lane*; Part of *Red-lion-court*; Part of *Horn-alley*; Part of *Trinity-lane*; Part of *Huggin-lane*; Part of *King's-head-court*, St. *Mildred's Church-yard*; and Part of *Friday-ſtreet*.

NUMBER of Houſes are 54.

OUT of this *Bread-ſtreet*, on the ſame Eaſt Side is *Baſing-lane*, a Part whereof, as is aforeſhewn, is of this Ward; but how it took its Name is uncertain. In the Time of *Richard* II. it was called the *Bakehouſe*, perhaps from the King's Bakehouſe being there, or from other Bakers of Bread, to ſerve the Market in *Bread-ſtreet*.

ON the South Side of this Lane is a great Houſe, built of old Time upon arched Vaults of Stone, and with arched Gates, brought from *Caen* in *Normandy*.

Stow ſays, in his Time this was a common Hoſtery, corruptly called *Gerard's-hall*, from a Giant ſaid to have dwelled there.

IN the high roofed Hall of this Houſe ſome Time ſtood a large Fir-Pole, which reached to the Roof thereof; and was ſaid to be one of the Staves that *Gerard* the Giant uſed in the Wars to run withal. There ſtood alſo a Ladder of the ſame Length, which (as they ſaid) ſerved to aſcend to the Top of the Staff; but *Stow* takes all this to be a Fable, as undoubtedly it was; nor does he believe that any one of the Name of *Gerard* lived there. "I read, ſays he, that *John Giſors*, Mayor of LONDON, in the Year 1245, was Owner thereof, and that Sir *John Giſors*, Knt. Mayor of LONDON, and Conſtable of the *Tower*, 1311, and divers others of that Name and Family, ſince that Time, owned it. For I read that *William Giſors* was one of the Sheriffs 1329. More, that *John Giſors* had Iſſue *Henry* and *John*, which *John* had Iſſue *Thomas*. Which *Thomas* deceaſing in the Year 1358, left unto his Son *Thomas* his Meſſuage called *Giſor's-hall*, in the Pariſh of St. *Mildred* in *Bread-ſtreet*. *John Giſors* made a Feofment thereof 1386, &c. So that it appeareth, that this *Giſor's-hall*, of late Time (by Corruption) hath been called *Gerard's-hall*, for *Giſor's-hall*; as *Boſoms Inn* for *Bloſſoms Inn*, *Bevis Marks* for *Buries Marks*, *Mark-lane* for *Mart-lane*, *Beliter-lane* for *Belſetters-lane*, *Gutter-lane* for *Guthuruns-lane*, *Cry* [or *Cre*] *Church* for *Chriſt's Church*, St. *Mihel* in the *Quern*, for St. *Mihel* at *Corn*, and ſuch others. Out of this *Giſor's-hall*, at the firſt Building thereof, were made divers arched Doors, yet to be ſeen, which ſeem not ſufficient for any great Monſter, or other than Men of common Stature to paſs through. The Pole in the Hall might be uſed in old Time, as then the Cuſtom was in every Pariſh, to be ſet up in the Street, in the Summer, as a May-Pole, before the principal Hall, or Houſe, in the Pariſh, or Street; and to ſtand in the Hall before the Scrine, decked with Holly and Ivy, at the Feaſt of *Chriſtmas*. The Ladder ſerved for the decking of the May-Pole and Roof of the Hall. This much for *Giſor's-hall*, and for that Side of *Bread-ſtreet*, may ſuffice."

Compter in Bread-ſtreet.

NOW on the Weſt Side of *Bread-ſtreet*, amongſt divers fair and large Houſes for Merchants, and Inns for Paſſengers, was a Priſon-Houſe pertaining to the Sheriffs of LONDON, called the *Compter* in *Bread-ſtreet*. But in the Year 1555, the Priſoners were removed from thence to another new *Compter* in *Wood-ſtreet*, provided by the City's Purchaſe, and built for that Purpoſe. The Cauſe of which Remove was this; *Richard Huſband*, Paſtelar, Keeper of this *Compter* in *Bread-ſtreet*, being a willful and head-ſtrong Man, dealt (for his own Advantage) hard with the Priſoners under his Charge; having alſo Servants, ſuch as himſelf liked beſt for their bad Uſage, and would not for any Complaint be reformed. Whereupon, in the Year 1550, Sir *Rowland Hill* being Mayor, by the Aſſent of a Court of Aldermen, he was ſent to the Jail of *Newgate*, for the cruel handling of his Priſoners; and it was commanded to the Keeper, to ſet thoſe Irons on his Legs which are called *the Widows Alms*. Theſe he wore from *Thurſday* 'till *Sunday* in the Afternoon; and, being, by a Court of Aldermen, releaſed on the *Tueſday*, was bound in 100 Marks, to obſerve from thenceforth an Act made by the Common-Council, for the ordering of Priſoners in the *Compters*. All which, notwithſtanding, he continued as afore, whereof myſelf, ſaith *Stow*, am partly a Witneſs. For being on a Jury, to enquire againſt a Seſſions of Jail-Delivery, in the Year 1552, we found the Priſoners hardly dealt withal for their Achates and otherwiſe; as alſo that Thieves and Strumpets were there lodged for 4*d.* the Night, whereby they might be ſafe from Searches that were made abroad. For which Enormities, and others not needful to be recited, he was indicted at the Seſſions; but did rub it out, and could not be reformed, till this Remove of the Priſoners: For the Houſe in *Bread-ſtreet* was his own by Leaſe, or otherwiſe, ſo that he could not be put from it; ſuch Jailors, buying their Offices, will deal hardly with pitiful Priſoners.

An ABSTRACT *of an Act of Common-Council, held* September 19, *in the 3d and 4th Years of* Philip *and* Mary, *for the removing of the* Compter *Priſon out of* Bread-ſtreet *into* Great Wood-ſtreet.

BY Reaſon of divers Hindrances, Injuries, Extremities, and Diſpleaſures, done unto the Priſoners in *Bread-ſtreet-compter*, by the Keepers of the ſame; who hiring the Houſe of the Goldſmiths Company, would not many Times ſuffer the Sheriffs of LONDON, who ſtand charged with the Priſoners, to uſe them ſo well as they had propoſed; whereby the City hath been ſlandered, Law and good Orders broken, and poor Priſoners too much abuſed: Therefore was the Priſon removed to a Houſe belonging to the City, ſituate in *Great Wood-ſtreet*, where the Sheriff and his Officers were to keep their Courts, *&c.* as they had before uſed in *Bread-ſtreet*. At which Time it was alſo enacted, that the ſaid *Compter* in *Wood-ſtreet* ſhould never hereafter, for any Cauſe whatſoever, be let out to any other Uſe or Perſon, *&c.*

The PARISH *of*

St. JOHN EVANGELIST.

NOW in *Friday-ſtreet*, ſo called from Fiſhmongers dwelling there, and ſerving *Friday's* Market, on the Eaſt Side was a ſmall Pariſh called St. *John Evangeliſt*.

THIS Church was repaired and beautified at the ſole Coſt of the Pariſhioners in the Year of our Lord 1626.

IN the ſame Year a Gallery was new built and beautified at the only Coſt of *Thomas Goodyeare*, Citizen and Draper of LONDON, and there a Pariſhioner.

MONUMENTS *in this Church were for,*

John Dogget, Merchant-Taylor, one of the Sheriffs in the Year 1509.

Sir *Chriſtopher Askew*, Draper, Mayor, 1533.

William de Avinger, Farrier, was buried there, in the 34th of *Edward* II.

THIS Church being burnt down, in the Fire of LONDON, the Pariſh was, by Act of Parliament, annexed to that of *Alhallows Bread-ſtreet*.

THE Veſtry is General.

The PARISH-OFFICERS *are,*	*The* WARD-OFFICERS *are,*
2 Church-wardens.	1 Common-Council-Man. 1 Conſtable. 1 Inqueſt. 1 Scavenger.

Streets, *&c.*

PART of *Watling-ſtreet.*

NUMBER of Houſes, 24 and an half.

THERE is a Parſonage-Houſe belonging to St. *John Evangeliſt*, which is now leaſed out at a low Rent. Likewiſe the Houſe adjoining and going over the Gateway of *Star-court* in *Bread-ſtreet*, belongs Part to the Rector, and Part to the Pariſh of *Alhallows*, and the other Part to *Richard Winn*, Eſq; but for want of a right Underſtanding it has been empty ſome Years.

The PARISH *of*

St. MARGARET MOSES.

LOWER down was the Pariſh Church of St. *Margaret Moſes*, which ſtood on the Eaſt Side of *Friday-ſtreet*, over-againſt *Diſtaff-lane* End, and is called St. *Margaret Moſes*, from one *Moſes* or *Moyſes* (as it ſeems) that was the Founder or new Builder thereof. It is likewiſe written, ſometimes, St. *Margaret* in *Friday-ſtreet*. It is a Rectory, and ſubject to the Archdeacon.

THIS Church was repaired in the Year 1627, but being conſumed in the Fire of LONDON, the Pariſh was annexed to St. *Mildred* in *Bread-ſtreet*.

MONUMENTS *in this Church were for,*

Sir *Richard Dobbes*, Skinner, Mayor, 1551.

Here was alſo buried Mr. *Buſs* (or *Briſs*) Skinner, one of the Maſters of the Hoſpital. There attended all the Maſters of the Hoſpital, with green Staves in their Hands; and all the Company in their Liveries, with twenty Clerks ſinging before. The Sermon was preached by Mr. *Juel*, afterwards Biſhop of *Salisbury*: And therein he plainly affirmed there was no Purgatory. Thence the Company retired to his Houſe to Dinner. This Burial was *Anno* 1559, *January* 30.

William Dane, Ironmonger, one of the Sheriffs, 1569.

Sir *John Allot*, Fiſhmonger, Mayor, 1591.

There was of elder Time buried, *Nicholas Stanes*, and *Nicholas Bray*; they founded Charities there.

Beati mortui qui in Domino moriuntur.
Apoc. 14.

ON a Monument in the South Wall of the Chancel, was this Inſcription:

To *William Dane* that ſometime was
An Ironmonger; where, each Degree
He worthily (with Praiſe) did paſſe.
By Wiſdom, Truth, and Heed, was he

Advanced an Alderman to be :
Then Sheriffe ; that, he with Juſtice preſt,
And Coſt, performed with the beſt ;
In Almes franke, of Conſcience cleare ;
In grace with Prince, to People glad :
His vertuous Wife, his faithfull Peere,
Margaret, this Monument hath made :
Meaning (through God) that as ſhee had
With him (in Houſe) long lived well ;
Even ſo in Tombes Bliſſe to dwell.

Obierunt in Chriſto.

Ille Sabat. 5. Septemb. 1573. Ætatis 56.
Hæc vero 18. Novemb. An. 1579.

On the North Wall of the Chancel :

April 5, *An. Domini* 1593.

The Monument of the Right Honourable Sir *John Allot*, Knt. late Lord Maior of this City of **LONDON**, and Maior of the Staple of *England*, who deceaſed the 17th Day of *September*, *Anno* 1591, in the Time of his Maioralty. *Ætatis ſuæ 66.*

On a plated Stone under the Communion-Table :

Here lieth the Body of *Alice Daniel*, the Wife of *John Daniel*, Eſq; and Mother of *Gerard Daniel*, Fiſhmonger ; which *Alice* deceaſed the 13th Day of *October*, *Anno Domini* 1481. On whoſe, *&c.*

Ever doe well.

On a Monument on the South Side :

Here lieth the Bodies of *John Harper*, Citizen and Fiſhmonger, Treaſurer of *Chriſt's Hoſpital*, and Alderman's Deputy of *Bread-ſtreet* Ward, **LONDON**. And *Frances* his Wife, Daughter to *James Smith*, of *Great Limber*, in the County of *Lincolne*, Gentleman ; by whom he had Iſſue five Children, but at the Time of their Death left onely a Sonne *John*, and a Daughter *Anne*, married to *John Whitcombe* of **LONDON**. He died the 27th of *November*, 1632, in the 79th Year of his Age : And ſhee departed this Life the 30th Day of *October*, 1630, being 72 Yeeres old.

Credimus quod Redemptor noſter vivit, & Noviſſimo die videbimus Deum ſalvatorem noſtrum.

To this Pariſh of St. *Margaret Moſes* belong theſe Legacies :

18 *s. per Ann.* the Gift of *Joan Buſh.*
16 *s. per Ann.* the Gift of *John Spot.*

This Pariſh had never any Parſonage-Houſe, or other Houſe, or Glebe.

The Veſtry is General.

The Pariſh-Officers *are,*	*The* Ward-Officers *are,*
2 Church-wardens.	2 Common-Council-Men.
	2 Inqueſts.
	2 Conſtables.
	2 Scavengers.

Streets, Lanes, *&c.*

Part of *Friday-ſtreet* ; Part of *Piſſing-alley* ; Part of *Great Diſtaff-lane*, and Part of *Little Diſtaff-lane.*

Number of Houſes 46.

The Church of St. *Margaret Moſes* came out as far as where the Channel now runs ; for in the Year 1717, a Man riding along, his Horſe ſlipt into a Hole near the Channel, the Crown of a Vault being broke, in which were two Coffins, with Tops ridged like the Roof a Houſe, both being ſound, and the Vault very dry, they were ſuppoſed, by their Situation, to be the Coffins of Sir *John Allot*, before-mentioned, who was Lord Mayor, and died in his Mayoralty *Anno* 1591, and of his Lady.

On the Weſt Side of *Friday-ſtreet* is *Maiden-lane*, ſo named from ſuch a Sign ; or *Diſtaff-lane*, for *Diſtar-lane*, as *Stow* ſays he read it in a Record of a Brewhouſe, called the *Lamb* in *Diſtar-lane*, the 16th of *Henry* VI.

Cordwainers Hall.

In this *Diſtar-lane*, on the North Side thereof, is Cordwainers, or Shoemakers Hall ; it is built of Brick, having ſeveral handſome Rooms in it. The Hall is adorned with the Pictures of King *William* and Queen *Mary*, given by one of the Members.

Of theſe Cordwainers *Stow* has read, that ſince the 5th of *Richard* II. (when he took to Wife *Anne*, Daughter to *Wenceſlaus*, King of *Bohemia*) by her Example the *Engliſh* People had uſed piked Shoes, tied to their Knees with ſilken Laces, or Chains of Silver and gilt. Wherefore, in the 4th of *Edward* IV. it was ordained and proclaimed, that Beaks of Shoon and Boots, ſhould not paſs the Length of two Inches, upon Pain of Curſing by the Clergy, and by Parliament to pay 20 *s.* for every Pair. And every Cordwainer that ſhod any Man or Woman on the *Sunday*, to pay 30 *s.*

On the South Side of this *Diſtar-lane* is alſo another Lane, called *Diſtar*, or *Diſtaff-lane*, which runs down to *Knightriders*, or *Old Fiſh-ſtreet.*

Now for the preſent State of this Ward :

The principal Streets and Places in this Ward are, *Watling-ſtreet*, *Bread-ſtreet*, *Friday-ſtreet*, *Diſtaff-lane*, *Baſing-lane*, with the Eaſt Side of the *Old-change*, from the Corner of St. *Auſtin*'s Gate to *Old Fiſh-ſtreet* ; and the North Side of *Old Fiſh-ſtreet* and *Trinity-lane*, with Part of the South Side of *Cheapſide*, betwixt *Friday-ſtreet* and St. *Mary le Bow* Church.

Watheling-ſtreet is a great Thorough-fare, and has good Buildings in it, which are very well inhabited by great Dealers, chiefly by Wholeſale. This Street begins two or three Houſes beyond St. *Auſtin*'s Church on the Weſt, and runs Eaſtward through the Heart of this and Cordwainer Ward, almoſt to St. *Anthonine*'s Church, where *Budge-row* begins, and runs into *Canon-ſtreet*, in *Walbrook* Ward. In the Part of this Street belonging to this Ward, are theſe Places, beginning by St. *Auſtin*'s Church, *viz.* St. *John Evangeliſt* Church-Yard, ſeated in the Eaſt Side Corner of *Friday-ſtreet*, the Church not being rebuilt, but the Pariſh united to St. *Alhallows Bread-ſtreet* ; and the Ground on which this Church ſtood, being incloſed, ſerves as a Burying Place for the Inhabitants, and has a handſome Pair of Iron Gates before it.

Bread-ſtreet is a good open Street, well built, and inhabited by great Dealers, both by Wholeſale and Retale, Hop-Merchants, Grocers, and others. It begins at *Cheapſide*, and runs Southwards to *Old Fiſh-ſtreet*, next to *Trinity-lane*, croſſing *Watheling-ſtreet*. The Courts in this Street, beginning next *Cheapſide*, are *Black-ſpread-eagle-court*, but ſmall, with a Free-Stone Pavement, has a very good Houſe at the Upper End. *Planners-court*, indifferent large, but ordinary.

Star-court, very large, with an open Paſſage for a Cart, is well built and inhabited.

St. *Alhallows Bread-ſtreet* Church, large, and well built of Free-Stone, the Front being in this Street, but the Side in *Watheling-ſtreet*.

IT was conſumed in the great Fire, but rebuilt; and the Pariſh of St. *John Evangeliſt*, not built, is united to it.

Three Cups Inn, large, well built, and of a great Trade for Country Waggons and Carriers. *White-cock-court*, a handſome ſquare Place, well built, and inhabited by Wholeſale Dealers.

St. *Mildred Bread-ſtreet* Church, deſtroyed by the general Conflagration, but now rebuilt of Free-Stone, with a Spire Steeple covered with Lead, very comely. To which Church is united that of St. *Margaret Moſes*, not rebuilt. It is ſeated on the Eaſt Side of *Bread-ſtreet*.

Baſing-lane, a handſome open Street, with good Buildings; of this Lane, about half is in this Ward; the Eaſt Part, towards *Bow-lane*, being in Cordwainers Ward.

IN this Lane is *Gerard*'s Hall, now made uſe of for an Inn.

Red-lion-court has a Paſſage into *Watheling-ſtreet*, already taken Notice of; and near the aforeſaid Inn is *Horn-alley*, which is but ſmall and ordinaty.

Friday-ſtreet comes out of *Cheapſide*, and runs South into *Old Fiſh-ſtreet*, and in its Paſſage croſſes *Watheling-ſtreet*: This Street is well built, and inhabited chiefly by Haberdaſhers, and other Wholeſale Dealers. In this Street are theſe Places, *White-horſe-inn*, large, and of a good Reſort. *Bell-inn*, of good Reſort and Trade. *Blue-boar-court*, an open Place, alſo inhabited by Wholeſale Dealers. *Angel-court*, but ordinary, with an open Paſſage for Carts. *Saracen*'s-*head-inn*, large, and of a great Reſort and Trade.

St. *Margaret Moſes* Church was ſeated on the Eaſt Side of this Street, towards *Old Fiſh-ſtreet*, burnt in the Fire of LONDON, not rebuilt, but the Pariſh united to St. *Mildred Bread-ſtreet*; and the Place where this Church ſtood, is incloſed for a Burial-Place for the Inhabitants.

Great Diſtaff, or *Diſtar-lane*, comes out of the *Old-change*, and runs up to *Bread-ſtreet*, againſt *Baſing-lane*, croſſing *Friday-ſtreet* on the South Side.

PLACES of Name in this Lane; *Buck's-head-court*, a ſmall Place, with a Free-Stone Pavement. Cordwainers, or Shoemakers Hall, a handſome Building, ſeated oppoſite to *Little Diſtaff-lane*, of no great Account, and runs into *Old-Fiſh-ſtreet*. And in this Lane is *Dolphin-court*, as alſo *Suger-loaf-court*, both ſmall and ordinary.

Old-Fiſh-ſtreet has the North Side in this Ward; the other Side in *Queen-hithe* Ward.

Trinity-lane has alſo the North Part in this Ward, the other in *Queen-hithe* Ward.

THE *Old-change* has but a ſmall Part in this Ward, *viz.* the Eaſt Side from *Watheling-ſtreet* Corner to *Old Fiſh-ſtreet*; the other Part in the Ward of *Faringdon Within*, and *Caſtle-Baynard*.

Cheapſide has been deſcribed in the other Wards; the Part in this Ward, as alſo in that of Cordwainers, begin on the South Side, ſomething Eaſtward of *Friday-ſtreet*, and runs almoſt to St. *Mary le Bow* Church, ſo that there is nothing of Courts to be here taken Notice of.

THIS Ward and Cordwainers join together in ſupporting two Charity Schools; the one for 50 Boys, and the other for 30 Girls, who are taught, cloathed, and put out Apprentices, or to Service, when fit for it. The Charge of this is defrayed by Subſcribers, and Collections made at the Churches of St. *Mary le Bow*, *Alhallows* in *Bread-ſtreet*, St. *Anthonine*'s, St. *Mildred Bread-ſtreet*, and St. *Mary Aldermary*. Theſe Schools are under the Government and Direction of 24 Gentlemen, who are moſt of them Inhabitants of this Ward, and are liberal Contributors themſelves. The Schools are in *Well-court*, in *Queen-ſtreet*.

THERE are to watch at the ſeveral Stands in this Ward, every Night, a Conſtable, a Beadle and 30 Watchmen.

THE Jury returned by the Inqueſt for the Ward, are to ſerve in the ſeveral Courts at *Guildhall*, in the Month of *April*.

THIS Ward hath an Alderman and his Deputy, 12 Common-Council Men, 10 Conſtables, eight Scavengers, 13 Wardmote Inqueſt Men, and a Beadle. It is taxed to the Fifteen in LONDON, at 37*l.* and in the *Exchequer*, at 38 *l.* 18 *s.* 2 *d.*

THE Alderman is Sir *Robert Baylis*, Knt.

CHAP. X.

QUEEN-HITHE WARD.

NEXT to *Bread-ſtreet* Ward, on the South Side thereof, is *Queen-hithe* Ward, ſo called from a Water-Gate, or Harbour for Boats, Lighters and Barges; and was, of old Time, for Ships, when the Timber Bridge of LONDON uſed to be drawn up, for their Paſſage to the ſaid *Hithe*; as to a principal Strand for landing and unlading againſt the Middle and Heart of the City. This Ward begins in the Eaſt in *Knightriders-ſtreet* on the South Side thereof, where the Eaſt End of the Pariſh-Church, called the *Holy Trinity*, ſtood, and runs Weſt on the South Side, to a Lane called *Lambart-hill*, which is the Length of the Ward in *Knightriders-ſtreet*. Out of which Street are divers Lanes, running South to *Thames-ſtreet*, and are of this Ward. The firſt is *Trinity-lane*, which runs down by the Weſt End of *Trinity* Church. Then is *Spuren-lane*, or *Spooner's-lane*, now called *Huggen-lane*. Then *Bread-ſtreet-hill*. Then St. *Mary Mounthaut*. Out of which Lane, on the Eaſt Side thereof, is another Lane, turning Eaſt through St. *Nicholas Olave*'s Church-Yard to *Bread-ſtreet-hill*. This Lane is called *Finimore-lane*, or *Five-foot-lane*, becauſe it is but five Feet in Breadth at the Weſt End. In the Middle of this Lane runs down another Lane, broader, South to *Thames-ſtreet*.

Stow believes this Lane was antiently called *Desborne-lane*; for he had read, he ſays, of ſuch a Lane in the Pariſh of St. *Mary Somerſet*, in the 22d of *Edward* III.

LAST of all is *Lambart-hill*, ſo called from one *Lambart*, an Owner thereof; and this is the fartheſt Weſt Part of this Ward.

The PARISH *of* *The* HOLY TRINITY.

THIS Church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and called *Trinity the Leſs*, or in *Knightriders*, is ſituate on the South Side of the ſaid Street, in the Eaſtern Part thereof. It is ſubject to the Archdeacon, and a Rectory.

IT was a ſmall Church, and very old, and in Danger of falling down, inſomuch, that in the Year 1606, they were conſtrained to pull it down to the Ground, and from thence with what Speed they could, with much Care and Coſt, to rebuild it; which in the Years 1607 and 1608, was finiſhed, with Contributions, partly of the Pariſhioners, and partly of other Benefactors in and about the City.

IT was, of Old, in the Gift of the Prior and Convent of St. *Mary Overy*'s, in *Southwark*, 'till the general Suppreſſion in *Henry*'s VIII's Time. After which, by Grant, or by way of Exchange, as may be ſuppoſed, it came from the Dean and Chapter of *Canterbury*, in which it hath continued ever ſince.

TO the pious Work of Rebuilding this Church, the Worſhipful Companies of Merchant-Taylors and Vintners, were very bounteous Benefactors.

AS alſo theſe Aldermen, Sir *Thomas Cambel*, Sir *John Swinnerton*, Sir *John Gore*, Sir *William Craven*, and Sir *Thomas Middleton*, who had their Names and Arms ſtanding in a fair Window at the Upper End of the Chancel.

THIS Church was alſo repaired and beautified at the Coſt and Charge of the Pariſh, in the Year of our Lord 1629.

THIS Church conſumed in the great Devaſtation by Fire, is indeed rebuilt, but is become a Church for *Lutherans* to ſerve GOD in, by the Procurement chiefly of *Theodore Jacobſon*, and the Pariſh united to *Queen-hith*.

THERE have been no Legacies, or charitable Gifts belonging to this Pariſh, as the Church-Wardens, 1693, knew of, given or left, either for Sermons or Reparations.

BUT 15 *s. per Ann.* for the Poor, payable to this *Trinity* Pariſh; to which a Stop was put about 20 Years ago, or more, 'till a Difference depending was decided.

THERE is a Piece of Glebe built, and leaſed out for 20 Years reſerved Rent, 3 *l.* But *Anno* 1636, the Glebe was 10 *l. per Ann.* and a Parſonage-Houſe 8 *l. per Ann.*

INTERMENTS.

John Brian, Alderman, in the Reign of *Henry* V. was a great Benefactor. *John Chamber* had a Chantry there. *Thomas Riſhby*, Eſq; and *Alice* his Wife, buried within the Chantry. *John Mirſin*, Auditor of the *Exchequer*, 1471. Sir *Richard Fowlar*, of *Rickes* in *Oxfordſhire*, 1528. *George Cope*, ſecond Son to Sir *John Cope*, of *Copes-Aſhby* in *Northamptonſhire*.

THE Veſtry of this *Trinity* Pariſh is General.

The PARISH-OFFICERS *are*,	*The* WARD-OFFICERS *are*,
2 Church-Wardens, and Collectors for the Poor.	1 Inqueſt.
4 Overſeers for the Poor.	1 Conſtable.
	1 Scavenger.

Streets, Lanes, *&c.*

PART of *Huggen-lane*; Part of *Great Trinity-lane*; Part of *Durham-court*; Part of *Little Trinity-lane*; Part of *Bow-lane*; Part of St. *Thomas Apoſtle*; Part of *Thames-ſtreet*; *Sweede's-court*; *Jack-alley*, and *Half-moon-court*.

NUMBER of Houſes 78.

THE converting of the *Trinity* Church into a Church for Proteſtant Foreigners, called *Lutherans*, is founded upon the King's Letters Patents, dated the 13th of *September*, 24 *Car.* II. to *Theodore Jacobſon*, and five other Gentlemen more, named in the Patent, and to their Heirs and Aſſigns, by the Conſent and Approbation of the then Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, Biſhop of LONDON, and Lord Mayor, free Liberty granted them to cauſe a Temple to be erected on Ruins where the Church of the *Holy Trinity*, before the Fire of LONDON, ſtood. Which Ground they had purchaſed of the City of LONDON, for the free Exerciſe of the *Auguſtine Confeſſion* in the *German* Tongue; with divers other Powers and Authorities mentioned in the ſaid Letters Patents. And according to thoſe Powers granted to the Patentees, they made ſeveral Orders, or Laws, for the better regulating of themſelves, and for the Good of the ſaid Congregation.

Theodore Jacobſon, being antient, by Indenture dated the 27th *January*, 1702-3, by Advice of able Counſel, conveyed all the ſaid Rights and Powers, unto 14 Perſons more, of known Honeſty and Ability, and of the ſame Congregation, and their Heirs; upon the Truſt, and to the Intents and Purpoſes in the Letters Patents mentioned. Theſe, for the Good of the Church, as they pretended, altered ſome of the former Laws and Orders, and made others in their Room: Whereat the Miniſter, and four or five more of the Congregation, were diſpleaſed; and they cauſed a Meeting to be held at the ſaid Temple, the 5th of *May*, 1703. And there, without Authority from the Truſtees, but rather in Oppoſition to them, elected 12 Perſons, under the Denomination of Deacons; and with theſe pretended Deacons, the ſaid Miniſter thwarted the intended good Deſigns of the Truſtees. Upon this, they of this Church entered into a Suit of *Chancery*.

The PARISH *of*

St. NICHOLAS COLD-ABBEY.

St. Nicholas Cold-Abbey.

SITUATE on the South Side of *Old Fiſh-ſtreet*, is the Pariſh-Church of St. *Nicholas Cold-Abbey*.

THE Saint to whom this Church is dedicated was born at *Patara*, a City of *Lycia*. His Study in Piety was ſuch, that when others were at their Sport, he was always at Church, hearing Sermons, and repeating them. He was at firſt a private and honeſt Houſholder.

THE Biſhop of *Myræa*, or *Myra*, in *Lycia*, being dead, the other Biſhops and Prieſts agreed among themſelves, that whoſoever ſhould the next Day firſt enter into the Church, ſhould be created Biſhop. When, therefore, *Nicholas* came firſt into it, to make his Prayers, with every one's Gratulation and Acclamation, he was ſaluted Biſhop: And altho' he took upon him this Office unwillingly, in that he was a Citizen and a Layman (as at this Day they call him) yet he obeyed this lawful Call, and honeſtly and diligently he performed his Duty. He lived temperately and ſoberly, and uſed great Liberality to the Poor.

THERE is a notable Story reported of him, how by his Liberality he preſerved three Siſters from being proſtituted; but it is too long to inſert here, as are many other his pious Deeds and Miracles.

St. *Nicholas* at laſt falling ſick, religiouſly ended his Life, 8 *Id. Decemb. Anno Chriſti* 343, and was buried at *Myræa*; from whence his Body was afterwards tranſlated to *Bari*, in *Apulia*, wherein is a ſtately Temple dedicated to him, where his Reliques remain.

IT is ſaid, that he aſſiſted at the general Council of *Nice*, where he ſtrongly oppoſed *Arius*.

IT ſeems, that in former Times many fooliſh and ſuperſtitious Ceremonies were uſually obſerved upon the Feaſt of St. *Nicholas*, as alſo of St. *Katharine*, St. *Clement*, &c. which being diſtaſted by King *Henry* VIII. were by him, with Advice of his Council, required to be no more uſed in his Realm, as by his Proclamation of *July* 22, in the 33d of his Reign, appears.

Stow ſays, the Word *Cole-abbey* (which was added to diſtinguiſh this from other Churches of St. *Nicholas*) is corruptly ſo called, being more properly *Cold-bay* (as a Place expoſed to the Weather) as *Cold-harbour*, &c.

THIS Church was an antient Foundation; for *Stow* ſays, the Steeple and South Iſle (which were not ſo old as the reſt of the Church) were new built in the 1ſt of *Richard* II. *viz. Anno* 1377, and the Church was then old; of which one ——— *Buckland*, Eſq; (as appeared by his Arms in ſeveral Places) was the Builder of the Steeple, and Repairer of the Reſidue. *Thomas Fer*, Fiſhmonger, gave a large Cœmetery. *Anno* 1397, the Church was repaired at the Charge of *Thomas Barnard*, and others; and again, at the Charge of the Pariſh, *Anno* 1626, 1628, and 1630; but being conſumed by the terrible Flame, *Anno* 1666, was re-edified 1677.

THE Walls are well built with Stone, the Steeple is a Tower, and a Fruſtum of a Pyramid covered with Lead, and a Balcony at the Upper End; the Roof within is flat; the Floor paved with Stone, where that of the Chancel is one Step higher than the reſt. There are three Iſles, and the Structure is of the *Corinthian* Order.

IT is adorned in its Roof with Pannels of Crocket-Work, the Walls with Pilaſters of the ſaid Order; the Pews and Pulpit are Oak, and it is wainſcotted therewith ſeven Feet high. At the Weſt End there is a handſome Gallery and Partition, adorned with Pilaſters, Entablament, and three arched Apertures right againſt the ſaid Iſles, enriched with Fruit, Leaves, *&c.* of the ſame Species of Timber; as is alſo the Altar-Piece, which is adorned with two Columns, and their Entablament of the *Corinthian* Order. The Intercolumns are the *Decalogue* under a *Glory*, and three Cherubims between the *Lord's Prayer* and the *Creed*, done in Gold Letters on Black; and here are Enrichments of Shields, Cherubims, Fruits, Leaves, and Palm-Branches. Above the Cornice are the King's-Arms under a Pediment, between Vaſes or Lamps, all well carved. The Foot-Pace of the Communion-Table is Black and White Marble, incloſed with Rail and Balliſter.

THE Dimenſions are, Length within 63 Feet, Breadth 43, Altitude 36 Feet; and that of the Steeple about 135 Feet, wherein is only one Bell.

INTERMENTS.

Buried in this Church, *John Calfe* and *William Cogeſhall*, 1426.

Walter Turke, Fiſhmonger, Mayor, 1349. His Epitaph will follow.

Richard Eaſtone, Fiſhmonger, 1330.

Nicholas Wolberge, Fiſhmonger, 1407.

Thomas Padington, Fiſhmonger, 1485.

Robert Hary, Fiſhmonger, and others.

John Suring, 1490.

Agnes Gyffard, Widow, by her laſt Will, 1425, gave to the Rector and Church-Wardens of St. *Nicholas Cold-abbey*, LONDON, one yearly Rent of 8 *s.* to be taken of a Shop, with the Houſes built over it, in the ſaid Pariſh, for ever, *ad teneandum diem Anniverſarii ſui,* &c.

Roger Darlington, Fiſhmonger, 1557.

Rich. Laſty, Parſon, under a fair Tomb on the North Side of the Choir, 1491.

Richard Bradbrudge, 1497.

William Clarke, 1501.

James Picman, 1507.

Richard Farneford, 1525.

Thomas Nicolas, Fiſhmonger, 1527.

William Barde, Fiſhmonger, 1528.

On a fair plated Stone, in the Eaſt End of the Chancel, was this Inſcription:

The 14th Day of *May, An. Dom.* 1601.

Leonard Smith, Fiſhmonger,
ended his Dayes,
He feared the Lord,
and walkt in his Wayes:
His Body here
in Earth does reſt,
His Soul with Chriſt
in Heaven is bleſt.

On a fair plated Stone, by the Communion-Table:

Here lye buried the Bodies of *Dorothy Halye,* late Wife of *Robert Halye,* of *Ipſwich,* in the County of *Suffolke,* Merchant. And of *William Wymer,* Son of *William Wymer,* and *Mary* his Wife, Daughter of the ſaid *Robert* and *Dorothy.* Which *William,* the Son, deceaſed the 19th Day of *Auguſt*; and the ſaid *Dorothy* the 20th Day of *September* next following, *An. Dom.* 1601.

On another Stone under the Communion-Table:

Hic jacet Magiſter Will. Sandhill, Canonicus Eccle. ——— magni LONDON. Et hujus Eccleſiæ quondam Rector. Qui obiit 26 die Menſ. Auguſti, An. Dom. 1455. Cujus animæ, *&c.*

On a plated Stone in the Middle Iſle:

Hic jacet in coſſa,
putredo mortis & oſſa,
Cum mulieris quie
in cœlis vivit amœne,
Ut puto per vitam
morum ſignis redimitam,
Anno Milleno
qt. i. C. X. quæ ſeno
Biſque die deno
cum perit en Elena,
Cum quarto pleno,
requiem tenet hic in ceno,
Quo cujus Jane
conſternis corpus inane.

Add theſe antient Epitaphs and Inſcriptions, which have formerly been taken by a diligent Herald, from the Monuments in this Church of St. *Nicholas Cold-abbey,* together with the Dates and Coats of Arms ingraven:

Walter Turk, ſome Time Maior, deceaſed 1352.

Hic jacet humatus Walterus Turk, vocitatus,
Audax, formoſus, pulcher, Civis animoſus,
Pauperibus ſomes, Piſcenarius, Vice-comes,
Poſt Aldermannus, quem multus preſuit annus,
Maior - - - - - - tarum fuit Londoniarum.
Anno milleno triceno tempore pleno
Exiit omnimodo, quinquageſimoq; ſecundo
Octobris requiem triceſimoq; diem.

On the Dexter Side is the Coat; *Gules, a Chevron, Or, between three Libbarts Heads, erazed, of the ſame. On a Chief, Or, a Griffin paſſant, Azure.*

Hic jacet Willielm. Goggeſhale, nuper Civis & Piſcenarius LONDON. ac Elizabetha Uxor ejus, & Liberi eorum. Qui quidem Willielm. ob. 7 Feb. 1426.

The Coat of Arms being on the Dexter Side, was a *Saltier between four Ermin.*

Thomas Paddington, Citizen and Fiſhmonger of LONDON, *ob. An. Dom.* 1485. *An.* 3tio *Ric.* III. His Coat here ingraven was a *Feſſe cottiſed between three Talbots.*

Orate pro animabus Richardi Hunſher, Civis & Piſcenarii; ac etiam Matilde nuper Conſortis ejus. Qui quidem Richardus ob. ultimo Aprilis, An. Dom. 1500. Et eadem Matilda migravit ad Deum 14 Maii, 1493.

No Arms.

Here ben buried the Bodies of *John Orenge,* Gent. and *Agnes* his Wife. Which *John* deceaſed one Thouſand - - - Hundred - - - - And *Agnes* his Wife, deceaſed the 3d of *Jan.* 1504.

There ſtood alſo their Coats of Arms; *Baron and Femme, Baron bears quarterly,* 1. *Three Nags in pale, gallopping.* 2. *Three Ducks, or Mallards, as it ſeems. The 3d as the 2d, the 4th as the 1ſt.*

Pray for the Soul of *William Clark,* Citizen and Fiſhmonger, and Gager of LONDON; and *Jane* and *Chriſtian* his Wives. Which *William ob. June* 23, 1505.

The Coat a *Chevron.*

Upon another Grave Stone, a *Chevron between three Cranes.*

Pray for the Soul of *Thomas Nicolls,* Citizen and Fiſhmonger of LONDON, and of *Chriſtian* his Wife. Which *Thomas* deceaſed 27 *Dec.* 1527.

His Coat was a *Bend, cottiſed, charged with three Spread Eagles, between ſix Croſſes Croſlets ſitche.*

Pray for the Soul of *Roger Hunning,* ſome Time Purveyer of Sea Fiſh for our Soveraign Lord King *Henry* VIII. And *Margaret,* his Wife. He dyed the 3d of *May, Anno Dom.* 1541.

The Coats here was *Baron and Femme.* 1. *Parted per Pale and Feſſe, a Lion Rampant counterchanged.* 2. *Quarterly, a Feſſe with two Flowers de Lis, between four Flowers de Lis. Second Quarter, a Chevron charged with a Flower de Lis between three Martlets. The 3d as the 2d, the 4th as the 1ſt.*

Divers Coats of Arms in this Church; among the reſt, *Rich. Buckland, Armig.* and his Wife, Daughter of *Beaupere. Staughton's* Coat, *&c.*

Late MONUMENTS.

Lately, ſince the Fire, was buried in the Chancel, *Frances Loringe*, late Wife of *Charles Loringe*, of St. *Nicholas Olave's*, 1699.

E. P. 1704.

Upon a Grave Stone in the Chancel, before the Altar :

Reverendi Domini Thomæ Meriton, Corpus hic reponitur ; In Vita & Morte Pietatis Exemplum præbuit. Deceſſit 14 die Februarii, An. Dom. 1704. Ætat. 72.

Upon other Grave-Stones there, Inſcriptions for *Elizab. Aſton*, late Wife of *Rob. Aſton*, Citizen and Fiſhmonger of LONDON, *Feb.* the 14th, 1708-9, aged 43. And for *Elizab. Ayliffe*, late Wife of *Joſeph Ayliffe*, Citizen and Soapmaker of LONDON, *Jan.* the 18th, 1714-15, aged 27.

William Low, Citizen and Fiſhmonger of LONDON, departed *May* the 19th, 1715, aged 49. As alſo three Sons and three Daughters of the ſaid *Low*.

CHARITIES.

Gifts and Charities belonging to this Pariſh, are theſe :

Two Houſes burnt down, ſituate in this Pariſh, rebuilt upon a Ground-Rent of 31 *l. per Ann.* Out of which there is a Quit-Rent of 2 *l.* 12 *s.* 8 *d. per Ann.* payable to St. *Bartholomew's* Hoſpital ; and the reſt of the Profits are given for Ornaments and Repairs of the Church.

The Houſes mentioned before, were given to the Church above 300 Years ago : The Writings burnt or loſt, but Regiſters and Memorials kept of them.

Some Land there is in *Suffolk*, charged by Mr. *Haſelfoot*, Citizen and Fiſhmonger, with the Payment of 20 *l. per Ann.* for a Weekly Lecture on *Thurſday*, and for Bread to be then diſtributed to the Poor.

In the Parochial-Viſitation, 1636, the Parſonage-Houſe was preſented at 23 *l. per Ann.*

The Living of the united Pariſhes of St. *Nicholas Cold-abbey* and St. *Nicholas Olave's*, is a Rectory in the Gift of the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper for the Time being, and in the Dean and Chapter of St. *Paul's*, who preſent alternately, and the Value *per* Act of Parliament 130 *l. per Ann.* St. *Nicholas Cold-abbey* is rated in the King's Books at 7 *l.* 19 *s.* 7 *d.*

The Rector is the Reverend Dr. *Joſeph Roper*, and the Lecturer is the Reverend Mr. *Tho. Worlick*.

Prayers are daily at 11 o'Clock ; one Bell. Here is a Lecture-Sermon every *Thurſday*, and Dr. *Roper* preaches the ſaid Sermon.

The Veſtry of St. *Nicholas Cold-abbey* is General.

The Pariſh-Officers *are,*	*The* Ward-Officers *are,*
2 Church-wardens.	1 Common-Council-Man.
2 Overſeers and Collectors.	2 Inqueſts.
	2 Conſtables.
	1 Scavenger.

Streets, Lanes, &c.

Part of *Old Fiſh-ſtreet*, Part of *Phœnix-court*, Part of *Old Change*, Part of *Little Diſtaff-lane*, Part of *Sugar-Loaf-court*, Part of *Dolphin-court*, *Star-alley*, and *Moor's-yard*.

Number of Houſes, with the Parſonage-Houſe, 57.

On the North Side of this Church, in the Wall thereof, was built a convenient Ciſtern of Stone and Lead, for the Receipt of *Thames* Water, conveyed in Pipes of Lead to that Place, for the Eaſe and Commodity of the Fiſhmongers, and other Inhabitants, in and about *Old Fiſh-ſtreet*.

Barnard Randolph, Common Serjeant of the City of LONDON, did in his Life-time deliver to the Company of Fiſhmongers, the Sum of 900 *l.* to be employed towards the conducting of the ſaid *Thames* Water, and Ciſterning the ſame, &c. And in the Pariſhes of St. *Mary Magdalen*, and St. *Nicholas Cold-Abbey*, near unto *Fiſh-ſtreet*, 700 *l.* and another 200 *l.* to charitable Deeds. He deceaſed 1583, and ſhortly after, this Conduit, with the other, was made and finiſhed.

In *Trinity-lane*, on the Weſt Side thereof, is Painter-Stainers Hall ; of which more hereafter.

Lower down in *Trinity-lane*, on the Eaſt Side thereof, was ſome Time a great Meſſuage, pertaining unto *John* Earl of *Cornwal*, in the 14th of *Edward* III.

On *Bread-ſtreet-hill*, down to the *Thames*, on both Sides, are divers Houſes inhabited by Fiſhmongers, Cheeſemongers, and Merchants of divers Trade.

The PARISH *of* St. NICHOLAS OLAVE.

ON the Weſt Side whereof was the Pariſh Church of St. *Nicholas Olave*, a convenient Church.

This Church was repaired and beautified in the Year of our Lord God 1623.

The Coſt of it 24 *l.*

Since that in the Year 1628, the South Iſle, that was like a Cottage before, only tiled, was ceiled, and that decently and gracefully finiſhed. Which, with ſome Coſt beſtowed on the Steeple, did ariſe to the Sum of 22 *l.* And this at the ſole Coſt of the Pariſh.

This Church, demoliſhed by the great Fire, remains unbuilt, and the Pariſh united to St. *Nicholas Cole-abbey*.

MONUMENTS.

This Church had the Monuments of *William Newport*, Fiſhmonger, one of the Sheriffs, 1375.

Richard Wells, Parſon, 1391.

Richard Sturges, Fiſhmonger, 1470.

Thomas Lewen, Ironmonger, one of the Sheriffs, 1537, who gave his Meſſuage, (with the Appurtenances) wherein he dwelt, with fourteen Tenements in the ſaid Pariſh of St. *Nicholas*, to be had after the Deceaſe of *Agnes* his Wife, to the Ironmongers, and they to give Stipends, appointed to Almſmen, in five Houſes, by them built in the Church-yard of that Pariſh ; but now they are converted into four more to poor Scholars in *Oxford* and *Cambridge*, &c.

Blitheman, an excellent Organiſt of the Queen's Chapel, lieth buried there, with an Epitaph, 1591, *&c.*

On an antient Tomb in the South Wall of the Choir:

Hic jacet Richardus Sturges, Civis & Piſcenarius London. & Katharina uxor ejus. Qui quidem Rich. Obiit 3 die menſis Julii, Anno Dom. 1470. Et prædicta Katharina obiit, &c.

On a fair plated Stone under the Communion-Table:

Hic jacet Dominus Henricus Welleus, quondam Rector. iſtius Eccleſiæ. Qui obiit 4 die Maii, Anno Dom. 1391. Cujus animæ, &c.

An Engraven Plate in the North Wall of the Chancel:

Here *Blitheman* lies, a worthy Weight,
  who feared God above;
A friend to all, a Foe to none,
  whom Rich and Poor did love
Of Princes Chapel, Gentleman,
  unto his dying Day;
Whom all took great Delight to heare
  him on the Organs play.
Whoſe paſſing Skill in Muſick's Art,
  a Scholar left behinde;
John Bull (by Name) his Maſter's Veine
  expreſſing in each Kinde.
But nothing here continues long,
  nor reſting Place can have;
His Soule departed hence to Heaven,
  his Body here in Grave.

He died on *Whitſunday*, *Anno Dom.* 1591.

On a ſmall Monument in the North Wall of the Chancel:

Here before this Place, lieth buried the Bodie of *John Widnell*, Citizen and Merchant-Taylor of LONDON, ſome Time Maſter of that Company, and Deputy of this Ward. Who deceaſed the 15th Day of *February*, 1601, being of the Age of 70.

On an antient Tomb in the North Iſle of the Body of the Church:

Here lie the Bodies of *Thomas Lewen*, Ironmonger, and ſome Time Alderman of this City of LONDON; and *Agnes* his Wife. Which *Thomas* deceaſed the 29th Day of *June*, *Anno Dom.* 1555. And the ſaid *Agnes* deceaſed the 26th Day of *October*, *Anno Dom.* 1562.

This Monument being on the North Wall, was revived and beautified with the Church, with this Inſcription hanging by it:

This Monument of *Thomas Lewin*, and *Agnes* his Wife, was newly revived and beautified at the Charge of the Worſhipful Company of the Ironmongers (whereof he was free) the 29th of *May*, *Anno Dom.* 1623.

No Gifts belonging to this Pariſh, either for occaſional Sermons, or Reparations.

The Parſonage-Houſe was burnt down, but built by *Will. Strong*, who had a Leaſe of it for forty Years, at 20 *s. per Ann.* from 1676.

The Veſtry is General.

The Pariſh-Officers *are*,	*The* Ward-Officers *are*,
2 Church-wardens.	1 Common-Council-Man.
2 Overſeers and Collectors.	1 Inqueſt.
	1 Conſtable.
	1 Scavenger.

Streets, Lanes, *&c.*

Part of *Old-fiſh-ſtreet*; Part of *Bread-ſtreet-hill*; Part of *Star-court*; Part of *Huggin-lane*; *Villar's-court*; Part of *Five-foot-lane*, and *St. Nicholas Olave Church-yard.*

Number of Houſes, with the Parſonage-Houſe, 51.

The next is *Old-fiſh-ſtreet-hill*, a Lane ſo called, which alſo runs down to *Thames-ſtreet.* In this Lane, on the Eaſt Side, is one End of *Finimore*, or *Five-foot-lane.*

On the Weſt Side of this *Old-fiſh-ſtreet-hill*, was the Biſhop of *Hereford*'s Inn, or Lodging; an antient Houſe, and large Rooms, built of Stone and Timber, which ſome Time belonged to the *Mounthauts* in *Norfolk. Radulphus de Maydenſtone*, Biſhop of *Hereford*, about 1234, bought it of the *Mounthauts*, and gave it to the Biſhops of *Hereford*, his Succeſſors. *Charles*, both Biſhop of *Hereford*, and Chancellor of the *Marches*, about the Year 1517, repaired it. Since which Time, the ſame is divided into many ſmall Tenements: The Hall, and principal Rooms, were an houſe belonging to a Sugar-Baker.

The PARISH *of*
St. MARY MOUNTHAUT.

Next adjoining was the Pariſh-Church of St. *Mary de Monte alto*, or *Mounthaut.* This was a very ſmall Church, and, at firſt, built to be a Chapel for the ſaid Houſe of the *Mounthauts*, and for Tenements thereunto belonging.

This Church was in part new built, and very much inlarged and beautified, in the Year of our Lord *1609.*

Benefactors *towards this Building.*

Robert Bennet, Biſhop of *Hereford.*
Sir *William Craven.*
Sir *Thomas Middleton.* And,
Dr. *Erwold.*

In the Year *1610*, this Church was wholly glazed, at the Coſt and Charges of *Tho. Tyler*, Haberdaſher, and *Rich. Tichburne*, Skinner.

In the South Iſle of this Church hung a very good Picture of King *James* I. with the Figures of *Peace* and *Plenty*, on each Side of him. *Peace* with her Olive-Branch, and *Plenty* with her Sheaf, in their Hands; being the Gift of *Robert Plunker*, then Church-warden.

This Church being conſumed in the Fire of LONDON 1666, the Pariſh was annexed, by Act of Parliament, to that of St. *Mary Somerſet.*

Monuments in this Church were, of *John Gloceſter*, Alderman 1345, who gave *Salt-wharf*, for two Chantries there.

John Skip, Biſhop of *Hereford*, 1539, ſat 12 Years; died at LONDON in Time of Parliament, and was buried in this Church.

THIS Pariſh, together with ſeveral other Pariſhes, hath a Gift of 8 *s. per Annum* left by *Randolph Bernard*, and paid by the Ironmongers.

A Legacy by *Rob. Warner*, 1688, a late Inhabitant of the Pariſh, of 40 *s. per Annum* for the Poor.

THERE was a Parſonage before the Fire, rebuilt 1677, and let out for Forty Years at 10 *s.* a Year, to *Rob. Warner*.

No other Houſes, or Glebe, but 10 *s.* a Year in the *Middle-row* in *Fiſh-ſtreet*, ſold to the City; and little Account given of it.

THE Veſtry is General.

The PARISH-OFFICERS *are*,	*The* WARD-OFFICERS *are*,
2 Church-wardens.	2 Inqueſts.
	1 Conſtable.
	1 Scavenger.

Streets, Lanes, *&c.*

PART of *Lambart* [or *Lambeth*] *Hill*, *Labour-in-vain-court*, *Labour-in-vain-yard*; Part of *Old-fiſh-ſtreet-hill*, *Dove-court*; Part of *Star-court*, *Star-alley*; and Part of *Five-foot-court*.

NUMBER of Houſes 48.

THERE was ſome Time a fair Houſe in the ſaid Pariſh of St. *Mary Mounthaut*, belonging to *Robert Belkenape*, one of the King's Juſtices; but the ſaid *Belkenape* being baniſhed this Realm, King *Richard* II, in the 12th of his Reign, gave it to *William Wickham*, Biſhop of *Wincheſter*.

ON the Eaſt Side of this *Old-fiſh-ſtreet-hill*, is a great Houſe, which ſome Time was one of the Halls pertaining to the Company of Fiſhmongers, at ſuch Time as they had ſix Hallmotes or Meeting-places; namely, two in *Bridge-ſtreet*, or *New-fiſh-ſtreet*; two in *Old-fiſh-ſtreet*; whereof this was one; and two in *Stock-fiſh-monger-row*, or *Thames-ſtreet*; as appears by a Record the 22d of *Richard* II.

NEXT Weſtward is another Lane, called *Lambart-Hill*, the Eaſt Side whereof is wholly of this Ward, and but half the Weſt Side; to wit, from the North end of the Blackſmiths-Hall.

The PARISH *of*

St. MICHAEL QUEENHITHE.

THEN in *Thames-ſtreet*, of this Ward, and on the North Side, over-againſt *Queenhithe*, is the Pariſh of St. *Michael*; for an Account of the Saint, to whom this Church is dedicated, See *Book* II, *Chap.* VII.

THIS Church was repaired and beautified, great Coſt beſtowed on the Roof, the Eaſt and Weſt Windows new built and glazed, with other Repairs about it, at the Coſt and Charge of the Pariſh, in the Year of our Lord 1615; but being burnt down in the great Fire, was built again, and *Trinity* Pariſh laid to it. The Communion-Table was given by Mr. *John Oliver*, 1682. Two Damask Table-Cloths, a long Time ſince given; the Donors unknown.

THE Roof of the Structure is ſquare and flat; covered with Tile; the Walls, Stone, with which alſo the Church is paved, but the Chancel with Marble and Purbeck; and there are three Iſles.

THE Ornament of the Roof is a Quadrangle bound with Fret-work, the Walls (near the Roof) have Overtures, Arches, Impoſts and Drops, and handſome five Light and circular Windows. There is a pretty Gallery at the Weſt End, having an Oak Bolection-work Front; the Pulpit and Pews are of the ſame Species of Timber. The Altar-piece is painted in perſpective, in the *Gothick* Manner; the Intercolumns are the *Commandments*, ſupported with the Portraits of *Moſes* and *Aaron* in their Habits between the *Creed* and *Pater-Noſter*, ſuſtained by two Angels. Over the *Decalogue* are two *Attick* Pilaſters and an Arch; under which is a *Glory*, and below that the Words, *Surſum Corda*, and enriched with Feſtoons, Vaſes, *&c.*

THE Dimenſions are, Length 71 Feet, Breadth 40, Altitude 39, and that of the Steeple, conſiſting of a Tower and Spire, is about 135 Feet.

CHARITABLE Gifts and Benevolences are regiſter'd in this Pariſh with the Names of the Benefactors, and laid out according to the Intent of the Donors.

MONUMENTS *in the Old Church were, for*

Stephen Spilman, Gentleman, of that Family in *Norfolk*, ſome Time Mercer, Chamberlain of LONDON, then one of the Sheriffs, and Alderman, in 1404, deceaſing without Iſſue, gave his Lands to his Family, the *Spilmans*, and his Goods to the Making or Repairing of Bridges, and other like godly Uſes. And amongſt others, to this Church, wherein he founded a Chantry, and was buried in the Choir.

Alſo *Richard Marlow*, Ironmonger, Mayor, 1409, gave 20 *l.* to the Poor of this Ward, and ten Marks to the Church.

Richard Gray, Ironmonger, one of the Sheriffs 1515, gave 40 *l.* to that Church, and was there buried.

QUEEN *Elizabeth* had a Monument in this Church, with the Inſcription following:

Many Daughters have done virtuouſly, but thou excelleſt them all.

On the one Side:

Here lyes her Type, who was of late
The Prop of *Belgia*, Stay of *France*,
Spain's Foil, Faith's Shield, and Queen of Chance;
In brief, of Women nere was ſeen,
So great a Prince, ſo good a Queen.

On the other Side:

Sith Vertue her Immortal made
Death (envying all that cannot dye)
Her earthly Parts did ſo invade
As in it wrackt ſelf Majeſty.
But ſo her Spirits inſpired her Parts,
That ſhe ſtill lives in loyal Hearts.

I have fought a good Fight, I have finiſhed my Courſe, &c.

No Parſonage-Houſe belongs to this Pariſh, nor did before the Fire, nor any Glebe, nor any in the Year 1626; for nothing appeared in the Parochial Viſitation that Year.

THE Living is a Rectory; St. *Michael*'s is in the Gift of the Dean and Chapter of St. *Paul*'s; and *Trinity* Church is in the Gift of the Dean and Chapter of *Canterbury*. Their Value, as united, is 160 *l. per Annum*; the firſt is rated at 16 *l.* the other at 8 *l.* 7 *s.* 6 *d.*

THE Rector is the Rev. Mr. *Sampſon Eſtwick*, and the Lecturer is the Rev. Mr. *William Bayley*,

PRAYERS are *Wedneſdays*, *Fridays*, and Holidays, at Eleven o'Clock, and daily at Six of the Clock. Three Bells.

THE Veſtry is Select, conſiſting of the Conſtables, and all above that Office.

The PARISH-OFFICERS *are*,	*The* WARD-OFFICERS *are*,
2 Church-Wardens, and Collectors for the Poor.	2 Common-Council-Men.
4 Overſeers of the Poor.	5 Inqueſts.
	3 Conſtables.
	2 Scavengers.

Streets, Lanes, &c.

PART of *Thames-ſtreet*, *Cowden*'s-*rents*, *Townſend*'s-*lane*, *Room-land*, *Queen-hithe*, *Pump-yard*, *Meal-Market*, *Stew-lane*, *High-timber-ſtreet*, *Bowling-alley*; Part of *Bread-ſtreet-hill*; Part of *Huggin-lane*, *Sugar-loaf-court*; and Part of *Farecloth*'s-*buildings*.

NUMBER of Houſes 147.

The PARISH *of*

St. MARY SOMERSET.

ON the North Side of *Thames-ſtreet*, and at the South End of St. *Mary Mounthaut-lane*, is the Pariſh-Church of St. *Mary Somerſet*, over-againſt *Broken Wharf*. It is a proper Church:

AND was repaired and beautified in the Year of our Lord 1624.

ON a Table hanging cloſe by the Pulpit was this Inſcription:

Dictum Thomæ Burtoni Rectoris Eccleſiæ, temporis reparationis & exornationis hujus Ædificii.

Dominus Petra mea & Arx mea, & Liberator meus, Adjutor meus, ſperabo in eum, Pſal. xviii. 2.

That is,
The Saying of *Thomas Burton*, Rector of the Church in the Time of the Reparation and Beautifying of this Building.

The Lord is my Rock, and my Fortreſs, my Deliverer, my Helper, I will hope in him, Pſal. xviii. 2.

THIS Church was burnt down by the great Fire, and was rebuilt and finiſhed Feb. 16, 1695.

THE Church and Tower are built of Stone, where the former is alſo paved, having two Iſles; the Roof within is flat, adorned with a Cornice; and between the Windows are Fret-Work of Cherubims, *&c.* It is finely wainſcotted with Oak about 10 Feet high, and a neat Wainſcot Gallery is at the Weſt End, ſupported with four Stone Columns of the *Tuſcan* Order. And here are two ſpacious inner Door-Caſes, and handſome Pews of the ſaid Species of Timber; as is alſo the Pulpit, which is inriched with Cherubims, and the Sound-Board finniered.

THE Altar-Piece is adorned with four Pilaſters, Entablature, and Compaſs Pediment, of the *Corinthian* Order. The Intercolumns are the *Decalogue*, curiouſly done in Gold Letters on Black, placed under five Cherubims and Palm-branches, *&c.* gilt with Gold. Above the Cornice, and under the Pediment, is a *Glory* in Form of an Equilateral Triangle, ſurrounded with painted Cherubims. Without the Columns are the *Lord's Prayer* and *Creed*, done in Gold Letters on Blue; and on the Eaſt Window is painted the King's Arms; and the Foot-Pace of the Communion-Table is black and white Marble; at the Weſt End is a neat Marble Font, which was given by *John Tooly*, Deputy of this Ward 1699. He alſo wainſcotted the Veſtry, where his Coat of Arms is ſet up.

THE Dimenſions of this Church are, Length 83 Feet, Breadth 36, Altitude 30, and that of the Tower, to the Top of the higheſt Pinacles, about 120.

MONUMENTS *in this Church were as follow*:

ON a fair plated Stone in the Chancel, by the Communion-Table:

Here lieth buried the Body of Maſter *Richard Randall*, of this Pariſh, who had Iſſue by *Margaret*, his firſt Wife, four Sons and ſeven Daughters, one only Daughter ſurviving, named *Joyce*. He was by Freedom a Pewterer, by Trade a Brewer, and one of the Governors of *Chriſt*'s Hoſpital. He departed this Life the 7th Day of *June*, *An. Domini* 1616, being aged 75 Years.

No cauſe to mourne, though here he lye,
That gave to many Cauſe to cry.
For though his Body turn to Duſt,
His Soul doth live among the Juſt.

OF the Monuments that antiently were erected in this Church, and long ſince defaced, and hitherto loſt, Mr. *Strype* reſtores theſe few that follow:

Hic jacet Johannes Epus' Dromorenſis, & Rector iſtius Eccleſie. Qui ob. 12 Jun. 1433.

Hic jacet Thomas Cane, Notarius & Rector iſtius Eccleſie. Qui ob. 18 Sept. 1444.

John Blundel, ſome Time Citizen and Fruiterer of LONDON, and *Margaret* and *Alice* his Wives; which *John* died the 23d of *May*, 1474.

Johannes Ravening, Civis & Salter LONDON. Et Johanna & Elizabetha Uxores ejus. Obiit ille 17 Feb. 1481.

Hic jacet Arthurus, filius & heres Dni. de Dacre. Qui ob. 26 die Aprilis, 1489.

Orate pro anima Johannis Denham, quondam Rectoris iſtius Eccleſie. Qui obiit 1511.

Bennet Brocas, Servant to the Earl of *Surrey*, and Treaſurer of *England*, deſireth you to pray, *&c.*

Under this Inſcription is the Coat of the Earl of *Surrey*, then a Coat *Baron and Femme*, 1. *Within a Bordure engrailed, Arg. the Field Sable, a Lion Rampant Guardant, Or.* 2. *Arg. two Brocks Couchant, Az. A Flower de Lis in the Nombril Point.*

Orate pro bono ſtatu Benedicti Brocas, Generoſi, & pro——— eorundem. Verum etiam ac Margareta nuper Uxoris, & filiorum filiarumq; mortuorum, An. Dom. 1511. Again.

Pray for the Soul of *Benet Brocas*, Gentleman, who dyed the 11th of *Feuvrier*, *An. Dom.* 1511. *Cujus anime propitietur Deus.* Amen.

Robert Hill, Grocer, kneeling in the Window.

Of your Charity pray for the Soul of *Peter Beliell*, Feſyſcon (*i. e.* Phyſician) and Surgeon of LONDON; and for the good Eſtate of *Annis* his Wife. The which *Peter* departed to God the 2d Day of *October*, 1516.

Pray for the Soul of *Thomas Hottby*, Citizen and Grocer of LONDON; *Alice*, *Joan*, and *Margaret* his Wives. Which *Thomas* died the 22d of *March*, *An. Dom.* 1528.

Pray for the Soul of *Thomas Ungil*, and *Elizabeth* his Wife. Which *Thomas* dyed the 6th of *Novemb.* 1537.

Here lyeth *Frauncis Barantine*, of *Haſely*, in the County of *Oxford*, Eſq; who dyed the 23d of *Aug.* 1557.

Here was alſo Queen *Elizabeth*'s Monumental Memorial, with theſe Verſes taken out of the Scripture:

Pſal. cxii. 6. *The Righteous ſhall be had in everlaſting Remembrance.*

Prov. x. 7. *The Memorial of the Juſt ſhall be bleſſed.*

2 Tim. iv. 7, 8. *I have fought a good Fight, I have finiſhed my Courſe*, &c.

Since the new building of the Church, within the Rails of the Communion-Table, lies buried, under a fair Stone, the Reverend Father in God, *Gilbert Ironſide*, Biſhop of *Hereford*, with this Inſcription:

H. S. E.

Reverendus admodum in Chriſto Pater Gilbertus Ironſide, S. T. P. Coll. Wadhamenſis, in Acad. Oxon. Vice-Cancellarius. Primo conſecratus Briſtol. Eſpiſcop. Poſtea tranſlatus ad Epiſcopat Hereford. Obiit 27 die Aug. 1701. Ætat. ſuæ *69*.

And,

Mary, with her ſeven Sons and three Daughters, the Wife, and Iſſue of Deputy *John Tooly*, Citizen and Lime-Merchant of LONDON. She departed *1695*.

As for Charitable GIFTS;

Randulph Bernard left 8 *s. per Ann.* payable by the Ironmongers Company. And 7 *s.* 6*d.* iſſuing out of ſome Ground-Rent in *Tower-ſtreet*, and paid by *John Moyſier*, Eſq;

But no Legacies or Bequeſts for Sermons, or towards Reparations, or other Charitable Uſes, than what is above-mentioned.

There was a Parſonage-Houſe before the Fire; ſince built, and let for 40 Years, at 5 *l.* Ground-Rent. No other Houſes or Glebe. *Note*, in the Parochial-Viſitation, *1636*, the Church-Wardens brought in the Parſonage-Houſe 10 *l.* the Glebe 8 *l.*

This Living is a Rectory in the Gift of the Biſhop of *Hereford*, and of a private Perſon, who preſent alternately; the Value *per* Act of Parliament 110 *l. per Ann.* St. *Mary Somerſet* is rated in the King's Books at 10 *l.* 10 *s.* and St. *Mary Mounthaw*, at 6 *l.* 10 *s.*

The Rector is the Reverend Dr. *Croxal*; and the Lecturer is the Reverend Mr. *Hetherly*.

Prayers are *Wedneſdays*, *Fridays*, and Holidays, at 11 o'Clock; no Organ; one Bell.

The Veſtry of St. *Mary Somerſet* is Select, conſiſting of about 20.

The Pariſh-Officers *are*,	*The* Ward-Officers *are*,
2 Church-wardens.	1 Common-Council-Man.
4 Overſeers.	2 Inqueſts.
2 Collectors.	2 Conſtables.
2 Sideſmen.	2 Scavengers.

Streets, Lanes, *&c.*

Part of *Thames-ſtreet*; Part of *Fig-lane*; *Caſtle-alley*; *George-yard*, *Broken-wharf*; Part of *Timber-hithe-ſtreet*, now called *Hithe-timber-ſtreet*, *Gardners-lane*, now called *Dunghill-lane*; Part of *Five-foot-lane*; Part of *Labour-in-vain-hill*, *Brooks-yard*, and Part of *Lambart-hill.*

Number of Houſes about 110.

The PARISH *of* St. PETER *near* PAUL's WHARF.

THIS Church of St. *Peter*, of Old called St. *Peter*'s *Parva*, or *Little*, becauſe it was but a ſmall Church, but of latter Times called St. *Peter* near *Paul*'s *Wharf*, becauſe ſituate near to that Place, ſtood on the North Side of *Thames-ſtreet*, at the South Eaſt Corner of St. *Peter*'s-*hill.*

In this Church were two perpetual Chantries founded; one for the Souls of *William Barnard*, and *Iſabel* his Wife, endowed with 4 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d. per Ann.* and the other was founded by *Walter Kent*, and endowed with 4 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d. per Ann.* of both which the Rector, Church-Wardens, and Pariſhioners, were Patrons.

This Church was repaired and beautified in *1625*.

Tho' this Church was but ſmall and inconſiderable, yet *Newcourt*, in his *Repertorium*, adds ſomething of his own Knowledge to the Honour of it, which is this, That it was very famous ſome Years before the Reſtauration of King *Charles* II. by Reaſon of the *Common-Prayer*, which was much uſed therein, and the Holy Sacrament of the Lord's Supper duly adminiſtred, according to the *Liturgy* of the Church of *England*, which brought a great Concourſe and Reſort to it, both of the Nobility and Gentry; and the Galleries, where, they ſat were richly hung with *Turky* Work Carpets, and the like.

But being burnt down in the dreadful Fire, it was ſince annexed to that of St. *Bennet* at *Paul*'s *Wharf*.

To this Church belongs no Parſonage-Houſe, as they knew of; accordingly to the Preſentment of the Church-Wardens in the Parochial-Viſitation, *Anno 1693*. But, according to the Parochial-Viſitation, *1636*, there was a Parſonage-Houſe and Glebe, valued at 4 *l.* 8 *s. per Ann.*

Nor any Gifts or Legacies to Church or Poor.

The Veſtry is General.

The Pariſh-Officers *are*,	*The* Ward-Officers *are*,
2 Church-wardens.	1 Common-Council-Man.
2 Overſeers.	1 Conſtable.
1 Collector.	2 Inqueſts.
	2 Scavengers.

Streets,

Streets, Lanes, &c.

PART of St. *Peter's-hill*; Part of *Thames-ſtreet*, *Crane-court*; Part of *Lambart-hill*, *Boſs-pump-yard*, *Black-boy-alley*, and Part of *Trig-lane*.

NUMBER of Houſes 79.

NEXT is St. *Peter's-hill*; but there are but two Houſes on the Eaſt Side of this Lane, in this Ward; the reſt are in *Caſtle-Baynard* Ward.

THEN is *Town's-end-lane*, turning down to the *Thames*.

Queen-hithe. THEN is *Queen-hithe*, a large Receptacle for Corn-Barges, and other Weſtern Veſſels. Touching the Antiquity and Uſe of this Gate and Hithe: Of old Time the ſame belonged to one named *Edred*, and was then called *Edred's Hithe*. Which ſince falling to the Hands of King *Stephen*, it was by his Charter confirmed to *William de Ypre*. The Farm thereof in Fee and in Heritage, *William de Ypre* gave it unto the Prior and Convent of the *Holy Trinity* within *Aldgate*, as appears by this Charter:

TO *Theobald*, by the Grace of God Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, Primate of *England*, and Legate Apoſtolike. To the Biſhop of *London*, and to all faithfull People, Clerkes and Laymen, *William de Ypre* ſendeth greeting. Know ye me to have given and granted to God, and to the Church of the *Holy Trinity* of *London*, to the Prior and Canons there, ſerving God, in perpetual Alms, *Edred's Hith*, with the Appurtenances. With ſuch Devotion, that they ſhall ſend every Yeere Twenty Pounds, unto the Maintenance of the Hoſpitall of *Katharines*; which Hoſpital they have in their Hands; and One Hundred Shillings to the Monkes of *Berdmonſey*, and Sixty Shillings to the Brethren of the Hoſpitall of Saint *Giles*. And that which remaineth, the ſaid Prior and Canons ſhall enjoy to themſelves. Witneſſes, *Richard de Lucia*, *Raphe Bigot*, or *Picot*, &c.

THIS *Edred's Hithe*, after the aforeſaid Grants, came again into the King's Hands.

AND, in the 6th Year of *Henry* III, being then called *Ripa Reginæ*, he granted it to *Richard de Ripary*, i. e. *Rivers*. And in the 10th of his Reign, he granted it *Thomæ Cirenceſtriæ ad placitum Regis*, i. e. To *Thomas Cirenceſter* at the King's Pleaſure.

BUT it pertained unto the Queen, and therefore it was called *Ripa Reginæ*, the *Queen's Bank*, or *Queen's Hithe*; and great Profit was made to her Uſe, as will appear by this which followeth:

KING *Henry* III, in the 9th of his Reign, commanded the Conſtable of the Tower of LONDON, to arreſt the Ships of the *Cinque Ports*, on the River of *Thames*, and to compel them to bring their Corn to no other Place, but to the *Queen's Hithe* only.

THE ſame Year, *viz.* 9 *Hen.* III, the ſaid Conſtable was required to arreſt the ſaid Ships in the *Thames*, to carry their Corn only to the Ports of the Realm. The Words are, *De blado non cariando niſi ad portus Regni.*

IN the 11th of his Reign, he charged the ſaid Conſtable to diſtrain any Fiſh offered to be ſold in any Place of this City, but at the *Queen's Hithe*.

THE Words of the Record are, *Diſtringat eos, qui ducunt piſcem venalem in Navibus uſq;* London. *& remanent trans Pontem* London. *ex parte Turris, ad ducendum dict. piſcem uſq;* Hitham. The Conſtable was to compel or force them who brought Fiſh in Boats to LONDON, to ſell, not to remain on this Side the Bridge near the *Tower*, but to ſee them conveyed to *Queen-hithe*: And again, in the 10th of that King, *Ducet* [*Conſtabularius Turris*] *piſcem venalem venientem ap.* London. *ad Ripam Reginæ*.

MOREOVER, in the 28th of the ſaid King's Reign, an Inquiſition was made before *William* of *York*, Provoſt of *Beverly*, *Henry* of *Bath*, and *Hierome* of *Caxton*, Juſtices Itinerants, ſitting in the Tower of LONDON, touching the Cuſtoms of *Queen-hithe*, obſerved in the Year laſt before the Wars between the King his Father, and the Barons of *England*; and of old Cuſtoms of other Times. And what Cuſtoms had been changed; at what Time the Tax and Payment of all Things coming thither; and between *Woorepath*, and *Anede-hith*, were found and ſeized, according to the old Order; as well Corn and Fiſh, as of other Things. All which Cuſtoms were as well to be obſerved in the Part of *Downgate*, as in *Queen-hithe*, for the King's Uſe: When alſo it was found, that the Corn arriving between the Gate of *Guild-hall* of the Merchants of *Coleyne*, and the Soke of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* (for he had a Houſe near unto the *Black-fryars*) was not to be meaſured by any other Quarter, than by that of the Queen's Soke.

AFTER this, the Bailiffs of the ſaid *Hithe* complained, that ſince the Recognition, fourteen foreign Ships, laden with Fiſh, arrived at *Bilingſgate*; which Ships ſhould have arrived at the ſaid *Hithe*. And therefore it was order'd, That if any foreign Ship, laden with Fiſh, ſhould, in the Form aforeſaid, arrive elſewhere than at this *Hithe*, it ſhould be at the King's Pleaſure to amerce them at 40 *s*. Notwithſtanding, the Ships of the Citizens of LONDON were at Liberty to arrive where the Owners would appoint them.

ALL this Inquiſition before the King's Juſtices Itinerants, 28 *Hen.* III, concerning *Queen-hithe*, being ſet down very imperfectly and obſcurely, Mr. *Strype* relates it more fully and exactly, as it ſtands in the Books of the Chamber of LONDON.

DOminus Rex mandavit, &c. *i. e.* Our Lord the King (*Henry* III) commanded Lord *William de Eboraco*, Provoſt of *Beverly*, and *Henry* of *Bath*, and *Jeremiah de Caxton*, his Fellow Juſtices Itinerants at the Tower of LONDON, in the 28th Year of the Reign of the ſaid *Henry*, Son of King *John*, That with all Diligence, and by all the Ways they could, cauſe Inquiry to be made, what Cuſtoms belonged to the *Queen's Heth*, LONDON, the Year next before the War moved between the Lord *John*, his Father, and his Barons of *England*. And when it ſhall appear to them concerning thoſe Cuſtoms, and others, which belonged to the aforeſaid *Heth*, and which were afterwards changed and alienated, they labour with all Solicitude and Carefulneſs they can, to reform the ſaid *Heth* to its due State. And that the Cuſtoms in the ſame be held, which was wont to be held in the Time aforeſaid.

BEFORE which Provoſt and Juſtices, it was convicted by the Mayor and Aldermen of the City, that in the Time aforeſaid were three Cuſtoms belonging to the foreſaid *Heth*; to wit,

OF every Sieve (that is, a Meaſure containing five Quarters) of Salt, that ſhall belong to a Man that is a Foreigner, or to any one of the five Ports, and ſhall land and come, whereſoever it be within *Woreparth* and *Anede-hethe*, or beyond; 2dly, at the Farm of the ſaid *Heth*.

ALSO, if any Citizen of LONDON have Part in the ſame Sieve of Salt, he ſhall give nothing of his Portion: But the Reſidue that belongs to the Strangers, ſhall give Cuſtom according to the Quantity of his Ware.

Also, if any bring from Abroad Herrings, Corn, or ſuch like, together with Salt, in one Ship, it hath been lawful for the Queen's Bailiff to take a ——— Part of the aforeſaid Catals.

Also, if any from Abroad, and alſo from the five Ports, come with Salmon, if he ſhall bring 100, or more, he ſhall give two Salmons to the Queen's Farm.

And if any ſhall land them in the Queen's *Soke*, he ſhall give one of the beſt, and one of the middling Sort.

And if he ſhall bring leſs than 100, he ſhall give according to the Quantity of the Thing, to the fourth Part.

And if he ſhall bring leſs than the fourth Part, he ſhall give nothing but Standage.

Also, of Salt Mulvil (a Kind of Fiſh) the ſame Cuſtom is to be taken at the Queen's Farm in the ſame *Soke*, which the Sheriff takes for the King's Uſe at *Billingſgate*.

Also, if a Stranger, and alſo any for the Five Ports, ſhall bring in his Ship White Herrings ſalted, in the Queen's *Soke*, 100 is to be taken out of the Ship. And if any of the Citizens have a Part with him, nothing to be taken from his Portion.

Also, whatſoever Stranger brings the firſt Red Herring, not frailed, he ſhall give 100 Herrings. And others, who ſhall come with the ſame Kind of Herrings, whether they are frailed or not, ſhall give nothing through the whole Year, beſides the Standage of the Ship.

Also, if any Foreigner ſhall buy Salmon, or Mulvil, ſalted in the Ship, and ſhall put it into another Ship; for every 1000 he ſhall give an Half-penny.

Also, concerning Salmon and Mulvil bought in Shops, ſituate in the ſame *Soke*, of every 100 is to be taken 2 *d.* as was before ſaid, concerning the Ships.

Also, of Herrings bought in Shops, of every 1000 is to be taken an Half-penny.

Also, if every Kind of freſh Fiſh, coming in the Queen's *Soke*, the ſame Cuſtom is to be taken, which is taken of the ſame Kind of Fiſh, at the Queen's Farm at *London-bridge*.

Also, of every Ship that ſaileth within *Orlokes*, is to be taken 2 *d.* at the Queen's Farm; unleſs it be of LONDON, or of the Five Ports.

Also, of a Ship which ſaileth with Toll, is to be taken an Half-penny.

Also, of every Shout coming down in the Queen's *Soke* with Corn, to be taken 1 *d. ob.* but if with Wood, without Corn, 1 *d.*

All Cuſtoms before written, are to be kept and held, as well in the Port of *Dovegate* as *Queen-hithe*, for the Lord the King's Uſe.

Also, Corn which landeth between the Gutter of the *Guildhall* of the Men of *Colen*, and the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*'s *Soke*, (*i. e.* near *Black-fryars*) is not wont to be meaſured by another Quartern, than by the Quartern of the Queen's *Soke*.

Also, it belongeth to the Queen's Bailiff, to take *Scawyng in Selba Wynton*, for the Queen's Uſe, under the ſame Form as the Sheriff of LONDON takes *Scawynge* elſewhere in LONDON for the King's Uſe.

Also, if any withdraw his Cuſtom, and depart from the City with the ſame Cuſtom, he falls into the Mercy of the Bailiff.

Also, if any offer to pay his Cuſtom to the Bailiff, or his Servant, and they will not take it, although he depart from the City, he is not to be amerced.

Also, all Aſſizes of the City, in the *Huſtings*, provided and ordained for the Amendment of the City, are to be ordained and obſerved in the Queen's *Soke*; and therefore it is a Cuſtom, that the Lord the King have his Seizin of all the aforeſaid Cuſtoms, according as it is acknowledged by the ſame Mayor and Citizens.

Afterwards came the Bailiffs of the ſame *Heth*, and complained, that after the foreſaid Acklowledgment, 14 Foreign Ships landed with Fiſh at *Billingſgate*, which ought to have landed at the foreſaid *Heth*. And therefore the Cuſtom is, that if any Foreign Ship with Fiſh, land elſewhere in the Form aforeſaid, than at the foreſaid *Heth*, it is in the King's Mercy, to wit, at 40 *s.* Forfeiture. Let this Puniſhment have Place, until one Month after the Feaſt of St. *Michael*, this Year. And, in the mean Time, according to the Tranſgreſſion, Proviſion is made for inflicting an heavier Pain, if they will not obſerve the foreſaid Form.

Afterwards came the Mayor and Citizens, and ſay, that ſix Ships of Strangers, with all Salt Fiſh, in Foreign Spindler Boats, landed at the foreſaid *Heth*, in the foreſaid Time. But Ships which were the Citizens of LONDON, landed elſewhere, where they would; and therefore let the King have his Seizin.

After this the ſaid *Henry* III. confirmed the Grant of *Richard* Earl of *Cornwall*, for the Farm of *Queen-hithe* to *John Giſors*, then Mayor, and to the Commonalty of LONDON, and their Succeſſors for ever, as appears by the following Charter:

Henry, by the Grace of God King of *England*, Lord of *Ireland*, Duke of *Guien*, and Earl of *Anjou*, to all Archbiſhops, *&c.* Be it knowne, that wee have ſeene the Covenant betweene our Brother *Richard*, Earle of *Cornwall*, of the one Party, and the Maior and Communalty of LONDON, on the other Party; which is in this Sort: In the 30th Yeere of *Henry*, the Sonne of King *John*, upon the Feaſt of the Tranſlation of St. *Edward* at *Weſtminſter*, this Covenant was made betweene the Honourable Lord *Richard*, Earle of *Cornwall*, and *John Giſors*, then Maior of LONDON, and the Commons thereof, concerning certain Exactions and Demands pertaining to the *Queene-hith* of LONDON, to wit, That the ſaid Earle granted for himſelf and his Heyres, that the ſaid Maior, and all Maiors enſuing, and all the Commons of the City, ſhould have and hold the *Queene-hith*, with all the Liberties and Cuſtomes, and other Appurtenances in Fee Ferme; rendring thence yeerely to the ſaid Earle, his Heires and Aſſignes, 50 *l.* at *Clerkenwell* at two ſeveral Termes, to wit, at the Cloſe of *Eaſter* 25 *l.* and in the Octaves of *Michaelmas*, 25 *l.* And for more Surety hereof, the ſaid Earle hath ſet thereunto his Seale, and left it with the Maior; and the Maior and Communalty have ſet to their Seale, and left it with the Earle: Where we confirme and eſtabliſh the ſaid Covenant, for us and our Heires. Witneſſes, *Ralph Fitz-Nichol*, *Richard Gray*, *John* and *Will. Brithem*, *Paulin Paynter*, *Ralph Wancia*, *John Cumband*, and others. At *Windſor*, the 26th of *February*, the 31ſt of our Reign.

It ſeems *Queen-hithe* was in the Hands of the Earl of *Cornwall*, at the Death of K. *Henry* III. and the Citizens ſuppoſed was wrongfully detained from them. For upon an Inquiſition appointed by the Juſtices the 3d of *Edw.* I. they make this Preſentment, "That the *Queen-hithe* was ſome Time belonging to the City of LONDON; and how it came to the Earl of *Cornwall*, and his Heirs, they knew not,

“ nor by what Warrant. And that it was worth
“ *per Ann.* 52 *l.* And moreover, they ſay,
“ That King *John*, Father of Lord King *Henry*,
“ gave *Queen-hithe* to *Alianore*, then Queen of
“ *England*, and was had of the King's De-
“ meſne all his Time. But from that Time
“ 'till now, the Earl of *Cornwall*, and his Heirs
“ held it, and ſtill did hold it againſt the
“ Crown, and Diſenheirſen of the King, as it
“ ſeemed to them; but by what Warrant they
“ knew not.

The Charge of this *Queen-hithe* was then committed to the Sheriffs, and ſo long continued.

Now for the Cuſtoms of this *Queen-hithe*: In the Year 1302, the 30th of *Edward* I. it was found by the Oath of divers Men, that Bakers, Brewers, and others, buying their Corn at *Queen-hithe*, ſhould pay for Meaſuring, Portage, and Carriage, for every Quarter of Corn whatſoever; from thence to *Weſtcheap*, to St. *Anthonine*'s Church, to *Horſe-ſhoe-bridge*, and to *Woolſey-ſtreet*, in the Pariſh of *Alhallows the Leſs*, and ſuch like Diſtances, one *ob. q.* To *Fleet-bridge*, to *Newgate*, *Cripplegate*, to *Birchovers-lane*, to *Eaſtcheap*, and *Billingſgate*, 1 *d.* Alſo, that the Meaſurer, or the Meeter, ought to have eight chief Maſter-Porters; every Maſter to have three Porters under him, and every one of them to find one Horſe, and ſeven Sacks; and he that ſo did not, to loſe his Office.

This *Hithe* was then ſo frequented with Veſſels, bringing thither Corn, (beſides Fiſh, Salt, Fuel, and other Merchandizes) that all theſe Men, to wit, the Meeter and Porters, 37 in Number, for all their Charge of Horſes and Sacks, and ſmall Stipend, lived well of their Labours. But now that Caſe is altered; the Bakers of LONDON, and other Citizens, travel into the Countries, and buy their Corn of the Farmers, after the Farmers Price.

King *Edward* II. in the firſt Year of his Reign, gave to *Margaret*, Wife to *Peter Gaveſtone*, 43 *l.* 12 *s.* 9 *d.* Half-penny Farthing, out of the Rents in LONDON, to be received of *Queen-hithe*.

Certain Impoſitions were ſet upon Ships, and other Veſſels coming thither; as upon Corn, Salt, and other Things, towards the Charge of cleanſing *Roomland* there, the 41ſt of *Edw.* III.

These were the Impoſitions, and the Occaſion of them. This *Roomland* being annoyed with Dung, Filth, &c. ſo as the Sellers of Corn and Victuals there could not ſtand to ſell their Commodities, as formerly they had done, it was ordered by a Common-Council, *An.* 41. of King *Edward* III. that the Place ſhould forthwith be made clean and paved: And that from thenceforth, towards the perpetual Cleanſing and Reparation thereof, there ſhould be taken for every Quarter of Corn, of what Kind ſoever, there ſold or coming, a Farthing; for every Quarter of Salt, a Farthing; for every Veſſel, called a *Battel*, bringing Ruſhes, 4 *d.* for every Veſſel called a *Shout*, bringing Corn, or Malt, 2 *d.* for every Ship bringing other Victuals, 2 *d.* and of every Perſon laying Soil there, 2 *s.* and the Seller of the Ruſhes, to pay for every Boat of Ruſhes, 4 *d.*

The 3*d.* of *Edward* IV. the Market at *Queen-hithe* being hindered by the Slackneſs of drawing up *London-bridge*, it was ordained, That all Manner of Veſſels, Ships, or Boats, great or ſmall, reſorting to the City with Victuals, ſhould be ſold by Retale; and that if there came but one Veſſel at a Time, were it Salt, Wheat, Rye, or other Corn from beyond the Seas; or other Grains, Garlick, Onions, Herrings, Sprats, Eels, Whitings, Plaiſe, Cods, Mackarel, &c. then that one Veſſel ſhould come to *Queen-hithe*, and there to make ſale. But if two Veſſels came, the one ſhould come to *Queen-hithe*, the other to *Billingſgate*. If three, two of them ſhould come to *Queen-hithe*, the third to *Billingſgate*, &c. always the more to *Queen-hithe*. If the Veſſel, being great coming with Salt from the Bay, and could not come to theſe Keys, then the ſame to be conveyed by Lighters, as before is meant.

One large Houſe for Stowage of Corn, craned out of Lighters and Barges, was there built. Sir *John Lion*, Grocer, Mayor, 1554, by his Teſtament, gave 100 *l.* towards it, and this was afterwards made larger, at the Charges of the City, in the Year 1565.

Against this *Queen-hithe*, on the River of *Thames*, of late Years, ſaith *Stow*, was placed a Corn-Mill, upon, or betwixt two Barges, or Lighters, and there ground Corn, as Water-Mills in other Places; to the Wonder of many that had not ſeen the like; but this laſted not long without Decay. The like had been in former Times, for in the Year 1525, the 16th of *Henry* VIII. Sir *William Bayley* being Mayor, *John Cooke* of *Gloceſter*, Mercer, gave to the Mayor and Commonalty of LONDON, and theirs for ever, one great Barge, in which two great Corn-Mills were made and placed; which Barge and Mills were ſet in and upon the Stream of the River of *Thames*, within the Juriſdiction and Liberty of the ſaid City of LONDON. And alſo he gave to the ſaid City, all ſuch Timber, Boards, Stones, Iron, &c. provided for making, mending, and repairing of the ſaid Barge and Mills. In Reward whereof, the Mayor gave him 50 *l.* preſently, and 50 *l.* yearly, during his Life. And if the ſaid *Cooke* deceaſed before *Joan* his Wife, then ſhe to have 40 Marks the Year during her Life.

This *Queen-hithe* is now a noble Market for Malt and Meal brought from the Weſtern Counties, (as *Bear-key* is for Corn.) Market-Days are every Day, but chiefly *Mondays*, *Wedneſdays* and *Fridays*.

Next adjoining to this *Queen-hithe*, on the Weſt Side thereof, is *Salt-wharf*, named of Salt taken up, meaſured and ſold there.

The next is *Stew-lane*, of a Stew, or Hot-Houſe there kept.

After that is *Timber-hithe*, or *Timber-ſtreet*, ſo called, of Timber and Boards, there taken up and wharfed. It is in the Pariſh of St. *Mary Somers-hithe*, as *Stow* ſays he read it named in the 56th of *Henry* III. and in the 9th of *Edward* II.

Then is *Brooks*'s-*wharf* and *Broken-wharf*, a Water-Gate, or Key, ſo called, of being *broken* and falling down into the *Thames*.

At a Common-Council, *July* 23, the 2d of Queen *Elizabeth*, Order was taken, that out of a certain void Space of Ground at *Broken-wharf*, there ſhould 33 Feet be incloſed and laid to the City's Brewhouſe; which was to have a ſubſtantial Pale about it, to keep the City's Fuel, and other Goods, &c.

By this *Broken-wharf* was one large old Building of Stone, with arched Gates; which Meſſuage, in the Reign of *Henry* III. the 43d Year, pertained to *Hugh de Bygot*; and in the 11th of *Edward* II. to *Thomas Brotherton*, the King's Brother, Earl of *Norfolk*, Marſhal of *England*. In the 11th of *Henry* VI. to *John Mowbray*, Duke of *Norfolk*, &c.

Within the Gate of this Houſe, then belonging to the City of LONDON, was built, in the Years 1594 and 1595, a large Houſe, of great Heighth, called an Engine, made by *Bevis Bulmer*, Gent. for the conveying and forcing of *Thames* Water, to ſerve in the Middle and Weſt Parts of the City. The antient great Hall of this Meſſuage belongs now to a Brewhouſe; and the Water-Works are purchaſed by the *New-River* Company.

West from this is *Trigg-lane*, going down to the *Thames*. Next is called *Boſs-lane*, of a Boſs of Water, like unto that of *Billingſgate*, there placed by the Executors of *Richard Whittington.*

Then was a great Meſſuage, ſome Time belonging to the Abbots of *Chertſey* in *Surrey*, and was their Inn, wherein they were lodged when they repaired to the City. It was afterwards called *Sandie-Houſe*, the Lord *Sands* has been lodged there.

And this is an End of this *Queen-hithe* Ward.

The preſent State of this Ward ſtands thus:

The chief Streets, Lanes, and Hills, in this Ward, are *Thames-ſtreet*, *Queen-hithe*, with the ſeveral Lanes which run down to the *Thames*, *Lambart-hill*, *Fiſh-ſtreet-hill*, *Five-foot-lane*, *Bread-ſtreet-hill*, *Huggin-lane*, *Little Trinity-lane*, with the South Side of *Great Trinity-lane*, *Old Fiſh-ſtreet*, *Thames-ſtreet*, runs through the Heart of this Ward, as it does that of the *Vintry*; and the Lanes, Alleys, Hills, and Courts, as they lie on each Side, ſhall be ſpecified, beginning at the Weſt End, and on the South Side.

This Street enjoys a good Trade, and hath a great Reſort, occaſioned by the ſeveral Wharfs on the Water Side; and therefore much peſtered with Carts. *Black-boy-alley*, long and narrow, having a great *Dier's* at the lower End. *Boſs-alley*, alſo long and narrow, with a *Dier's* by the *Thames* Side. Betwixt this Place and *Black-boy-alley*, is a large Paſſage to a Wood-Wharf. *Robin-hood-court*, but very ordinary. *Trig-ſtairs*, ſo called from the Stairs on the Water Side, which is indifferently well ſupplied by Watermen. The Lane is open, reaſonably well built and inhabited. *Caſtle-lane*, pretty broad for Carts, having a Wood-Wharf at the lower End; the Buildings are but ordinary. *George-yard*, being good and large, and taken up by Timber-Merchants and Wood-Wharfs at the lower End. *Broken-wharf*; by this is a Water-Houſe to convey the *Thames* Water in Pipes, before-mentioned.

Brookes's-*wharf* leads alſo to the River *Thames*, having a large Wharf, with Keys therein, for the landing of Corn, Malt, and other Goods, thither brought in conſiderable Quantities. For which it is of great Reſort.

Eastwards from the Water-Houſe, is *High-timber-ſtreet*, or *Hithe*, ſo called from the Timber or Boards there taken up and wharfed. The Place is but ordinary, and ſerves as a Paſſage to other Places which lead to the Wharfs; as *Dunghill-lane*, *Broker*'s-*wharf*, and *Hamond*'s-*lane*, formerly called *Stew-lane*, from a Stew, or Hot-Houſe there kept; all Places of ordinary Account. And from this Lane is a Paſſage to *Queen-hithe*, called the *Dark-lane*: And here is *Boydens*'s-*Wharf*.

Queen-hithe, a great Receptacle for Weſtern Barges, Lighters, and Boats, which brings a conſiderable Reſort and Trade to the Place. Here is a great Meal-Market, having the Conveniency for Stowage of the Goods thither brought to be ſold by the ſaid Veſſels. The Market-Houſe is commodiouſly ſeated by the Water-ſide, and before it an open Yard for Carts to carry off the Goods there ſold; and round about the Yard, except the South Side next the *Thames*, are Rows of Houſes, well inhabited, beſides good Store of Publick Houſes, for the Reception of People that reſort thither about Buſineſs, next the Stairs.

Eaſtward of *Queen-hithe*, is *Pump-court*, or *Yard*, a ſmall Place, which comes out of *Queen-hithe*, and falls into *Townſend-lane*, an open Place for Carts to the Wharf; and this is the Eaſtern Limits of this Ward.

Then on the North Side are theſe Places. *Bowling-alley*, a ſmall Place, which falls into *Sugar-loaf-court*, now taken up for a Brew-houſe.

St. *Michael Queen-hithe* Church, rebuilt ſince the great Fire, a handſome well built Church, of Free-ſtone, having on the Top of the Steeple a ſmall Free-ſtone Spire, with a Ship upon a Ball all gilt with Gold. To this Church and Pariſh is that of *Trinity* united.

Painter Stainers-hall.

Little Trinity-lane comes out of *Great Trinity-lane*, and falls into *Thames-ſtreet*, by St. *Michael Queen-hithe* Church. This Lane is well built and inhabited. Here is ſeated the Painter-Stainers-Hall; it is adorned with a handſome Screen, Arches, Pillars and Pilaſters of the *Corinthian* Order, painted in Imitation of Porphyry, with gilt Capitals. The Pannels of Wainſcot, and the Ceilings are embelliſh'd with great Variety of Hiſtory and other Paintings, exquiſitely perform'd; as, 1. The Portraitures of King *Charles* II, and his Queen *Catharine*, by *Howſman*. 2. The Fire of LONDON. 3. *Endymeon* and *Luna*, by *Palmaitier*. 4. *Orpheus* fleaing *Pan*, by *Brull*. 5. A Piece of Architecture of the *Corinthian* Order, by *Trevit*. 6. Another of the *Ionick* Order, given by Mr. *Thompſon* the City-Painter. 7. *Heraclitus* and *Democritus*, by *Penn*. 8. A Landskip, by *Aggas*. 9. Fiſh and Fowl, by *Robinſon*. 10. Art and Envy, by *Hungis*. 11. A Piece of Birds, by *Barlow*. 12. A Piece of Fruit and Flowers, by *Everbrook*. 13. A Ruin, by *Griffier*. 14. *Camden*'s Portrait. 15. A Piece of Birds. 16. The Ceiling is finely painted with *Pallas* triumphant, with *Arts* and *Fame*, attended by *Mercury*, ſuppreſſing their Enemies; *Sloth*, *Envy*, *Pride*, &c. done by *Fuller*. 17. A fine Piece of Shipping, by Mr. *Peter Monumea*; and there are ſeveral other Pieces in the Parlour.

In the Court-Room are ſeveral fine Pictures, moſt of them Members of this Company.

There is in the Front of the ſaid Room a fine Buſto of Mr. *Thomas Evans*, who left five Houſes in *Baſinghall-ſtreet* to the Company, and under it this Inſcription:

P. M.

THOMÆ EVANS HUJUS SOCIETATIS
TAM SENIORITATE QUAM BENIGNI-
TATE, VERE PATRIS, VIVENS ENIM
QUOTIDIANUM AUXILIUM NOBIS
PRÆBUIT MORIENS NOS HÆREDES
SUOS CONSTITUIT.

Pondere Senectutis Succubuit
15 die Januarii. M.DC.LXXX.VII.

Mr. *Camden*, the famous Antiquarian, whoſe Father was a Painter in the *Old Baily*, gave to the Painter-Stainers Company a Silver Cup and Cover, which they uſe every St. *Luke*'s Day at their Election, the old Maſter drinking to the new one, then elected, out of it. Upon this Cup is the following Inſcription:

GUL. CAMDENUS CLARENCEUX FILI-
US SAMPSONIS PICTORIS LODINENSIS
DONO DEDIT.

This Company are ſtill called the Painter-Stainers; but the Art of Staining Glaſs is ſo much out of Uſe, that there are but three Perſons of any Note, at this Time, who can do it to Perfection, *viz.*

Mr. *Price* in *Holbourn*, who has done many Things for ſeveral of the Colleges of the Univerſity of *Oxford*; for his own Pariſh-Church of St. *Andrew*, in the Year 1719 and 1732; at *Weſtminſter-Abbey*, St. *Martin*'s in the Fields, and elſewhere.

Mr. *Rowel* of *Chipping-Wicombe*, in the County of *Bucks*, who found out the Art himſelf, and after 20 Years Study, brought it to Perfection.

And another Perſon at *Winnocke* in *Lancaſhire*.

Opposite to this Hall, is *Trinity-court*, a handſome Place, with a Free-ſtone Pavement. And adjoining to the ſaid Hall, is *Huggin-alley*, but ſmall, which hath a Paſſage into *Huggin-lane*. *Cowden*'s *Rents*, very ordinary.

Trinity Church, ſeated at the North Eaſt Corner of *Little Trinity-lane*. This Church was deſtroyed in the Fire of LONDON, and ſince rebuilt, and made uſe of by *Lutherans*, for Divine Worſhip; as the *French* and *Dutch* have certain Churches in and about this City. But the Pariſh is united unto St. *Michael*'s *Queen-hithe*: And the Church is now, not called *Trinity* Church, but the *Lutheran*, or *Swedes* Church; tho' it is uſed only by *Germans*, and ſupported by *Hamburgh* Merchants.

Huggin-lane, formerly called *Spooner*'s-*lane*, comes out of *Great Trinity-lane*, and falls into *Thames-ſtreet*, a Lane of good Account. On the Eaſt Side is *Fair-cloth-court*, very ſmall, with a Free-ſtone Pavement. *Star-yard*, very ordinary, hath a Paſſage into *Bread-ſtreet-hill*.

Bread-ſtreet-hill, a Place well built, and inhabited by good Tradeſmen, moſtly Wholeſale.

On the Weſt Side of this Hill, was the Pariſh Church of St. *Nicholas Olave*; the Church was deſtroyed in the dreadful Fire of LONDON, and not rebuilt; but the Pariſh is united unto St. *Nicholas Cold-abbey*.

More Southward, is a very handſome ſquare Court, with three large Houſes, now called *Migley*'s-*court*, from one of that Name inhabiting there.

Five-foot-lane, ſo called, for that the Weſt End was but five Foot broad. It hath its chief Entrance out of *Thames-ſtreet*, and with a turning Paſſage leads into *Fiſh-ſtreet-hill*. It hath another Paſſage out of *Bread-ſtreet-hill*, by St. *Nicholas Olave's* Church-yard; and another into *Old-fiſh-ſtreet*, through *Star-court*, which is but ſmall.

Mr. *Edward Gilbert*, a worthy Inhabitant of the Pariſh of St. *Nicholas Olave*'s, in the Year 1726, ſunk a Well, between the Church-yard Wall and the Channel, about 20 Feet deep, and then had it bored, but could find no Water; afterwards he ſunk another in the Paſſage called the Church-yard, leading from *Bread-ſtreet-hill* to *Five-foot-lane*, over-againſt the Rector's Gate, and there found a good Spring, where he erected a handſome Pump at his own Charge, amounting to upwards of 80 Pounds; he ſubſcribed, about the ſame Time, 20 Guineas to the Iron Gates and Palliſado's ſet up round the Church-yard.

Fiſh-ſtreet-hill, a well inhabited Place, comes out of *Old-fiſh-ſtreet*, and runs down into *Thames Street*. On the Eaſt Side is *Five-foot-lane*, as aforeſaid.

More Southward was the Pariſh-Church of St. *Mary Mounthaw*, or *Mounthaut*. It was deſtroyed in the Fire of LONDON, and not rebuilt, the Pariſh being united to St. *Mary Somerſet*; and the Ground on which it ſtood being incloſed for a Burial-Place for the Inhabitants, as moſt of the Churches, not rebuilt, are.

Labour-in-vain-yard, a large Place, having at the upper End, on the North Side, a handſome Court, with private Houſes, the Southern Part being taken up with Stabling, where it hath a Paſſage into *Lambeth*, or *Lambart-hill*. *Dove Court*, a handſome Place, adjoining to *Labour-in-vain-yard*. *Bell-alley*, long and ordinary, adjoining to *Fiſh-ſtreet-hill*.

But in *Thames-ſtreet*, over-againſt *Broken-wharf*, is ſeated the Pariſh-Church of St. *Mary Somerſet*, a good Free-ſtone Building, having a very graceful Steeple, built with eight Pinnacles on the Battlements, the four Corners differing from the reſt, which makes it graceful to the Eye of the Beholder.

It was deſtroyed in the general Fire of LONDON, and rebuilt as aforeſaid. To this Church and Pariſh, that of St. *Mary Mounthaut* is united.

Lambart-hill, a Place well built and inhabited by private Houſe-keepers. Of this Hill, the Weſt Side, about half Way, *viz.* unto *Green-dragon-court*, is in *Caſtle-Baynard*'s Ward, and all the reſt is in this Ward. In which is *Green-dragon-court*, being now a Timber-yard, and has a Paſſage into *Thames-ſtreet*. On this Hill is Blackſmiths Hall, a good handſome Building, and the Alms-Houſes are in *Caſtle Baynard*'s Ward, and there ſpoken of.

St. *Peter*'s-*hill*, ſpoken of in *Caſtle-Baynard*'s Ward. In this there is but two Houſes and the Church, which, before the Fire of LONDON, (and deſtroyed by it) was but ſmall, and is not rebuilt; but the Pariſh is united to St. *Bennet Paul's Wharf* near adjoining.

Old-fiſh-ſtreet, a good open broad Street, well built, and inhabited chiefly by Fiſhmongers, from whom it took its Name. The North Side is in *Bread-ſtreet* Ward, and the South in this. It was formerly a Street of greater Requeſt than at preſent, and much reſorted unto for Fiſh-Dinners.

Here is ſeated the Pariſh-Church of St. *Nicholas Cold-abbey*, a very handſome Free-ſtone Building, with a neat Spire-Steeple; and is better built than it was before the Fire. This Pariſh is united to St. *Nicholas Olave*'s.

Near St. *Nicholas Cold-abbey*, is *Moor*'s-*yard*, indifferent. And beyond *Fiſh-ſtreet-hill* is *Star-court*, which is but ſmall, and hath a Paſſage into *Five-foot-lane*.

Great Trinity-lane comes out of St. *Thomas Apoſtle*'s, and runs Weſtward to *Old-fiſh-ſtreet*, a Place indifferently well built and inhabited; the South Side is only in this Ward, the North Side in *Bread-ſtreet* Ward.

Adjoining to the *Lutheran* Church, is a ſmall Place called *Swediſh-court*. And now more Eaſtward, is *Jack*'s-*alley*, narrow and mean; but this is in *Vintry* Ward.

There are to watch at the ſeveral Stands in this Ward, every Night, a Conſtable, the Beadle, and Forty Watchmen.

The Jurymen returned by the Inqueſt, for this Ward, are to ſerve in the ſeveral Courts at *Guild-hall*, in the Month of *October*.

This Ward hath an Alderman, and his Deputy, Six Common-Council-Men, Nine Conſtables, Eight Scavengers, Thirteen Inqueſt-Men, and a Beadle. It is taxed to the Fifteen in *London*, 20 *l.* and in the Exchequer, at 19 *l.* 6 *s.* 2 *d.*

The Alderman is *Robert Alſop*, Eſq;

CHAP. XI.

CASTLE-BAYNARD WARD.

THE next is *Caſtle-Baynard* Ward, ſo called from an old Caſtle that antiently ſtood there. This Ward begins in the Eaſt on the *Thames* Side, by where, of old Time, was a Houſe called *Huntington* Houſe, and runs by St. *Paul's-wharf*, by where old *Baynard's-Caſtle* ſtood; *Puddle-wharf*, and by the South Side of *Black-fryars*. Then turning by the Eaſt Wall of the ſaid *Fryars*, to the South Weſt End of *Creed-lane*. Then on the North Side of *Thames-ſtreet*, by where St. *Peter's* Church ſtood, and the Lane called St. *Peter's-hill*, along 'till over-againſt *Puddle-wharf*; and then North up by the Great Wardrobe to the Weſt End of *Carter-lane*. Then up *Creed-lane*, *Ave-Mary-lane*, and a Piece of *Pater-noſter-row*; and back again up *Warwick-lane*, all the Eaſt Side thereof, to the Sign of the *Crown* by *Newgate-market*: And this is the fartheſt North Part of this Ward.

THEN out of *Thames-ſtreet*, are Lanes aſcending North to *Knightriders-ſtreet*. The firſt is *Peter-hill-lane*, all of that Ward, (two Houſes excepted.) The next is *Paul's-wharf-hill*, which croſſing *Knightrider's-ſtreet* and *Carter-lane*, goes up to the South Chain of St. *Paul's* Church-Yard.

THEN is *Addle-ſtreet*, over-againſt the Weſt Part of *Baynard's-Caſtle*, going up the Weſt End of *Knightriders-ſtreet*, and to *Carter-lane*.

THUS much for Lanes out of *Thames-ſtreet*. The one half of the Weſt Side of *Lambart-hill-lane* being of this Ward, at the North Weſt End thereof, on the South Side, and at the Weſt End of St. *Mary Magdalen's* Church. On the North Side begins *Knightriders-ſtreet* to be of this Ward, and runs Weſt, on both Sides, to the Pariſh-Church of St. *Andrew* by the Wardrobe.

THEN at the ſaid Eaſt End of St. *Mary Magdalen's* Church, goes up the *Old-exchange*; all the Weſt Side whereof, up to the South Eaſt Gate of St. *Paul's* Church-Yard, and by St. *Auſtin's* Church, is of this Ward.

ABOUT the Middle of this *Old-exchange*, on the Weſt Side thereof, is *Carter-lane*, which runs Weſt to the Eaſt Entry of the *Black-Fryars*, and the South End of *Creed-lane*. Out of which *Carter-lane*, deſcends a Lane, called *Do-little-lane*, and comes into *Knightriders-ſtreet*. And more Weſt is *Sermon-lane*. Then out of *Carter-lane*, on the North Side thereof, the South Chain of St. *Paul's* Church-Yard, and the Church-Yard itſelf, on that South Side of St. *Paul's* Church, and *Dean's-court*, are all of this Ward; and theſe are the Bounds thereof.

THE Ornaments in this Ward were, of old Time, four Pariſh-Churches, a Caſtle, divers Noblemens Houſes, two Halls of Companies, *&c.*

IN *Thames-ſtreet*, at the South End, was an old Meſſuage, antiently called *Beaumont's-Inn*, as belonging to that noble Family in the 4th of *Edward* III. *Edward* IV. in the 5th of his Reign, gave it to *W. Haſtings*, Lord Chamberlain, Maſter of his Mints. It was afterwards called *Huntington* Houſe, appertaining to the Earls of *Huntington*.

NEXT is St. *Paul's-wharf*, a large landing Place, with common Stairs upon the River of *Thames*, at the End of a Street called St. *Paul's-wharf-hill*, which runs down from St. *Paul's-chain*.

NEXT is a great Meſſuage called *Scroop's-Inn*, ſome Time belonging to the *Scroops*, in the 31ſt of *Henry* VI.

THEN was another great Meſſuage, ſome Time belonging to the Abbey of *Fiſcampe*, beyond the Sea. And by Reaſon of the Wars, it coming to the Hands of King *Edward* III. the ſame was given to Sir *Simon Burley*, Knight of the Garter, and therefore called *Burley* Houſe in *Thames-ſtreet*, between *Baynard's-Caſtle* and St. *Paul's-wharf*.

THEN was *Baynard's-Caſtle*, whereof this whole Ward takes Name. This Caſtle banked on the River *Thames*, and was called *Baynard's-Caſtle*, of *Baynard*, a Nobleman that came in with *William the Conqueror*: Of which Caſtle, and of *Baynard* himſelf, ſee what is already ſaid in *Book* I. *Chap.* VIII. treating of antient Towers and Caſtles.

THERE was antiently a publick Layſtall near this Caſtle, the Stink of which could not but be an Annoyance to it; which in the Reign of Queen *Mary* I. was removed, the Earl of *Pembroke* then living there. And at a Common-Council, *Auguſt* the 7th, in the 3d and 4th of *Philip* and *Mary*, it was agreed, at the Requeſt of the Earl of *Pembroke*, that the City's Layſtall adjoining to his Lordſhip's Houſe, and being noiſome to the ſame, ſhould be removed; upon Condition, that he ſhould give the City, toward the making of a new Layſtall in another Place, 2000 Feet of hard Stone, to make the Vault and Wharf thereof; or elſe 40 Marks in ready Money, to buy the ſame Stone withal.

THERE was alſo another Tower by *Baynard's-Caſtle*, built by King *Edward* II. *Edward* III. in the 2d of his Reign, gave it to *William* Duke of *Hamelake*, in the County of *York*, and his Heirs, for one Roſe yearly to be paid for all Service. The ſame Place was afterwards called *Legates-Inn*, in the 7th of *Edw.* IV. where now divers Wood-Wharfs are.

THEN was there a great Brewhouſe, and *Puddle-wharf*, a Water-Gate into the *Thames*, where Horſes uſe to be watered; and therefore being defiled with their Trampling, and made Puddle like; as alſo from one *Puddle* dwelling there, it was called *Puddle-wharf*.

THEN there is a Lane between the *Black-fryars* and the *Thames*, called in the 26th of *Edward* III. *Caſtle-lane*.

IN this Lane alſo, was one great Meſſuage, of Old Time, belonging to the Priory of *Okeborn* in *Wiltſhire*, and was the Prior's Lodging when he repaired to LONDON. This Priory being of the *French* Order, was ſuppreſſed by *Henry* V. and with other Lands and Tenements pertaining to the ſaid Priory, was by *Henry* VI. given to his College in *Cambridge*, called now the *King's College*.

About this *Caſtle-lane* was ſome Time a Mill, or Mills, belonging to the Templers of the *New Temple*, as appears on Record. For King *John*, in the firſt Year of his Reign, granted a Place in the *Fleet*, near to *Baynard*'s-*Caſtle*, to make a Mill; and the whole Courſe of Water of the *Fleet*, to ſerve the ſaid Mill.

Also in the Year 1274, the 2d of *Edward* I. *Richard Raiſon*, and *Atheline* his Wife, did give to *Nicho. de Muſely*, Clerk, 10 *s.* yearly, Free and Quit-Rent, out of all his Tenements, with the Houſes thereunto built, and their Appurtenances, which they had of the Demiſe of the Maſter and Brethren of Knights Templers in *England*, next to their Mill of *Fleet*, over-againſt the Houſes of *Laurence de Brooke*, in the Pariſh of St. *Andrew*, next to *Baynard*'s-*Caſtle*; which Tenements lie between the Way leading to the ſaid Mill on the Weſt Part. Alſo in the Rights belonging to *Robert Fitzwater*, and to his Heirs, in the City of LONDON, in the Time of Peace, it was declared in the Year 1303, that the ſaid *Robert Caſtillion*, of LONDON, and Banner-Bearer, had a Soke (or Ward) in the City, that was by the Wall of St. *Paul*, as you go down the Street before the Brewhouſe of St. *Paul* to the *Thames*; and ſo to the Side of the Mill, which is in the Water that comes down from *Fleet-bridge*, and goes ſo by *London-wall*, betwixt the *Fryars-Preachers* Church and *Ludgate*; and ſo that Ward turned back by the Houſe of the ſaid Fryars, to the ſaid common Wall of the Canonry of St. *Paul*'s: That is all of the Pariſh of St. *Andrew*, which is the Gift of his Anceſtors by Seniority.

Now here it is to be noted, that the Wall of LONDON, at that Time, went ſtrait South from *Ludgate* down to the River *Thames*. But for Building of the *Black-fryars* Church, the ſaid Wall was, by Commandment, taken down, and a new Wall was then made, ſtrait Weſt from *Ludgate* to *Fleet-bridge*, and then by the Water of *Fleet* to the River *Thames*, &c.

In the Year 1307, the 35th of *Eward* I. in a Parliament at *Carliſle*, *Henry Lacie*, Earl of *Lincoln*, complained of Annoyances done to the Water of the *Fleet*: Whereupon it was granted that the ſaid Mill ſhould be removed and deſtroyed.

And not only this noble Earl, but the Commoners of LONDON, and eſpecially the Inhabitants of *Holborn*, were Complainants and Petitioners to the ſaid Parliament. And the Annoyances they complained of were theſe: That the Courſe of the Water was ſtopp'd that ran under the Bridges of *Holborn* and the *Fleet* into the *Thames*: So that the Veſſels that uſed to come up to that Part of the City, with Goods and Commodities, under *Fleet-bridge*, as far as *Holborn-bridge*, could not paſs. The Cauſe of which Stoppage, was not only the Key belonging to the ſaid Mills, but Filth thrown in it, *&c.*

This may more at large be underſtood by repeating the Record of the ſame, *viz.* “The Petition of the Commonalty of LONDON, complaining, That whereas the Courſe of the Water, which runs at LONDON, under the Bridge at *Holborn*, and the Bridge of the *Fleet* into the *Thames*, was wont to be ſo large and broad, and deep, that 10 or 12 Ships uſed to come up to the ſaid *Fleet-bridge*, with divers Things and Merchandizes; and ſome of thoſe Ships went under the aforeſaid *Holborn-bridge*. Now that Courſe was obſtructed by Filth and Inundation of Tanners, and by various other Stoppages made in the ſaid Water; and chiefly by raiſing of the Key, and by diverting of the Water, which they of the *New Temple* had made for their Mills, without *Baynard-Caſtle*: So that the ſame Ships cannot come in as they were wont, and ought to do. Whereupon the Commons pray, that the Mayor taking with him the Sheriffs, and the diſcreeter Aldermen, view the Courſe of the Water; that by the View and Oath of honeſt and lawful Men, he cauſe to remove all the Annoyances of the ſaid Water which he ſhall find, and to repair the aforeſaid Courſe, and to maintain it in ſuch a State wherein it was wont to be antiently.

To this it was anſwered thus: “Let *Roger le Brabazon*, and the Conſtable of the *Tower* of LONDON, the Mayor and Sheriffs of LONDON, be aſſigned, that they, taking with them certain diſcreeter Aldermen of LONDON, inquire by Oath, *&c.* how it hath been wont to be, and what Courſe; and let them remove the Annoyances which they find, and cauſe it to be maintained in the ſame State wherein it was accuſtomed to be of Old.

And this is further explained by King *Edw.* I. his Patent, *An.* 35. to *Roger de Brabanſon*, *Ralph de Sandewye*, and *John le Bland*, Mayor of the City, to this Tenor: “Whereas by a Complaint of ſome, we have heard, that the Courſe of the Water of *Fleet* under the Bridge of *Holborn*, running down to the *Thames*, as well by Dung and manifold Filth caſt into the ſaid Water, as by the Exaltation of a certain Key, by the Maſter and Brethren of the *New Temple*, LONDON, for their Mills upon the *Thames*, near *Caſtel-Baignard*, new made, is ſo ſtopp'd up and ſtreightned, that Boats with Corn, Wine, Faggots, and other Neceſſaries, cannot paſs as they were wont, by the Paſſage of the Courſe of Water, from the *Thames* to the ſaid Bridge; to the no little Grievance and Annoyance of the Men that inhabit near the *Fleet*, and the neighbouring Parts, *&c.*

Mr. *Prinn* moved, about the Year 1668, ſoon after the Fire of LONDON, Whether ſuch a Commiſſion and Inquiry, to make this River navigable to *Holborn-bridge*, or *Clerkenwel*, would not now be ſeaſonable; and a Work worthy to be undertaken for the publick Benefit, Trade, and Health of the City and Suburbs?

This Ward aſcends up by the Eaſt Wall of *Black-fryars*, to the South Weſt End of *Creed-lane*, where it ends on that Side.

The PARISH *of* St. BENNET *at* PAUL's-WHARF.

St. Bennet at Paul's Wharf.

On the North Side of *Thames-ſtreet*, at the Weſt Side of St. *Peter*'s-*hill*, and over-againſt where *Huntington* Houſe ſtood, is ſeated the Pariſh-Church of St. *Bennet* at *Paul*'s-*wharf*; it has ſometimes been written in old Records St. *Bennet Huda*, or *at the Hyth*, and ſometimes St. *Bennet Wood-wharf*.

This Church is dedicated to St. *Benedict*, of whom ſee the Account given in *Book* II. *Chap.* VI. ſpeaking of *Bennet Fink* Church. *Stow* gives no Account of the firſt Building of this Church; but *Munday* ſays, it was going to be repaired 1632. It was one of thoſe unhappily conſumed by the Fire in 1666; and was again re-edified and finiſhed in the Year 1683, being well built of Brick and Stone, the Outſides having the Ornament of ſeveral Feſtoons carved in Stone round the Church.

It is of the *Corinthian* Order; the Roof within (which is Quadrangular) being ſupported by four Pillars and ſeven Pilaſters of that Order, with their Architrave, Frieſe and Cantaliver Cornice.

It is enriched within with Fret-Work, well wainſcotted round eight Feet high; and on the North and Weſt Sides are Galleries, very handſome Bolection Work, with Enrichments carved; and the Pews are alſo good Oak.

The Altar-Piece is lofty, of right Wainſcot, having the *Commandments* done in Gold, upon Black, and the *Lord's Prayer* and *Creed* in Black, on Gold; over the firſt of which are theſe Words: *The Law was given by* Moſes. And over the other theſe: *But Grace and Truth came by* Jesus Christ. Between the Upper Part of the *Commandments* is a Seraph; and on each Side a Cherub: Over the Seraph, on a Facio-Piece is the Word Jehova, done in *Hebrew* Characters in a *Glory*, and above that, upon the Cornice, a Shield gilt with Gold, having a fine Compartment and Feſtoon; the Frieſe is alſo well carved: And over the Arching Pediment, upon Acroters are four ſpacious Lamps, between which are the King's Arms carved in *Relievo*; and over them another (though leſs) Arching Pediment; all neatly carved.

Directly Weſt from which is a curious Marble Font, adorned with Cherubims, and a little Northward from that, a very ornamental Door-Caſe, enriched alſo with Shield, Compartment, Feſtoons, Cherubims, *&c.*

Here is alſo a Table of Fees for Burials, *&c.*

The Length of the Body of the Church within, including the Choir, is 54 Feet, Breadth 50, Heighth 36; and the Steeple, which is of Brick and Stone, as the Church is, conſiſts of a Tower, Dome and Turret, and whoſe Altitude is about 118 Feet.

Monuments *in the old Church were for,*

Sir *William Cheyny*, Knt. and *Margaret* his Wife, 1442, there buried.

Alſo of *Edmund Denny*, one of the Barons of the *Exchequer*; who by his laſt Will, bearing Date *July* the 20th, 1519, (which was proved the Year following) bequeathed his Body to be laid in the Church of St. *Benet*'s beſide *Paul*'s-*wharf*. And that 28 Trentals of Maſſes ſhould be ſaid for his Soul, and for the Souls of *Margaret*, *Mary*, and *Jane*, late his Wives, deceaſed; and of *William* and *Agnes* his Father and Mother. He had two Daughters, *Joyce* and *Mary*; and two Sons, *Thomas* and *Anthony*; which latter was a very learned Man, and of the Bed-Chamber to King *Henry* VIII.

Elizab. Denton, Widow, by her laſt Will, dated *An.* 1518, bequeathed towards the Reparation of St. *Benet*'s beſides *Paul*'s-*wharf* of LONDON, where the Body of her late Husband lay buried; to the Intent the Pariſhioners there ſhall pray for his Soul and myne, and the Soul of *Henry Roper*, and all Chriſten Souls, 40 *s*.

Nicholas Barker, Citizen and Copperſmith, by his laſt Will, dated *January* the 8th, 1524, giveth to the Rector and Keepers of the Fabrick of the Church of St. *Benedict*, Weſt, near *Paul*'s-*wharf*, his Tenement, with the Appurtinences ſcituate in the ſaid Pariſh, between the Tenement, *&c.* for ever, *in augmentationem & auxilium ſuſtentationis cujuſdam Capellani ad Divina Officia celebranda in Eccleſ. prædict. pro anima. Henrici att Swan, Tho. de Morley, & aia' ſua.*

Dr. *Chadwell*, Phyſician.

Sir *Gilbert Dethicke*, Knt. alias *Garter*, King at Arms.

On a comely Monument in the South Iſle of the Choir, was this Inſcription:

Mariæ Martin, Johannis Roiſſei filiæ, lectiſſimæ feminæ, uxori optime meritæ 4. liberorum incolumium Matri, ex longa infirmitate, quam ex puerperio contraxit, defunctæ ad perpetuam fœderis noſtri conjugalis memoriam, ſimul ut fidei, pietatis, & in omni vita probitatis ejus aliquod Monumentum extaret; Thomas Martinus Juriſconſultus mæſtiſſimus Conjunx poſui.

Obiit Calendas Maii, 1565.
Vixit Annos 32.

On another Monument in the ſame Wall:

David Smith, Embroyderer to Queene *Elizabeth*, &c. deceaſed the 10th Day of *Auguſt*, 1587, aged 63 Yeeres, and lyeth here-under buried; whoſe honeſt, vertuous. and compaſſionate Care for the Needy, both in Soule and Body, is expreſſed by his Benevolence that Way extended; like a good Steward, making others Partakers of his well imployed Talent; who had to Wiſe *Katharine* (by whom he had eight Sonnes and eight Daughters) at whoſe proper Charges (in Memory of her ſaid loving Husband) is erected this Monument, the 25th of *March*, *An.* 1596; who living his faithfull Widow till the 4th Day of *February*, 1607, aged 78 Yeeres, lyeth alſo here-under buried.

On a Grave-Stone in the Chancel:

The Tombe of Maſter *James Aſhton*, a good Benefactor of this Pariſh, who dyed *Anno* 1602; and of *Joyce* his Wife, and of *William* their onely Sonne; which *Joyce* married after with Sir *Robert Clarke*, Knt. one of the Barons of the King's Majeſty's Court of *Exchequer*, who cauſed this Tomb to be erected.

Here lyeth the Body of *Ellis Hilton*, Eſq; who deceaſed the 12th Day of *December*, in the Yeere of our Lord God 1528, *&c.*

On a Plated Stone by the Communion-Table:

Hic ſepultus Griffinus Lloyd, Legum Doctor. Qui obiit in Chriſto, Novemb. 26. An. Dom. 1586.

Hic diſcas morti
 dominari, ſpernere fatum,
Diram morborum
 vim ſuperare mori.
Nam jacet hic legum
 Doctor virtutibus olim
Inſignis, veræ
 Religionis amans.
Qui moriens docuit
 vivos bene vivere; vivus,
Afflictos docuit
 pro pietate mori.
Divitias juſtus
 cumulavit, dives amavit
Juſtitiam, voluit
 ſic memor eſſe boni.

Divitias moriens
  Muſis donavit, ut illos
Qui muſa's colerent,
  emoriendo juvat.
Sic vivus morienſq;
  fuit propenſus ad omne
Legis opus, voluit
  tam memor eſſe Dei.
Religio vigilem,
  lex lumen, *Cambria* patrem,
Oxonia eximium
  perdidit alma decus.
Cum fera mors illum
  violento perdidit ictu,
Quem nollet virtus
  inclita poſſe mori.
Poſtquam per denos
  profeſſor Regius annos
Vixerat, hoc gelido
  condidit oſſa thoro.

On a Monument in the South Wall of the Choir:

Here lye buried the Bodies of *John Par*, and *Mary* his Wife, who were married together 34 Yeeres; and had Iſſue one onely Daughter betweene them, named *Anne*, who after married *Thomas Gough*, of the *Inner-Temple*, in *London*, Eſquire, who had fruitfully borne him ſixe Sons and one Daughter; which ſaid Mr. *Par* was Embroyderer to our late Queene *Elizabeth*, and to the King's Majeſty that now is, 25 Yeeres. He was a Man of good reſpect in the City, liberall to the Company whereof he was free, a good Benefactor to the Poore of this Pariſh, and bountifull to all Men. He departed this Life the 17th Day of *July*, 1607, being aged 72 Yeeres. And *Mary* his Wife died a Yeere and an halfe before him.

This Tomb was erected and made by *Thomas Gough*, and *Anne* his Wife, appointed by the Laſt Will of *John Par*, who made the ſaid *Anne* his full Executrix; and it was finiſhed the 20th Day of *June* 1611.

At the Upper End of the South Iſle, ſtanding under, and adjoining to the Monument of his Father, *David Smith*:

William Smith, his ſeventh Son, a willing Imitator of his Parents Vertues; who deceaſed the 3d of *October*, *Anno* 1632, aged 68. He was the only ſurviving Son and Heir to his Father, Alderman's Deputy of the Ward for the Space of 15 Years. He married *Sarah* the Daughter of *William Feake*, of LONDON, Goldſmith, by whom he had Iſſue *Catharine*, his only Daughter and Heir, who was married unto *Samuel Owfield*, of *Gatton*, in the County of *Surrey*, Eſquire.

MONUMENTS *ſince the Rebuilding of the Church.*

On a White Marble Monument on the South Side of the Church, with his Effigies in *Baſſo Relievo*, with this Inſcription:

Hic ſitus eſt Domin. Rob. Wyſeman, Equ. aurat. Domini Tho. Wyſeman de Rivenal in agro Eſſexienſi

Filius natu ſeptimus.

Qui ſereniſſimi Regis Caroli 2d, poſt reditum Advocatus Almæ Curiæ de Arcubus Decanus meritiſſimus, & Archiepiſcop. Cantuarienſis Vicarius Generalis. In omnibus ſe fidum Æquum & Vigilem preſtitit Eliſabetha Hon. Domini Dudlei North de Kirtling in Comitat. Cantabr. Filia. Hoc pro Amore quo vivum coluit Mortuo vidua triſtiſſima Monumentum poſuit.

$$\text{Obiit Aug. 17 An.}\begin{cases}\text{Ætatis ſuæ 74.}\\ \text{Salut. 1684.}\end{cases}$$

On which Monument are theſe Arms, *Two Coats impaled.*

1. *Sable, a Chevron between three Pheons, Argent, with a Mullet for a Difference.*
2. *Azure, a Lyon Paſſant, Or, between three Flowers de lis, Argent.* Alſo his Coat alone.

On a Black Marble Convex Shield with a fine Compartment of White Marble adorned with Urn, Voluta, and three Cherubims, is the following Inſcription in Gold Letters under the Front of the North Gallery:

M. S.

Stephani Brice de Whitney Park in agro Oxon. L. L. Doctoris: Candidiſſimi, Humaniſſimi Conſummatiſſimi, qui Natalium Splendorem Literarum Literaturam ſuaviſſimis Moribus

Cohoneſtavit.

Advocatus in Hoſpitio Doct. Adu. Londini meruit.

Ubi ſternuam Eccleſiæ Anglicanæ operam navavit.

Pontificiis juxta & Schiſmaticis in ſenſus Naturæ conceſſit pridie non. Feb.

Anno Ætatis ſuæ XLIII.
Anno Chriſti MDCLXXXVIII.
Abi Viator, & ſi potis es, imitare

On a fine large Black Marble Tomb-ſtone, in the Church-yard, cloſe to the North Side of the Church, is this Inſcription:

Richardus Lloyd Miles Legum Doctor, ex Agro Salopienſi, Coll. Omnium Animarum apud Oxon. olim ſocius, Officialis Curiæ Admiralitatis, Cancellarius Dunelmenſis & Landavenſis.

Vir cui tot Dignitatis & Tituli non ſine Pietate Probitate & Peritia acquiſiti & ſingulari morum Candore commendati Plenioris Epitaphii vices ſupplent.

$$\text{Obiit Junii 28 Anno}\begin{cases}\text{Ætatis 52}\\ \text{Domini 1686.}\end{cases}$$

His Arms two Goats quarterly, 1. *Party per Feſs a Lyon Rampant.* 2 *A Chevron between three Pheons.*

3d as the 2d; 4th as the 1ſt. Colours are none expreſſed.

There is a ſmall Toft of Ground where the Parſonage Houſe formerly ſtood, let out for 20 *s.* a Year.

This, with the united Pariſh of St. *Peter's Paul's Wharf*, is a Rectory in the Gift of the Dean and Chapter of St. *Paul's*, worth *per* Act of Parliament 100 *l. per Ann.* rated in the King's Books at 3 *l.* 18 *s.* 11 *d.*

The Rector is the Rev. Mr. *John Thomas*, and the Lecturer, the Reverend Mr. *Watkinſon*.

The Gift Sermons are eight, *viz.* upon *Twelfth-day*, *Candlemas-day*, *Eaſter-monday*, *Aſcenſion-day*, *Whitſunday*, St. *James's-day*, *Michaelmas-day*, and the 5th of *November*, founded by Mr. *Pharendon*.

Prayers are *Wedneſdays*, *Fridays*, and Holidays, at 11 o'Clock, and every Holiday and *Saturday* at three. No Organ, 2 Bells.

The Veſtry is General.

The Pariſh-Officers *are,*

2 Church-Wardens.

2 Collectors.

The Ward-Officers *are,*

2 Common-Council-Men.
2 Conſtables.
2 Inqueſts.
2 Scavengers.

Streets, Lanes, *&c.*

Part of *Old-horſhoe-wharf*; Part of *Thames-ſtreet*, *Bell-wharf*, *Caſtle-ſtreet*, *White-lion-court*, *Paul*'s-*wharf*; Part of *Addle-hill*, *Helmet-court*, *Bell-yard*; Part of St. *Peter*'s-*hill*; Part of St. *Bennet*'s-*hill*; Part of *Knightriders-ſtreet*; Part of *Little Knightriders-ſtreet*, *Harrow-court*, *George-court*, St. *John*'s-*court*, *White-horſe-court*, *Roſe-court*, and *Dove-court*.

Number of Houſes are 121.

To this Pariſh Mr. *Edmund Arnold* gave three Houſes, which ſtand in *Knightriders-ſtreet*, two of them are the firſt and ſecond of eight Tenements, called *Erkenwald*'s Tenements; and the third is called *Stone-houſe*, with a Toft of Ground near adjoining; this held by Leaſe from *Merton* College, *Oxon*; the two former from the Dean and Chapter of St. *Paul*'s; which together, beſides the Rents and neceſſary Taxes, are now worth 50 *l.* a Year to the ſaid Pariſh.

Arnold gave theſe three Houſes, by his laſt Will, dated *May* the 6th, 1675, to the End that the Common-Council-Men, Church-Wardens, and Overſeers of the Poor, with ſix or eight others of the more ſubſtantial Pariſhioners, do yearly, out of the Profits, diſtribute 10 *l. per Ann.* to and among the Poor of the ſaid Pariſh of St. *Bennet*'s; 5 *l.* yearly, to the Poor of St. *Mary Magdalen Old-fiſh-ſtreet*; and with the remaining Profits yearly to put out poor Children of the ſaid Pariſh of St. *Bennet*'s, Apprentices, and for the ſetting them up when they come out of their Time; reſerving 5 *l. per Ann.* for ever, to be paid to the Hoſpital of *Bridewell*, to the Uſe of the poor Boys, or other Children there.

This Gift was almoſt loſt by ſome unjuſt Truſtees, who refuſed to give Account of the Rents and Receipts, and Diſburſements, of and about the ſaid Premiſſes, to the Officers of the Pariſh. But at length, by Pains and Induſtry of ſome, and chiefly Mr. *Evan Pugh*, one of the Inhabitants, they were recovered to the Pariſh, by a Decree in a Commiſſion of charitable Uſes. To which, when Exceptions were taken by the ſaid Truſtees in the *Chancery*, after three Years, and the Expence of 200 *l.* the ſaid Decree was confirmed in the ſaid *Chancery*.

In this Pariſh of St. *Bennet*'s, in *Thames-ſtreet*, ſtood *Le Neve Inn*, belonging formerly to *John de Montagu*, Earl of *Salisbury*; and after to *John de Beauchamp*, Knt. granted to Sir *Thomas Erpingham*, Knt. of *Erpingham* in *Norfolk*, and Warden of the *Cinque Ports*, Knight of the Garter.

West from this Church, by the South End of *Addle-ſtreet*, almoſt againſt *Puddle-wharf*, there was an antient Building of Stone and Timber, built by the Lords of *Berkley*, and therefore called *Berkley*'s *Inn*. This Houſe, in *Stow*'s Time, was all in Ruin, and let out in ſeveral Tenements; yet the Arms of the Lord *Berkley* remained in the Stone Work of an arched Gate; and is between a *Chevron*, *Croſſes ten*, *three*, *three*, *and four*.

Richard Beauchamp, Earl of *Warwick*, was lodged in this Houſe, then called *Berkley*'s *Inn*, in the Pariſh of St. *Andrew*, in the Reign of *Henry* VI.

The PARISH *of*

St. ANDREW WARDROBE.

THE Pariſh-Church here is ſituated on the Eaſt Side of *Puddle-dock-hill*; it was ſome Time called St. *Andrew Juxta Baynard*'s-*Caſtle*, and ſtanding near that Houſe which was the King's great Wardrobe, was from thence likewiſe called St. *Andrew Wardrobe*.

How long it is ſince a Church was firſt erected here, is uncertain, but it was repaired at the Charge of the Pariſh in the Year 1627; and had a fair Window on the South Side, with this Inſcription:

This Window was glazed at the Charge of *Peter Leonarts*, the Elder, of *Eaſt-ſmithfield*, Brewer, *Anno Dom.* 1627.

But this Church being conſumed by the Conflagration in 1666, it was again re-edified and finiſhed in *February*, 1692.

And as it was dedicated to one of the 12 Apoſtles, who were the Builders of the Chriſtian Church; ſo this is ſupported by 12 Pillars of the *Tuſcan* Order.

It is not only pleaſant by its Model and the Contrivance of the Structure, but its Ornament does very much add to its Perfection. The Roof has five large Quadrangles, and in each there is a Circle, near as big as can be inſcribed, of rich Fret-Work of Flowers, Fruit, *&c.* And over each Column is a Cherub, and each Arch, Branches of Palm, *&c.*

It is very well pew'd and wainſcotted round ſeven Feet and an half high, the Pillars being caſed almoſt to the Roof; tho' this laſt, and alſo the lower Part of the Galleries are Deal, but good Work, and painted Wainſcot Colour.

There are two handſome Galleries, one on the North, the other on the South Sides of the Church, with very good Wainſcot Fronts; that on the South is for the Pariſhioners (as alſo below) of St. *Andrew*'s, and the North Side the Church for thoſe of St. *Ann*'s *Black-fryars*.

The Pulpit is of right Wainſcot carved, and the Sounding-Board finnered.

The Altar-Piece is alſo of Wainſcot, conſiſting of four Pilaſters, with their Entablament of the *Tuſcan* Order. The Intercolumns the *Decalogue* between the *Pater-noſter* and *Creed*, well done in Gold Letters, upon Black; and between the Arch of the Pediment, and the Cornice is painted a *Glory*, with the ſacred Word GOD in large Characters, *Hebrew*, *Greek*, and *Latin*.

And on Acroters over each of the inner Pilaſters is a Lamp with a gilded Taper; which Altar-Piece is incloſed with ſtrong Wainſcot, Rail and Balliſter, and the Ground within paved with fine Black and White Marble.

Here are alſo two ſpacious Wainſcot inner Door-Caſes on the North and South Sides of the Church, near the Weſt End, and the Gates adorned with Vaſes.

Also two Tables of the Fees of each Pariſh, printed in a fair Character in black Frames; which ſhews the Dues payable (by all Pariſhioners particularly) for Marriages, to the Rector, Pariſh-Clerks, and Sexton; and alſo thoſe for burying in the Church, Church-Yard and Vaults; and likewiſe for the Funeral Service in the Desk, the Charge of the Bell, Bearers, and Maſon; and that all Strangers pay double: Which Rates are agreed on by the Rector and Church-Wardens, at a Veſtry in *April* 1704, and entered in the Epiſcopal Regiſtry of LONDON, ſigned

Hen. Newton Vic. Gen. Dias. Lond.
And by
Ed. Alexander Reg. Dep.

THE Church outwardly is very handſome, being built of Brick, but finiſhed, or rendered over in Imitation of Stone. The Facio's and Corners are Stone, and very good Ruſtick Quions, and the Roof is covered with Lead.

THE Length of this Church is about 77 Feet, Breadth 60, and Altitude 42; and that of the ſquare Tower about 84.

MONUMENTS.

THIS Church never had but few Monuments; among which we may venture to place that of *John Wenlock*, who, by his laſt Will, dated 1477, the 17th of *Edward* IV. bequeathed his Body to be buried in the Pariſh-Church of St. *Andrew*, by *Baynard*'s-*Caſtle*, where he had ordained his Tomb and Epitaph, and a Chantry in that Church, to pray for the Soul of the Earl of *Shrewsbury*, and the Lady his Wife; for the Soul of *John Wenlock*, and *Iſabel* his Wife, *&c.* He willed there ſhould be expended upon a Tomb, near the Lady *Shrewsbury*, where ſhe is buried before *J. H. S.* 100 *l.* if the Dean and Chapter of St. *Paul*'s would give Licence thereunto.

John Parut founded a Chantry there.

ON a plated Stone under the Communion-Table was this Inſcription:

Hic jacet Joannes Ley, Armiger, de Comitatu Wiltz. Qui obiit 7 die Junii, Anno Domini 1604. Ætat. ſuæ 54.

ON the like Stone, by the other:

Hic jacet Joannes Barnard, nuper Civis & Sciſſor LOND. ac Alionora & Alicia, uxores ejus. Qui quidem Joannes obiit 21 die Novemb. An. Dom. 1503.

ON a fair engraven Plate, with Arms on a Pillar, in the Chancel:

The 29th Day of *October*, *An. Dom.* 1573, deceaſed *Thomaſine*, the Wife of *Thomas Butler*, of *Bewſen*, in the County of *Lancaſter*, Eſq; and lyeth buried before this Pillar.

Vix omnis carnis: Hodie mihi, cras tibi.

Marmoreum decus
  hoc conſortis munere grato,
Non vita, verum
  nomine, *Longus* habet.

ON a comely Monument on the Eaſt Side of the Chancel:

Here lyeth *Henry Long*, of *Shingay*, Eſq; Sonne and Heire of Sir *Richard Long*, Knt. Gentleman of the Privie Chamber to King *Henry* VIII. the third Son of Sir *Thomas Long*, Knt. of *Wiltſhire*; who married *Dorothie*, the Daughter of *Nic. Clarke*, of *Weſton*, Eſq; and *Elizabeth Ramſey* his Wife, ſole Heire of *Thomas Ramſey*, of *Hicham*, Eſq; her Father; by whom hee had Iſſue one Sonne and three Daughters. Hee dyed the 15th Day of *April*, *An. Dom.* 1573, leaving alive, at the Time of his Death, *Elizabeth*, his ſole Daughter and Heire.

Dorothæa uxor, conjugis amore poſuit.

Nomine *Longus*, vita
  brevis, inclitus ortu,
Ingenio præſtans,
  & pietatis amans.

Nere to this Place lyeth interred the Corps of *William Nicholſon*, ſome Time of *Walton*, in the County of *Bucks*, Gent. Citizen and Draper of LONDON. He had to Wife *Joan*, the eldeſt Daughter, and one of the Heires of *William Company*, Gent. by whom he had Iſſue (among divers other) theſe which ſurvived; namely, *Helen*, firſt the Wife of *John Minor*, of LONDON, Draper; and afterward of Sir *John Branch*, Knt. Lord Maior of LONDON, *An. Dom.* 1580. And *Benjamin*, who deceaſed at *Bramley* in the County of *Surrey*; where he hath alſo left Iſſue two Sons, *Robert* and *George*. The ſaid *William Nicholſon* departed this Life in *September*, *Anno Dom.* 1531, being a Benefactor to this Church, and to other charitable Uſes; whoſe Soule (we doubt not) reſteth with the Lord.

Qui genere atq; opibus
  quondam florebat honeſtis,
Nicholſon, jacet hac
  parvus in æde civis.
Quod mortale fuit
  fluxit: Sed fata perennis
Menſq; manet; nihil
  hic funera juris habent.
Spiritus in Cœlis
  divino ſplendet honore,
In terris memori
  nomen amore viget.

IN the South Iſle:

When God was pleas'd
  (the World unwilling yet)
Helias James to Nature
  paid his Debt;
And here repoſes.
  As he liv'd, he dy'd:
The Saying ſtrongly
  in him verify'd.
Such Life, ſuch Death:
  Then a known Truth to tell;
He liv'd a godly Life,
  and dy'd as well.

THERE are no Monuments ſince the Rebuilding the Church.

BENEFACTORS.

THE Charities and Bequeſts belonging to this Pariſh of St. *Andrew Wardrobe*, are theſe:

John Lee gave for Reparation of the Church, an Houſe and Wharf in *Thames-ſtreet*, leaſed out for 30 *l. per Ann.* Alſo a ſmall Houſe in *Flower-de-lis-lane*, within the ſame Pariſh; wherein ſeveral of their Penſioners dwell.

A Gift of Juſtice *Roundal*, paid by the Company of Embroiderers, being 3 *l.* 10 *s. per Ann.*

A Gift of Mr. *Corbet*, being 10 *s. per Ann.* paid by the Company of Cooks of LONDON.

Margaret Dane gave 5 *s. per Ann.* paid by the Ironmongers.

Mrs. *Paradine*, 3 *l. per Ann.* from the Company of Haberdaſhers.

Mr. *Cleve*, 13 Penny Loaves, to be diſtributed every *Sunday* to ſo many poor People.

All regiſtered in the Pariſh-Books.

BEFORE the great Fire, there was a Parſonage-Houſe, ſituate on the North Side of the

Church. The Ground now leaſed out for 50 *s. per Ann.*

THERE are two other Houſes, Part of the ſame Glebe, which were leaſed out for 40 Years, at 40 *s. per Annum.*

THIS Living is a Rectory in the Gift of the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper, for the Time being. The Value *per* Act of Parliament 140 *l. per Annum.* rated in the King's Books at 17 *l.* 10 *s.*

THE Rector is the Reverend Dr. *William Savage*, and the Lecturer the Reverend Mr. *John Higget*.

PRAYERS are every *Wedneſday*, *Friday* and Holiday, about 11 o'Clock. There is a Gift-Sermon every *Wedneſday*.

THE Veſtry is General.

The PARISH-OFFICERS *are,*	*The* WARD-OFFICERS *are,*
2 Church-wardens.	2 Common-Council-Men. 2 Conſtables. 1 Scavenger. 3 Inqueſts.

Streets, Lanes, *&c.*

PART of *Carter-lane*, *Church-hill*, *King's-college-rents*, *Duke Humphrey*'s-*ſquare*, *Wincheſter-ſtreet*; Part of *Addle-hill*; Part of *Thames-ſtreet*, *Chandler*'s-*rents*, *Great White-bear-court*, *Little White-bear-court*, *Great Rutland-court*, *Little Rutland-court*, *Raſtal*'s-*rents*, and *Common-lane*.

NUMBER of Houſes 193.

THE next Place was the King's great Wardrobe. *Stow* ſays, he has not read by whom it was firſt built, neither when, or for what Cauſe; but only that Sir *John Beauchamp*, Knight of the Garter, Conſtable of *Dover*, Warden of the *Cinque Ports*, Son to *Guido de Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*, built this Houſe, and was lodged there; the Houſe then bearing the Name of the King's Wardrobe, in the 5th of *Edw.* III. The ſaid Sir *John Beauchamp* deceaſed in the Year 1359, and was buried on the South Side of the Middle Iſle of St. *Paul*'s Church. His Executors ſold the Houſe to King *Edward* III. to whom the Parſon of St. *Andrew*'s complaining, that the ſaid *Beauchamp* had pulled down divers Houſes, in their Places to build the ſame Houſe, whereby he was hindered of his accuſtomed Tithes, paid by the Tenants of old Time; granted him 40 *s.* by the Year out of that Houſe, for ever. King *Richard* III. was lodged there in the 2d of his Reign.

IN this Houſe was lodged Sir *John Forteſcue*, Knt. Maſter of the Wardrobe, Chancellor and Under-Treaſurer of the *Exchequer*, and one of the Privy-Council to Queen *Elizabeth*. The ſecret Letters and Writings, touching the Eſtate of the Realm, were wont to be inrolled in the King's Wardrobe, and not in the *Chancery*, as appears by the Records, *Clauſ.* 18. *E.* 4. 1 *Memb.* 13. *Clauſ.* 33. *E.* 1. *Memb.* 3. *Et liberat.* 1. *E.* 2. *Memb.* 4. &c.

FROM this Wardrobe, by the Weſt End of *Carter-lane*, then up *Creed-lane*, *Ave-Mary-lane*, and a Piece of *Pater-noſter-row*, up *Warwick-lane*, moſt of the Eaſt Side is of this Ward.

TOUCHING Lanes aſcending out of *Thames-ſtreet*, to *Knightriders-ſtreet*, the firſt is *Peter*'s-*hill*; wherein is no Matter of Note, more than certain Alms-Houſes, founded on the Weſt Side thereof, by *David Smith*, Embroiderer, for ſix poor Widows, whereof each to have 20 *s.* by the Year.

ON the Eaſt Side of this Lane, ſtood a large Houſe of antient Building, ſome Time belonging to the Abbot of St. *Mary* in *York*, and was his Dwelling-Houſe when he came to LONDON.

THIS Houſe came afterwards to the Poſſeſſion of Sir *Michael Hicks*, Knt. Secretary to the Lord Treaſurer *Burghley*; but ſince the great Fire, it was built into two fair Tenements, by Sir *Will. Hicks*, Bart. one whereof was lately poſſeſſed and inhabited by Sir *Michael Hicks*, Knt. deceaſed; and the other belonging to Sir *Harry Hicks*, Bart. after the Death of his Mother, the Lady *Hicks*, Widow of Sir *Will. Hicks*, Knt. and Bart. Son of Sir *William* aboveſaid.

AT the Upper End of this Lane, towards the North, the Corner Houſes there are called *Peter-key*.

THEN is *Paul's-wharf-hill*, on the Eaſt Side whereof was *Woodmongers-hall*.

AND next adjoining was (*Garter-houſe*, ſo called of the Office there kept by Garter King of Heralds, and other Heralds. Called alſo) *Darby-houſe*, ſome Time belonging to the *Stanleys*; for *Thomas Stanley*, firſt Earl of *Darby* of that Name, who married the Lady *Margaret*, Counteſs of *Richmond*, Mother to *Henry* VII. in his Time built it.

QUEEN *Mary* gave it to *Gilbert Dethick*, then Garter, Principal King of Arms of *Engliſhmen*; *Thomas Hauley*, Clarencieux, King of Arms of the South Part; *William Harvy*, alias *Norroy*, King of Arms of the North Parts; and the other Heralds and Purſuivants of Arms, and to their Succeſſors, all the Capital Meſſuage or Houſe, called *Darby-houſe*, with the Appurtenances ſituate in the Pariſh of St. *Bennet* and St. *Peter*; then being in the Tenure of Sir *Richard Sackvile*, Knt. and lately Parcel of the Lands of *Edward* Earl of *Darby*, &c. To the End that the ſaid Kings of Arms, Heralds, and Purſuivants of Arms, and their Succeſſors might (at their Liking) dwell together; and at meet Times to congregate, ſpeak, confer and agree among themſelves, for the good Government of their Faculty, and their Records might be more ſafely kept, *&c.* Dated the 18th Day of *July*, 1555. *Philip* and *Mary* the firſt and third Year.

THEN higher up, near the South Chain of St. *Paul's* Church-Yard was the *Paul's-head* Tavern. Which Houſe, with the Appurtenances, was of old Time called *Paul's* Brewhouſe, for that the ſame was ſo imployed; but ſince left off, and let out.

IN the 38th of *Henry* III. one *Will. Hilary* watched the going out of *John de Codington*, Clerk, being then *in Bracina Sti. Pauli in Ward a Barnard Caſtle*. When the ſaid *John* was gone out, preſently the ſaid *William* made an Inſult upon him. And, as a Clerk Convict, he was delivered to the Biſhop. This Clerk was fled thither, it ſeems, for Sanctuary. The very Brewhouſe belonging to St. *Paul*'s Church was a Sanctuary.

ON the Weſt Side of this Street is another great Houſe, which did belong to St. *Paul*'s Church, and was ſometime let to the *Blunts*, Lords *Mountjoy*, but afterwards to the Head of a College at *Cambridge*, and then to the Doctors of the Civil Law and Arches, who keep a Commons there, and many of them being lodged together, it is called *Doctors Commons*, of which ſee more *Book* I. *Chap.* XII.

Doctors Commons.

ABOVE this, on the ſame Side, was another great Building over-againſt *Paul's* Brewhouſe; and this was called *Paul's* Bakehouſe, and was imployed in Baking of Bread for the Church of St. *Paul*.

Upon *Paul's-wharf-hill*, within a great Gate, and belonging to that Gate next to the *Doctors Commons*, were many fair Tenements; which in their Leaſes made from the Dean and Chapter, went by the Name of *Camera* Dianæ, i. e. *Diana's Chamber*, ſo denominated from a ſpacious Building, that in the Time of *Henry* II. ſtood where they were. In this *Camera*, or arched and vaulted Structure, full of intricate Ways and Windings, this *Henry* II. (as ſometime he did at *Woodſtock*) kept, (or was ſuppoſed to have kept) that Jewel of his Heart, fair Rosamund: She whom there he called *Roſamundi*; and here by the Name of *Diana*. And from hence had this Houſe that Title.

For a long Time there remained ſome evident Teſtifications of tedious Turnings and Windings; as alſo of a Paſſage under Ground, from this Houſe to *Caſtle-Baynard*. Which was, no doubt, the King's Way from thence to his *Camera Dianæ*, or the Chamber of his brighteſt *Diana*.

In *Addle-ſtreet*, or *Lane*, are no Monuments.

Blackſmiths-hall.

In *Lambart-hill-lane*, on the Weſt Side thereof, is the *Blackſmiths-hall*; and adjoining to the North Side thereof, is one Plot of Ground, incloſed with a Brick Wall, for a Church-Yard, or burying Plot, for the Dead of St. *Mary Magdalen's* by *Old-fiſh-ſtreet*. Which was given to that Uſe by *John Iwarby*, an Officer in the Receipt of the Exchequer, in the 26th of *Henry* VI. as appeareth by Patent.

John Iwarby, &c. gave a Piece of Land lying void in the Pariſh of St. *Mary Magdalen*, nigh to *Old-fiſh-ſtreet*; between the Tenement of *John Philpot*, on the South, and the Tenement of *Bartholomew Burwaſh*, on the Weſt; and the Tenement pertaining to the Covent of the *Holy Well* on the North, and the Way upon *Lambart's-hill*, on the Eaſt, for a Church-Yard to the Parſon, Church-Wardens, &c.

The PARISH *of*
St. MARY MAGDALEN *in*
OLD FISH-STREET.

St. *Mary Magdalen in Old-fiſh-ſtreet.*

Over againſt the North Weſt End of this *Lambart-hill-lane*, in *Knightriders-ſtreet*, is the Pariſh Church of St. *Mary Magdalen*, or *Maudlin*.

The Saint to whom this Church is dedicated, was ſo named either from the Town of *Magdala*, wherein ſhe was born, or bred up, or from the *Hebrew* Word *Magdal*, ſignifying a Tower or Caſtle.

There is often Mention made of her in the Evangelical Hiſtory: As, how Chriſt caſt out of her ſeven Devils, and how ſhe followed Chriſt, miniſtring unto him out of her Means, *Luke* viii. 2. How with her Tears, ſhe ſtanding at his Feet behind him, waſhed his Feet, and with the Hair of her Head wiped them, and kiſſing them, anointed them with her Ointment, whereupon Chriſt ſeeing her Faith, told her, That her Sins were forgiven, and bade her go in Peace; at which *Simon* the Phariſee (in whoſe Houſe they were) was offended, becauſe ſhe was a Sinner, which Chriſt denied not, yet commended her Piety and Zeal towards him, *Luke* vii. 37. *Matth.* xxvi. 6.

She beheld Chriſt crucified, *Matth.* xxvii. 56. And after the Sabbath, ſhe was one of the Firſt, that with her Ointment, betimes in the Morning, haſtned to the Sepulchre, *Matth.* xxviii. 1. *Mark* xvi. 1. *Luke* xxi. 1, &c. Unto her, firſt of all, Chriſt after his Reſurrection manifeſted himſelf, *Mark* xvi. 9.

Concerning *Mary Magdalen*, there hath been much Debate among the learned Men, whether ſhe was the Siſter of *Lazarus* and *Martha*, called *Mary*, or not, ſome of the *Greek* Church denying it, and thoſe of the *Latin* Church affirming it; ſome pretend there were two, others three *Mary Magdalens*.

The three ſeveral pretended *Mary Magdalens* are theſe; Firſt, The Woman called, a Sinner; who in the Phariſee's Houſe in *Naim*, waſhed Chriſt's Feet with her Tears, wiped them with her Hair, kiſſed and anointed them, *Luke* vii. 37. The Second, *Mary Magdalen*, out of whom Chriſt caſt ſeven Devils, *Luke* viii. 2. The Third, *Mary*, the Siſter of *Lazarus* and *Martha*, which *Lazarus* Chriſt raiſed from the Dead, and which *Mary* was the ſame Woman that anointed the Lord with Ointment, and wiped his Feet with her Hair, *John* xi. 2. This is the Opinion of *Faber Stapulenſis*, and others. But the greateſt Part of learned Writers affirm generally, That there was but one *Mary Magdalen*, and this is the general Tenet of the Church, and that was ſhe, who was Siſter to *Lazarus* and *Martha*, out of whom Chriſt caſt ſeven Devils.

Various are the Relations concerning this Holy Woman: Therefore the Advice of Cardinal *Baronius* is, To obſerve the Apoſtle's Precept herein, *viz. Prove all Things, hold faſt that which is good.*

As to the Time of her Death, ſome ſay ſhe died *Anno Chriſti* 62. Others 80, Aged 80 Years. And as to the Place of her Death and Burial, ſome ſay ſhe being dead, was buried in a City, in *France*, called *Civitas Aquenſis* (now *Ays*, or *D'ax*) in *Gaſcoigne*; which being afterwards deſtroyed by the *Sarazens*, her Body was then tranſlated by *Gerard*, Earl of *Burgundy*, to the Monaſtery of *Vicolincum* by him erected, and there interr'd. Others write, That her Body reſteth at *Epheſus*. But others report, That the Body of *Lazarus* and *Mary Magdalen* were tranſlated from *Cyprus* to *Conſtantinople*, and there interr'd in the Church of St. *Lazarus*, erected by the Emperor *Leo*, Son of *Baſilius*.

But her Legend runs thus, *Mary Magdalen*, with her Brother *Lazarus*, her Siſter, and many others after Chriſt's Aſcenſion, were put out to Sea in a Ship without Sail, which brought them to *Marſeilles*, in *France*, whereof *Lazarus* became Biſhop, and *Magdalen* retiring herſelf into a Wilderneſs, lived there privately and devoutly 30 Years, and then died in a Cave, where ſhe had ſeated herſelf from the Concourſe of People, her Soul being taken up into Heaven.

Her Feſtival is yearly celebrated on *July* 22.

This Church was repaired and beautified, at the Charge of the Pariſh, *Anno Domini* 1630, the Charge amounting to 140*l.* but being burnt in the Fire of LONDON in the Year 1666, it was rebuilt and finiſhed in 1685.

It is moſtly built of Stone, with Rail and Balliſter round the Outſide in lieu of Battlements; the Roof is hipt and covered with Lead, and there is a handſome Stone Tower; but the Foundation thereof, is Brick, which is one Reaſon why they do not ſtore it with more Bells; the Inſide of the Roof is ſquare, the Floor is paved with Stone, and there are three Iſles; the ſmall Pillars that ſupport the Galleries are of the *Compoſite* Order.

This Ornament and Finiſhing: In the Roof within, is a Quadrangle of Cantaliever Cornice; alſo Arches and Eſcutcheons, Voluta's, and Leaves, of Fretwork; and the Windows outward are Stone, enrich'd with Cherubims, Cartouches, and Leaves cut in *Relievo*.

Two neat Wainſcot Galleries on the Weſt and North Sides, with Bolection Work, Fronts, enrich'd with Fruit and Leaves, over the North Gallery, are the King's Arms, carved, gilt, and painted, placed on a Pedeſtal, with a Cherubim and Feſtoon of Fruit.

The Church is ſubſtantially pewed and wainſcotted with Oak, about 12 Feet high; alſo two good wainſcotted Door-Caſes.

The Pulpit is curious Workmanſhip of right Oak, having Enrichments of Cherubims, Shields, Feſtoons, Fruit, Leaves, and Vaſes.

The Altar-Piece is of the ſame Species of Timber, adorned with two Columns of the *Corinthian* Order, fluted, with their Entablature and Compaſs Pediment: On the Cornice are two Lamps, and two more between them placed on Acroters over the Columns. The Intercolumns are the *Decalogne*, and the Extracolumns, the *Creed*, and *Lord's Prayer*, all finely done in Gold Letters and Flouriſhes, on Black, over which is a Cherubim; and above the Cornice, but under the large Pediment, is a *Glory*; the Whole being enrich'd with Variety of Fruit, Flowers, Leaves, Branches of Palm; and over the *Lord's Prayer* and *Creed* are two Shields, each under a ſmall arched Pediment; and the Communion-Table reſts on a Foot-Pace of Black and White Marble, incloſed with Rail and Balliſter.

The Font is placed directly Weſt from the Altar; it has Enrichments of Cherubims, a Crown, and theſe Arms:

A Croſs between four Bucks Trippant, borne on a Lozenge.

Monuments *in the old Church were for,*

Richard Woodroffe, Merchant-Taylor, 1519.

Barnard Randolph, Eſq; 1583.

On a very antient Tomb, in the North Iſle of the Choir, was this Inſcription:

Joannes Sugar, Civis & Piſcenarius LONDON. Qui obiit 29 die Decemb. An. Dom. 1455, & Margareta uxor ejus, quæ obiit 13 die Novemb. Anno Dom. 1485. Quorum animarum, &c.

At the Eaſt End of the Chancel:

Here lieth buried the Body of *Barnard Randolph*, Eſq; while hee lived, Common-Sergeant of this City of LONDON. He died the 7th Day of *Auguſt*, *An. Dom.* 1583. And of his Liberality hath been beneficiall to the City. As formerly hath been declared.

In the South Iſle of the Choir:

Here lieth buried the Body of *Herbert Randolph*, of *Wardis*, in the County of *Suſſex*, Eſq; Couſin, and next Heire to *Barnard Randolph*, Eſq; &c. He tooke to Wife *Judith*, the eldeſt Daughter of *Anthony Shirley*, of *Preſton*, in the ſaid County of *Suſſex*, Eſq; and departed this Life (without Iſſue) on the 9th Day of *April*, 1604.

On a Monument near the other:

In obitum lectiſſimæ feminæ Margaretæ Serle, nuper uxoris Alexandri Serle, Reg. Majeſt. Procuratoris, &c. Quæ obiit 8 die Menſ. Martii, Anno Salutis humanæ (qua nunc beatiſſima fruitur) juxta ſtilum Angliæ, 1605.

Virgo decem & ſeptem vixi
intaminata per annos,
Deme duos totidem
tum pia nupta fui.
Funera gnatorum vidi
lugubria quinque,
Deque novem, reliqui
bis duo, noſtra vident.
Caſta domi vixi, invigilans
prolique larique,
Sara viro, mundo
Martha, Maria Deo.

On another Monument beneath the former:

Memoriæ Sacrum.

Selectiſſimæ feminæ Joannæ, uxoris Gilberti Dethick, fil. 2. Domini Gulielmi Dethick, Militis, filiæ Alexandri Serle, Regiæ Majeſtatis Procuratoris General. & Margaretæ uxoris ſuæ. Quæ quidem Joanna 10 Martii, An. 1607, ſtilo Angliæ, ſub certa ſpe venturæ in Chriſto Reſurrectionis, Spiritum Deo, corpus terræ, commendavit.

Ut ſemel partu geminas eodem,
Triſtis enixa eſt tacitas, ſorores,
Languido tandem placide quievit.
Quindecim virgo pia vixit annos,
Quindecim menſes pia nupta facis
Tum piè cedens, pia mens fit alti,
Incola Cœli.
Virgo dum, ſpes hæc & amor parentum,
Nupta dum, lux hæc & honor mariti,
Uxor & virgo, decor hæc, propinquis,
Et decus, omnes.

In the ſame Iſle:

George Coleman, Gent. a Freeman of this City of LONDON, was born in *Richmondſhire*, and afterward inhabited at *Callis*, in the Time of the firſt Surprize thereof by the *French*, *An. Dom.* 1558, where he loſt all his Lands and Subſtance; and at the Age of 95 Yeeres he died, the 16th of *Sept.* 1600, and lyeth interred on the North Side of the Communion-Table. By him is buried *Alice* his Wife, the onely Daughter of *George Gainsford*, Eſq; a younger Sonne of Sir *John Gainsford*, of *Crohurſt* in the County of *Surrey*, Knt. and Brother to the laſt Sir *John Gainsford*, of the ſame Place, Knt. Which *Alice* was ſole Heire to her Mother *Elizabeth*, Daughter and Coheire to *John Alphew*, of *Boare Place*, in the County of *Kent*, Eſq;

She dyed the 4th of *March*, *An. Dom.* 1581.

Epitaphium 1622.

Clariſſimi viri Gulielmi Druræi, ex Antiqua & Illuſtri Druræorum Familia oriundi, Juris Cæſarii Doctoris, & Ampliſſimæ Curiæ Prærogativæ in Anglia Digniſſimi Judicis, jam olim defuncti, recenter vero Mariæ Uxoris ejus Fæminæ laudatiſſimæ, ex ſplendidiſſimo Southwellorum genere prognatæ.

Hac Gulielmus humo
Terdenis dormiit Annis,
Nunc ſubiit tumulum
juncta Maria viro,
Juſtitiæ fuit hic cultor,
juriſque Magiſter;
Hæc quoque Magnanima
Nobilitate, fide,
Sena prole ferax; virtutum
exempla futuris
Æternanda Ævis
liquit uterque Parens.
Felices nimium utraque,
& Funere ſponſas,
Dant quibus hæc unum
Cor, Humus, Aſtra, Locum.

Chariſſimus ſuis Patri & Matri, hoc Carmine
Parentavit,
Gulielmus Druræus,

Hoc Monumentum in memoriam defunctorum Amicorum poni curavit Tho. Cotton, A. R.

QUEEN *Elizabeth*'s Monument:

Here lies her Type, who was of late,
The Prop of *Belgia*, Stay of *France*,
Spain's Foyle, Faith's Shield, and Queen of [State,
Of Arms, of Learning, Fate and Chance:
In brief, of Women, ne'er was ſeen,
So great a Prince, ſo good a Queen.
Sith Virtue her Immortall made,
Death (envying all that cannot die
Her Earthly Parts did ſo invade,
As in it wrack'd Self Majeſty.
But ſo her Spirit inſpir'd her Parts,
That ſhe ſtill lives in Loyall Hearts.

Many Daughters have done vertuouſly, but thou excelleſt them all.
I have fought a good Fight, I have finiſhed my Courſe, &c.

SINCE the great Fire, and the Rebuilding of the Church of St. *Mary Magdalen*, in the Chancel, is a flat Stone laid over *Jeffrey Bliſs*, of St. *Nicholas Olave*'s: And *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *James Medlicot*, of *Aſhſted*, in *Surrey*, Gent. late his Wife; She deceaſed 1689.

A Braſs Plate fixed up near the Font, where is the Repreſentation of an old Man in a Gown, and the Year of our Lord, *viz.* 1586, ſet over him, and theſe Verſes in Black Characters:

In God the Lord put all your Truſt,
repent your former wicked Wayes;
Elizabeth our Queen moſt juſt,
bleſs her, O Lord, in all her Wayes.
So, Lord, encreaſe good Counſellours,
and Preachers of his holy Word;
Myſlike of all Papiſts deſires
oh Lord, cut them off with thy Sword,
How ſmall ſoever the Gift ſhall bee,
thank God for him who gave it thee.
XII Penie Loaves to xii poor Foulkes
Geve every Sabbath Day for aye.

JUST over this are Shelves for Bread.

CHARITIES.

THE charitable Gifts belonging to this Pariſh, are theſe:

THE Burying-Ground given by *John Iwarby*, already mentioned.

Thomas Berry, Fiſhmonger, gave a Meſſuage in *Southwark*, called the *Red-croſs*, with its Appurtenances, for ever, to the Poor of the Pariſh, now Lett by Leaſe at 28 *l. per Ann.* out of which is yearly paid to *Walton* and *Booth* in *Lancaſhire*, 5 *l.* 4 *s.*

THE Pariſh of St. *Bennet*'s *Paul*'s-*wharf* pay yearly, as the Gift of Juſtice *Randal*, 40 *s.* and are to pay 5 *l. per Ann.* the Gift of 'Squire *Arnold*.

THE Fiſhmongers pay 13 *s.* 4 *d.* being the Gift of *Tho. Jennings*.

TWENTY Shillings, the Gift of Juſtice *Randolph*.

TRHEE Pounds, the Gift of Mr. *Haſley*.

OF St. *Nicholas Cold-Abbey* Pariſh, ſometimes 6 *s.* 8 *d.* yearly; ſometimes 10 *s.* 8 *d.* the Gift of Mr. ——

FOUR Shillings yearly, the Gift of Dame *Dean*.

OF the Company of Wax-Chandlers, in Gowns and Money, yearly, 3 *l.* 18 *s.*

NO Parſonage-Houſe, as far as is known, ever belonging to this Pariſh.

THIS Pariſh, after the Fire of LONDON, was annexed to that of St. *Gregory* by St. *Paul*. The Living is a Rectory in the Gift of the Dean and Chapter of St. *Paul*'s; Value of Tithes of the United Pariſhes, 120 *l. per Ann.* and St. *Mary*'s is rated in the King's Books 12 *l.* 5 *s.*

THE Rector is the Reverend Mr. *William Reyner*, and the Lecturer is the Reverend Dr. *Roper*.

PRAYERS only on Holidays at 11 o'Clock; no Organ; two Bells.

THE Veſtry is General.

The PARISH-OFFICERS *are*,	*The* WARD-OFFICERS *are*,
2 Church-wardens.	2 Common-Council-Men.
2 Overſeers of the Poor.	2 Conſtables.
	3 Inqueſts.
	1 Scavenger.

Streets, Lanes, *&c.*

PART of *Lambart-hill*; Part of *Little Knightriders-ſtreet*, *Harp-alley*; Part of *Sermon-lane*, *Doe-little-alley*; Part of *Little Carter-lane*, *Knowle*'s-*court*; Part of *Old-exchange*, *Black-horſe-court*, and *Gingerbread-court*.

NUMBER of Houſes 103.

ON the Weſt Side of this Church, by the Pariſh thereof, was placed a Conduit, or Ciſtern of Lead, caſtellated with Stone, for Receipt of *Thames* Water, conveyed at the Charge of the aforenamed *Barnard Randolph*, Eſq;

BY the Eaſt End of St. *Mary Magdalen*'s Church runs up the *Old-exchange-lane*, by the Weſt End of *Carter-lane*, to the South Eaſt Gate, or Chain of St. *Paul*'s Church-Yard, as is before ſhewed. And in this Part was the *Exchange* kept, and Bullion was received for Coinage; as is noted in *Faringdon* Ward Within.

IN this Pariſh-Church of St. *Mary Magdalen* out of *Knightriders-ſtreet*, up to *Carter-lane*, are two ſmall Lanes; one of them called *Dolittle-lane*, as a Place not inhabited by Artificers, or open Shop-keepers; but ſerving for a near Paſſage from *Knightriders-ſtreet* to *Carter-lane*.

THE other, corruptly called *Sermon-lane*, for *Sheremoniers-lane*; for it was ſo called in the 4th of *Edward* I. And in that Lane was a Place called the *Black-loft*, of melting Silver, with four Shops adjoining.

IT may therefore be well ſuppoſed, that Lane to take Name of *Sheremoniers*, ſuch as cut and rounded the Plates, to be coined or ſtamped into Sterling Pence: For the Place of Coining, was the *Old Exchange*, near unto the ſaid *Sheremoniers-lane*. In the 13th of *Richard* II, *William de la Pole* (whoſe Father or Anceſtor was the King's Merchant) had an Houſe there.

IN *Knightriders-ſtreet* was the College of Phyſicians, wherein was founded, in the Year 1582, a publick Lecture in Surgery, to be read twice every Week, *&c.* as is ſhewed elſewhere.

IN the South Church-yard of St. *Paul*'s was the South Side and Weſt End of the ſaid Church, at which End were three ſtately Gates or Entries curiouſly wrought of Stone; in the Midſt of the middle Gate was placed a maſſive Pillar of Braſs, in which the Leaves of the ſaid great Gate cloſed, and were faſtened with Locks, Bolts, and Bars of Iron; notwithſtanding all which, on the

24th of *December*, in the Year 1565, by a Tempeſt of Wind, theſe Gates were blown open, and the Bars, Bolts, and Locks, broken aſunder, or greatly bent.

At each Corner of this Weſt End was a ſtrong Tower of Stone, made for Bell-Towers, one of them, *viz.* that next the Biſhop's Palace, was uſed by the Palace in *Stow*'s Time; and the other, towards the South, was called the *Lollards Tower*, and uſed as the Biſhop's Priſon, for ſuch as were detected for Opinions in Religion contrary to the Faith of the Church.

The Lollards Tower.

It was in this *Lollards Tower* that *Richard Hunne*, a Citizen of LONDON, *A. D.* 1515, a Man of a fair Character, and well beloved, was made Priſoner, on Pretence of having *Wickliffe*'s Bible; but, indeed, the Occaſion of his Ruin was a Diſpute he had with a Clerk about a Mortuary, which was made the Cauſe of the whole Clergy; he ſubmitted to the Biſhop's Correction, upon which he ought to have been enjoined Penance, and ſet at Liberty; but he was found hanged in his Chamber, and his Neck broken; which Murder, the Biſhop's Sumner, own'd that he, and the Chancellor, Dr. *Horſey*, and the Bell-Ringer, had committed: And when the Coroner's Inqueſt proceeded to Trial, the Biſhop began a new Proceſs againſt the dead Body for Hereſy, which, not contented to have murder'd, they afterwards burnt in *Smithfield*. See more of this Tower in *Foxe*'s *Martyrology*.

The laſt Priſoner, whom *Stow* ſays he remember'd to be committed there, was, in the Year 1573, one *Peter Burchet*, a Gentleman of the *Middle Temple*, for having deſperately wounded, and deſigning to murder *John Hawkings*, Eſq; in the High Street, near the *Strand*; who being taken and examined, was found to hold certain erroneous Opinions, and therefore committed thither, and convicted: But in the End, by Permiſſion, he promiſed to abjure his Hereſies, and was, by Commandment of the Council, removed from thence to the Tower of LONDON.

The PARISH *of* St. GREGORY *by* St. PAUL's.

ADJOINING to the *Lollards Tower*, was the Pariſh-Church of St. *Gregory*, appointed to the Petty Canons of St. *Paul*'s.

St. *Gregory*, ſirnamed the *Great*, to whom this Church was dedicated, was by Nation a *Roman*, by Art a Philoſopher, Son of *Gordian*, a Man of Quality, and the bleſſed *Silura*, or *Silvia*, his Wife. He was at firſt a Monk, and a Deacon under *Pelagius* II, his Predeceſſor. He, being a very learned and ſtudious Man, was created, (though unwillingly) the 66th Biſhop of *Rome*, *Anno Chriſti* 590, being the firſt Pope of that Name. He was of ſo meek a Spirit, as that he ordained, That both he himſelf, and his Succeſſors, Biſhops of *Rome*, ſhould from thence forward be ſtiled *Servi Servorum Dei*, which Title the Popes continue to this Day. He condemned the Stile of *Univerſal Patriarch*, (or Biſhop) which *John*, Biſhop of *Conſtantinople*, aſſumed to himſelf, as a proud, diabolical, and profane Title.

He erected ſix Monaſteries out of the Eſtate his Father left him, and dedicated his Houſe at *Rome* to a Religious Uſe. He was termed *Magnus*, both for the extraordinary Matters performed by him, as alſo for his Learning.

This holy Pope ſent *Auguſtin* the Monk, and other pious and learned Men, into this our Country, to convert the *Engliſh* or *Saxon* Nation to the Chriſtian Faith, which in ſome Meaſure they did; which *Auguſtine* was the firſt Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, that Archiepiſcopal See being, by his Procurement, tranſlated thither from LONDON, where it had been all along before that Time.

This Pope *Gregory* was the Author of many Eccleſiaſtical Ceremonies and Rites of the Church. He inſtituted the Litanies in Time of great Mortality, reformed the Church, where Need was; ſuppreſſed Simony; ſtoutly reproved the Emperor *Mauritius* upon juſt Cauſe: Tho' afterwards he played the Politician with the ſaid *Mauritius* his Preſerver, and graced too much the Traitor *Phocas*, who ſlew him. He wrote divers pious and learned Works extant in Print. He is by ſome termed the laſt good and firſt bad Pope of *Rome*. He died 4 *Id. Mar. An. Chr.* 604, and the ſecond of *Phocas* the Emperor, having ſat 13 Years, ſix Months, and 10 Days. His Feſtival is obſerved *March* 12, and his Life is written at large by moſt, who have written the Lives of the Saints, or of the Biſhops and Popes of *Rome*.

Besides this *Gregory*, there were others of that Name, antient Fathers of the Church, as *Gregory Nazianzen*, *Gregory Niſſen*, *Gregory Thaumatergus*, &c. But this *Gregory the Great* is reputed to be the Patron of the Churches dedicated to his Name.

This Pariſh-Church was very antient; for it is ſaid, that the Body of *Edmund*, King of the *Eaſt Angles*, who was martyr'd by the *Danes* about the Year 870, when it was cauſed by *Alwyne*, Biſhop of *Helmeham*, to be brought up to LONDON from St. *Edmond's Bury*, reſted for the Space of three Years in the Pariſh-Church of St. *Gregory*, near the Cathedral Church of St. *Paul*.

In this Church was a Chantry, and in the ſame Pariſh was a Meſſuage and Tenement, called *Holmes College*, given for the Maintenance of the ſaid Chantry. King *Edward* VI. alienated it to *John Hulſon*, and *Will. Pendred*, 2 *Edward* VI.

The Church was repaired within and without, and every Part of it richly and very worthily beautified, at the proper Coſt and Charges of the Pariſhioners, in the Years of our Lord God 1631, and 1632, at the Expence of 2000 *l.* and upwards; but being conſumed in the Fire of LONDON, was not rebuilt; but the Pariſh, by Act of Parliament, was annexed to St. *Mary Magdalen* in *Old-fiſh-ſtreet*.

Monuments *in the Old Church were as follow:*

On a plated Stone by the Communion-Table was this Inſcription:

Alicia Barvis, Relicta Johannis Barvis, Civis ac Minutarii Londinenſis, poſuit defuncto.

Debita peccati
  ſolvens terreſtria linquo,
Viſurus patriam
  quam mihi, Chriſte, dabis.
Da patriam, Rex Chriſte
  Jeſu, ſpes unica vitæ,
Da ſeuti veniam
  Rex bone Chriſte Jeſu.

Virtus poſt Fata.

On a Stone lying near the other:

Thomas Redman, Almæ Curiæ Cantur. de Arcubus London. Procuratorum generalium unus, qui officium Regiſtrariatus principalis ſedis Archiepiſcopalis Cantur. per nonnullos Annos laudabiliter exercuit, hic inhumatur. In uxorem duxit Annam Miliner, quacum pie & amantiſſime vixit. Ex ea unam ſibi filiam nomine Elizabetham procreavit. Mortem obiit 12 die Novemb. An. Dom. 1601.

ON another Stone in the Chancel:

Aluredus Copeley, de Botley, in Com. Ebor. Armig. quondam Socius Lincolnienſis Hoſpitii. Obiit 5 die Feb. Anno Dom. 1598, & ætatis ſuæ 37.

ON a Monument in the South Iſle of the Choir:

Memoriæ Sacrum.

Sanctiſſimæ & chariſſimæ Conjugi, Aliſonæ Heriot, Jacobi Primroſi, Regiæ Majeſtatis in ſanctiori Concilio Regni Scotiæ Amanuenſis filiæ, fœminæ omnibus tum animi tum corporis dotibus, ac pio cultu inſtructiſſimæ; Mœſtiſſimus ipſius Maritus, Georgius Heriot, Armiger. Regis, Reginæ, Principum Henrici & Caroli Gemmarius, bene merenti, non ſine lachrymis hoc Monumentum pie poſuit.

Obiit Menſis Aprilis, die 16. Anno Salut. M.D.C.XII. ætatis 20. in ipſo flore juventæ, & mihi, parentibus amicis, triſtiſſimum ſui deſiderium reliquit.

Hic Alicis Primroſa
jacet crudo obruta fato,
Intempeſtivas
ut Roſa paſſa manus.
Nondum bis denos
annorum impleverat orbes,
Pulchra, pudica,
Patris delicium atq; viri:
Quum gravida, heu! nunquam
Mater, diſceſſit: & inde
Cura dolorq; Patri,
cura dolorq; viro:
Non ſublata tamen,
tantum tranſlata receſſit,
Nunc Roſa prima Poli
quæ fuit ante Soli.

ON a Monument cloſe by the other, at the ſame End of the Church:

Here lyeth *Martha Forthe*, ſometime Wife to *Robert Forthe*, Doctor of Law; with whom ſhe lived very comfortably in true Marriage, a moſt faithful and loving Wife, the Space of 24 Yeeres and 5 Moneths. She lived virtuouſly and modeſtly, and beloved of all that did know her; and dyed in ſound Faith, and in the Feare of God, the 26th Day of *November*, *An. Dom.* 1589, in the 45th Yeere of her Age, in conſtant Hope of a joyfull Reſurrection, with the elect Children of Almightie God.

ON another adjoining:

Memoriæ Sacrum.

Edwardo Baker, Armig. Regiæ Majeſtatis ad cauſas Eccleſiaſticas Regiſtrario principali, viro eximia eruditione, prudentia ſingulari, moribus probatiſſimis, & in publicis negotiis plurimum verſato. Qui longo morbo intabeſcens, certa ſpe in Chriſto reſurgendi, pie placideque animam Deo reddidit, die 26 Maii, An. Dom. M.D.C.II.

ON a Monument in the South Wall of the Chancel:

Here lyeth intombed the Body of *Mary*, late Wife of *Thomas Sandys*, Eſquire, and only Daughter to Sir *Stephen Thornhurſt*, Knight, and Dame *Sybill* his Wife. Whoſe Soule departed this Life unto Chriſt, the laſt Day of *July*, in the Yeere of our Redemption, 1598, and in the One and Twentieth Yeere of her Age. In Remembrance of whoſe Piety and ſingular Vertues, the eternall Love of her Husband hath cauſed this Monument to be erected.

In Heaven her Soule,
In me her Love,
her body reſteth here,
Which is to God,
Was to the World,
to me her Husband, deare.

ON a Monument at the Weſt End of the Chancel:

Hereunder reſteth *Arthur Medlycote*, Citizen and Merchant-Taylor of LONDON; Sonne of *Richard Medlycote*, of *Shrewsbury*, Gentleman, with *Elizabeth* his Wife, Daughter of *John Philips*. The ſaid *Arthur*, in aſſured Hope to be with Chriſt, ended this tranſitory Life the Seven and Twentieth Day of *July*, *Anno Dom.* 1605. And the ſaid *Elizabeth*, the Eighteenth Day of *October*, 1605.

ON another at the ſame End:

Here lyeth *Dorothie*, Daughter of *John Theobald*, the Elder, of *Shepie*, in the County of *Kent*, Eſq; She firſt married *John Crooke*, Doctor of Law; by whom ſhee had onely *Dorothie*, firſt Wife to *Robert Honeywood*, Eſq; Secondly, to *Ralph Allen*, Alderman of LONDON. Thirdly to the moſt Reverend, Excelent, and Learned Judge, Sir *Roger Manwood*, Knt. Lord Chief Baron of the *Exchequer*; by whom ſhe had Iſſue *John* and *Thomas*, who dyed young. *Margerie*, the firſt Wife of Sir *John Lewſon*, Knt. and *Anne*, firſt Wife to Sir *Percival Hart*, Knt. and Sir *Peter Manwood*, Knight of the *Bath*.

She dyed the 14th Day of *September*, *Anno Domini* 1575. To whoſe Reverend Memory, the ſaid Sir *Peter Manwood* hath dutifully erected this Monument, *Anno Dom.* 1606.

NEAR the laſt mention'd, on a ſmall Monument, was this Inſcription:

Gulielmi Coci hoc Tumulo
parvo oſſa quieſcunt,
Illius aſt virtus
non ita parva cubat:
Plura nam ut omittam,
Civili Jure ſecundus
Nulli, nec vera
dexteritate fuit.
Cui pia, ne merito
careat poſt funera virtus,
Hoc uxor Maria
nobile ſtruxit opus.

Moritur 25 Auguſti, Anno Dom. 1518, & Mariæ Reginæ, 6.

12 Septemb. Anno Dom. 1587. obiit.

ON a plated Stone in the South Iſle:

Joanna, filia Nich. Wallron, relicta Thomæ Yale, Legum Doctoris, Cancellarii Archiepiſcopalis ſedis Cantuarien. & ſepelitur ſub ſpe futuræ Reſurrectionis.

THE Veſtry for this Pariſh is General.

The Pariſh-Officers *are*,

2 Church-Wardens.
3 Overſeers and Collectors.

The Ward-Officers *are*,

3 Common-Council-Men.
3 Conſtables.
4 Inqueſts.
1 Scavenger.

Streets, Lanes, *&c.*

Part of St. *Paul*'s *Church-yard*, *Dean*'s-*court*, St. *Paul*'s-*college*; Part of *Ludgate-ſtreet*, *Cannon-alley*, *London-houſe-yard*, *Petit-cannon-alley*, St. *Paul*'s-*alley*; Part of *Pater-noſter-row*; Part of *Ave-mary-lane*; Part of *Creed-lane*, *Scallop-court*, *Red-lion-court*, *Black-ſwan-alley*; Part of *Addle-hill*; Part of *Sermon-lane*, *Great Carter-lane*, *Great Knightriders-ſtreet*, *Bell-yard*, *Bell-alley*, *Paul*'s-*chain*, *Godlyman-ſtreet*, *Paul*'s-*baker*'s-*court*; Part of *Little Carter-lane*; Part of *Little Knightriders-ſtreet*; Part of *Old-change*, *Crown-court*, and *Paul*'s-*ſtump*.

Number of Houſes 300.

The reſt of that South Side of St. *Paul*'s Church, with the Chapter-Houſe, (a beautiful Piece of Work, built about the Reign of *Edward* III.) was defaced, *Stow* ſays, in his Time, by Means of Licences granted to Cuttlers, Budget-makers, and others, firſt to build low Sheds, but now high Houſes, which hide that beautiful Side of the Church, ſave only the Top and South Gate.

On the North Weſt Side of this Church-Yard was the Biſhop's Palace, a large Thing for Receipt, wherein divers Kings have been lodged, and great Houſhold hath been kept; as appears by the great Hall; which, after the Rebatement of Biſhops Livings, was not furniſhed, as was meant by the Builders thereof, and was of old Time uſed.

In the Year 1546, the Admiral of *France*, the *French* Ambaſſador, lodged here; and before that, here *Edward* V. took up his Lodging when he was brought to LONDON to take Poſſeſſion of the Crown; and under King *Edw.* VI. the *Scotch* Queen was here entertained.

The Dean's Lodging on the other Side, directly againſt the Palace, was a fair old Houſe; and alſo divers large Houſes were on the ſame Side built; which, of old Time, were the Lodgings of Prebendaries and Reſidentiaries, who kept great Houſholds, and liberal Hoſpitality, but now decayed, and otherwiſe converted.

Then was Stationers Hall on the ſame Side, built for them in the Place of *Peter* College: Where, in the Year 1549, the 4th Day of *January*, ſix Men were ſlain by the Fall of Earth upon them, digging for a Well. Afterwards Stationers Hall was in *Amen-lane*, at the End of *Pater-noſter-row*,

The preſent State of this Ward ſtands thus:

As to the Places of Note in this Ward, we ſhall begin with the South Part next the *Thames*, and *Thames-ſtreet*, with the Lanes, Hills, and Courts that fall into the ſaid Street; as *Lambeth*, or *Lambart-hill*, St. *Peter*'s-*hill*, St. *Bennet*'s-*hill*, *Addle-hill*, and *Puddle-dock-hill*; then with *Knightriders-ſtreet*, *Carter-lane*, *Creed-lane*, *Avemary-lane*, and *Warwick-lane*.

On the Banks of the River *Thames*, are the Wharfs of *Puddle-dock*, uſed for a Layſtall for the Soil of the Streets, and much frequented by Barges and Lighters, for taking the ſame away; as alſo for landing of Corn, and other Goods. *Paul*'s-*wharf*, or St. *Bennet Paul*'s-*wharf*, a noted Stairs for Watermen; and on each Side of the Stairs is a very handſome Houſe, one made Uſe of by a Brewer, and the other for a Timber-Yard.

Baynard's-*Caſtle*, which gives Name to the Ward, was ſeated on the Bank of the River *Thames*, but had its Entrance out of *Thames-ſtreet*; which being all burnt down, except a little Tower next the Water-Side, in the Conflagration of LONDON, *1666*, was converted into Buildings and Wharfs, as now it is. Hereabouts, where antiently ſtood divers Noblemens Houſes fronting the *Thames*, are now generally Wharfs, Dyehouſes, and Brewhouſes.

Caſtle-ſtreet, ſeated near to *Paul*'s-*wharf*, a good broad Street, which falls down to the *Thames*, meanly inhabited, and of no great Account.

Weſtward from *Caſtle-ſtreet* are *Common-lane*, and *Dunghill-lane*, both which run down to the *Thames*; and beyond *Puddle-dock* is *Queen*'s-*college-yard*, and *Briſtol-ſtreet*; both which fall into Duke *Humphrey*'s; all Places of ordinary Account. It has a Paſſage into *Puddle-dock*, and another into *Black-fryars*.

Thames-ſtreet begins at *Puddle-dock*, and runs Eaſtward to the *Tower*, which is above a Mile in Length, but is in ſeveral Wards, as has been taken Notice of. It is a Street, eſpecially Eaſtward, of very good Trade, and inhabited by great Dealers; beſides the Dyers, Brewers, Woodmongers, and Timber-Yards, on the South Side, next the *Thames*: And by Reaſon thereof, and of the ſeveral Keys and Wharfs, it is much peſtered with Carts, for lading and unlading of Goods.

Great Rutland-court, indifferent large and good, has a Paſſage up Steps into *Church-hill-alley*.

Lambart-hill has but a ſmall Part in this Ward, *viz.* on the Weſt Side, from a little beyond *Green-dragon-court* to the Corner of *Old-fiſh-ſtreet*, over-againſt St. *Mary Magdalen*'s Church; all the reſt is in *Queen-hithe* Ward: But in this Ward here is St. *Mary Magdalen*'s Church-Yard, being the Place for the Burial of the Dead of that Pariſh. Here is *Crane-court*, which is long, and has a Paſſage into St. *Peter*'s-*hill*, with a Free-Stone Pavement, but the Houſes are indifferent.

St. *Peter*'s-*hill*, well built and inhabited, eſpecially the End next to *Old-fiſh-ſtreet*. On this Hill are Alms-Houſes for ſix poor Widows, built by *David Smith*, Embroiderer to Queen *Elizabeth*, and called *Embroiderers Alm-Houſes*, each having two Rooms, endowed with 3 *l. per Ann.* After the Fire of LONDON, theſe Alms-Houſes were rebuilt by Sir *Tho. Fitch*, Knt. and Bart. ſome Time a Bricklayer, deceaſed. On the Weſt Side is the Back-Part of the Heralds-Office, with a Door leading into it.

St. *Bennet*'s-*hill*, or *Paul*'s-*wharf-hill*, takes its Riſe out of *Thames-ſtreet*, and runs up to *Paul*'s-*chain* into St. *Paul*'s Church-Yard. It is a Place much peſtered with Carts to the Wharfs, which makes it not ſo well inhabited as otherwiſe it would.

The Church of St. *Bennet*'s is ſeated at the Bottom of the Hill; it was conſumed in the Fire of LONDON, and is now rebuilt better than before; and to this Pariſh is united St. *Peter Paul*'s-*wharf*, which Church is not rebuilt.

This Place is of Note, and well reſorted to, by Reaſon of *Doctors-commons*, and the Heralds-Office there ſeated. The former on the Weſt Side, poſſeſſed by the Doctors, and others profeſſing the Civil Law, and practiſing it here.

It is a large and well built Houſe, with ſeveral open Courts, where the Civilians have their Apartments, and where they keep their Courts for the Hearing of Cauſes, *viz.* in their Publick Hall, which is large for that Purpoſe. Of this *Doctors-commons* we have already ſpoken. Out of this Place is a Back-Door into *Knightriders-ſtreet*.

The Heralds-Office, or College of Heralds, is ſeated on the Eaſt Side. This Office was burnt down in the Fire of LONDON, but now rebuilt, and far better than before, being now built into a fair, uniform, quadrangular Court, containing their Hall and Apartments for the ſeveral Members of this learned Society.

Addle-hill comes out of *Carter-lane*, and runs down to *Thames-ſtreet*, leaving *Knightriders-ſtreet* on the Eaſt Side, and *Church-hill-alley* on the Weſt; which ſaid Alley, with a turning Paſſage by St. *Andrew's Wardrobe* Church, falls into *Puddle-dock*. The Houſes are only on the South Side, the North lying open to the Church and Church-Yard; and in this Alley is *Crown-court*, which is indifferent good. Adjoining to this Church was the King's great Wardrobe, as being formerly imployed for that Uſe. The Garden is converted into a large and ſquare Court, with good Houſes, and called *Wardrobe-court*.

St. *Andrew Wardrobe* Church was deſtroyed in the Conflagration of LONDON, and ſince, it is very handſomely rebuilt, being a very fair Church; and to this the Pariſh of St. *Anne Black-fryars* is united, this Church ſerving for both Pariſhes.

On the Weſt Side of *Addle-hill*, is *White-bear-court*, very large, containing two or three Courts all of that Name; but all very ordinary, and meanly built and inhabited. Out of this Place is a Paſſage up Steps into *Church-hill-alley*; and another down Steps into *Great Rutland-court*. Likewiſe on this Hill are three ſmall and ordinary Places, *viz.* *Roſe-court*, *White-horſe-court*, and *Cock-and-hoop-court*.

Knightriders-ſtreet, of which there is the Great and the Little, being ſevered from each other by St. *Bennet's-hill* and *Paul's-chain*: The Leſs running towards *Old-fiſh-ſtreet*, and the Greater towards St. *Andrew Wardrobe* Church. And this Street is wider, better built and inhabited than the Little, that is, by Proctors, and ſuch as have Dependance on *Doctors-commons*. Out of this Street is a Paſſage into *Carter-lane*, thro' *Bell-yard*, which is a very good open Court, with handſome Houſes, well inhabited.

Little Knightriders-ſtreet, but narrow, and not over well inhabited, eſpecially the End next to *Paul's-chain*.

Over-againſt *Lambart-hill*, in the Paſſage to the *Old-change*, is the Pariſh-Church of St. *Mary Magdalen Old-fiſh-ſtreet*.

A little Weſtward from this Church is *Dolittle-court*.

Sermon-lane; this Lane alſo falls into *Carter-lane*, and is of no great Account, either for Inhabitants or Buildings.

Carter-lane, of which there is the Great and the Little. The Little comes out of the *Old-change*, and falls into *Great Carter-lane*, but ſevered by *Paul's-chain*, and thence runs Weſtward to *Puddle-dock* and *Creed-lane*.

Great Carter-lane is the broadeſt, beſt built and inhabited; and in both theſe Lanes are theſe Court, *viz.* *Scallop-court*, which has a Paſſage of Free-Stone Pavement into *Creed-lane*. *Dean's-court*, which will be mentioned hereafter. *Wardrobe-court* and *Bell-yard*, already mentioned. *Mermaid-Inn*, large, and of a good Trade. *King's-head-court*, indifferent large, with a Paſſage into St. *Paul's* Church-Yard. And within this Court is another, bearing the Name of *Red-lion-court*, handſome, with a Free-Stone Pavement. *Black-ſwan-court*, indifferent good, alſo has a Paſſage into St. *Paul's* Church-Yard. *Saracen's-head Inn*, of a good Trade.

Old-change has only the Weſt Side from St. *Mary Magdalen's* Church to St. *Auſtin's* Gate, in this Ward; ſo that there is little to ſay of it, more than what is ſaid of it in *Faringdon* Ward Within.

Paul's-chain begins at the Corner of *Knightriders-ſtreet*, and runs up to St. *Paul's* Church-Yard. A Street large and open, well built, and inhabited by Proctors and Tradeſmen; and by Reaſon of its near Situation to *Doctors-commons*, is of great Reſort.

Paul's-bakehouſe, now a good ſquare Court, with four handſome large Houſes, eſpecially two, which are well inhabited. At the Eaſt Corner of this Street, next to *Little Carter-lane*, is kept the Faculty-Office, for the granting of Licences for Marriages, &c.

The Part or Side of St. *Paul's* Church-Yard in this Ward, all lies open to St. *Paul's*; and is a ſpacious Street, graced with good Houſes, loftily built and uniform, well inhabited by Woollen-Drapers; with a Mixture of them that make and ſell Cane-Chairs, and ſome Cabinet and Looking-Glaſs-Sellers.

In this Row of Building, which reaches from St. *Auſtin's* Gate to *Ludgate-hill*, are theſe Courts, beſides thoſe already taken Notice of. In *Carter-lane*, *Dean's-court*, by many called the *Prerogative-court*; for that the Prerogative Office is here kept. In which ſaid Court is a very large Houſe, built by Sir *Joſeph Sheldon*, and now the Seat of the Deans of St. *Paul's* ſucceſſively. This Court is open and airy, and has a Paſſage into *Great Carter-lane*. More towards *Ludgate-hill*, and almoſt in the South Weſt Corner, is a new Court called St. *Paul's-college*, made Uſe of for the Singing Men belonging to St. *Paul's* Cathedral.

St. *Gregory's*, ſeated by the South Weſt End of St. *Paul's*. It was deſtroyed by the great Fire, and is not rebuilt, that the Ground on which it ſtood might lie open to St. *Paul's* Church-Yard, and the Pariſh is united to St. *Mary Magdalen Old-fiſh-ſtreet*.

On the North Weſt Side was the Biſhop of LONDON's Palace, long ſince converted into Tenements, now called *The Biſhop of London's-Yard*. The Ground-Rents are the Biſhop's.

Paul's-alley has a Free-Stone Pavement, and ſerves as a Paſſage into *Pater-noſter-row*.

Creed-lane and *Warwick-lane*, have the Eaſt Sides in this Ward; for the Account whereof, and for the Market, Part of which ſtands here, ſee *Faringdon* Ward Within. On this Side is the *Bell-Inn*, chiefly uſed by Market People. Over-againſt the *College of Phyſicians*, is *Crown-court*, which is but ſmall and ordinary.

There are to watch at the ſeveral Stands in this Ward, every Night, a Conſtable, with the Beadle and 24 Watchmen.

The Jurymen returned by the Inqueſt for this Ward, are to ſerve in the ſeveral Courts at *Guildhall*, in the Month of *September*.

This Ward hath an Alderman, his Deputy, 10 Common-Council-Men, 10 Conſtables, ſeven Scavengers, 14 Wardmote Inqueſt-Men, and a Beadle.

It is taxed to the Fifteen in LONDON, at 12 *l.* in the *Exchequer* 11 *l.* 13 *s.*

The Alderman of this Ward is *John Barber*, Eſq;

CHAP.

CHAP. XII.

FARINGDON WARD Without.

THE fartheſt Weſt Ward of this City, being the 25th Ward of LONDON, but without the Walls, is called *Faringdon Without*, and was of old Time Part of the other *Faringdon Within*, until the 17th of *Richard* II, in which it was divided, and made two; by the Names of *Faringdou infra*, and *Faringdon extra*, as is afore ſhewed.

THE Bounds of which Ward, without *Newgate* and *Ludgate*, are theſe:

Firſt, On the Eaſt Part thereof, is the whole Precinct of the late Priory of St. *Bartholomew*; and a Part of *Long-lane*, on the North, towards *Alderſgate-ſtreet*; and all *Smithfield*, to the Bars in St. *John-ſtreet*.

THEN out of *Smithfield*, *Chicken-lane*, towards *Turnmill-ſtreet*. Then back again by the Pens or Folds in *Smithfield* to *Cow-lane*, which turns towards *Holbourn*; and then *Hoſier-lane* out of *Smithfield*; alſo toward *Holbourn*, till it meets with a Part of *Cow-lane*.

THEN *Cock-lane*, out of *Smithfield*, over-againſt *Pie-corner*. Then alſo is *Giltſpur-ſtreet*, out of *Smithfield* to *Newgate*. Then from *Newgate*, Weſt by St. *Sepulchre*'s Church, to *Turn-again-lane*. Then to *Holbourn* Conduit, on *Snow-hill*, to *Holbourn-bridge*, up *Holbourn-hill*, to the Bars, on both Sides.

ON the Right Hand, or North Side, at the Bottom of *Holbourn-hill*, is *Gold-lane*, ſome Time a filthy Paſſage into the Fields; now both Sides built with ſmall Tenements.

THEN higher is *Lither-lane*, turning alſo to the Fields, and ſo to the Bar.

NOW, on the Left Hand, or South Side from *Newgate*, lieth a Street called the *Old Baily*; this ſtretches down by the Wall of the City to *Ludgate*. On the Weſt Side of which Street, breaks out another Lane, called St. *George*'s-*lane*, till you come unto the South End of *Seacoal-lane*; and then, turning towards *Fleet-ſtreet*, it is called *Fleet-lane*.

THE next out of the High Street from *Newgate*, turning down South, is called the *Little Baily*, and runs down to the Eaſt of St. *George*'s-*lane*.

THEN is *Seacoal-lane*, which turns down into *Fleet-lane*.

NEAR unto this *Seacoal-lane*, in the Turning towards *Holbourn* Conduit, is another Lane, called in Record, *Wind-again-lane*, for that it turned down to *Turnmill-brook*, and from thence back again, for there was no Way over.

THEN beyond *Holbourn-bridge*, to *Shoe-lane*, which runs out of *Holbourn*, unto the Conduit in *Fleet-ſtreet*.

THEN alſo is *Fewtars*, now called *Fetter-lane*, which likewiſe ſtretches South into *Fleet-ſtreet*, by the Eaſt End of St. *Dunſtan*'s Church; and from this Lane to the Bars, are the Bounds without *Newgate*.

NOW, without *Ludgate*, this Ward runs up from the ſaid Gate to *Temple-bar*, and hath on the Right Hand, or North Side, the South End of the *Old Baily*. Then down *Ludgate-hill* to *Fleet-lane*, over *Fleet-bridge*, and by *Shoe-lane*, and *Fewtar*'s-*lane*, and ſo to *New-ſtreet* or *Chancery-lane*, and up that Lane to the Houſe of the Rolls. Which Houſe is alſo of this Ward. And on the other Side, to a Lane over-againſt the Rolls, which formerly enter'd *Ficquete*'s *Field*.

THEN hard by the Bar, is another Lane, called *Shire-lane*, becauſe it divides the City from the Shire; and this turn'd into *Ficquete*'s *Field*.

FROM *Ludgate* again, on the Left Hand, or South Side, to *Fleet-bridge*, to *Bride-lane*, which runs South by *Bridewell*; then to *Water-lane*, which runs down to the *Thames*.

THEN by the *White-fryars*, and by the *Temple*, even to the Bar aforeſaid, are the Bounds of this *Faringdon-Ward Without*.

IN theſe Parts from *Ludgate*, and ſo Weſtward, the City, in the *Saxon* Times, was chiefly ſituate, and more thinly built, where now the City eſpecially ſtands. This appears from what *Fabian* found in a very old Record, called *Doomſday*, belonging to the City: Who writes in his Chronicle, that in King *Egelred*'s, or *Ethelred*'s Reign, which began in the Year 981, (or 978, according to *Stow*) LONDON had moſt Houſes or Buildings from *Ludgate* towards *Weſtminſter*, and little or none where the Chief or Heart of the City now is, except in divers Places, but they ſtood without Order; ſo that many Towns and Cities, as *Canterbury*, *York*, and others, paſſed LONDON in Building in thoſe Days, as he ſaith, he had ſeen and known by an old Book in the *Guild-hall* of LONDON, named *Doomſday*. But after the Conqueſt it increas'd, and ſhortly ſurpaſs'd and excelled all the others.

TOUCHING Ornaments and Antiquities in this Ward: *Firſt*, betwixt the ſaid *Newgate*, and the Pariſh of St. *Sepulchre*'s, is a Way towards *Smithfield*, called *Giltſpur*, or *Knightriders-ſtreet*, of the Knights, and others, riding that Way into *Smithfield*; repleniſhed with Buildings on both Sides, up to *Pie-corner*, a Place ſo called of ſuch a Sign, ſome Time a fair Inn for the Receipt of Travellers, but now divided into Tenements. And over-againſt the ſaid *Pie-corner*, lieth *Cock-lane*, which runs down to *Holbourn* Conduit.

BEYOND this *Pie-corner*, lies *Weſt Smithfield*, compaſſed about with Buildings. As, *firſt*, on the South Side, on the Right Hand, ſtands the Pariſh-Church, and large Hoſpital of St. *Bartholomew*, founded by *Rayhere*, the firſt Prior of St. *Bartholomew*'s, thereto near adjoining, in the Year 1102. Of this Hoſpital ſee more, *Book* I, *Chap.* XIV.

The PARISH *of*
St. BARTHOLOMEW the Leſs.

THIS Church, (which was the Chapel of the Hoſpital) upon the Suppreſſion, remained a Pariſh-Church for the Tenants, dwelling within the Precincts of the ſaid Hoſpital, and is now called *Little St. Bartholomew*'s: It is a

Vicarage, ſubject to the Archdeacon in Subordination to the Biſhop; and the Patrons are the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of the City of LONDON, Governors of the Hoſpital for the Poor, called *Little St. Bartholomew's*, near to *Weſt Smithfield*, of the Foundation of King *Henry* VIII.

Jan. 13, 38 *Hen.* VIII, there was an Agreement made between that King, and the Mayor and Commonalty of LONDON, dated *December* 27, by which (*inter alia*) the Vicar of this Church was to have 13 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.*

THIS Church is an old *Gothick* Building of Brick and Boulder, render'd over with Finiſhing, but it is handſomely pewed with Oak; and there is a ſpacious Door-caſe at the Weſt End, with Pilaſters of the *Ionick* Order, adorned with Cherubims, *&c.*

THE Altar-piece has the *Commandments, Lord's Prayer*, and *Creed*, in Carved Frames, done in Gold Letters upon Black, adorned with a Seraphim, two Cherubims, Cornice and two Lamps carved, as the King's Arms are above that, and the ſame is painted in the Glaſs a little higher in the Window, on the North Side, whereof are the Arms of LONDON, under which is this Date, *1619*; and on the South Side thereof this Coat (the Arms of the Houſe.)

Party per Pale Argent, and Sable, a Chevron counterchanged.

ALL which Altar-piece is incloſed with Rail and Balliſter, the Floor paved with black and white Marble, and the Communion-Table is of Cedar.

THE Length of the Church is *99* Feet, Breadth 42, (except in the Chancel, which is more than anſwer'd by the Chapel on the North Side of this Church where the poor lame People ſit) greateſt Altitude about 34 Feet, and of the Tower 70 Feet, wherein are three Bells.

MONUMENTS in St. *Bartholomew's* Church, of the Dead, and Benefactors thereunto, are theſe:

Elizabeth, Wiſe to *Adam Hone*, Gentleman.

Bartilmew Bildington.

Jane, Wiſe to *John Cook.*

Dame *Alice*, Wiſe to Sir *Richard Iſham.*

Alice, Wiſe to *Nicholas Bayly.*

John Woodhouſe, Eſq;

Robert Palmer, Gent.

Idona, Wiſe to *John Walden*, lying by her Husband on the North Side, late new built. 1424.

Sir *Tho. Malifant*, or *Nanfant*, Baron of *Winnow St. George*, in *Glamorgan*, and Lord *Okeneton* and *Pile*, in the County of *Pembrook*, 1438.

Dame *Margaret* his Wife, Daughter to *Thomas Aſtley*, Eſq; with *Edmond* and *Henry* his Children.

Richard Shipley, and *Alice* his Wiſe.

William Markeby, Gent. 1438.

Whoſe Inſcription, With his Wiſe's, was thus tranſcribed by another Hand:

Hic jacet Willielm. Markeby, de Londoniis Gentilmann. Qui ob. 11 die Julii, Anno Dom. 1439. Et Alicia uxor ejus. Quorum animabus propitietur Deus. *Amen.*

Thomas Savel, Sergeant at Arms.

Hic jacet Thomas Seyville, ſerviens Domini Regis ad Arma. Et Elizabetha uxor ejus. Quorum animabus propitietur Deus.

Orate pro animabus Henrici & Joannis Selman. Innocentium - - - - - - - - - - - -

Meaning, perhaps, *Innocents-day*, to be the Day of the *Obiit.*

Edward Beaſtby, Gent. and *Margaret* his Wiſe.

The Inſcription upon *Malifant's* Monument, was this:

Hic jacet Thomas Malifant, Miles, quondam Baronus de Winvoo, ac Dominus de Seynt George in Comitat. de Glamorgan, & Dominus de Unketon & Pylle in Comitat. de Penbroke, in Wallia. Qui obiit 8vo die Mai, An. Dom. 1438. Et Dom. Margareta uxor ejus, filia Thomæ Aſteley, Armig. Nevew de Dom. Aſteley. Ac Edmund. & Henricus filii eorundem Tho. Malifant & Margaretæ uxoris ejus. Quorum animabus propitietur Deus.

Walter Ingham, Gentleman, and *Eleanor* his Wiſe.

Robert Warner, and *Alice*, Lady *Carne.*

Robert Caldſet, *Johan* and *Agnes* his Wives.

Sir *Robert Danvers*, and Dame *Agnes* his Wiſe, Daughter to Sir *Richard Delabar.*

William Brookes, Eſquire.

John Shirley, Eſq; and *Margaret* his Wiſe, having their Pictures of Braſs, in the Habit of Pilgrims, on a fair flat Stone, with an Epitaph, *Anno* 1456, thus:

Behold, how ended is
 the poor Pilgrimage,
Of *John Shirley*, Eſquire,
 with *Margaret* his Wiſe;
That twelve Children had
 together in Marriage,
Eight Sonnes, and foure
 Daughters, withouten Strife.
That in Honour, Nurture,
 and Labour, flowed in Fame:
His Pen reporteth
 his Lives Occupation,
Since Pier his Life-time,
 John Shirley by Name,
Of his Degree, that
 was in *Brutes Albion.*
That in the Yeere of Grace
 deceaſed from hen,
Fourteene hundred Winters,
 and ſixe and fifty;
In the Yeere of his Age,
 fourſcore and ten,
Of *October* Moneth,
 the Day one and twenty.

This Gentleman, a great Traveller in divers Countries, amongſt other his Labours, painfully collected the Works of *Geffrey Chaucer, John Lidgate*, and other learned Writers; which Works he wrote in ſundry Volumes, to remain for Poſterity. Which *Stow* had ſeen, and partly poſſeſſed.

Jane Lady *Clinton*, who gave Ten Pounds to the Poor of this Houſe, and was there buried 1458, 1458, according to her laſt Will, bearing Date the 12th of *January*, 1457, wherein ſhe is called *Johan Clinton*.

Agnes, Daughter to Sir *William St. George*.

Dame *A* - - - - - - - - - -

John Rogerbrook, Eſq;

Richard Sturgeon, Clerk of the Crown.

Thomas Burgan, Gent.

Elizabeth, Wiſe to *Henry Skinard*, Daughter to *Chincroft*, Eſq;

William Fitzwater, Gent. 1466.

Dame *Annys Say*, Widow, by her laſt Will, made *June* the 11th, 1478, bequeathed her Body to be buried in the Pariſh of St. *Bartholomew the Little*, in LONDON, nigh the Tomb where Sir *John Fray*, Kt. late her Husband, lay buried. And ſhe bequeathed to a Prieſt, to ſing for the Souls of the Lord *Wenlock*, Sir *John Fray*, and Sir *John Say*, her Husbands, the Trental of St. *Gregory*, in a Place aſſigned him by Dame *Margaret Leynham*, the Wife of Sir *John Leynham*, Kt. Which *Margaret* was the ſaid Dame *Annys* her Daughter.

On a handſome Monument in the South Iſle of the Chancel:

Here *Robert Balthorp* lies intomb'd;
to *Elizabeth* our Queen,
Who Sergeant of the Chirurgeons ſworne,
neere thirty Yeeres hath beene.
He died at ſixty nine of Yeeres,
December Ninth the Day,
The Yeere of Grace eight hundred twice
deducting nine away.
Loe here his rotten Bones repoſe,
till Angels Trumpet ſound,
To warn the World of preſent Change,
and raiſe the Dead from Ground.
Vivit poſt funera Virtus.

On a Monument in the North Wall of the Chancel:

Thomas Bodleius, Eques Auratus, fecit Annæ Conjugi piiſſimæ, atque omnibus exemplis bene de ſe meritæ, cum qua dulciter vixit annos 24.

On a fair plated Stone by the Communion-Table:

John vir honoratus
jacet hic Nedham tumulatus,
Qui prudens, gratus,
juſtus fuit & moderatus.
Fratribus ille ſuis
fuerat præ quatuor Annis,
Quem mors crudelis
29q; Decembris
M. C. quater Domini
ſeptem ſimul X. numerandi,
Cujus ſpiritui
ſint Cœli gaudia regni.

Under the Communion-Table:

The fourteenth Hundred Yeere
of our Lord Seventy,
Paſſed Sir *William Knight*
to God Almighty,
The 15 Day of *July*:
Maſter of this Place;
Jeſus for his Mercy
receive him into Grace.

By the ſame Table.

Hic jacet Dominus Joannes Byry, quondam Magiſter iſtius Hoſpital. Qui obiit 28 die Septemb. An. Dom. 1417. Cujus, &c.

On an antient Tomb in the North Wall, beneath the Choir:

Ecce ſub hoc Tumulo
Gulielmus conditur Honus,
Vir juſtus, verbis
integer, atque Deum
Corde timens. Qui cum
Guilda ſit functus in Aula,
Cumque palam in Templo
bis legerat Anglica jura,
Cunctorum ſane
non ſine laude virum;
Mors hominem accerſens
ſupremum dixit adito.
Sic moritur, corpus terræ,
vermique relinquens,
Scandit at excelſis
Sidera mente poli.
Hoc poſuit Conjunx
dilecta jocoſa ſepulchrum,
Dicta Jocoſa licet
plena dolore tamen.

At the entering into the Choir in the Middle Iſle:

Sub præſenti marmore requieſcunt corpora Walteri Ingham, Generoſi, ac Ælianoræ conſortis ſuæ. Qui quidem Walterus ingreſſus eſt viam univerſæ carnis 7 die Menſis Martii, Anno Dom 1464. Et prædicta Ælianora, uxor ſua, terrenæ mortis deguſtavit pocula 25 die Septemb. An. Dom. 1466. Quorum, &c.

On a fair Stone lying cloſe by the other:

Hic vir pacificus
Shipley Richardus humatur,
Verus Catholicus domus
hæc hoc teſtificatur.
Eſurientes ac ſitientes
namque fovebat,
Pace fruentes, juſta
petentes corde gerebat.
C. quater & Mille,
X. & M.V. cadit ille
Luce Maii deca terque
monas fit humus ſibi mater,
Conjux poſtque ſua
finivit Alicia flamen,
Quos manus tua ſalvet
precor O Deus. Amen.

On a fair plated Stone cloſe by the Pilgrim and his Wiſe:

Hic vir Catholicus bonus
ecce Richardus humatur
Sturgeon pacificus, quem
mors rapuiſſe probatur.
Armiger hic regis fuit,
& vir nobilitatis,
Mandatum legis ſervans
celſis probitatis
Annis trigenis fit
Clericus ipſe Caronæ
Et quivis plene hunc
cape Chriſte bone.
Mille, quater centum
ſemel L. ſex tempore Chriſti.
Dat fundamentum
quindena Martius iſti,

Uxor ejus quem bona
Jungitur ecce Joanna,
Ut capiant dona
Cælorum Jeſus Hoſanna.

At the Foot of the ſame Stone :

Here lyeth now Dead,
which late was Quick,
The comely Corps
of *Anne Weſtwick*,
Who died in
Childbed, of her firſt,
Upon the fifth
day of *Auguſt*.
Whoſe Soule (doubtleſs)
is long ere this,
In Heaven with Chriſt,
in Joy and Bliſſe
But yet, for Order
of Charity,
Upon her Soule ſay,
Jeſu have Mercy.
Anno Domini, 1556.

On a fair plated Stone in the South Iſle :

Hic jacet Dominus Richardus Lye, quondam Abbas Salopiæ, qui ſua induſtria, ſumptibus magnis & ſuis laboribus (Deo ſuadente) recuperavit libertates ſuæ Eccleſiæ Salopiæ prædict. & poſtea obiit 4. die Martii, tempore Parliamenti, Anno Domini 1522. Cujus, &c.

To this Church belonged an Anniverſary, and for the maintaining of a Prieſt to celebrate it, a Meſſuage was devoted in the Pariſh of St. *Michael Crooked-lane*, in the Tenure of one *John Johnſon*.

In this Church of St. *Bartholomew*'s were Coats of Arms of *Knolles*, *Baron*, *Beauchamp*, &c.

Monuments in this Church of *Little* St. *Bartholomew*, there are ſeveral erected, beſides thoſe mentioned before, both of antient and earlier Date.

Francis Eglesfield, Eſq; who had two Wives, the firſt *Mary Sylyard* : His ſecond, Wife of *Anthony Brusket*, Citizen and Merchant Stranger of LONDON. He departed 1606.

H. R. T. P. Petrus Touteville, filius Daniel Touteville, 1622.

On the North Side of the Church is a printed Elegy, in a Frame againſt the Wall adorned with two Pyramids, environed with ſpiral Lines ; this Inſcription :

Upon the Death of that truly worthy and moſt excellently accompliſhed Mr. *John Moulton*, ſome Time Paſtor, and moſt highly prized Preacher of this Church, who departed this Life *May* 30, *Anno Dom.* 1623. In due Remembrance of whoſe moſt memorable Worth and Virtues, his moſt ſorrowful unwedded Widow, Mrs. *Frances Collier*, hath moſt loyally conſecrated this Monument.

Orimur in obitum Morimur
Vivimus Venerabilis Ivimus
Viri Dom Moultoni
Theologi inſignis
Concionatoris Celeberrimi
MNEMONICON.

Ars eſt Longa brevis vita eſt, eheu ! Brevis ævi
Moultonus Longa claruit Arte Brevi
Ars eſt Longa Patres Scripturas Dogmata Linguas
Tempora Doctores evolluiſſe ſacros
Vita Brevis ; ſcenium nondum pertingere canos
Ante Diem citius laudere : Vita Brevis
Longa ſatis vita eſt, virtus : Brevis hic ſcopus Artis
Non puduiſſe ſoli : Non piguiſſe poli
Tam bene qui vixit, bene tam qui plurima Diſcit
Eſt bene cum poſſim dicere nolo fuit
Hæc brevis ; ingentis breviter Laus artis & ortus
Moultono Brevis Ars : Vita perennis erit.

Mary, the Wife of *Edm. Peiſſy*, of LONDON, Merchant, Daughter of *Richard Mattock*, of *Walgrave* in *Northamptonſhire*, Gent. 1667.

John Pinder, Citizen, and one of the Chirurgeons of St. *Bartholomew*'s Hoſpital, 1647, and *Margaret* his Wife, Daughter of *William Petty*, of the County of *Oxon*. Gent. 1645.

In the Veſtry, a Braſs Plate for *Rychard Dey*, 1563. Whom God pardon.

In the Poor's Chapel, a very antient Monument in the Wall, where the Effigies of a Man and a Woman had been in Braſs, kneeling, but torn away, and ſeveral Labels.

Iheſu for thy precious Paſſion,

Kepe our Sowls from Dampnation.

Another Label thus inſcribed :

Qui veniſti redimere perditos, noli dampnare redemptos.

Another :

Qui pro nobis paſſus es, miſerere nobis.

On a Braſs Plate : *Thomas Bole*, Citizen and Ironmonger of LONDON, 1427.

Another Braſs Plate thus inſcribed :

Nobilis in vita, quid tunc ? Nam nunc ero trita, &c.

This Living is a Vicarage, and the Impropriators are the Governors of St. *Bartholomew*'s Hoſpital, Value 120 *l. per Annum*.

The Vicar is the Reverend Mr. *John Banſon*, and the Lecturer is the Reverend Mr. *Whittingham*.

Prayers are daily at 11 o' Clock ; no Organ ; three Bells.

The Veſtry is General.

The Pariſh-Officers *are*,	*The* Ward-Officers *are*,
2 Church-wardens.	1 Conſtable. 1 Scavenger.

Streets, Lanes, &c.

Part of *Windmill-court* ; Part of *Weſt-ſmithfield* ; *Tart's-court* ; Part of *Duck-lane* ; Part of *Little-britain*, *King-ſtreet*, *Peterborough-court*, *Long-walk*, and *Well-yard*.

Number of Houſes 143.

On the Eaſt Side of this Hoſpital lies *Duke-lane*, (now called *Duck-lane*) which runs out of *Smithfield* South to the North End of *Little-britain-ſtreet*.

The PRIORY *of* St. BARTHOLOMEW.

ON the Eaſt Side of this *Duck-lane*, and alſo of *Smithfield*, lay the Priory of St. *Bartholomew*, founded alſo by *Rayhere*, a witty Gentleman, and therefore in his Time the *King's Minſtrel*, about *A. D.* 1102. He founded it in a Part of the Mooriſh Ground, which has been ſpoken of before, and which was a common Layſtall of all Filth that was to be voided out of the City. He placed Canons there, and became himſelf their firſt Prior, and ſo continued till his dying Day, and was there buried in a handſome Monument, which *Stow* ſays, in his Time, was lately renewed by Prior *Bolton*.

BY a great Gate in the ſaid *Duck-lane*, we enter into a ſpacious Court, inhabited, belonging to the ſaid Hoſpital, called *Bartholomew-cloſe*. On the Eaſt Part thereof, is a late built Court, with fair Brick Buildings, called *Queen's-court*: At the Upper End thereof, Eaſt, is a Picture of the late Queen *ANNE*, in full Proportion. This Court was built *Anno* 1708. There are alſo two or three narrow Paſſages from this Cloſe into *Alderſgate-ſtreet*.

AMONGST other memorable Matters touching this Priory, one is an Archbiſhop's Viſitation, which *Matthew Paris* has thus:

> “ *Boniface* (ſaith he) Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, in his Viſitation, came to this Priory, where, being received with Proceſſion in the moſt ſolemn wiſe, he ſaid, That he paſſed not upon the Honour, but came to viſit them. To whom the Canons anſwered, That they having a learned Biſhop, ought not, in Contempt of him, to be viſited by any other. Which Anſwer ſo much offended the Archbiſhop, that he forthwith fell on the Sub-Prior, and ſmote him on the Face, ſaying, Indeed, indeed, Doth it become you *Engliſh* Traitors ſo to anſwer me? Thus raging, with Oaths not to be recited, he rent in Pieces the rich Cope of the Sub-Prior, and trod it under his Feet, and thruſt him againſt a Pillar of the Chancel with ſuch ſpiritual Violence, that he had almoſt killed him: But the Canons ſeeing their Sub-Prior thus almoſt ſlain, came and plucked off the Archbiſhop with ſuch Force, that they overthrew him backwards, whereby they might ſee that he was armed, and prepared to fight. The Archbiſhop's Men ſeeing their Maſter down, being all Strangers, and their Maſter's Countrymen, born at *Provence*, fell upon the Canons, beat them, tore them, and trod them under Foot. At length, the Canons getting away as well as they could, ran bloody and miry, rent and torn, to the Biſhop of LONDON, to complain; who bade them go to the King at *Weſtminſter*, and tell him thereof. Whereupon, four of them went thither, the reſt were not able, they were ſo ſore hurt. But when they came to *Weſtminſter*, the King would neither hear nor ſee them; ſo they returned without Redreſs. In the mean Seaſon, the whole City was in an Uproar, and ready to have rung the common Bell, and to have hewed the Archbiſhop into ſmall Pieces, who was ſecretly crept to *Lambhith*, where they ſought him; and not knowing him by Sight, ſaid to themſelves, Where is this Ruffian, that cruel Smiter? He is no Winner of Souls, but an Extracter of Money, whom neither God, nor any lawful or free Election did bring to this Promotion. But the King did unlawfully intrude him, being unlearned, a Stranger born, and having a Wife, &c. But the Archbiſhop conveighed himſelf over, and went to the King with a great Complaint againſt the Canons, whereas himſelf was guilty.

THIS Priory of St. *Bartholomew* was again new built in the Year 1410.

Bolton was the laſt Prior of this Houſe, a great Builder there; or he repaired the Priory Church, with the Pariſh-Church adjoining; the Offices and Lodgings to the ſaid Priory belonging, and near adjoining. Part of this old Priory-Houſe is now ſtanding, in the Walls of which, in many Places, is a *Rebus*, on his Name, *viz.* a *Bolt* and a *Ton*; it was not long ſince inhabited by Mr. *Palmer*, a Printer, deceaſed, and Mr. *James*, a Letter-Founder, ſtill living there. He likewiſe new built the Manor of *Canonbury*, at *Iſlington*, which belonged to the Canons of this Houſe, and is ſituate in a low Ground, ſomewhat North from the Pariſh Church there. But he built no Houſe at *Harrow-on-the-hill*, as *Edward Hall* has written, following a Fable then on Foot.

THE People (ſays he) being ſcared by Prognoſtications, which declared, that in the Year of CHRIST 1524, there ſhould be ſuch Eclipſes in watery Signs, and ſuch Conjunctions, that by Waters and Floods many People ſhould periſh; People victualled themſelves, and went to high Grounds for fear of drowning; and eſpecially one *Bolton*, which was a Prior of St. *Bartholomew*'s in *Smithfield*, built him an Houſe upon *Harrow-on-the-hill*, only for Fear of this Flood. Thither he went, and made Proviſion of all Things neceſſary within him, for the Space of two Months, &c.

BUT this was not ſo indeed, as *Stow* ſays he had been credibly informed. True it is, that this *Bolton* was alſo Parſon of *Harrow*, and therefore beſtowed ſome ſmall Reparations on the Parſonage-Houſe, and built nothing there more than a Dovehouſe, to ſerve him when he had foregone his Priory.

To this Priory King *Henry* II. granted the Privilege of a Fair to be kept yearly at *Bartholomew-tide*, for three Days, *viz.* the Eve, the Day, and the Morrow; to which the Clothiers of *England*, and Drapers of LONDON repaired, and had their Booths and Standings within the Church-Yard of this Priory, cloſed in with Walls and Gates, locked every Night, and watched, for the Safety of Mens Goods and Wares. A Court of *Piepowders* was daily, during the Fair, holden for Debts and Contracts. But now (notwithſtanding all Proclamations of the Prince, and alſo the Act of Parliament) in Place of Booths within this Church-Yard (only let out in the Fair-time, and cloſed up all the Year after) are many large Houſes built; and on the North Wall, towards *Long-lane*, being taken down, a Number of Tenements are there erected for ſuch as will give great Rents.

THE *Cuſtos* of the City, *Ralph Sandwich*, *An.* 1295, had a Conteſt with the Prior of St. *Bartholomew*'s, about the Cuſtoms and Benefits of this Fair, claiming all the Cuſtoms, the Morrow after St. *Bartholomew*'s Day, and half of them on the Eve before the ſaid Day. Of this King *Edward* took Notice, and the Cuſtoms being his Benefit at this Time, when the City Privileges were forfeited, and in the King's Hand; he ſent this Brief, a little before the Fair, to the ſaid *Cuſtos* and the Sheriffs, to have the Buſineſs decided by his Treaſurer and Barons. The ſaid Brief was as follows:

“ *Dominus Rex*, &c. The Lord the King hath commanded the *Cuſtos* and Sheriffs in theſe Words: *Edward*, by the Grace of God, to the *Cuſtos* and Sheriffs of LONDON, Greeting. Whereas the Prior of St. *Bartholomew*, of *Smithfield*, in the Suburbs of LONDON, by the Charters of our Progenitors, Kings of *England*, and our Confirmation, claimeth to have a certain Fair there every Year, during three Days, *viz.* on the Eve, on the Day, and on the Morrow of St. *Bartholomew* the Apoſtle, with all Liberties and free Cuſtoms belonging to the Fair; a Contention hath ariſen between the ſaid Prior, and you, the ſaid *Cuſtos*, who ſue for us, concerning the Uſe of the Liberties of the ſaid Fair, and the free Cuſtoms belonging to it. And Hindrance being made to the ſaid Prior, by you the ſaid *Cuſtos*, as the ſame Prior aſſerteth, to wit, concerning a Moyety of the Eve, and of the whole Morrow, beforeſaid. Concerning which, we will, as well for us, as for the foreſaid Prior, that Juſtice be done as it is fit, before our Treaſurer and Barons of the *Exchequer*, from the Day of St. *Michael* next, for one Month. We command you, that ſufficient Security be taken of the ſaid Prior, of reſtoring to us the ſaid Day the Iſſues of the foreſaid Fair, coming from the Moyety of the foreſaid Eve, and of the whole Morrow, if the ſaid Prior cannot then ſhew ſomething for himſelf, why the ſaid Iſſues ought not to belong to us. We command you, that ye permit the ſame Prior, in the mean Time, to receive the foreſaid Iſſues, in Form aforeſaid; and you may have there this Brief. Witneſs my ſelf at *Dunelen*, the 9th Day of *Auguſt*, in the 20th Year of our Reign.

MONUMENTS.

Mr. *Weever* ſays, this Prior *Bolton*, after he had built the Manor-Houſe of *Cambury* at *Iſlington*, died at his Parſonage-Houſe near *Harrow-on-the-hill*; and the Portraitures of him and his Brethren were upon a Table ſome Time hanging in this Church, afterward in Sir *Robert Cotton*'s Library holding up their Hands towards a Crucifix, under whome was depenſill'd

Gulielmo Bolton precibus ſuccurrite veſtris. Qualis erat Pater hic, Domus hæc cætera monſtrant.

In the North Side of the Chancel is the Monument of *Rayhere*, the firſt Founder, with his Effigies; both which were, in a late Reparation of the Church, refreſhed and beautified. He lies along upon a raiſed Tomb, well arched and canopied, in his black Habit, bare Head, ſhaven Crown, with his Hands together. On each Side of him, two Fryars in Grey Habit, or Chauntry Prieſts, holding two large Books, ſomewhat in a bowing Poſture, as praying for his Soul. At his Feet an Angel looking towards him, crowned, holding his Shield, *Gules, two Lions paſſant gardant, Or, in Chief, two Ducal Crowns of the ſame.* The Inſcription upon the Edge of the Stone he lies upon, is, *Hic jacet Raherus, primus Canonicus, & primus Prior hujus Eccleſiæ.*

The PARISH *of*

St. BARTHOLOMEW the Great.

THIS Church, which belonged to the old Priory, and in which is the afore-mentioned Monument of *Rayhere*, is a ſpacious Building, partly *Gothick*, and partly of the *Tuſcan* Order, with a ſtrong Timber Roof; the Walls of the Church are of Boulder, Stone, and Brick, and the Steeple of Brick, with Battlements.

It had the good Fortune to eſcape the terrible Fire in *1666*, and was new beautified in the Year *1696*.

It is handſomely enough pewed, tho' moſtly old, and the Pulpit is a Piece of fine old Carving, after the *Gothick* Manner.

The Altar-Piece is a very ſpacious Piece of Architecture, painted of Stone Colour in Perſpective: It conſiſts of four Columns and two Pilaſters, with their Entablament of the *Dorick* Order. The Intercolumns are the *Commandments*, and lower are the *Lord's Prayer* and *Creed*, all done in Gold Letters, upon Black. Over the *Commandments*, and under an arching Pediment is a *Glory*, with the Word JEHOVAH done in *Hebrew* Characters.

Above the ſaid Pediment are the King's Arms, done in their Colours, between two Columns of the *Ionick* Order; over which is another Circular Pediment, and the Whole is adorned with Pyramidal Figures, Shields, &c. and is about 32 Feet high.

There are two Galleries, one at the Weſt End, and the other at the South Weſt Angle of the Church; and the Font is directly Weſtward from the Communion-Table, which is encloſed with Rail and Balliſter.

The Length of the Church is 132 Feet, Breadth 57, and Altitude 47; the Height of the Steeple is about 75 Feet, wherein are five Bells, and the Roof of the Church is covered with Lead.

Here are two Tables of Benefactors, japanned Black, and the Letters of Gold, one againſt the North Wall, and the other under the Organ, ſet up in the Years 1729, and 1731.

Persons *here buried, beſides the two Priors already mentioned,* were,

Roger Walden, who died Biſhop of LONDON, 1406, who, Mr. *Weever* ſays, was ſome Time Biſhop of *Canterbury*, and has theſe Words upon him:

Dominus Rogerus de Waldene debitum Naturæ ſoluit, qui varia fortuna vectus expertus eſt ſub brevi tempore.

And,

He denied his Preferment to the ſaid Biſhoprick from the Pope, and would accept of it only from the King, as appears by the Records in the *Tower*.

John Warton, Gent. and *Elizabeth* his Wife, Daughter to *William Scot*, Eſq;

John Louth, Gent.

Robert Shikeld, Gent.

Sir —— *Bacon*, Knt.

John Ludlow, and *Alice* his Wife.

W. Thirlewall, Eſq;

Richard Lancaſter, Herald at Arms.

Thomas Torald.

John Royſton.

John Watford.

John Carleton.

Robert, Son to Sir *Robert Willouwby.*

Gilbert Halſtocke.

Eleanor, Wife to Sir *Hugh Fen*, Mother to *Margaret*, Lady *Burgaveny*.

Rich. de Vanke, Baron of the *Exchequer*, and *Margaret* his Wife, Daughter to *William de la Rivar*.

John Winderhall.

John Duram, Eſq; and *Elizabeth* his Wife.

John Malwaine.

Alice, Wife to *Balſtred*, Daughter to *Kniffe*.

William Scarlet, Eſq;

John Goulding, Eſq; and *Alice* his Wife.

Hugh Walter, Gent. and the late (wiſe and worthy) Sir *Walter Mildmay*, Knt. Chancellor of the *Exchequer*, &c.

And, *Jone*, Daughter of *Rich. Slade*, Gent. *Jone*, Daughter of *William Smith*, Eſq; *Agnes*, Wife of *Edward Hungerford*, Eſq; *Alice*, Daughter to *John Truſſel*, Gent. *Fylone Graye*. *Elizabeth*, Wife to *John Gynor*, Gent. *Hugh Williams*. Dame *Elizabeth*, Wife of Sir *William Elington*.

On a Monument at the Eaſt End of the Chancel :

Vana ſalus Hominis.

Memor eſto, quoniam mors non tardat, & teſtamentum inferorum, quia demonſtratum eſt tibi : Teſtamentum enim hujus mundi, Morte morieris.

Omnia ſuo proveniunt tempore atq; tranſeunt. Ante mortem, ne laudes hominum quenquam, quoniam in filiis ſuis agnoſcitur vir.

Percivalus Smalpace, Armiger, obiit ſecundo die Februarii, An. Dom. 1568. R. Elizabetha regnante. Cujus quidem corpus juxta hunc Tumulum humatum exiſtit. Agnes uxor ejus, & filia Joannis Tebowld, Armigeri, obiit 3. die Septemb. An. Dom. 1588. R. Elizabetha regnante.

Liberi inter eos Michael & Thomas, adhuc viventes, qui in religioſa memoria optimorum parentum, hoc monumentum poſuerunt.

Behold your ſelves by us,
ſuch once were we as you,
And you in Time ſhall be
even Duſt as we are now.

On a fair Tomb in the Chancel :

Mors nobis lucrum.

Hic jacet Gualterus Mildmay, Miles, & Maria uxor ejus. Ipſe obiit ultimo die Maii, 1589. Ipſa 16 die Martii, 1576. Reliquerunt duos filios, & tres filias. Fundavit Collegium Emanuelis Cantabrigiæ. Moritur Cancellarius & Sub-theſaurarius Scaccarii, & Regiæ Majeſtati a Conſiliis.

On the South Side: *Elizabeth Scudamore*, Wife of *Philip Scudamore*, of *Bornham*, in the County of *Bucks*, Eſq; 1593.

A Monument in the North Iſle, in the Chancel, with this Inſcription :

Sacred to the Memory of that Worthy and Learned *Francis Anthony*, Doctor in Phyſick.

There needs no Verſe
to beautifye thy Praiſe,
Or keep in Memory
thy ſpotleſs Name,
Religion, Vertue,
and thy Skill, did raiſe
A threefold Pillar
to thy laſting Fame.
Though poyſonous Envy
ever ſought to blame,
Or hide the Fruits
of thy Intention ;
Yet ſhall all they
commend that high Deſigne,
of pureſt Gold
to make a Medicine,
That feele thy Helpe
by that thy rare Invention,

He died the 26th of *May*, 1623, his Age 74.

His loving Sonne, *John Anthony*, Doctor in Phyſicke, left this Remembrance of his Sorrow.

Another Monument near the Pulpit, with this Inſcription :

Roberto R. F. Chamberlanio Jacobi Magno Britanici, Francici, Hibernici, Pii, Felicis, ſemper Auguſti Inauguratione Nobiliſſ. De Balneo ordinis Militi, Caſtelli de Sherburne, in Agro Oxonienſi Domino, ab Antiquiſſimis Tankevillæ in Normandiæ Comitibus longa majorum ſerie demiſſo. Quantæcunque fortunæ capaci, animo magnæ nato, nec virtutibus minori. Quas dum ſibi, ſuiſque fovit, exteras Nationes complurimas luſtravit, morum Callidus linguarumque, terram poſtremo ſanctam, & ſepulchrum domini, venerandus adiit, ſuumque (Heu fata) quale, aut ubi incomperto, reperiit : Littore ſiquidem ſolvens, Anno Virginei partus, 1615. Tripolim inter Cyprumque (quantum conjici fas eſt) fatorum an hominum inclementia,

Cœlebs a ſuis procul periit.

Tam dulcis olim contubernii memor, tantoque dolori & deſiderio impar, amico amicus merenti mærens P.

Vixit Annos circiter 30.
Cœlo tegitur qui non habet urnam.

A fair Monument in the South Iſle, cloſe by the Veſtry Door :

Here lyeth interred the Body of *Elizabeth Freſhwater*, late Wife of *Thomas Freſhwater*, of *Heubridge*, in the County *Eſſex*, Eſq; eldeſt Daughter of *John Orme*, of this Pariſh, Gentleman, and *Mary* his Wife. She died the 16th Day of *May*, *Anno Domini*, 1617, being of the Age of 26 Years.

Mors properans, quali
tinxiſti tela veneno,
Ut ſic trina uno
vulnere præda cadat :
Unam ſæva feris, ſed & uno
hoc occidit Ictu
Uxor dulcis, Amans filia,
Chara ſoror.

Here alſo lieth the Body of the ſaid *John Orme*, who died the 12th of *January*, *Anno Domini* 1617. And the Body of the ſaid *Mary Orme*, who died the 16th Day of *April*, 1618.

Upon a fair Marble Stone, cloſe by the laſt Monument, is this Inſcription :

Hic jacet Nicolas Orme, de Hoſpitio Lincolnienſi, Armiger, qui poſtquam Annos 28. expleviſſet, 4 die Februarii, Anno ſalutis 1628, expiravit, & jam placide requieſcit una cum utroque parente, duobus fratribus, una ſorore, & duobus ſobrinis, ex Thoma Gundrey, Generoſo oriundis, qui quod mortale in illis fuit, hoc in pulvere prius depoſuerunt.

UPON a fair Stone, cloſe to the other, is this Inſcription:

In the Figure of a Roſe,

Oritur & Moritur.

Here lyeth the Body of *Abigall Coult*, the Daughter of *Maximilian Coult*, who departed this Life the 19th Day of *March*, 1629, in the 16th Yeere of her Virginity.

Later **MONUMENTS** *in* Great St. Bartholomew'*s are theſe:*

In the Chancel, juſt above *Rayhere*'s Monument, is one ſet for *Thomas Roycroft*, the King's Printer for the Oriental Languages, who printed the *Polyglott* Bible, 1677. *Samuel Roycroft* erected it to his Father's Memory.

John Anthony, Doctor of Phyſick, 1655, buried near his Father, Dr. *Francis Anthony*.

George Haſtings, ſecond Son of *Francis* Lord *Haſtings*, of *Aſhby de la Zouch*, who married *Seimour*, Coheir of *Gilbert Prin*, of *Allington* in *Wilts*, Kt. 1611.

James Rivers, Eſq; Son and Heir of *John Rivers*, of *Chafford*, in the County of *Kent*, Bart. 1641.

John Kellond, of *Painsford*, in the County of *Devon*, Eſq; 1685.

IN the Back Iſle, *Edward Cook*, a great Philoſopher, 1652.

Anthony Low, of the *Inner-Temple*, a Learned Counſellor, 1641.

Captain *John Millet*, Mariner, 1660. He hath an Epitaph; Part of it was,

> Deſirous hither to reſort,
> Becauſe this Pariſh was his Port.

George Wyld, third Son of Sir *William Wyld*, Knt. and Bart. one of the Juſtices of the Court of *Common-Pleas*, 1671.

Mary Pitt, Wife of *George Pitt*, Eſq; 1639.

Elizabeth Birkened, ſecond Daughter of Sir *John Roberts*, of the City of *Canterbury*, Knt. 1659.

Elizabeth Roycroft, Wife of Lieutenant Collonel *Roycroft*, of this Pariſh, 1678.

Rob. Heyman, Gent. 1641.

Richard Porter, Eſq; 1669.

IN the Body of the Church, *Mary*, late Wife of *Will. Grosfield*, 1696; and Captain *William Powel*, his Father.

Nicholas Gundrey, 1675.

Daniel Steel, 1674, *Mary Steel*, 1677, *Moſes Steel*, *Solomon Steel*.

William Hibbert, 1701-2.

Paul Greenwood, 1677.

James Whiting, Son of *John Whiting*, 1676, and ſeven of his Brethren, *&c.*

John Whiting, and *Margaret* his Wife; ſhe died 1680, and he 1681.

ON a Grave-Stone in the Chancel:

H. R. J. P.

Samuel Roycroft, de hac Parochia, Generoſus, quod mortale habuit depoſuit Nonis Februarii, MDCCXVI, Ætat. ſuæ LX.

AGAINST the Wall, at the lower End of the South Iſle, a Monument for *John Whiting*, of **LONDON**, Gent. a Man of an exemplary Life, ſincere to his Friends; to the Indigent, charitable; to All, affable. He ſerved with great Reputation in the Office of his Majeſty's Ordnance, in the Reigns of King *Charles* II. King *James*, King *William*, and Queen *Mary*; and in the firſt Year of her late Majeſty Queen *Anne*, diſengaged himſelf from all publick Buſineſs, the better to prepare for his bleſſed Change. He left this World *October* the 20th, *An. Dom.* 1704. *Ætat.* 64. in full Aſſurance of a Joyful Reſurrection.

AT the Eaſt End of the South Iſle is the following Inſcription, on a handſome White Marble Monument, againſt one of the Pillars:

Near this Place lies the Body
of JAMES MASTER, of *Eaſt Langdon*, in the County
of *Kent*, Eſq; He married *Joyce*, only Daughter
of Sir CHRIS. TURNOR, of *Milton Earneſt*, in the County
of *Bedford*, Kt. one of the Barons of the Court of *Exchequer*,
in the Reign of King CHALRES the 2d, by whom
he had 4 Sons and 10 Daughters. He departed this Life
Aug. 9th, 1722, aged 75.
He was the Son of RICHARD MASTER of *Eaſt
Langdon*, Eſq; by *Ann* his Wife, Daughter of
Sir JAMES OXENDEN, of *Dean*, in the Pariſh of *Wingham*
in the County of *Kent*; by whom the ſaid RICH. MASTER
had twelve Sons and eight Daughters. She died *Jan.* 30, 1705.
Aged 99 Years and ſix Months, and lies interred in this Place.

He, the ſaid RICH. MASTER,
was the Son of EDWARD MASTER,
of the ſame Place, Kt. Governour of *Dover Caſtle*,
by *Audrey*, one of the Daughters and Coheirs of
ROB. STREYNSHAM, of *Oſpring*, in the ſaid County, Eſq;

STREYNSHAM MASTER,
the only ſurviving Son of JAMES MASTER, Eſq;
married ELIZABETH, only Daughter and Heir of
RICHARD OXENDEN, of *Brook*,
in the Pariſh of *Wingham*, in the County of *Kent*, Eſq;
and departed this Life, *June* 22, 1724, aged 42 Years:
being married 4 Months, and lies there interred
Leaving no Iſſue.

The ſaid STREYNSHAM MASTER
Commanded ſeveral Ships in the Royal Navy;
and did, in the Year 1718,
particularly diſtinguiſh himſelf
in the Engagement againſt the *Spaniards*
on the Coaſt of *Sicily*; by forcing
the *Spaniſh* Admiral in Chief
to ſurrender to him.

HE bequeathed, for educating 20 poor Children in this Pariſh, in which he was born, 29 *l.*

per Ann. after the Deceaſe of his beloved Wife, for ever.

THERE is no Parſonage or Vicarage-Houſe, nor ever was.

THERE is a School-Houſe for the Maſter of the Charity-School, adjoining to the North Side of the Church, which the Pariſh let out for a ſmall Conſideration to him that teaches there.

THIS Living is a Rectory in the Gift of Mr. *Edwards*, Value about 50 *l.* beſides Perquiſites, and rated in the King's Books at 8 *l.*

THE Rector is the Reverend Mr. *Thomas Spateman*, and the Lecturer the Reverend Mr. *Peddington*.

PRAYERS are daily at 11 o'Clock, and the Week before Sacrament-Day, at Five in the Evening. Here is an Organ; five Bells.

THE Veſtry conſiſts of the Miniſter, Church-Wardens, and all who have ſerved the Office of Upper Church-Warden, and thoſe who have paid a Fine for all Offices, and afterwards choſe into the Veſtry by the Veſtry-Men, and are generally in Number about 30; ſometimes more, and ſometimes leſs. When any Veſtry-Men move out of the Pariſh, or die, then the Veſtry chuſe ſome of thoſe who have paid their Fines, to ſupply the Places of the others; ſo that they keep up about the Number of 30.

The PARISH-OFFICERS are,	*The* WARD-OFFICERS are,
2 Church-wardens.	3 Conſtables.
2 Collectors for the Poor.	3 Scavengers.
2 Sideſmen.	

Streets, Lanes, *&c.*

PART of *Long-lane*; Part of *Weſt-ſmithfield*, *Cloth-fair*, *Back-ſtreet*, *Middle-ſtreet*, *New-ſtreet*; Part of *Duck-lane*, *Bartholomew-cloſe*, *Middle-court*, *Cumberland-court*, *Parker*'s-*court*, *Half-moon-alley*, *Queen*'s-*ſquare*, *Weſtmoreland-court*, and *Weſtmoreland-paſſage*, commonly called *Porridge-pot-ally*.

NUMBER of Houſes 324.

THE *Piepowder-court* in this Pariſh was eſtabliſhed by Letters Patents, granted in the Reign of King *Henry* VIII. unto *Edward Rich*, Eſq; who was Lord of the Manor, and unto his Heirs, who had afterwards the Title of Earl of *Warwick* and *Holland* conferred upon them. This Court conſiſts of a Steward, two Judges; one for the Lord of the Manor, and one for the Lord Mayor of LONDON; one Clerk of the Papers, two Attorneys, the Lord Mayor's eldeſt Carver and young Man, eldeſt Serjeant at Mace of *Wood-ſtreet Compter*, and his Yeoman; one Conſtable, one Jailor, and ſix Warders.

THE Pariſh of St. *Bartholomew the Great* was endowed with great Privileges, which having been diſuſed for many Years, the Officers of the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs of LONDON, have now the Liberty of arreſting any Perſon within that Liberty; However, the *Piepowder-court* is held during the three Days of *Bartholomew Fair*, and if any Perſon commits an Offence within the Juriſdiction of that Court; and the Cauſe be not decided before the Expiration of the three Days before-mentioned, he will be ſent to *Newgate*, where he is to remain till the Court meets again. *Note*, That any Perſons, tho' not a Freeman of LONDON, may keep a Shop and exerciſe any Trade or Calling within the Pariſh of St. *Bartholomew the Great*.

THE Priory of St. *Bartholomew*'s, at the Surrender made the 30th of King *Henry* VIII. was valued at 653 *l.* 15 *s.* by the Year.

HERE, in *Great St. Bartholomew*'s, after the Diſſolution of the Priory, lived Sir *Richard Rich*, Lord *Rich*, and Lord Chancellor in the Beginning of King *Edward* VI. And hither the Earl of *Warwick*, and ſome other Noblemen repaired one Morning requiring him, from the King, to reſign the Great Seal. Here alſo dwelt another great Counſellor of Queen *Elizabeth*'s, Sir *Walter Mildmay*, Chancellor of her *Exchequer*.

THIS Church, having in the Bell-Tower, ſix Bells in a Tune, was ſold to the Pariſh of St. *Sepulchre*'s; and then the Church being pulled down to the Choir, the Choir was, by the King's Order annexed, for the inlarging of the old Pariſh-Church thereto adjoining, and ſo was uſed till the Reign of Queen *Mary*, who gave it to the *Fryars Preachers*, or *Black-fryars*, and was uſed as their Coventual Church, until the firſt of our Sovereign Lady Queen *Elizabeth*. Thoſe Fryars were once more put out, and then all the ſaid Church, was wholly as it ſtood, in the laſt Year of *Edward* VI, given by Parliament, to remain for ever a Pariſh-Church to the Inhabitants within the *Cloſe*, called *Great St. Bartholomew*'s.

ON the North Side of this Priory, is the Lane truly called *Long*, which reacheth from *Smithfield* towards *Alderſgate-ſtreet*. This Lane is built on both the Sides, with Tenements for Brokers, and ſuch like. The reſt of *Smithfield*, from *Long-lane* end to the Bars, is incloſed with Inns, and large Tenements. On the Weſt Side is *Chicken-lane*, down to *Cowbridge*. Then are the Pens or Folds, ſo called of Sheep there parted, and penned up, to be ſold on the Market-Days.

Then was *Smithfield-pond*, which of old Time, in Records, was called *Horſe-pool*; for that Men watered Horſes there, and was a great Water. In the 6th of *Henry* V. a new Building was made in the Weſt Part of *Smithfield*, betwixt the ſaid Pool, and the River of the *Wells*, or *Turnmill-brook*, in a Place then called *The Elms*; for that there grew many Elm Trees; and this had been the Place of Execution for Offenders. Since which Time, the Building there hath been ſo increaſed, that, ſaith *Stow* in his Time, now not one Tree remaineth growing.

The Elms *in* Smithfield, *the common Place of Execution.*

This Place was in Uſe for Executions, in the Year 1219, and, as it ſeems, long before; by a Clauſe Roll 4 *Henry* III. wherein mention is made of *Furcæ factæ apud Ulmellos Com.* Middleſex, *ubi prius factæ fuerunt.*

IN *Cowbridge-ſtreet*, or *Cow-lane*, was the Inn or LONDON Lodging of the Prior of *Sempringham*.

The reſt of that Weſt Side of *Smithfield* hath ſeveral large Inns, and other good Buildings up to *Hoſier-lane*, which turneth down towards *Holbourn*, till it meets with *Cow-lane*.

Stow ſaith, by theſe Incroachments, and this Incloſure of *Smithfield*, there remained but a ſmall Portion for the old Uſes, *viz.* for Markets of Horſes and Cattle; nor for Military Exerciſes, as Juſtings, Tournings, and great Triumphs, which had been there performed before the Princes and Nobility, both of this Realm and Foreign Countries.

FOR Example: In the Year 1357, 31 *Edward* III. Great and Royal Juſts were then holden in *Smithfield*; there being preſent the Kings of *England*, *France*, and *Scotland*, with many other Nobles, and great Eſtates of divers Lands.

IN the Year 1362, 36 *Edward* III. on the firſt five Days of *May*, in *Smithfield* were Juſts holden, the King and Queen being preſent; with the moſt Part of the Chivalry of *England*, and of *France*, and of other Nations; to the which came *Spaniards*, *Cyprians*, and *Armenians*, Knightly requeſting Aid of the King of *England*, againſt the *Pagans* that invaded their Confines.

The 48th of *Edward* III. Dame *Alice Perrers*, or *Pierce*, (the King's Concubine) as Lady of the Sun, rode from the *Tower* of LONDON, through *Cheap*, accompanied of many Lords and Ladies; every Lady leading a Lord by his Horſe's Bridle, till they came into *Weſt Smithfield*; and then began a great Juſt, which laſted for ſeven Days.

Also the 9th of *Richard* II. was the like great Riding from the *Tower* to *Weſtminſter*, and every Lord led a Lady's Horſe's Bridle; and in the Morning began the Juſts in *Smithfield*, which laſted three Days: *Henry* of *Darby*, the Duke of *Lancaſter*'s Son, the Lord *Beaumont*, Sir *Simon Burley*, and Sir *Paris Courtney*, all behaved well.

In the 14th of *Rich.* II. Royal Juſts and Tournaments were proclamed to be done in *Smithfield*; to begin on *Sunday* next after the Feaſt of St. *Michael*. Many Strangers came forth out of other Countries: Namely, *Valerian*, Earl of St. *Paul*, that had married King *Richard*'s Siſter; the Lady *Maud Courtney*, and *William* the young Earl of *Oſtarvant*, Son to *Albert* of *Baviere*, Earl of *Holland* and *Henault*.

At the Day appointed, there iſſued forth of the *Tower*, about the third Hour of the Day, ſixty Courſers, apparelled for the Juſts; and upon every one an Eſquire of Honour, riding a ſoft Pace. Then came forth ſixty Ladies of Honour, mounted upon Palfreys riding on the one Side, richly apparelled; and every Lady led a Knight with a Chain of Gold. Thoſe Knights being on the King's Party, had their Armour and Apparel garniſhed with White Harts and Crowns of Gold about the Harts Neck; and ſo they came riding through the Streets of LONDON, *to Smithfield*, with a great Number of Trumpets, and other Inſtruments of Muſick before them. The King and Queen, who were lodged in the Biſhop's Palace of LONDON, were come from thence, with many great Eſtates, and placed in Chambers to ſee the Juſts. The Ladies that led the Knights, were taken down from their Palfreys, and went up to Chambers prepared for them. Then alighted the Eſquires of Honour from their Courſers, and the Knights in good Order mounted upon them. And after the Helmets were ſet on their Heads, and being ready in all Points, Proclamation made by the Heralds, the Juſts began; and many commendable Courſes were run, to the great Pleaſure of the Beholders. Theſe Juſts continued many Days, with great Feaſting, as ye may read in *Froiſard*.

In the Year 1393, the 17th of *Richard* II. certain Lords of *Scotland* came into *England* to get Worſhip, by Force of Arms; the Earl of *Mar* challenged the Earl of *Nottingham* to Juſt with him; and ſo they rode together certain Courſes, but not the full Challenge; for the Earl of *Mar* was caſt, both Horſe and Man, and two of his Ribs broken with the Fall; ſo that he was conveyed out of *Smithfield*, and ſo towards *Scotland*, but died by the Way, at *York*.

Sir *William Darell*, Knt. the King's Banner-Bearer of *Scotland*, challenged Sir *Piercy Courtney*, Knt. the King's Banner-Bearer of *England*; and when they had run certain Courſes, gave over without Concluſion of Victory. Then *Cookborne*, Eſq; of *Scotland*, challenged Sir *Nicholas Hawberke*, Knt. and rode five Courſes, but *Cookborne* was borne over Horſe and Man, *&c.*

In the Year 1409, the 10th of *Henry* IV. a great Play was played at *Skinner*'s-*well*, which laſted eight Days; where were to ſee the ſame, the moſt Part of the Nobles and Gentlemen of *England*. And forthwith began a Royal Juſting in *Smithfield*, between the Earl of *Somerſet*, and the Seneſchal of *Henalt*, Sir *John Cornwall*, Sir *Rich. Arundel*, and the Son of Sir *John Cheyney*, againſt certain *Frenchmen*. And the ſame Year a Battle was fought in *Smithfield*, the one called *Glauceſter*, Appellant, and the other *Arthure*, Defendant; they fought valiantly, but the King took up the Quarrel into his Hands, and pardoned them both.

In the Beginning of *Henry* V. his Reign, another memorable Encounter happened here in *Smithfield*, between *Rob. Carey*, of the Weſt, Son of Sir *John Carey*, Knt. and a Foreign Knight called *Aragoneſe*, one of the Kingdom of *Aragon*; who having performed many Noble Atchievements in other Countries, at laſt viſited *England*, where he challenged many Perſons of his Rank and Quality, to make Trial of his Skill in Arms. The ſaid *Robert Carey* accepted his Challenge. Between them was waged a cruel Encounter, and a long and doubtful Combat; but at laſt he was vanquiſhed by the *Engliſh* Gentleman, who was therefore Knighted by the King, and reſtored to Part of his Father's Inheritance, having been Lord Chief Baron of the *Exchequer* in King *Rich.* II's Time, and taking Part with him, had forfeited his Eſtate. And whereas by the Law of Heraldry (ſays my Author) whoſoever fairly in the Field conquered his Adverſary, might juſtify the Wearing and Bearing of his Arms whom he overcame; he accordingly took on him the Coat Armour of this *Aragoneſe*, being *Argent, on a Bend Sable, three Roſes of the Firſt*; which is ever ſince borne by the Name of *Carey*, whoſe antient Coat of Arms was, *Gules, a Chevrou, Argent, between three Swans proper*; one whereof they ſtill retain in their Creſt.

In the Year 1430, the 8th of *Henry* VI. the 14th of *January*, a Battle was done in *Smithfield* within the Liſts, before the King, between two Men of *Feverſham* in *Kent*, *John Upton*, Notary, Appellant, and *John Downe*, Gentleman, Defendant. *John Upton* put upon *John Downe*, that he and his Compeers ſhould imagine the King's Death, upon the Day of his Coronation. When theſe had fought long, the King took up the Matter, and forgave both Parties.

In the Year 1442, the 20th of *Henry* VI. the 30th of *January*, a Challenge was done in *Smithfield* within the Liſts, before the King; there being Sir *Philip la Beauſe*, of *Aragon*, Knt. the other an Eſquire of the King's Houſe, called *John Anſley*, or *Antſley*. They came to the Field all armed; the Knight with his Sword drawn, and the Eſquire with his Spear, which Spear he caſt againſt the Knight, but the Knight avoided it with his Sword, and caſt it to the Ground. Then the Eſq; took his Axe, and ſmote many Blows on the Knight, and made him let fall his Axe, and brake up his Uniber three times, and would have ſmote him on the Face with his Dagger, to have ſlain him; but then the King cried, *Hold*, and ſo they parted. The King made *John Anſley* a Knight, and the Knight of *Aragon* offered his Harneſs at *Windſor*.

In the Year 1446, the 24th of *Henry* VI. *John David* impeached his Maſter, *William Cater*, of Treaſon; and a Day being aſſigned them to fight in *Smithfield*, the Maſter being well beloved, was ſo cheriſhed by his Friends, and plied with Wine, that being therewith overcome, was alſo unluckily ſlain by his Servant; but that wicked Servant, for he falſly accuſed his Maſter, lived not long unpuniſhed; for he was afterwards hanged at *Tyburn* for Felony.

Let all ſuch falſe Accuſers, ſays *Stow*, note this for Example, and look for no better End, without Repentance; and in this, it is thought, he had a View to his own Brother, who had falſly accuſed him in ſome Matters concerning Religion.

The ſame Year, *Thomas Fitz-Thomas*, Prior of *Kilmaine*, impeached Sir *James Butler*, Earl of *Ormond*, of Treaſon; which had a Day aſſigned them to fight in *Smithfield*. The Liſts were made, and the Field prepared; but when it came to the Point, the King commanded they ſhould not fight, and took the Quarrel into his Hands.

In the Year 1467, the 7th of *Edward* IV. the Baſtard of *Burgoigne* challenged the Lord *Scales*, Brother to the Queen, to fight with him, both on Horſeback and on Foot. The King therefore cauſed Liſts to be prepared in *Smithfield*, the Length of 120 Taylors Yards, and 10 Feet; and in Breadth 80 Yards, and 20 Feet; double barred, five Feet between the Bars, the Timber Work whereof coſt 200 Marks, beſides the fair and coſtly Galleries prepared for the Ladies, and others: At which Martial Exerciſe, the King and Nobility were preſent. The firſt Day they ran together with Spears, and departed with equal Honour.

The next Day they Turneyed on Horſeback; the Lord *Scales*'s Horſe having on his Chafron a long Spear Pike of Steel, and as the two Champions coaped together, the ſame Horſe thruſt his Pike into the Noſtril of the Baſtard's Horſe; ſo that with much Pain he mounted ſo high, that he fell on one Side with his Maſter; and the Lord *Scales* rode about him with his Sword drawn, 'till the King commanded the Marſhal to help up the Baſtard; who ſaid, *I cannot hold by the Clouds; for though my Horſe fail me, I will not fail an Incounter Companion.* But the King would not ſuffer them to do any more that Day.

The next Morning they came into the Liſts on Foot, with two Pole-Axes, and fought valiantly; but at laſt the Point of the Pole-Axe of the Lord *Scales* entered into the Side of the Baſtard's Helm, and by Force might have placed him on his Knees. But the King caſt down his Warder, and the Marſhal parted them. The Baſtard required that he might perform his Enterprize; but the King gave Judgment, as the Baſtard relinquiſhed his Challenge, *&c.* And this may ſuffice for Juſts in *Smithfield*.

But yet we muſt not part with *Smithfield* ſo; for, as it has been a Place for ſuch honourable Juſts and Triumphs, by Reaſon it was a ſoft Ground, and unpaved; ſo was it a Market-Place for Cattle, Hay, Straw, and other neceſſary Proviſions. And likewiſe (once in the Year) at *Bartholomew-tide*, a general Fair, commonly called *Bartholomew-Fair*, has uſually been kept in that Place. But in Regard that it was continually ſubject to the Iniquity of Weather, and being a Place of good Extent, deſerved to be much better reſpected; it pleaſed the King's Majeſty (*James* I.) with the Advice of his honourable Lords of the Council, to write graciouſly to the Lord Mayor, and the Aldermen his Brethren, in the Year 1614, that *Smithfield* might be ſufficiently paved, which would be the only Means to have it kept in far cleaner Condition. And as no Motion (to any good End and Intent) can be made to the City, but they as gladly embrace, and willingly purſue it; even ſo this honourable Motion was found an acceptable Entertainment, and it was very ſpeedily proceeded withal. Some voluntary Contributions in the ſeveral Pariſhes (what each Man willingly would give) was beſtowed on the Work; but, indeed, hardly deſerving any Report. Notwithſtanding, on the 4th Day of *February*, *An.* 1614, the City began the intended Labour, and before *Bartholomew-tide*, then next enſuing, to the Credit and Honour of the City for ever, it was fully finiſhed, and *Bartholomew-Fair* there kept, without breaking any of the paved Ground, but the Booths diſcreetly ordered, to ſtand faſt upon the Pavement. The Citizens Charge thereupon amounting to near 1600 *l.*

Where, beſides the paving of this Place all over, and levelling it (which being in ſuch a rude foul Condition, it was before thought impoſſible to be done) it was greatly raiſed and mounted in the Middle, whereby it became a very fair, clean, and ſpacious Walk: And divers Conveyances were made for the Water, from the new Channels, made by the Reaſon of the Pavement. It was alſo ſtrongly railed on all Sides; and the Middle had alſo ſubſtantial Rails round about, for the better Safety of Paſſengers, and for the Security of ſuch as ſhould walk there, from the Danger of Coaches, Carts, Horſes, Oxen, and other Cattle, of which *Smithfield* is ſeldom empty. And that, if Occaſion were, it might ſerve for a Market-Place; becauſe *Newgate-Market*, *Cheapſide*, *Leadenhall*, and *Grace-church-ſtreet* (where the Markets in thoſe Times were kept) were unmeaſurably peſtered with Increaſe and Multitude of Market-Folks, Carts, and other Annoyances attending them; to the great Vexation of the Inhabitants, and Trouble of Paſſengers: So that the Magiſtrates of the City did ſeriouſly take it into their Conſideration, how to make ſome new convenient Market-Place, for the general Service of the City.

This Field, as it had antiently been (as was ſaid before) a Place of Honourable Exerciſes of Juſts and Tournaments, ſo looſe ſerving Men would commonly meet here, and make Uproars and Quarrels; inſomuch that it was many Years called *Ruffians Hall*, being the uſual Rendezvous of Ruffians and Quarrellers, during the Time that Swords and Bucklers were uſed: When every Serving-Man carried a Buckler at his Back, which hung by the Hilt or Pommel of his Sword, hanging before him.

And now for a long Time, the Fair kept here, inſtead of three Days, hath laſted a Fortnight; and became of little other Uſe than for idle Youth, and looſe People to reſort to, and to ſpend their Money in Vanity; and (that which was worſe) in Debaucheries and Drunkenneſs, Whoredom, and in ſeeing and hearing Things not fit for Chriſtian Eyes and Ears; many of the Houſes and Booths here ſerving only to allure Men and Women to ſuch Purpoſes of Impiety. Therefore the Magiſtracy often intending fully, at laſt, reſolved in the Year 1708, to reduce the Fair to that Space of Time only, according to which it was at firſt granted, that is, to three Days; and accordingly an Order was made. And at a Court of Common-Council, in *June*, the ſaid Year, when ſome Petitions were offered for revoking the former Order, upon certain Inconveniencies, as the great falling of the Rents of St. *Bartholomew*'s Hoſpital, and of the great Loſſes that many of the Inhabitants in and about *Weſt-ſmithfield* muſt ſuffer. Yet, upon the Conſideration of the great Miſchiefs and Diſorders that had ariſen by the long Continuance of the ſaid Fair, the Petitions for prolonging the Time were rejected, and the Order confirmed. Whereby the Fair was to be kept for three Days only, for ſelling of Merchandizes, according to the Original Grants from the Crown. But, by Degrees, it has again arrived at the ſame Length of Time as formerly, and was the laſt Year [1733] held a full Fortnight.

The PARISH of St. SEPULCHRES.

NOW to return through *Gilt-ſpur-ſtreet* by *Newgate*, here ſtands the Pariſh-Church of St. *Sepulchres*; this Church is dedicated to the Commemoration of the Holy *Sepulchre*, or *Grave*, of our Saviour CHRIST at *Jeruſalem*; of which there was ſuch Regard in former Times, that an Order of Knights of the Holy *Sepulchre* of *Jeruſalem* was inſtituted by *Godfrey*, of *Bullen*, (as ſome will have it) in the Year 1099; or (as others) by *Baldwyn*, ſecond King of *Jeruſalem*, *Anno* 1103. To this Order was committed the Keeping of the Holy *Sepulchre*, from whence they had their Name.

THEY follow the Rule of St. *Auguſtin*; and their antient Habit was a black Caſſock, a white Rochet over it, with a black Cloak: Upon which, on the Left Side were five black Croſſes, as ſome write. And that they wore alſo a long Beard and a Cap, after the Eaſtern Faſhion.

THIS Order of Knights of the Holy *Sepulchre* being ejected out of *Syria*, was at length, by Pope *Innocent* VIII. united to the Order of the Knights of *Rhodes*, *Anno Dom.* 1485, and thereby they ceaſed to be an Order by themſelves. And the Knights of the Order being expelled out of *Jeruſalem*, the Cuſtody of the Lord's *Sepulchre* was, at the Command of the *Soldan*, committed to the Monks of the *Franciſcan* Family, which was profitable to the *Saracens* and *Turks*. But *Anno* 1336, the *Sepulchre*, with the Leave of the Biſhop of *Rome*, was committed to eight *Franciſcan* Monks, who have the Overſight thereof to this Day.

THIS Church was called of Old St. *Sepulchres in the Baily*, or by *Chamberlain Gate*. It was, in *Stow*'s Time, in a fair Church-Yard, though not ſo large as before it had been, Part of it being let out for Buildings, and a Garden-Plat. It is ſubject to the Archdeacon, ſaving only as to Wills and Adminiſtrations, which belong to the Commiſſary.

THIS Church was re-edified, or new built, about the Reign of *Henry* VI. or *Edward* IV. One of the *Popham*'s was a great Builder there; namely, of one fair Chapel on the South Side of the Choir, as appeared formerly by his Arms, and other Monuments in the Glaſs Windows thereof; and alſo of the fair Porch of the ſame Church, towards the South, over which Porch his Image, fairly graven in Stone, was fixed, but now defaced and beaten down. His Titles were theſe by Offices; Chancellor of *Normandy*, Captain of *Vernoyle*, *Suſan* and *Bayon*, and Treaſurer of the King's Houſhold. He died rich, leaving great Treaſure of ſtrange Coin, and was buried in the *Charter-houſe*, by *Weſt-ſmithfield*.

Roger, Biſhop of *Salisbury* (which was *Roger* that rich and mighty Biſhop of *Salisbury*, in the Reign of *Henry* I.) gave this Church of *Sepulchre de Ballio*, LONDON, *cum pertinentiis ſuis infra Burgum & extra*, to the Prior and Canons of St. *Bartholomew* in *Weſtſmithfield*: It was confirmed to them (*inter alia*) by the Charter of King *Henry* III. bearing Date at *Winton*, *June* 15, in the 37th of his Reign.

THUS this Church of St. *Sepulchre* became Part of the Poſſeſſions of the ſaid Prior and Convent of St. *Bartholomew*; but when, or upon what Occaſion it was appropriated to them, is uncertain. However, it appears that there was a perpetual Vicarage ordained, Time out of Mind, of this Church; of which the ſaid Prior and Convent were, and continued Patrons 'till their Suppreſſion. Upon which it came to the Crown, and remained in it, 'till King *James* I. in the 7th of his Reign, granted the Rectory and its Appurtenances, and the Advowſon of this Vicarage to *Fran. Philips*, and others. After which the ſaid Rectory, and its Appurtenances, were purchaſed by the Pariſhioners, and held in Fee-Farm of the Crown. And the Advowſon of the Vicarage by the Preſident and Fellows of St. *John Baptiſt* College, in *Oxford*, who continue Patrons to this Day.

THERE having been formerly ſome Controverſies between the ſaid Prior and Convent of St. *Bartholomew*, the Patrons and Proprietors of this Church, and *Robert Dycar*, Vicar of the ſame, about the Tithes and Profits thereof, *John Stokeſley*, Biſhop of LONDON, did, on the 4th of *April*, 1531, by the Conſent of the Parties on both Sides, make an Agreement, or Compoſition between them, wherein he decreed, ordered, and awarded to the Effect following:

FIRST, That the ſaid Vicar, and his Succeſſors, ſhould have the third Part of all the Tithes, Oblations, and Profits that ſhall grow and come to the ſaid Church yearly, through all the Year, from thenceforth for ever, except the within excepted; and that all Tithes, Oblations, and Fruits (ſaving ſuch as ſhall be received at Feaſts of *Eaſter*, or within ſeven Days thereof, and ſuch as hereafter be excepted) ſhall, from Time to Time, be put into a Box in the Veſtry of the ſaid Church, and there ſhall remain, 'till it ſhall be indifferently divided at every Month's End, after the Rate aforeſaid, and as hath been accuſtomed in Times paſt. And if the ſaid Parties, at any Time hereafter, ſhall vary between themſelves in their Reckonings, that they cannot among themſelves, within eight Days next after the Terms before aſſigned, to reckon and part the ſame, agree upon the Sums by them received, and to be paid according to the ſaid Award; that then they ſhall, within eight Days next after that, exhibit their Account before ſuch an Auditor as the ſaid Biſhop and his Succeſſors ſhall aſſign; and upon his Judgment the ſaid Arrears ſhall be divided and parted forthwith, according to the Proportion aforeſaid.

THEN ſettling the Arrears that were then due, it goes on further thus, *viz.* and likewiſe if it ſhall happen at any *Eaſter*, or at any other Time hereafter in the Year, any Manner of Tithes, Oblations, or Profits of the ſaid Church to be behind unpaid; that then the ſame ſhall be gathered both by the ſaid Parties, or by both their Deputies, or by one to be deputed indifferently between them both, and ſo ſhall be divided after the Rate of the ſaid Decree and Order.

FURTHERMORE, That the ſaid Vicar, and his Succeſſors, ſhall yearly, from thenceforth for ever, have the third Part of all the Tithes, and Profits ſpiritual, of and by Reaſon of the Compoſition that is made between the Prior and Convent of the *Charter-houſe*, and the ſaid Prior and Convent of St. *Bartholomew*, and the Vicars of St. *Sepulchres*, for the Houſes within the Precinct, and the Inhabitants of the ſame *Charter-houſe*, without any Manner of Let or Interruption of the ſaid Prior and Convent of St. *Bartholomew*, their Succeſſors or Aſſigns; provided always and excepted, that the ſaid Vicar ſhall make no Claim, nor Title, neither ſhall have Tythes, Oblations, or other Profits coming or growing within the Precinct of the Monaſtery, or Cloſe of St. *Bartholomew*, or within the Precinct of the Hoſpital of the ſame. Neither of the Tithes of *Clerkenwell* Field, nor of any Tythes to be had by Reaſon of any Compoſition made in Times paſt between the Lord of St. *John* of *Jeruſalem* in *England*, and the Prior and Convent of St. *Bartholomew* aforeſaid.

THIS is what is moſt material in this Compoſition as to our preſent Purpoſe; what elſe is contained in it, refers only to the Offerings of Candles, Wax, Legacies to the High Altar, *&c.* wholly caſt out of the Church upon the Reformation, and therefore of no Validity now; for which Reaſon we omit it, and come to the Concluſion of this Award, wherein it is provided, That this Decree, Order and Compoſition, ſhall be of full Strength and Effect for the whole Space of five Years, and five Weeks next following the Date thereof, *viz. April* 4, 1532. And if the Prior and the Convent of the ſaid Monaſtery of St. *Bartholomew*, or the Vicar of the ſaid Pariſh for the Time being, do, after the Expiration of the ſaid five Years and five Weeks, think themſelves aggrieved with this Award, and within two Months after do reclaim and proteſt againſt it before the Biſhop of the Dioceſe, or his Chancellor, that then this Degree, Order and Compoſition, ſhall be void, and of none Effect: But no ſuch Reclamation or Proteſt being made by any of the ſaid Parties, it may be concluded that this Compoſition is ſtill of Force and Effect.

IN the Year 1624, and from that Time till the Year 1633 incluſive, there were ſeveral Repairs every Year in and about this Church and Steeple, which coſt in all 1110 *l.* 3 *s.* 2 *d.*

THIS Church being almoſt demoliſhed, except Part of the Wall and Steeple, by the Fury of the Flames in 1666, it was again re-erected and finiſhed *Anno* 1670.

THE Building is in this Manner: The Walls are ſquare Stone Boulder, and ſome Brick, ſtrengthened with Buttreſſes; the Battlements, and Coping, appears much newer Work than the reſt; the Roof is covered with Lead; the Tower is alſo Stone, with four ſmall Spires, one at each Angle; the Windows are of the Modern *Gothick*; the Roof over the Naves is camerated, but is flat and lower about eight Feet over the Side Iſles, ſupported with 12 ſtrong Stone Columns of the *Tuſcan* Order. The Floor is paved with Tile, and many large Marble Graveſtones, eſpecially in the Chancel, which is one Step above that of the Church; and there appears to have been a Chapel on the North Side of the Church, the Breadth there being much more than the reſt.

THE Ornament and Finiſhing is thus: It is wainſcotted Six Feet and a half high, and hath Galleries on the North Weſt, and South Sides, and the Pews of Oak; the Fronts of the Galleries are enriched with Seraphims, Branches of Palm and Laurel, Feſtoons, Crowns over the Letters C. R. *&c.* The Pulpit is alſo Oak, and the Roof is adorned with Arches, Pannels and Roſes, and the Coving Cornice over the Pillars, with Leaves of Fret-work. Near the South Eaſt Angle is an inner Door-caſe of Wainſcot, adorned with two Pilaſters; their Entablature and Compaſs Pediment of the *Corinthian* Order.

THE Altar-piece conſiſts of two ſmall Marble Columns, with Entablature and Pediment of the *Ionick* Order; the Intercolumns are the *Decalogue* in two Tables, done in Gold Letters on Black Marble under the King's Arms, which are painted and placed in the Pediment, and far between the *Pater Noſter* and *Creed*, done in Black on Gold; and all theſe between the Pourtraits of *Moſes* and *Aaron*, placed in Frames richly carved and gilt; and here are Variety of gilded Enrichments, being Cherubims, Fruit, Leaves, Feſtoons, Palm-branches, *&c.* and the Whole is incloſed with Rail and Balliſter; the Space within which has the Pavement of poliſh'd Marble, Black and White.

THE Dimenſions are as follow: (Length beſides the Paſſage or Ambulatory at the Weſt End) 126 Feet; Breadth (excluding the Chapel on the North Side) 58; Altitude of the Roof over the Middle Iſle, 35 Feet; and of the Tower and Spires, or Pinnacles, about 140 Feet; in which Tower there are Ten tuneable Bells, which make a pleaſant Harmony when rung in Peal; there are alſo Chimes, which go at the Hours of Four, Eight, and Twelve daily; and upon the ſaid Bells may be rung 3,628,800 Changes.

BESIDES which Ten Bells, there was formerly a large Bell to toll when the Priſoners were carried to be executed at *Tyburn* from *Newgate*, but has been ſold ſeveral Years.

MONUMENTS.

There lie buried in this Church, *William Andrew*, *Steven Clamparde*, Eſq; *Laurence Warcam*, *John Dagworth*, *Will. Porter*, *Rob. Scarlet*, Eſqrs; ———, Daughter of *Richard Love*.

Here one *William Benet*, Citizen and Cowper of LONDON, by his laſt Will, dated *September* the 5th, 1492, " Did will his Executor " to provide a *Canable* (that is, a Singing Prieſt) " to ſing a Twelve-month next after his Deceaſe, " within the ſaid Pariſh-Church, at the " Auter of St. *Thomas*'s Altar-maſs, for the " Sowles of my Fader, *Hugh Benet*, my Sowl, " *John Benet*, *Rob. Benet*, *John Thomas*, *Alis* " and *Margaret*. And for the good Eſtate of " my Mother *Elen*, my Wife *Margery*, and al " my Fryndys, *&c.* Alſo, that my Executors " diſtribute among poor Houſeholders of the " ſaid Pariſh of St. *Sepulchre*, having moſt Nede, " Thirty Quarters of Coolis, and alſo to the " Sum of 10 *s.* in Almous to poor People, as " aboveſaid. Alſo, I will that Sir *John Toppyng*, " Bacheler and Scolar of *Cambrige*, have 6 *s.* 8 *d.*

In this Church alſo, was an Altar of *Corpus Chriſti*. Before which, *Tho. Stokes*, of *London*, Gent. appointed by his laſt Will, dated *Nov.* 12, 1516, to be buried, and willed, " That an honeſt Prieſt ſhal, by the Diſcretion of myne " Executor, be choſyn to ſay Maſſe dayly, if he " be dyſpoſed, by the Space of three Yeres. " And to pray by ſpecial Words, for the Sowle " of Sir *Thomas Thwaythe*, Kt. and for the " Sowles of *Tho. Stokys*, and *Helen* his Wife, " taking for his Salary ten Marks by the Yere. " And I ordeyn and make my Son *George Stokes*, " myne Executor, to diſpoſe for my Sowle; by " the Overſight of Mr. *Chriſtofer Urſwyk*, Clerk, " and my Son *Rich. Lyſter*; whom I make Supervisors of my ſaid Teſtament. And I give " my Ring with a Dyamond, to Mr. *Urſwyk*; " and my Ring which I had of *Bartholomew* " *Rede*, to my Son, *Lyſter*, *&c.*

William Creſewyk, Citizen of LONDON, buried in the Chappel of St. *Mary*, in St. *Kath. Cree-church*, by his Will, gives to the Miniſter and Church-Wardens of the Pariſh of St. *Sepulchre*, and their Succeſſors, for ever, a yearly Rent of 13 *s.* 4 *d.* to be received out of his Land and Tenement, called the *Caſtle-Inn*, near the Bars of *Weſt-ſmithfield*, for the Support of the Ornaments of the ſaid Church of St. *Sepulchres*.

This *Will. Creſewyk*, was Executor of the Will of Sir *Nic. Twyford*, who was Lord Mayor of LONDON, and died 1390.

John Joyner, Citizen and Ironmonger, by Will dated the 28th of *Auguſt*, 1426, gives all his Lands and Tenements in *Turnagayn-lane*, in the Pariſh of St. *Sepulchres*, LONDON, after the Death of *Iſabel* his Daughter, *&c.* to the Rector and Wardens of the ſaid Pariſh, for a perpetual Chauntry in the Chappel of the Bleſſed *Mary*, founded in the ſame Church, for Augmentation of the Chauntry. And that they find, within a Year, one other Chaplain to celebrate in the ſaid Chapel, for his Soul, and the Souls of his Parents, *&c.*

Rich. Byernes, *An.* 1405, by his Will, gave Fabricæ Eccleſiæ Sti. Sepulchri, Lond. xii d. annuatim; percipiend. de Gardinis ſuis, quæ tenet ad terminum annorum de Priore & Convent. Elien. juxta Trillemylle Brook.

ON a plated Stone in the Chancel was this Inſcription:

Hereunder lieth buried the Body of the vertuous Lady, the Lady *Elenor Sentleger*, Wife to Sir *Anthony Sentleger*, Knight, Maſter of the Rolles of the Chancery of the Realme of *Ireland*, and one of her Majeſties Privie Councell of the ſame Realme. The Daughter of *Richard Markham*, of *Seggebrooke*, in the County of *Lincolne*, Eſquire, deceaſed. Who died the ſecond Day of *February*, 1598, being of the Age of 52 Yeeres, and Moneths odde.

ON another:

Here lieth Dame *Elizabeth Langton*, late Wife of Sir *Thomas Langton*, Knight, Baron of *Newton*, in the Countie of *Lancaſter*. One of the Daughters of Sir *Edward Stanley*, Kt. Lord *Mounteagle*. Which deceaſed the 17th Day of *June*, *An. Dom.* 1533.

ON another:

Here lieth buried the Body of *Richard Snelling*, of *Weſt Greenſted* in the County of *Suſſex*, Eſquire; who died the 25th Day of *Auguſt*, *An. Dom.* 1611. He married *Margery May*, the eldeſt Daughter of *George May*, in the County aforeſaid, Eſquire. By whom hee had Iſſue two Sons and three Daughters. Which ſaid *Margery* was living *An.* 1612, and cauſed this Monument to bee laid, deſiring to be interred hereunder.

ON another:

Elionora præhonorabilis viri, Johannis Forteſcue, Equitis Aurati, Ducatus Lancaſtriæ Cancellarii, a ſanctioribus Regiæ Majeſtatis Conciliis, filia Edvardi Hubbard, Armig. defuncti, aliquando Conjux perquam dilecta, ſub hoc Marmore jacet ſepulta. Vixit annos 36 pie, juſte, ſobrie, quoad Deum, mundum, ſeipſam, geſtos, in fide, pace, ſpe Chriſti, conſcientiæ, gloriæ, obiit 10 die Menſis Julii, Ann. Regni Regis Jacobi, Angliæ, &c. 3 An. Dom. 1605.

Qualis vita, finis ita.

ON a Stone by the Communion-Table, richly adorned with Arms:

Here under lyes the
Wonder of her Kinde,
The Quinteſſence
of Nature and of Grace,
Wit, Beauty, Bounty,
and (in Noble Race
The rareſt Jewell)
a right humble Minde.
Here lyes her Body,
but her Soule refin'd
Above th' Empyreall,
hath Imperial Place,
In Bliſſe ſo boundleſſe,
as no Words embrace,
Nor Art can feigne,
nor mortall Heart can find.
Her Fame remaines
a Monument of Honour,
Built by her Vertue,
gilt with pureſt Gold,
With Lilly-flowers, and
Roſes ſtrewed upon her

Her EPITAPH:

Urania thus enroll'd:
Milde Child, chaſte Mayden,
and religious Wife;
The Even crownes the Day,
Joane Eſſex Death, her Life.

Pie obiit die Martis Martii 15. Ann. ætat. ſuæ 26. Salutis noſtræ, 1607.

UNDER the Communion-Table, on a fair plated Stone:

A *Dorcas* milde,
a *Mary* full of Grace,
A Virgin chaſte,
and of rare Education,
Entombed lyeth here
underneath this Place;
Whoſe Life and Name
deſerved Commendation.
But in the blooming
Month of pleaſant *May*,
Untimely Death hath
ſtolne her Life away.
Yet ſpight of Death,
her Virtue ſtill remaineth;
And in the Heaven
a better Life ſhe gaineth.
Upon whoſe Tome
I conſecrate this Verſe,
Inſtead of Flowers,
to deck her Funeral Hearſe.

Nemo ante obitum fœlix.

ON a handſome Monument in the Chancel was the following Inſcription:

Joannes Brewſter, Armiger. in obitum D. Elizabethæ Deane, uxoris ejus. Obiit 24 die Octob. 1609.

Made generous by Birth,
and kept that Fount,
From Time's Pollution
ſtriving ſtill to riſe
Above the Earth, high
in the World's Account,
For outward and for
inbred Courteſies.
Her Actions, Almes, her Life,
Faith, Hope, and Love,
A ſuffering Spirit,
rendering Right for Wrong:
Her Heart a Spheare, where
all good Thoughts did move,
Whoſe Influence was
diſperſed by the Tongue.
Religion was her Compaſſe,
Truth her Starre,
In ſundry Seas
of World's Proſperity;
Wealth her bad Angel,
Fleſh and Bloud her Warre,
Yet Wiſedome made
this Diſcord Harmony.

Then Marble keepe
to all Poſterity,
Her Lives dear Memory
Upon whoſe Urne
And to her Obſequies
(O, obſequiouſly)
In Love's ſweet Odours
Hearts ſhall ever burne.
And let each Chriſtian Heart
Joyne with my Pen,
T' imbalme her Vertues
in the Hearts of Men.
Thou Bed of Reſt,
Reſerve for him a Roome,
Who lives a Man divorc't
from his dear Wife:
And as they were one Heart,
ſo this one Tombe
May hold them neere
in Death, as linckt in Life.
Shee's gone before,
and after comes her Head;
To ſleepe with her
among the bleſſed Dead.

On a Monument on a Pillar in the Body of the Church:

Here is buried the Body of *Henry Cotton*, Gentleman, eldeſt Son of *Thomas Cotton*, of *Connington*, in the County of *Huntingdon*, Eſq; by *Dorothy Tamworth*, his ſecond Wife. Hee living honeſtly, died the 11th Day of *June*, 1614, and made his Executors, Sir *Edward Montague*, Knight of the *Bath*, married to *Frances* his ſecond Siſter, and *William Mulſho*, Eſq; married to *Rebecca* his third Siſter. Who in Requitall of his Kindneſſe to them, erected this Remembrance for him.

On a Grave-ſtone at the North Iſle entring into the Choir:

Barkly ſublatus, jacet hic
ſub marmore ſtratus,
Qui pueros docuit multos,
veluti bene ſciunt.
Quem rapuit Dominus,
ſed, vivis ſpiritus ejus,
Inter ſeculas quo obierunt
qui bene formas
Annis Millenis
quingentenis ſimul octo,
Quod Domini migrat
qui non curſum ſibi pigrat.
Menſe Decembre fero,
de quo non plus majus edo.
Binas uxores habuit
ſenas quoque proles.
Quarum tres nati,
natæ tres atque fuere,
Quos nece truncavit
Chriſtus quicunque creavit.

On the South Side of the Choir:

To the living Memory of his deceaſed Friend, Captain JOHN SMITH, ſome Time Governour of *Virginia*, and Admiral of *New England*. Who departed this Life the 21ſt of *June*, 1631.

Acordiamus, Vincere eſt Vivere.

Here lyes one conquered
that hath conquered Kings,
Subdu'd large Territories,
and done Things
Which to the World
impoſſible would ſeem,
But that the Truth
is held in more Eſteem
Shall I report his
former Service done
In honour of his God
and Chriſtendom
How that he did divide
from Pagans three,
Their Heads and Lives,
Types of his Chivaldry.
For which great Service,
in that Climate done,
Brave *Sigiſmundus*,
King of *Hungarion*,
Did give him as a Coat
of Armes to wear,
Theſe conquered Heads,
got by his Sword and Spear.
Or ſhall I tell of
his Adventures ſince,
Done in *Virginia*,
that large Continent?
How that he ſubdued
Kings unto his Yoke,
And made thoſe Heathen flee,
as Wind doth ſmoke:
And made their Land,
being of ſo large a Station,
An Habitation for
our Chriſtian Nation
Where God is glorifyed,
their Wants ſupply'd;
Which elſe, for Neceſſaries
muſt have dy'd
But what avails his Conqueſts,
now he lyes
Interred in Earth, a Prey
to Worms and Flyes?
O! may his Soul in
ſweet *Elyſium* ſleep,
Until the Keeper,
that all Souls doth keep,
Return to Judgment:
And that after thence,
With Angels he may have
his Recompence.

Later Monuments *are for,*

Mr. *Drake*, near the Altar, being a ſmall one of White Marble, inſcribed

S. M. T. D.

Nigh to this Pillar reſteth in certain Hope of a glorious Reſurrection, the Body of *Thomas Drake*, A. M. and late Curate of this Pariſh, who put off Mortality the 4th of *September* 1675. *Ætat. ſuæ* 46.

Chariſſimi Capitis ineſtimabiles Reliquiæ.

He lived, he dy'd (ſo much his Love prevailed)
In Life beloved, and at his Death bewail'd;
His Life and Death ſo good, ſo great his Love,
Can only be praiſed here, and paid above.

Uxor Mærens poſuit.

Arms; *a Wavern, having his Tail noved.*

Mr. *Roger Reeves*'s Monument is on the ſame Pillar as the laſt, fronting Weſtward, *ob.* 24 *Feb.* 1690.

Tho. Glover, Citizen and Ironmonger, 1677.

Anne, Wife of *William Richardſon*, Keeper of *Newgate*, 1693.

John Murdock, Citizen and Merchant-Taylor, 1684,

Henry Kettle, late of this Pariſh, Brewer 1671.

Ralph Briſco, of this Pariſh, Innholder, 1673.

Will. Hempſon, Eſq; 1679.

Mary, Daughter of *Edward Miles*, 1684.

Philip Knevet, 1694.

Mr. Deputy *Tho. Streames*, 1678, and *Mary* his Wiſe, 1674.

Emma Tanner, late Wiſe of *John Tanner*, and with her five Sons, 1664.

Will. Walker, late Citizen and Ironmonger, and *Suſanna* his Wiſe. He died 1675.

John Jacob, Pewterer, 1683; and *Rachel* his Wiſe, 1691.

Hic requieſcit Gulielmus Buckby, Serviens ad Legem, & Capitalis Juſticiarius apud meridionales Wallos, &c. 1685.

Richard Freeman, 1691.

Phineas Preſton, Eſq; of *Dublin*, 1673.

Gabriel Wettenhal, Citizen and Clothworker of LONDON, ſome Time Deputy of this Ward, 1682.

Thomas Maſon, 1668. Alſo *Suſan* his Wiſe, 1679. He aged 82. She aged 81.

Margaret Sayve, Wife of *Peter Sayve*, 1695.

Against a Pillar, North:

H. S. E.

D. Tho. Davies, Miles, &c. In Toga, Prætor Cathedram ſuis meritis implevit. In Sago, Tribunitiam Poteſtatem cum laude exercuit, &c. ob. 1679.

Tho. Sawyer, 1672.

Body of the Church. *Henry Melmoth*, 1699. Buried before in this Grave, ſeven Sons and two Daughters.

North Iſle. *Edward Greenberry*. Citizen and Innholder of LONDON, 1694. And *Elinor* his Wiſe, 1681.

In Memory of that great Pillar of Loyalty and Humanity, *Anthony Hinton*, 1678.

Thomas, Son of *Thomas* and *Anne Wager*, 1694. And *Anne Wager*, and *Henry*, the other Son, 1699. And *Thomas Wager*, the Father, 1702.

George Hawles, Son of *George Hawles*, of *Moncton Winborn*, in the County of *Dorſet*, Gent. 1685.

John Edmunds, 1690. And *William Edmunds* 1703.

William Waldron, Citizen and Haberdaſher, 1699.

South Iſle. *Eliz. Clipſam*, Wiſe of *William Clipſam*, 1694.

Thomas Allen, of *Seven Oaks* in *Kent*, 1698. Aged 77. And *John Allen*, of *Great St. Bartholomew's*, 1699.

Mary, late Wife of *Richard Hays*, 1684.

Upon a Grave-Stone at the South Side of the Communion-Table-Rails:

Here lyeth interred the Body of the truly vertuous *Elizabeth*, late Wiſe of *Sam. Blackerby*, of *Stow-Market*, in the County of *Suffolk*, Eſq; Daughter of *Nathaniel Barnardiſton*, Eſq; ſecond Son of Sir *Nath. Barnardiſton*, of *Ketton*, in the ſaid County, Knt. *&c.* dyed *Nov.* 8, 1691, in the 33d Year of her Age.

Here alſo lyeth the Body of *Barnardiſton*, the youngeſt Daughter, and laſt Child, of the ſaid *Samuel* and *Elizabeth*, dyed *March* the 18th, 1689.

Alſo *Jane*, their ſecond Daughter, *July* the 20th, 1702.

Alſo *Lettice*, Grand-daughter to the ſaid *Sam.* and *Elizabeth*, *Oct.* 31. 1714.

Alſo the ſaid *Sam. Blackerby*, who departed *Dec.* 15, 1414, in the 61ſt Year of his Age.

Alſo *Samuel*, eldeſt Son of the ſaid *Nathaniel* and *Elizabeth*, dyed *Sept.* 6, 1715.

On the North Side of the Communion-Table-Rails, an Inſcription on a Stone, for *Roger Reeve*, late Citizen and Grocer of LONDON, *Feb.* the 24th, 1690-91, aged 65, and *Elizab. Reeve*, *Feb.* 16, 1713-14, and *Roger Reeve*, *Septemb.* the 16th, 1692, and *Deborah Reeve*, *Nov.* the 23d, 1712.

Under a Stone near the Veſtry, *William Walters*, Eſq; late of *Cundale*, in the County of *York*, *Jan.* the 3d, 1712, ſet up by his ſurviving Brother, *Richard Walters*, Eſq;

Against the Eaſt Wall, South of the Communion-Table, are fixed large Tables of Benefactors, their Names, Gifts, and for what Uſes: As, of,

1. Gifts and Givers to the Repair and Maintenance of the Church of St. *Sepulchres*, for ever.
2. Gifts and Givers to the Maintenance of the Poor, for ever, in Money, Bread, Bibles, Cloth Gowns, Ringing the Priſoners Bell, *&c.*
3. Stocks of Money given to the Poor.
4. Perpetual Annuities.
5. Coals and Fewel for the Poor.
6. Gift-Sermons.

A Memorial of the Benefactors Names are carefully kept in their Pariſh-Books, with the reſpective Sums by them given.

There is a good Vicarage-Houſe, which the Miniſter now inhabits, and adjoins to the Church-Yard; with ſome other ſmall Glebe.

In the Viſitation, *An.* 1636, the Glebe was given in by the Church-Wardens, to be in Value 17 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.*

Dr. *Bell*, ſome Time Vicar of this Pariſh, in the Year 1681, under his own Hand, gave this Account of the Rights of the Vicar:

The Pariſh lieth four Parts in LONDON, and the fifth in *Middleſex*.

The College of St. *John*, *Oxon.* Patron of the Living: The Pariſh, Impropriators; both by Purchaſe of the Crown.

The Vicar was formerly endowed with a Third of the Tithes and *Eaſter* Book, to be paid without Defalcation for Collecting. By the late Act, his Maintenance of Tithes is to be 200 *l.* a Year. Towards which, that Part of the Pariſh that lies within LONDON, pays 80 *l. per Ann.* by Quarterly Payments, by the Church-Wardens; and gives a Tithe-Book of 80 *l.* more; for which the Vicar pays the Collectors 2 *s. per* Pound.

Middleſex Part ſhould pay the other 40 *l.* and have a Tithe-Book of 107 *l. per Ann.* but gather yearly not above 60 *l.* whereof they pay, once a Year, 20 *l.* as a Third, and are not included in the Act for Augmentations. About 160 *l.* is gathered from the whole Pariſh, much being loſt by Toſts of Ground unbuilt, Houſes unlet, and poor Inhabitants.

THE *Eaſter* Book, formerly 150 *l.* a Year to the Pariſh and Vicar, is reduced to leſs than 9 *l.* yet collected ſtill.

THE *Exchequer* pays about 19 *l.* a Year, whereof 14 *l.* for daily Morning-Prayer. 1 *s.* in the Pound to the Pay-Maſter; and 5 *s.* for Debenture.

THERE is paid 1 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* for a Coalhouſe.

THE Sexton, a Sugar-Loaf.

THE *Caſtle* Tavern, for Parcels of Glebe, 1 *l.*

EVERY fourth Year, for the Wardmote-Sermon, preached ſucceſſively by the Miniſter of St. *Sepulchres*, St. *Andrew*'s, St. *Dunſtan*'s, and St. *Bridget*'s, 1 *l.*

SIX Sermons on Anniverſary-Days, *viz.* the 30th of *January*, the 29th of *May*, St. *James*'s Day, the 5th of *November*, the 6th of *December*, and Mr. *Shaw*'s Gift by the Shoemakers, 3 *l.*

FOR Prayers with the Queſt, 6 *s.* 8 *d.*

A new Houſe free to Dr. *Bell*'s Succeſſors; with a Yard thereto. The Uſe of a Parlour, Kitchen, and Waſh-Houſe, under the Queſt-Houſe, that belonged to the Pariſh for the ſaid *Bell*'s Time, he being at the Trouble to build it, and brought 200 *l.* towards it; the Uſe thereof reſerved to the Pariſh on Publick Occaſions of Queſt, or Burials.

FORMERLY no Lights in the lower Rooms, and high and narrow ones above, that overlooked the Vicar's-Yard, and no Doors below; but all made by him, for his Convenience.

THERE is a Watch-Houſe built by Conſent of the Dioceſan and Vicar, at the Inſtance of the Pariſh, at the South Eaſt Corner of the Church-Yard, on *Snow-hill*; for a daily Uſe of which, as a Shop, 5 *l.* is paid yearly to the Pariſh, but claimable by the Vicar, as built on his Glebe; which Dr. *Bell* had not demanded, as thinking himſelf compenſated by Uſe of the Queſt-Houſe, and Under Rooms.

A little Houſe of two Rooms, next the North Church-Door, let ſome Time for 40 *s.* a Year, with the firſt Incloſure in that Paſſage.

THIS above-written, Dr. *Bell* thought good, in Juſtice to the Church, and his Succeſſors, to deliver to the Regiſtry of LONDON, *June* the 24th, 1681.

IN the Church of St. *Sepulchres* was a Fraternity of St. *Katharine*; which of the Devotion of ſome Poor of the Pariſh began, to the Honour of the Conception of St. *Mary*. They met on the Day of the Conception in the ſaid Church, and there had the Maſs of the Day, and offered to the ſame, and found a certain Chaplain daily to celebrate Divine Service for the Brethren and Siſters of the Fraternity, for the Living and the Dead; to meet four times a Year; to ſet up certain Wax-Lights before the Image of the Fraternity on all Feſtival-Days.

A Certificate of this Foundation, Government, and Continuation of this Guild was made in *Chancery*, in the Vigil of the Purification, the 12th of *Rich.* II. according to the Form of a certain Proclamation made thence by the King's Brief.

THE Value of the Vicarage, by Act of Parliament, is 200 *l.* and is rated in the King's Books at 20 *l.* The preſent Vicar is the Reverend Dr. *Knight*, and the Lecturer is the Reverend Mr. *Nicholſon*.

THERE are Prayers every Day between Six and Seven in the Morning, and between Three and Four in the Afternoon; and alſo at Eleven in the Forenoon every *Wedneſday* and *Friday*.

THE Veſtry conſiſts of all that have paſſed the Office of Conſtable.

THIS Pariſh chuſes Offices for four Precincts Within the Liberty, and for one Without.

The PARISH-OFFICERS *within the Liberty are,*	*The* WARD-OFFICERS *within the Liberty are,*
4 Church-Wardens.	6 Common-Council-Men.
5 Overſeers.	6 Conſtables.
4 Sideſmen.	12 Inqueſts.
	6 Scavengers.
Without the Liberty.	*Without the Liberty.*
1 Church-Warden.	5 Conſtables.
2 Sideſmen.	9 Headboroughs.
4 Overſeers.	10 Scavengers.

IN this Pariſh are two Charity-Schools within the Liberty of the City, one for 50 Boys, and one for 50 Girls; and there are two without the Liberty, for 30 Boys and 20 Girls.

THERE is a Workhouſe in *Chick-lane* for the Poor of this Pariſh.

Streets, Lanes, *&c.*

Middleſex Quarter.

PART of *Charter-houſe-ſtreet*; Part of *Charter-houſe-yard*, *Charter-houſe-lane*, *Red-lion-court*, *White-lion-court*, *White-hart-court*, *Angel-court*, *Fogwell-court*, *Angel-alley*; Part of St. *John-ſtreet*, *Preſcott-court*, *North-preſcott-court*, *Riſing-ſun-court*, *Mitre-court*, *Piſſing-alley*, *Key-court*, *Little-ſwan-alley*, *Hicks's-hall*, *Peter's-ſtreet*, *Fox-and-gooſe-alley*, *Hog-yard*, *Dolby's-court*, *White-lion-court*, *Peter-and-key-court*, *Cow-croſs*, *Three-flower-de-lis-court*, *White-horſe-alley*, *Sun-alley*, *Falconers-alley*, *Drew's-alley*; Part of *Turnmill-ſtreet*, *Benjamin-ſtreet*, *Sharp's-alley*, *Coffin-alley*, *Cradle-court*, *Red-lion-alley*, *Laſt-alley*, *Blind-beggar's-alley*, and *Three-tun-alley*.

Smithfield Quarter.

PART of *Long-lane*, *Cat-alley*, alias *White-hart-court*; Part of *Charter-houſe-ſtreet*, *Carpenter's-court*, *Graſs-hopper-court*, *Three-fox-court*, *Three-horſe-ſhoe-court*; Part of *Smithfield*, *Adam-and-Eve-court*, *Katharine-wheel-yard*; Part of *Chick-lane*, *Blue-boar-court*, *Durham-yard*, *The Work-houſe*, *Bird's-yard*, *Crown-court*, *Croſs-key-court*, *Martin's-court*, *White-horſe-alley*, *Sun-alley*, *Thatched-alley*, *Black-boy-alley*, *Brewhouſe-yard*, St. *John's-court*; Part of *Cow-lane*, *Pheaſant-court*, *Red-croſs-court*, *Hand-and-crown-court*, *Green-dragon-court*, *Bull-head-court*, *Hoſier-lane*, and *Three-diamond-court*.

The *Old-Bailey* Quarter.

Green-arbour-court, *Little-green-arbour-court*, *Biſhop's-court*, *Dunſtan's-court*, *Elliot's-court*, *Dean's-court*, *Brown's-court*, *Black-and-white-court*, *Prujean's-court*, *Ball-court*, *Magpye-court*, *Red-croſs-court*, *Fleet-lane*, *Harrow-court*, *Roſe-alley*, *Three-tun-court*, *Cheſhier's-rents*, *Smith's-yard*, *Sea-cole-lane*, *George-yard*, *Bear-alley*, *Gooſe-*

Gooſe-alley, *Newcaſtle-ſtreet*, *Turn-again-lane*, *Queen's-head-court*, and *Crown-court*.

The *Church* Quarter.

Part of *Snow-hill*, and the Church, *Church-alley*, *Angel-court*, and the *Hand-in-hand* Fire-Office, *Ten-bell-court*, *Nag's-head-court*, *Giltſpur-ſtreet*, *Peacock-court*, *Queen's-head-court*, *Ball-court*, *Three-Horſe-ſhoe-court*, and *Hart-row-ſtreet*.

Holbourn Quarter.

Katharine-wheel-alley, *Bee-hive-alley*, *Hand-alley*, *George-yard*, *Cock-court*, and *Nag's-head-court*.

Number of Houſes,

Within the Freedom about	1400
Without the Freedom about	360
In all	1760

There lies a Street from *Newgate*, Weſt, to the End of *Turn-again-lane*, and winding North to *Holbourn* Conduit. This Conduit by *Holbourn-croſs*, was built 1498. *Thomaſin*, Widow to *John Percival*, Mayor, gave to the ſecond making thereof, 20 Marks; *Richard Shore*, 10 *l.* *Thomas Kneſworth*, and others, did alſo give towards it.

But afterwards a new Conduit was there built in the Place of the old, namely, in the Year 1577, by *William Lambe*, ſome Time a Gentleman of the Chapel to King *Henry* VIII. and afterwards a Citizen and Clothworker of LONDON. The Water thereof he cauſed to be conveyed in Lead, from divers Springs, to one Head, and from thence to the ſaid Conduit, and Waſte of one Cock at *Holbourn-bridge*, more than 2000 Yards in Length: All which was by him performed, at his own Charges, amounting to the Sum of 1500 *l.* and by him finiſhed.

From the Weſt Side of this Conduit is the Highway, there called *Snow-hill*, ſtretching out by *Holbourn-bridge*, over the oft-named Water of *Turnmill-brook*, and ſo up to *Holbourn-hill*; all repleniſhed with fair Buildings.

In the Biſhop of LONDON's Regiſter of Wills are theſe Places mentioned:

Tryllemy-ſtreet,
Wendayns-lane,
Secole-lane,
Cokkys-lane,
} In the Pariſh of St. *Sepulchre*.

Reuner-ſtreet, a Street antiently ſo called, that led from *Newgate* toward *Weſt-ſmithfield*.

Without *Holbourn-bridge*, on the Right Hand, was *Gold-lane*, as is before-ſhewed. Up higher, on the Hill, are certain Inns, and other fair Buildings; amongſt which, of old Time, was a Meſſuage, called *Scroop's-Inn*; for ſo is the ſame recorded in the 37th of *Henry* VI.

This Houſe was ſome Time let out to Serjeants at Law, as appears and was found by Inquiſition taken in the *Guildhall* of LONDON, before *William Purchaſe*, Mayor, and Eſcheator for King *Henry* VII. in the 14th of his Reign, after the Death of *John* Lord *Scroope*. That he died diſſeiſed in his Demeſne of Fee, by the Feoffment of *Guy Fairfax*, Knt. one of the King's Juſtices, made in the 9th of the ſame King, unto an Eſquire, the ſaid *John Scroope*, Knt. Lord *Scroope* of *Bolton*, and *Robert Wingfield*, of one Houſe, or Tenement, late called *Serjeant's-Inn*, ſituate againſt the Church of St. *Andrew* in *Holbourn*, in the City of LONDON, with two Gardens, and two Meſſuages to the ſame Tenement belonging, in the ſaid City, to hold in Burgage, valued by the Year in all Repriſes, 10 *s.*

Then is the Biſhop of *Ely*'s-*Inn*, commonly called *Ely-Place*, for that it pertaineth to the Biſhop of *Ely*. *William de Luda*, Biſhop of *Ely*, deceaſed 1297, and gave this Houſe, by the Name of his Manor, with the Appurtenances, in *Holbourn*, to his Succeſſors; with Condition, that his next Succeſſor ſhould pay 1000 Marks, towards the finding of three Chaplains in the Chapel there.

More, *John Hotham*, Biſhop of *Ely*, did give by the Name of ſix Meſſuages, two Cellars, and 40 Acres of Land, in the Suburbs of LONDON, in the Pariſh of St. *Andrew* in *Holbourn*, to the Prior and Convent of *Ely*, as appears by Patent of the 9th of *Edward* III. This Man was Biſhop of *Ely* 20 Years, and deceaſed *An.* 1336.

Thomas Arundal, Biſhop of *Ely*, beautifully built of new his Palace at *Ely*; and likewiſe his Manors in divers Places, eſpecially this in *Holbourn*; which he did not only repair, but rather new built and augmented it with a large Port, Gatehouſe, or Front, towards the Street, or Highway. His Arms are yet to be diſcerned in the Stone-Work thereof; he alſo ſat Biſhop of *Ely* 14 Years, and was tranſlated to *York*.

In this Houſe, for the large and commodious Rooms thereof, divers great and ſolemn Feaſts have been kept, eſpecially by the Serjeants at Law, whereof two are to be noted for Poſterity.

The firſt, in the Year 1464, the 4th of *Edward* IV. in *Michaelmas* Term, the Serjeants at Law held their Feaſt in this Houſe. To which, amongſt other Eſtates, *Matthew Philip*, Mayor of LONDON, with the Aldermen, Sheriffs, and Commons of divers Crafts, being invited, did repair. But when the Mayor looked to keep the State in the Hall, as it had been uſed in all Places within the City and Liberties, out of the King's Preſence, the Lord *Gray* of *Ruthen*, then Lord Treaſurer of *England*, unwitting the Serjeants, and againſt their Wills (as they ſaid) was firſt placed. Whereupon, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, departed home; and the Mayor made the Aldermen to dine with him. Howbeit, he and all the Citizens, were wonderfully diſpleaſed that he was ſo dealt with; and the new Serjeants, and others, were ſorry (as they ſaid) it had ſo happened.

One other Feaſt was likewiſe there kept in the Year 1531, the 23d of King *Henry* VIII. The Serjeants then made, were in Number 11, namely, *Thomas Audeley*, *Walter Luke*, *J. Baldwine*, *J. Hinde*, *Chriſtopher Jenny*, *John Dowſell*, *Edward Mervine*, *Edmund Knightley*, *Roper Chomley*, *Edward Montague*, and *Robert Yorke*.

These alſo held their Feaſt in this *Ely-houſe* for five Days, *viz.* *Friday* the 10th of *November*, *Saturday*, *Sunday*, *Monday*, and *Tueſday*. On *Monday* (which was the principal Day) King *Henry* and Queen *Katharine* dined there (but in two Chambers) and the Foreign Ambaſſadors in a third Chamber.

In the Hall, at the high Table, ſat Sir *Nicholas Lambard*, Mayor of LONDON, the Judges, the Barons of the *Exchequer*, with certain Aldermen of the City. At the Board on the South Side ſat the Maſter of the *Rolls*, the Maſter of the *Chancery*, and Worſhipful Citizens. On the North Side of the Hall, certain Aldermen began the Board, and then followed Merchants of the City. In the Cloſtry, Chapel and Gallery, Knights, Eſquires, and Gentlemen were placed. In the Halls, the Crafts of LONDON. The Serjeants at Law, and their Wives, kept in their own Chambers.

It would be tedious to ſet down the Preparation of Fiſh, Fleſh, and other Victuals ſpent in this Feaſt, and ſeem almoſt incredible; and (as it ſeems) wanted little of a Feaſt at a Coronation.

There were brought to the Slaughter-Houſe, 24 great Beefs, at 26 *s.* 8 *d.* each, from the Shambles; one Carcaſs of an Ox, at 24 *s.* an Hundred fat Muttons, 2 *s.* 10 *d.* each; 51 great Veals, at 4 *s.* 8 *d.* each; 34 Porks, 3 *s.* 8 *d.* each; 91 Pigs, 6 *d.* each; Capons of *Greece*, of one Poulterer, (for they had three) 10 Dozen, at 20 *d.* each; Capons of *Kent*, nine Dozen and ſix, at 12 *d.* each; Capons coarſe, 19 Dozen, at 6 *d.* each; Cocks of Groſe, ſeven Dozen and nine, at 8 *d.* each; Cocks coarſe, 14 Dozen and eight, at 3 *d.* each; Pullets the beſt, 2 *d. ob.* other Pullets, 2 *d.* Pidgeons, 37 Dozen, at 10 *d.* the Dozen; Swans, 14 Dozen; Larks, 340 Dozen, at 5 *d.* the Dozen, *&c.* *Edward Nevill* was Seneſhal, or Steward; *Thomas Ratcliffe*, Comptroller, and *Thomas Wildon*, Clerk of the Kitchen.

To this *Ely-Place*, in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Time, belonged Grounds, conſiſting of an Orchard and a Paſture, all incloſed within a Wall. *Cox*, Biſhop of *Ely*, upon the Queen's Sollicitation, granted Mr. *Chriſtopher Hatton* (who was Vice-Chamberlain of the Houſhold, Knighted, and laſtly, Lord High Chancellor) a Part of this Houſe for 21 Years, upon which he laid out much Coſt; and upon that Pretence, afterward, he moved the Queen to require the ſaid Biſhop to alienate it to him, with the Garden; which to do, he made an humble Denial to the Queen, ſignifying to her, by a well penned Letter in *Latin*, not only the Inconveniency that would hereby come to him and his Succeſſors, *viz.* "That they ſhould want an Orchard and Ground, and that they ſhould be too much ſtreightened; but that in his Conſcience he could not do it, being a Piece of Sacrilege. That when he became Biſhop of *Ely*, he had received certain Farms, Houſes, and other Things, which former pious Princes had judged neceſſary for that Place and Calling. Theſe he received, by the Queen's Favour, from his Predeceſſors; and that of theſe he was to be a Steward, not a Scatterer. That he could not bring his Mind to be ſo ill a Truſtee for his Succeſſors, nor to violate the pious Wills of Kings and Princes, and in effect, reſcind their laſt Teſtaments. He put the Queen in Mind of that Rule of Nature, and of God, not to do that to another, which one would not have done to one's ſelf; and that the Profit of one, is not to be increaſed by the Damage of another. Nay, he told her, that he could ſcarcely juſtify thoſe Princes which transferred Things appointed for pious Uſes, into Uſes leſs pious". But however, *Hatton* failed of obtaining his Deſire at preſent. After this good Biſhop's Death, the Temporalities coming into the Queen's Hands, theſe Lands were made over to him, and now go under the Name of *Hatton-garden*. Of which, by Buildings, vaſt Improvements have been made.

This *Ely-houſe*, with the Bounds of it, claimed a Privilege of expreſs Exemption from the Lord Mayor's Juriſdiction. About this was a Conteſt, *Anno* 1567, Sir *Roger Martin* being Lord Mayor, came with his Company into the Parts about *Ely-houſe*, called *Ely-rents*, and attempted to weigh Bread, and do his Office among the Biſhop's Tenants there. Which they refuſed to ſuffer him to do, as being exempt from the Rights and Franchiſes, and Liberties of the Mayor; and that they belonged to the Juriſdiction of the Church and Biſhoprick of *Ely*. This cauſed a great Diſpute, and at length the Biſhop and the Mayor choſe certain honourable Arbitrators to determine this Buſineſs, ſubmitting themſelves to the Order and Direction of the Right Honourable Sir *Nicholas Bacon*, Lord Keeper, *Robert* Earl of *Leiceſter*, Sir *Rob. Catlyne*, Kt. Lord Chief Juſtice of *England*, Sir *Walter Mildmay*, Kt. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir *James Dyer*, Kt. Lord Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas. And both the ſaid Parties appeared at divers and ſundry Times, with their Learned Counſel, before the ſaid Lords and Arbitrators, and ſhewed divers and ſundry Writings and Records, for the Maintenance of their ſeveral Titles and Claims. And alſo, ſeverally, produced ſeveral Witneſſes, which had been examined in the Court of Chancery, and their Examinations publiſhed. And alſo produced ſeveral Witneſſes *Viva Voce* before the ſaid Arbitrators, for Proof of their ſeveral Allegations.

The Conſideration of all which Matters, after divers and ſundry Debates, was agreed, ſhould be referred to the two Chief Juſtices; and that they ſhould make their Report, and give their Opinions touching the ſaid Matter, and in whom the Right reſted.

And the Chief Juſtices having adviſedly weighed and conſidered the ſeveral Proofs, and afterwards being preſent in the Star-Chamber, together with the ſaid Sir *Nicholas Bacon*, and Sir *Walter Mildmay*, the 9th of *June*, in the 12th of Queen *Elizabeth*, *Anno* 1570, did make Report and Declaration of their Opinion, touching the ſaid Controverſy, *viz.*

That the Right of the Law, as far as they could yet diſcern, ſtood for the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty: And that the ſaid Tenements, called *Ely-rents* in *Holbourn*, were and be within the Liberties, Franchiſes, and Juriſdiction of the ſaid City, for and concerning the Matter in Controverſy.

It was therefore by the Arbitrators (except the ſaid Earl, who was then abſent, and the ſaid Biſhop and his Counſel being likewiſe abſent) order'd and decreed, the ſaid 9th of *June*, That the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty of the City of LONDON, and their Succeſſors, ſhould from thenceforth peaceably and quietly have, uſe, enjoy, and exerciſe, within the ſaid Tenements, all and every ſuch Liberties, Cuſtoms and Juriſdictions, as they may uſe within any other Place, within the Liberty and Freedom of LONDON, without any Trouble to their Servants, Tenants, and Officers, until ſuch Time as the ſaid Biſhop, or his Succeſſors, ſhew forth better Matter for their Parts and Defence in the Premiſſes.

Next beyond this Manor of *Ely-houſe*, is *Lither-lane*. Then is *Furnival*'s *Inn*, now an Inn of Chancery, but ſome Time belonging to Sir *William Furnival*, Kt. and *Thomaſin* his Wife, who had in *Oldbourn* two Meſſuages, and thirteen Shops, as appears by Record of *Richard* II, in the 6th of his Reign.

Then was the Earl of *Bath*'s *Inn*, afterwards called *Bath Place*, of late (for the moſt Part) new built, and ſo to the Bars.

Now again from *Newgate*, on the Left Hand, or South Side, lies the *Old Bailey*, which ran down by the Wall, upon the Ditch of the City, called *Houndſditch*, to *Ludgate*. It is uncertain how this Street took that Name; but it is like to have riſen of ſome Court of old Time there kept. In the Year 1356, the 34th of *Edward* III, the Tenement and Ground upon *Houndſditch*, between *Ludgate* on the South, and *Newgate* on the

the North, was appointed to *John Cambridge*, Fiſhmonger, Chamberlain of LONDON. Whereby it ſeems, that the Chamberlains of LONDON have there kept their Courts, as now they do in the Guild-Hall. And to this Day, the Mayor and Juſtices of this City keep their Seſſions in a Part thereof, now called the *Seſſions Hall*, both for the City of LONDON, and Shire of *Middleſex*. Over-againſt which Houſe, on the Right Hand, turns down St. *George*'s-*lane*, toward *Fleet-lane*.

IN this St. *George*'s-*lane*, on the North Side thereof, remains yet an old Wall of Stone, incloſing a Piece of Ground up *Seacoal-lane*, wherein, by Report, ſome Time ſtood an Inn of Chancery. Which Houſe being greatly decayed, and remote from other Houſes of that Profeſſion, the Company removed to a common Hoſtery, called of the Sign, *Our Lady Inn*, not far from *Clement*'s *Inn*; which they procured from Sir *John Fineox*, Lord Chief Juſtice of the King's Bench; and ſince have held it of the Owners, by the Name of the *New Inn*, paying therefore ſix Pounds Rent by the Year, as Tenants at their own Will.

BENEATH this St. *George*'s-*lane*, the Lane called *Fleet-lane*, winds South by the Priſon of the *Fleet*, into *Fleet-ſtreet*, by *Fleet-bridge*.

LOWER down into the *Old Bailey*, was, in *Stow*'s Time, a Standard of Timber, with a Cock, or Cocks, delivering fair Spring Water to the Inhabitants, and was the Waſte of the Water ſerving the Priſoners in *Ludgate*.

NEXT, out of the High Street, turns down a Lane, called the *Little Bailey*, which runs down to the Eaſt End of St. *George*'s-*lane*.

THE next is *Seacoal-lane*, once called *Limeburners-lane*, of burning Lime there with Seacoal: For there is mention'd in Record ſuch a Lane to have been in the Pariſh of St. *Sepulchre*, and there yet remains in this Lane an Alley, called *Limeburners-alley*.

NEAR unto this *Seacoal-lane*, in the Turning towards *Holbourn* Conduit, is *Turnagain-lane*, or rather, as in a Record of the 5th of *Edward* III, *Windagain-lane*, for that it goes down Weſt to *Fleet-ditch*.

THEN the High Street turns down *Snow-hill*, to *Holbourn* Conduit, and from thence to *Holbourn-bridge*. Beyond which Bridge, on the Left Hand, is *Shoe-lane*, by which Men paſs from *Holbourn* to *Fleet-ſtreet*.

IN this *Shoe-lane*, on the Left Hand, was one old Houſe, called *Oldbourn-hall*; it was afterwards let out into divers Tenements.

IN this *Shoe-lane* was a Meſſuage called *Bangor-houſe*, ſituate in St. *Andrew*'s *Holbourn* Pariſh, belonging formerly, it ſeems, to the Biſhops of that See, with a conſiderable Quantity of waſte Ground about it. Which Meſſuage, after a Term of Years then unexpired, Sir *John Barkſted*, Kt. did in the Year 1647, purchaſe of the Truſtees for Sale of Biſhops Lands, with the ſaid waſte Ground thereunto belonging, containing in Length 168 Feet of Aſſize, and in Breadth from Eaſt to Weſt, 164 of Aſſize, more or leſs, with a Purpoſe to build thereupon, at the Expiration of the Leaſe; the Building there being the chief Advantage he expected to make by the ſaid Purchaſe, as appeared in an Act of Parliament made *Anno* 1656, againſt new Buildings in and about the Suburbs. Wherein a Proviſo was made for him, in Reſpect of his Purchaſe, having given more than otherwiſe he would have done, but upon his Purpoſe of erecting Meſſuages and Tenements thereupon: And in Conſideration that the ſaid Place being at that preſent both dangerous and noiſome to the Paſſengers, and Inhabitants near adjoining.

The PARISH *of* *St.* ANDREW HOLBOURN.

ON the other Side ſtands the Pariſh-Church of St. *Andrew Holbourn*. The Apoſtle St. *Andrew*, to whom this Church and three more within the City are dedicated, was the Son of *Jonas*, or *John*, and Brother to *Simon Peter* the Apoſtle. He was born in *Bethſaida*, a City of *Galilee*, on the Lake of *Geneſareth*, by Profeſſion a Fiſherman, was one of the Diſciples of *John Baptiſt*, by whom being ſent to CHRIST, he follow'd our Saviour, taking along with him his Brother *Simon*, *John* i. 35, &c.

FROM his Fiſhing he was called by CHRIST, with his Brother *Simon*, who at firſt Call, caſting away their Nets, followed him, who told them, *That he would make them Fiſhers of Men*, Matth. iv. 19, &c.

AFTER our Lord's Aſcenſion, and the Deſcent of the *Holy Ghoſt*, it is generally affirmed by the Antients, that the Apoſtles agreed amongſt themſelves (by Lot, ſome ſay) what Parts of the World they ſhould ſeverally take to preach the Goſpel. In this Diviſion, St. *Andrew* had *Scythia*, and the neighbouring Countries primarily allotted him for his Province. He firſt travelled through *Cappadocia*, *Galatia*, and *Bythynia*, and inſtructed them in the Faith of CHRIST, paſſing all along the *Euxine* Sea. And after having preached the Goſpel at ſeveral Places, and wrought Miracles with good Succeſs, tho' not without meeting with great Difficulties and Diſcouragements, and barbarous Uſage, he purpoſed at laſt to return to *Jeruſalem*, whence, after ſome Time, he betook himſelf to his former Province, preaching ſucceſsfully at *Sebaſtopolis*, ſituate upon the Eaſtern Shore of the *Euxine*, and after that at *Cherſoneſus*, a great and populous City, within the *Boſphorus*; thence ſailing croſs to *Sinope*, to encourage and confirm the Churches which he had lately planted in thoſe Parts; he there ordained *Philologus*, formerly one of St. *Paul*'s Diſciples, Biſhop of that Place.

HENCE he came to *Byzantium*, (ſince called *Conſtantinople*) where he inſtructed them in the Knowledge of the Chriſtian Religion, founded a Church for Divine Worſhip, and ordained *Stachys*, (whom St. *Paul* calls, his beloved *Stachys*, though *Baronius* aſcribes this Honour to St. *Peter*) firſt Biſhop of that Place: But being baniſhed out of that City, he fled to *Argyropolis*, where he preached the Goſpel for two Years together with good Succeſs. After this he travelled over *Thrace*, *Macedonia*, *Theſſaly*, &c. in all which Places, for many Years, he preached and propagated Chriſtianity, and confirm'd the Doctrine that he taught with great Signs and Miracles. At laſt he came to *Patras*, a City of *Achaia*; where by *Ægeas* the Proconſul, for refuſing to ſacrifice to the Gods, he was firſt committed to Priſon, then ſcourged by ſeven Lictors ſucceſſively on his naked Body, and laſt of all crucified; but, by the Proconſuls command, not faſtened to the Croſs (which was made of two Pieces of Timber croſſing each other in the Middle, in the Form of the Letter X, hence uſually known by the Name of St. *Andrew*'s *Croſs*) with Nails, but Cords; whereon he hung two Days teaching and inſtructing the People all the Time: And when great Importunities in the mean Time were uſed to the Proconſul to ſpare his Life, he earneſtly begged of our LORD, that he might at that Time depart, and ſeal the

Truth of Religion with his Blood. God heard his Prayer, and he immediately expired on the laſt Day of *November*, tho' in what Year no certain Account can be recovered, but *Moreri* ſays, it was *Anno 69*.

His Body, taken down and embalmed, was decently and honourably interred by *Maximilla*, the Proconſul's Wife (whom, as alſo his Brother *Straclocles*, he had both cured and converted.) It was afterwards, by *Conſtantine the Great*, ſolemnly removed to *Conſtantinople*, and buried in the great Church, which he had built to the Honour of the Apoſtle, which being taken down ſome hundred Years after by *Juſtinian* the Emperor, in order to its Reparation, the Body was found in a wooden Coffin, and again repoſed in its proper Place. You may read more at large of this Apoſtle in the Learned Dr. *Cave*'s *Antiquitates Apoſtolicæ*, Page 132, *&c*. Some write, that his Head was brought to *Rome*, and placed there in St. *Peter*'s Church.

His Feſtival is celebrated yearly on the laſt Day of *November*.

He was reckoned a Titular Saint of *Scotland*, upon Occaſion of a great Victory obtained by *Hungus*, King of *Picts*, at *Hadington*, in 790, over *Athelſtan*, King of *England*; St. *Andrew* appearing to *Hungus* the Night before the Battle, in a Viſion, and promiſing him Victory, and his Croſs, in Form of an X, appearing the next Day in the Air, at the Beginning of the Battle; and the *Scots* having ſucceeded the *Picts* in thoſe Countries, thought they had alſo a Right to St. *Andrew*'s Tutelage. *Achaius*, King of *Scotland*, inſtituted an Order of Knighthood in Honour of St. *Andrew*; and, after a long Diſuſe, it was again revived by King *James* VII. of *Scotland*, and II. of *England*.

In this Church, about 300 Years ago, were divers Altars, beſides the High Altar, as, the Altar of St. *Mary*, the Altar of St. *John Baptiſt*, St. *Nicholas*'s Altar. There were alſo belonging to it divers Chaplains and Clerks, to ſing Maſſes, and pray for the Souls of the Departed, and ſuch as had Chantries, or were interred there, as appears by a Will of *Gilbert Worthington*, Rector of this Pariſh 280 Years ago, buried at the Door of the Chancel. Whoſe ſuperſtitious Gifts and Legacies, according to the Devotion of that Age, mentioned in his Will, on that Occaſion, we will record, being communicated to *Strype* by a curious Man, and his worthy Friend, of the ſame Name; who took it from the Office of Wills, in the Biſhop of LONDON's Regiſtry.

George Worthington, Clerk, Rector of St. *Andrew*'s *Holbourn*, LONDON, *condidit Teſtamentum Jul.* 28, 1447. *Probatum Aug.* 12. *eodem Anno*. He gives his Soul *Omnipotenti Deo* and B. *Mar.* St. *Andr.* and the reſt of the Saints; and his Body to be buried in *Hoſtio Cancelli* of the ſaid Church, if he died within 10 Miles of the City, or where elſe it ſhould happen God ſhould take his Soul out of his Body. He willed, that there ſhould be no very coſtly *Candelabra circa feretrum*, but only *Candelabra lacun' Eccleſiæ*. And that his *Feretrum*, [i. e. *Biere*] ſhould have four *Cerei*, [i. e. *Wax Candles*] not exceeding one Pound each. That after his Funeral, one Wax Candle be placed on the High Altar, another on the Altar of the Bleſſed *Mary*, another on the Altar of St. *John Baptiſt*, the fourth on the Altar of St. *Nicholas*, ſo long as they ſhould laſt. Willing his Debts ſhould be firſt paid, he bequeathed as follows:

Mro. & Confratrib. fraternitatis S. Trinitat. LONDON. 20 *s.*

To each Chaplain of the Church of St. *Andrew*, 6 *s.* 8 *d.* *ad dicendum Exequias* for 30 Days, and the Day following a Maſs *ad Requiem*.

To each Clerk of the ſaid Church, 3 *s.* 4 *d.* *ſub forma predicta*.

Towards the Fabrick of the ſaid Church, 20 *l.*

To the Poor of the Pariſh, ſix Marks, to be diſtributed amongſt them by *John Pycard*, Chaplain.

To the poor Maids of the Pariſh, ſix Marks, towards the diſpoſing them in Marriage.

Four Marks for a Supplement to the Legacy of *Alex. Aſheley*, who gave two Marks to the adorning the Altar.

The Utenſils of his Houſe, to his Brother *Hugh Worthington*; and all in his Hall and Chamber, except the great Table, *cum magnis Criſtillis*, which he willed ſhould remain there, for the Uſe of ſucceeding Rectors, ſo long as they ſhould endure.

To divers Perſons, ſeveral *Togas bladeas*, &c.

To his Brother *Walter Worthington*, five Marks, to put him out to School.

To his Brother *Ralph Worthington*, a new *Toga*, Gown, in *Tempus Deſponſationis*.

To the poor Scholars of *God's-houſe* in *Cambridge*, 40 *s.*

To the Priory of *Bernewel*, for Repair, 8 *s.* 4 *d.*

To *Tho. Farclogh*, of the Univerſity of *Cambridge*, eight Marks, to pray for the Souls of all that he was bound to pray for, and ought to do any Thing for.

To his Servant, *William Worthington*, 100 *s.* which he wills ſhall ſatisfy for his Service.

To another of his Servants, one of his *Togæ*.

He makes Mr. *Alex. Farclogh*, *&c.* Executors, and *Neil*, Maſter of St. *Thomas de Acons*, and *John Pycard*, Chaplain, his Overſeers. To whom *ex ſpeciali amore & Conſidentia terrena omnia relinquo, me ſolum Deo ſoli committo.*

John de Ipre, by his laſt Will willed, that the Rector of the Church of St. *Andrew Holbourn*, ſhould have his Bay Horſe, called *Principal*, *ad orandum pro anima ſua*.

Will. Hoſcroft, gave by his Will (dated about the Year 1390 odd) to the Rector and his Succeſſors, and to the Church-Wardens of St. *Andrew Holbourn*, for ever, a Rent of 13 *s.* 4 *d.* yearly, out of his Lands and Tenements in the ſaid Pariſh; *pro miſſa celebrand*, &c. *Solvend. Presbyt.* 6 *s.* 4 *d.* and 3 *s.* 4 *d.* *annuatim inter infirmos & pauperes in lectis jacent. in dict. Parochia.*

In this Church was a Guild, or Fraternity, of St. *Sith*'s. To the maintaining of which, before the Diſſolutions of Chantries, belonged a Meſſuage and Tenement in *Fetter-lane*, in the ſame Pariſh, called the *Plough*; and one Garden, and one Barn. To which belonged divers Houſes, Edifices, Stables, Curtilages, Profits, Commodities, *&c.* Which coming to King *Edward* VI. by Virtue of the Act for Chantries, in his ſecond Year, he granted them to *Thomas Bartlet*, (the ſame who was the King's Printer) and to *Richard Mody*.

This Church, about the Year 1632, was in a very decayed Condition, and had ſo been for many Years, in many Parts of it: Inſomuch, that it then called rather for a Rebuilding than a Reparation. Which the Pariſhioners were then providing for, purpoſing very ſhortly to pull it all down, and rebuild, inlarge, and inrich it, with that Beauty that became ſo pious a Work.

This Church was at laſt rebuilt in the Year of *Chriſt* 1687, being then finiſhed.

It is a very pleaſant Church and ſpacious; the Columns that ſupport the Roof, are of the *Corinthian* Order, Walls of Stone, and Roof covered with Lead.

As to the Ornament, the Roof, and between the Arches, and particularly over the Altar-Piece, are adorned with curious Fret-Work.

THE Wainſcot is good, and here is a great deal of it, the Walls being lined round the Church 12 Feet high, and eight Feet above the Galleries, which extend on all Sides of the Church, except the Eaſt, all Bolection, ſwelling with raiſed Pannels; and the Organ-Gallery is ſupported with two large fluted Wainſcot Columns of the *Tuſcan* Order.

The Altar-Piece is very ſpacious, at leaſt 15 Feet high of Wainſcot, having two Columns and two Pilaſters fluted Eaſtward; alſo two Pilaſters on the South, and two on the North Sides, of the *Tuſcan* Order, with their Friſe, Cornice and Pediment carved, and four Lamps with their Tapers over the four Middle Columns and Pilaſters, two at each End of the Pediment, placed on Acroters; and under are the *Commandments* well done in Black, on Gold, as the *Lord's Prayer* and *Creed* are, within large Frames carved, and gilt with Gold. Over the *Decalogue*, and under the Pediment, is a Space about two Feet ſquare, within which are theſe Words in large Characters:

Do this in Remembrance of me,

done in black Letters upon Gold, enriched round with Fruit, Leaves, *&c.* finely carved, as are the Surbace and four Pannels, two at the North, and two at the South Sides of this Altar-Piece.

ABOVE which is a Window with the King's Arms painted on Glaſs.

HERE are four large Inner Door-Gates, two Northward, and two Southward, of fine Wainſcot.

THE Church is very well and regularly pewed uniform.

THE Pulpit is alſo a curious Piece of Wainſcot Carving, finniered, and there are two handſome Branches.

THERE is alſo a fine Marble Font, adorned with Cherubims, and a carved Wainſcot Type, or Cover, at the Top whereof is a gilded Dove, which ſtands directly Weſt from the Altar-Piece.

THE Length of the Church is 105 Feet, Breadth 63, and Height about 43.

THERE is alſo a new Tower, or ſquare Steeple, finiſhed *Anno* 1704, whoſe Altitude is 110 Feet; it has four large Windows fronting Eaſt, Weſt, North and South, adorned with Pilaſters, Architrave, Friſe, Cornice, Pediments, *&c.* of the *Dorick* Order, wherein are eight Bells.

MONUMENTS *in the Old Church were, for*

Thomas, Lord *Wriotheſley*, Earl of *Southampton*, buried there 1550.

Ralph Rokeby, of *Lincoln's-Inn*, Eſq; Maſter of St. *Katharine's*, and one of the Maſters of Requeſts to Queen *Elizabeth*, who deceaſed the 14th of *June*, 1596.

He gave by his Teſtament to *Chriſt's* Hoſpital, in LONDON, 100 *l.*

To the College of the Poor of Queen *Elizabeth*, in *Eaſt-Greenwich*, 100 *l.*

To the poor Scholars in *Cambridge*, 100 *l.*

To the poor Scholars in *Oxford*, 100 *l.*

To the Priſoners in the two *Compters* in LONDON, 200 *l.*

To the Priſoners in the *Fleet*, 100 *l.*

To the Priſoners in *Ludgate*, 100 *l.*

To the Priſoners in *Newgate*, 100 *l.*

To the Priſoners in the *King's-Bench*, 100 *l.*

To the Priſoners in the *Marſhalſea*, 100 *l.*

To the Priſoners in the *White Lion*, 20 *l.*

To the Poor of St. *Katharine's*, 20 *l.* and to every Brother and Siſter there, 40 *s.*

Will. Sydnam founded a Chantry there.

THERE was alſo of old Time (in the 3d of *Henry* V.) an Hoſpital for the Poor, which was a Cell to the Houſe of *Cluny*, in *France*; and was therefore ſuppreſſed among the Priories Aliens.

ON a Monument in the North Weſt of the Chancel:

Here reſteth the Body of *Margery Parkinſon*, late Wife of *John Parkinſon*, of the City of *Cheſter*, Gentleman, the Daughter of *William Dimmocke*, of the ſame City, Gentleman, who died in the Faith of Chriſt on the 4th Day of *February*, *Anno Domini*, 1610. She left behinde unto her ſaid Husband theſe Children at her Death, *Gerrard*, *William*, *John*, *Edward*, and *Katharine Parkinſon*; which *Gerrard* died at *Brazen-Noſe* College in *Oxford*, the 4th Day of *January*, *Anno Domini* 1611.

John Parkinſon, her ſorrowfull Husband, cauſed this Monument to be here erected, for a Memorial of her Vertue, and of their mutual Love.

ON a fair Stone before the Door of the Veſtry.

Here lieth buried *William Tipper*, Eſq; of the Body to our Soveraign Lord King *James*, who departed this World the firſt Day of *September*, *Ann. Dom.* 1613. being aged 71 Years. Hee was the Sonne of *Henry Tipper*, of LONDON, Citizen and Grocer, and of *Helen* his Wife, Daughter of *Randall Dodd*, of *Cheſhire*. This *William Tipper* married *Mary*, Daughter of *Jo. Clarke*, of LONDON, Goldſmith, and had Iſſue *Robert Tipper*.

ON a ſmall Monument in the Wall, at the Eaſt End of the Chancel:

Memoriæ Sacrum.

Michael Lewes, of *Collyweſton*, in the County of *Northampton*, Eſq; zealous in God's Truth, and vertuous in Converſation, did learnedly reade in the Common Law of *Graye's-Inn*, *Anno* 1584. *Ætatis* 45; whoſe Body lieth here buried, but his Soule is with CHRIST, at the Right Hand of GOD, expecting the glorious Reſurrection of the Faithfull.

Vincemus mundi prælia pace Dei.

ON a comely Monument, in the Wall in the Chancel:

Reginaldus Biens, ortu clarus, virtute militari clarior, terris multum jactus & undis; huic tandem libens, ac lætus appulit portui, An. Dom. 1611. Ætatis 49.

En! fuit, en! non eſt hic
qui ſepelitur in umbris;
En! fuit, en! non eſt,
umbra, cadaver, hono.
Vixit ſua tempora, noſque ſequemur.

ON a fair Monument in the ſame Wall:

Monumentum Roberti Coke, de Milleham, in Comitatu Norfolciæ, Armigeri, Illuſtriſſimi Hoſpitii Lincolnienſis quondam ſocii Primarii.

Qui ex Winefrida uxore ſua, Guilielmi Knightly filia, hos ſuſcepit liberos,

Edwardum Coke, filium Majeſtatis Regiæ Attornatum Generalem.

Winefridam, Miloni Mingay, Generoſ.

Dorotheam, Gulielmo Franklyn, Generoſ.

Elizabetham, Richardo Osborne, Generoſ.

Urſulam, Georgio Ledys, Generoſ.

Annam, Franciſco Stubbe, Generoſ.

Margaretam, Roberto Baker, Armig.

Etheldredam, Nicholao Bohun, Armig.

Obiit in Hoſpitio Domini 1561.
prædicto 15 die } Elizab. 4.
Novemb. An. Ætat. ſuæ 48.

Johannes Corbettus : A. Chri. bene notus.

On a comely Monument in the South Wall of the Chancel :

Hic jacet ſpe noviſſimæ tubæ Johannes Corbet, Armiger, filius Milonis Corbetti, Militis, natus quintus mortuus 2. unus Clericorum Sereniſſimi Jacobi a Secretioribus Conciliis. Occubuit ix. Decembris, 1611.

Si totus parvam
promeretur frater in urnam,
Flerem, ſed pars eſt
vilior iſta ſui,
Quam Tumulo clauſam,
pars altera vidit Olympo
Redditam, ut invidiam
ſe modo flere velim.

On a ſmall Monument under the other :

Elizabethæ Ferreriæ unicæ filiolæ Joan. Ferrerius Galvidamus Carnutenſis, & Franciſca Juberta, mæſtiſſ. Par P. P. Anno CIↃ.IↃ.LXX. Octavo Kalend. Sextil.

On a gilt Plate in the South Wall of the Choir :

Here lie the Bodies of *Richard Aldworth*, Gentleman, and *Elizabeth* his Wife, who had Iſſue ſix Sonnes and three Daughters ; which *Elizabeth* deceaſed the 24th Day of *Auguſt*, 1603 ; and the ſaid *Richard*, &c.

My Turtle gone,
all Joy is gone from me,
I'll mourne a while,
and after flee :
For Time brings
youthfull Youths to Age,
And Age brings
Death, our Heritage.

They lived married together foure and forty Years.

Their Race is runne,
and Heaven is wonne,

Non illo melior quiſquam, nec amantior æqui.

On a comely Monument in the ſame Wall of the Choir :

Radulpho Rokeby, Marthamia (oppido Richmondienſis agri) oriundo, Lincolnienſis Hoſpitii Socio Primario Xenodochii divæ Catharinæ prope Arcem LONDON. Magiſtro ; Auguſtiſſimæque Anglorum Reginæ Elizabethæ a libellis ſupplicibus, non minus domi ac foris, quam pace belloque, de Principe, ac Patria bene merito. Cælibi ſeptuagenario, fatiſque demum 24 Junii, Anno poſt natum Meſſiam, 1596, feliciter functo. Heredes in Teſtamento ſcripti piæ gratæque memoriæ gratia poſuerunt.

On two fair Grave-Stones in the South Iſle of the Choir :

Here lyeth the Body of *Henry Topham*, Eſq; one of the Readers of *Grayes-Inne* ; who dyed the firſt Day of *May*, *An. Dom.* 1612.

Hic jacet corpus Saintmontis Welles, Generoſ. de Grayes Inne, qui cælebs obiit 18 Februarii, 1612.

On a comely Monument in the South Iſle of the Church, in the Wall :

Here lyeth the Body of *Thomas Thorney*, late Citizen and Barber-Chirurgeon of LONDON, who dyed the 4th of *June*, 1614, and lived 71 Years ; being twice Maſter of his Company, and one of the Common-Council of this City ; who gave to the Poore of this Pariſh of St. *Andrew*, ten Pounds, to be diſtributed on the Day of his Funerall ; and ten Pounds a Yeere afterward, to ten poor Penſioners of this Pariſh for ever : And twenty Shillings to the poore People of *Acton* for ever ; who dyed without Iſſue of his Body, and made *Peter Thorney*, Citizen and Barber-Chirurgeon of LONDON, (his Brother's Sonne) his Heir and ſole Executor, who kneeleth with him in this Module, being finiſhed and ſet up in the Month of *December*, *An. Dom.* 1614. And at the onely Coſt and Charges of the ſaid *Peter Thorney*, in Memory of ſo worthy a Member, who lived in good Credit, Name and Fame, all the Days of his Life ; and did many good Offices, and memorable Acts in this Pariſh.

On a handſome Monument in the North Wall of the Choir :

George Harriſon, Gentleman, lyeth here,
and *Elizabeth* his Wife,
Which in this Pariſh many a Yeere
did live a gracious Life.
And he, at her Departure, gave
to the Poore of the Pariſhes twaine,
Saint *Giles* in the Field, and this,
Annuity to remaine,
For ſix and forty Yeeres to come,
to give the pooreſt Soules,
One Yeere ſix and twenty Gownes,
and two good Loads of Coales.
Next Yeere as many Shirts and Smocks,
and as many Coales agen,
Till Six and forty Yeeres run out,
to Women and to Men.
To Priſoners, and to many more,
great Gifts ſhe gave beſide ;
And in the Faith of Jeſus Chriſt,
they both aſſured dy'd, 1586.

Quid ſuperbis terra & cinis ?

Huc oculos, Lector,
ve[illegible]a, de corpore cæſo
Jam cineres præter
quod ſupereſt, nihil eſt.
Crede mihi de quo
lætaris corpora, dicent,
Jam cineres præter
quod ſupereſt, nihil eſt.

On a Monument againſt a Pillar in the Choir:

Georgio Egeock, de Salford prioris, in agro Varvicenſi, Armigero, viro omni virtutum genere inſtructo; integerrimæ fidei, cum erga Deum, tum erga homines, illæſæ probitatis, illibati nominis, de Patria, Conjuge, amicis, omnibus optime merito. Dorothea (origine S. John) relicta mœſtiſſimi officii & deſiderii conjugalis, triſte argumentum, adjumenium memoriæ, Monumentum poſteris, & nonnullum mœroris ac viduitatis lenamentum poſuit.

Obdormivit in Domino fideliter ac feliciter Anno Salutis hum. 1601. Eliz. Reg. 43. Ætatis ſuæ circa 40. nexus Conjugalis 11 Menſ. Martii 19. die Veneris, An. 1606.

On a Grave-Stone at the Chancel-Door:

Here reſt the Bodies of *Francis Jenner*, ſome Time of *Little Walſingham*, in the County of *Norfolke*, Eſq, and ſome Time Fellow of *Grayes-Inne*, and *Margaret* his Wife, (Daughter to *William Hamon*, of *Acris*, in the County of *Kent*, Eſq;) who had Iſſue one onely Daughter and Heire, named *Francis Jenner*, yet living. The ſaid *Margaret* deceaſed in *October*, *Anno* 1603.

Aſpice, Reſpice, Proſpice.

On a Monument againſt a Pillar in the South Iſle:

Neer to this Place lyeth buried the Body of *Elizabeth Ade*, late the Wife of *John Ade*, of *Doddington*, in the County of *Kent*. Gent. and eldeſt Daughter of *Thomas Waller*, of *Beckonsfield*, in the County of *Buckingham*, Eſq; who in her Time was the Miroir of her Sex, replete with all the Gifts that Grace or Nature could afford. Religious toward God, and Charitable toward Men. Loving and Faithful to her Husband: Beloved of all, hated of none.

This World, not worthy of her, he was tranſlated to a better, the 3d of *May*, 1619, and about the 32d Year of her Age. Leaving, by her Death, a moſt infortunate Husband, three Sons, *John*, *Edward*, and *Nicolas*, and four Daughters, *Dorothy*, *Elizabeth*, *Mary*, and *Frances*.

Whoſoever thou art, that paſſeſt by,
Learn here to live, and here to die.

On a Marble on the Side of the Choir:

Here lieth buried the Body of *Chriſtopher Sherland*, Eſq; Reader of *Grey's-Inn*, who dyed the 27th of *January*, *An. Dom.* 1631.

Upon a Braſs Plate near the North-Door:

Here lies a Maid, for Heaven
by her pure Life
So fit, ſhe could not
ſtay to be a Wife.
And with her, half
a Man lyes buried,
That is but half himſelf,
now ſhe is dead.
His other half lives
but in hope to be
Incloſed in this Urne,
as well as She.
In loſing her, the
LOVETS loſt a Gem,
A *Margaret*, too rich
indeed for them:
But not for him, to whom
ſhe went from hence,
Uſher'd by Faith, Hope,
Love, and Innocence
Then you that are her Friends,
your Grief forget;
In Heaven your *Margaret*
is richly ſet.

Obiit 4 die Febr. An. Dom. 1631.

Antiquo Stemmate Nobilis, avitis ſuis virtutibus clarus; hic jacet Johannes Aſhburnham, nuper de Aſhburnham, miles. Qui obiit in feſto Sancti Petri, 1620. Ætatis 49. Relictis Conjuge, chariſſimis Johanne, Gulielmo, Elizabetha, Franciſca, Anna, & Catherina.

Domina Eliz. Aſhburnham,

Vidua F. Thomæ Beaumont, de Staughton, in Com. Leiceſtr. Militis. Hoc amori & officio conſulens, meritiſſimo viro lugubris poſuit, 1621.

MONUMENTS *of later Dates.*

On the South Side of the Altar, in a black Frame, and done in black Letters upon Gold, is this Inſcription:

In this Chancel Vault lyeth the Body of *Jane*, the Wife of *Gerrard Fowke*, eldeſt Son of *Gerrard Fowke*, of *Backacar-Hall* in *Staffordſhire*, who was a third Brother of the Antient and Worſhipful Family of the *Fowkes*'s of *Gunſton*, in the ſaid County, and was Lieutenant-Colonel in the Service of King *Charles* I.

She was Daughter to Major *Nicholas Herle*, a ſecond Brother of the Antient and Worſhipful Family of the *Herle*'s of *Prideux*, in *Cornwal*, who dyed in the Service of King *Charles* I. in the *Iriſh* Rebellion.

She was ſtrictly virtuous, and truly pious, meek, patient, and chearfully ſubmiſſive to the Will of God.

And dyed *May* the 10th, 1689, to the great Diſcomfort of her only loving, and truly beloved Husband, who cauſed this Inſcription to be made in Memory of her.

Over which Inſcription are theſe Arms:

Two Coats *impaled*.

1. *Vert, a Flower-de-lis, Argent, with a Creſcent for a Difference*, and this Motto:

Arma Tuentur Pacem.

2. *Gules, a Feſs, Or, between three Drakes Proper*, with this Motto:

In God is all.

In the South Iſle lie buried *Robert Barcroft*, Gent. Son of *Hugh Barcroft*, D. D. 1679.

Dorothy Gryme, late Wife of *Robert Gryme*, late Citizen of LONDON, 1681, and *Robert* their only Son, 1674.

Above the Gallery is a Marble Monument, with an Inſcription to this Purpoſe:

Near this Place lyeth the Body of *David Knight*, Citizen and Brewer, who lived uprightly and juſtly in all his Actions; charitable to the Poor, and, in his Life and Converſation, a true Chriſtian, and ſo he died, in *March* 1679, in the 43d Year of his Age.

Manet poſt Funera Virtus.

Over the Inſcription is this Coat of Arms:

Argent, a Feſs Gules, fretted, Or, between three Bufflers Heads eraſed, Sable.

Another againſt the North Wall, for *Will. Horſenell*, Gent. Principal of *Thavie*'s-*Inn*, 1656, buried in the North Church-Yard, with his Wife.

Against the South Wall, for *Richard Dewe* of *Brampton*, in *Oxfordſhire*, 1687. And *Edward Dewe*, 1668.

Against the North Side, high, and placed out of Reading, a Monument for *Suſan* and *Margaret Bourchier*, Daughter of *Walter Bourchier*, of *Barneſley*, in the County of *Glouceſter*, Eſq; *Suſan* died 1690, and *Margaret* the ſame Year.

A Grave-Stone at the Weſt End of the Church, upon *William Gerard*, (Son of *Philip Gerard*, of *Gray*'s-*Inn*, Eſq;) Clerk of the Petty Bag, of the antient and worthy Family of the *Gerards* in *Lancaſhire*; who lived a juſt Man, loyal Subject, loving Husband, kind Father, and faithful Friend; died *March* the 1ſt, *An. Dom.* 1660. aged 62.

In the Church-Yard; *George Horſenel*, Chirurgeon, 1697. *Edmund Horſenel*, of *Trinity* College, *Cambridge*; and *John Horſenel*, 1670.

Ruth, the Wife of *Walter Retorick*, 1630, and *Katharine*, his laſt Wife, 1663, and *John*, his Son, 1665, and *Walter* himſelf, 1667, aged 85.

Jane Wood, the beloved Wife of *Laurence Wood*, with ſeveral of their Children.

Mary Carey, Widdow of *Tho. Corney*, Gent. and Daughter of Sir *John Scudamore*, 1693-4.

Jonathan Shaw, of *Halbroom*, in the Pariſh of *Bradſield*, in *Yorkſhire*, 1683.

Will. Walker, Eſq; third Son of Sir *Will. Walker*, of *Doctors Commons*, Knt. 1679.

In the South Church-Yard, in a Vault lieth *Tho. Coleman*, Eſq; 1684-5.

Roger Caril, 1665, and *Roger* his Son, 1661.

Richard Wiſe, 1703, and *Richard* his Son, 1688.

CHARITIES.

And now as to the charitable Gifts and Bequeſts: The Church-Wardens of the Pariſh of St. *Andrew Holbourn* brought into the laſt Parochial-Viſitation this Account thereof.

That they had a Table and Regiſter of all the Gifts to the Poor, and a yearly Account of the Church-Rents: And that

Anno 1348, *Thomas Thavie*, Eſq; by Will gave to the Fabrick of St. *Andrew Holbourn*, LONDON, a Tenement and three Shops, with a Parcel of Ground belonging to the ſame; which had been ſince built into ſeveral Tenements: Parcel of which Tenements were leaſed out towards the Charge of Rebuilding and Repairing the ſaid Church; and the remaining Part kept and applied to the yearly Repairs thereof.

An. 1609, *Richard Barton*, of *Staple*'s-*Inn*, Gent. gave to the Rector of St. *Andrew*'s, to preach a Sermon the ſecond *Sunday* in *Eaſter* Term, 13 *s.* 4 *d.*

An. 1651. *Alexander Stafford*, Eſq; by Will, gave to the Miniſter, for two Sermons, one to be preached in *Eaſter*, the other in *Michaelmas* Term, 2 *l.*

All three are preached, and paid for accordingly.

There is a good Parſonage-Houſe in the Church-Yard.

This Living is a Rectory, in the Gift of his Grace the Duke of *Montagu*, and the Tithe about 400 *l. per Ann.* but 'tis ſaid to be worth 600 *l. per Ann.* including Surplice-Fees, &c. rated in the King's Books 18 *l.*

The Rector is the Reverend Dr. *Barton*, L. L. D. and the Lecturer the Reverend Mr. *Abbot*.

Prayers are every Day in the Week at Six, Eleven, and Three in the Summer; and at Seven, Eleven, and Three in the Winter.

There is an Organ, and eight Bells.

The Veſtry is Select, conſiſting of about 12 Perſons.

The Pariſh-Officers *for the Liberty of* LONDON *are*,

1 Church-Warden.
2 Sideſmen.
2 Collectors, and 2 Overſeers for the Poor.

For Saffron-Hill, *or* Hatton-Garden *Liberty*,

3 Overſeers.
2 Conſtables.
2 Headboroughs.
3 Scavengers.

For the Liberty above the Bars,

1 Church-Warden.
6 Overſeers, or Collectors for the Poor.
2 Sideſmen.
4 Conſtables.
4 Headboroughs.
8 Scavengers.

The Ward-Officers *are*,

2 Common-Council-Men.
16 Inqueſts.
5 Conſtables.
6 Scavengers.

Streets, Lanes, &c.

In the Liberty of LONDON.

Part of *Fleet-ditch*; Part of *Holbourn-hill*, and therein *Shoe-lane*, in which are *Weſt-alley*, *Iſaac*'s-*rents*, *Spectacle-alley*, *Eagle-and-child-alley*, *Brewer*'s-*alley*, *Bangor-court*, *Robin-hood*'s-*court*, and *Cock-pit-alley*, St. *Andrew*'s-*court*, *Bartlet*'s-*court*; Part of *Holbourn*, and therein *Bartlet*'s-*buildings*, *King*'s-*head-court*, *Fetter-lane*, in which are *Blewit*'s-*buildings*, *Plow-yard*, *Dean-ſtreet*; Part of *Church-yard-alley*, and *Long-entry*, *Caſtle-yard*, in which are Part of *Duck*'s-*alley*; Part of *Curſitor*'s-*alley*, and Part of *White*'s-*alley*; Part of *Fee-lane*, and therein *Broomſtick-alley*, *Dyer*'s-*court*, *Smith*'s-*court*; Part of *Scroop*'s-*court*; Part of *Furnival*'s-*Inn-court*; Part of *Brook*'s-*ſtreet*; Part of *Brook*'s-*court*, and Part of *Wharton*'s-*court*.

Saffron-Hill, or *Hatton-Garden* Liberty.

Part of *Fee-lane*, and therein *Blue-boar-alley*, *George-alley*, *George-court*; Part of *Chick-lane*, and therein *Brewer*'s-*yard*, *Grey-hound-court*, and Part of *Black-boy-alley*, *Saffron-hill*, and therein *Lamb-alley*, *Blue-court*, *Hatton-court*, *Caroline-court*; Part of *Peter*'s-*hill*, *Lewis*'s-*garde*, *Strange-way-*

way-ſtreet, *Lilly*'s-*alley*, *Lockwood*'s-*yard*, *Bell-alley*, and *Caſtle-ſtreet*, *Vine-ſtreet*, and therein *Onſlow-ſtreet*, in which is *Round-court*, *Clerk*'s-*alley*, *Clerk*'s-*yard*, *Little-ſaffron-hill*, and therein *George-yard*, and *Brewer*'s-*yard*, *Hatton-wall*, in which are *Hat-and-tun-yard*, *Back-hill*, and *Back-alley*; Part of *Hatton-ſtreet*, and therein *Croſs-ſtreet*, in which are *Coach-and-horſe-yard*, *Union-court*; Part of *Scroop*'s-*court*, and *Sun-court*; Part of *Leather-lane*, and therein *Old-King*'s-*head-yard*, *Strode-court*, and *Nag*'s-*head-yard*, and Part of *Holbourn*.

Ely Liberty.

Part of *Holbourn-hill*; Part of *Holbourn*, *Ely-court*; Part of *Leather-lane*, and therein *Ely-rents*.

The Liberty above the *Bars*.

Middle-row, and therein *Hogſtand*'s-*yard*; Part of *Holbourn*, *Old-ſouthampton-buildings*, and therein *Southampton-court*, *Northumberland-court*, in which is *Tennis-court*, *Chancery-lane*, and therein *Quality-court*, and Part of *Gridiron-court*.

Part of *Holbbourn*, and therein

Part of *Leather-lane*, in which is *Gravel-ſtreet*, and therein *Brown*'s-*alley*, *Beauchamp*'s-*ſtreet*, *Brook*'s-*market*, in which is *White-hart-yard*, *Doddington-ſtreet*, *Baldwin*'s-*garden*, and therein *Lepperd*'s-*court*, *Baldwin*'s-*court*, *Boarded-alley*, and *Baldwin*'s-*ſquare*, *Dove-court*, *Coxe*'s-*entry*, *Furnival*'s-*Inn-court*; Part of *Brook*'s-*ſtreet*, *Brook*'s-*court*, *Grey*'s-*Inn-lane*, and therein *Biſhop*'s-*head-court*, *Magpye-alley*, *Three-fox-court*, in which are Part of *Warton*'s-*court*, and *Feather*'s-*court*, *Black-horſe-court*, *Bell-court*, *Spread-eagle-court*, *Stop-alley*, *Pinner-court*, *Queen*'s-*head-court*, *Taſh-ſtreet*, in which is *Taſk-court*, *Purple-lane*, and therein *Blackburn-court*, *Hoop-alley*, *Parry*'s-*rents*, *Bradſhaw*'s-*rents*, *Half-moon-alley*, *Sugar-loaf-alley*, *Cock-alley*, *Crown-court*, *Pump-court*, and *Cooper*'s-*court*, *Liquor-pond-ſtreet*, and therein *Cow-yard*, *Berry*'s-*court*, *Horn*'s-*alley*, *Leiceſter-ſtreet*, in which is *Vine-ſtreet*, or *Hog-Iſland*, *Bedford-ſtreet*, *Little-Grey*'s-*Inn-lane*, and therein *Middle-row*, *Tattle-ſtreet*, *Mount-pleaſant*, and *Flower-de-luce-yard*, *Elm-ſtreet*, in which is *Elm-court*, *Catſtick-yard*, *Fulwood*'s-*rents*, and therein *Paved-court*, *Warwick-court*, *Brownlow-ſtreet*, *Hand-alley*, *Featherſtone*'s-*buildings*; Part of *Red-lion-ſtreet*, and therein Part of *Eagle-ſtreet*, in which are *Fiſher*'s-*court*, *Beadle-court*, and *Roſe-alley*, *Bedford-ſtreet*, and therein *Bedford-row*, *Jockey-fields*, and *Warwick-yard*; Part of *Grey*'s-*Inn-paſſage*, in which is *Three-cup-yard*, *Prince*'s-*ſtreet*: Part of *Theobald*'s-*row*, *Rich-bell-court*, *Chapel-ſtreet*, in which is *Grange-ſtreet*, and *Great-James-ſtreet*, and therein is *James-court*, *King*'s-*road*, *Little-Ormond-ſtreet*, and therein *Mildman-ſtreet*, in which is *Ragdal-court*, *Lamb*'s-*conduit-meuſe*, *Lamb*'s-*conduit*, *Dean-ſtreet*, and *Dark-alley*.

Number of Houſes about 3600.

There is a School adjoining to the Church of St. *Andrew*, which was one of thoſe that King *Henry* VI. in the 24th and 25th of his Reign, erected by Act of Parliament.

There is, in *Hatten-garden*, a Charity-School for 80 Boys and 80 Girls, maintained by Subſcription; the Boys are taught to Read, Write, and caſt Accompts, and 5 *l.* given with each of them when put to Trades. The Girls are taught to Read, Work, Sew, *&c.* and 5 *l.* given alſo with each of them when put out.

In this Pariſh are two Workhouſes for the Poor; one in *Shoe-lane*, the other in *Bell-alley*, on *Saffron-hill*.

From this Church of St. *Andrew* up *Holbourn-hill*, are divers good Houſes, among which, on the Left Hand, ſtand three Inns of *Chancery*, whereof the firſt is called *Thavie*'s-*Inn*, and is oppoſite to *Ely-houſe*.

Beyond *Fewters*, or *Fetter-lane*, is *Barnard*'s-*Inn*, antiently called *Mackworth*'s-*Inn*, which is the ſecond Inn of *Chancery*, belonging to the Dean and Chapter of *Lincoln*, as ſays the Record of *Henry* VI. the 23d of his Reign; and was founded by Inquiſition in the *Guildhall* of LONDON, before *J. Norman*, Mayor, the King's Eſcheater. The Jury ſaid, that it was not hurtful for the King to licence *Thomas Atkins*, Citizen of LONDON, and one of the Executors of *John Mackworth*, Dean of *Lincoln*, to give one Meſſuage in *Holbourn*, in LONDON, with the Appurtenances, called *Mackworth*'s-*Inn*, but was commonly known by the Name of *Barnard*'s-*Inn*, to the Dean and Chapter of *Lincoln*, to find one ſufficient Chaplain, to celebrate Divine Service in the Chapel of St. *George*, in the Cathedral Church of *Lincoln*, where the Body of the ſaid *John* is buried; to have and to hold the ſaid Meſſuage to the ſaid Dean and Chapter, and to their Succeſſors for ever, in Part of Satisfaction of 20 *l.* Lands and Rents, which *Edward* III. licenſed the ſaid Dean and Chapter to purchaſe to their own Uſe; either of their own Fee, or Tenure, or of any other, ſo the Lands were not holden of the King *in Capite*.

Then is *Staple*'s-*Inn*, the third Inn of *Chancery*, adjoining to *Holbourn-bars* Within, but yet it is out of the Freedom. This is a very large and handſome Inn, with a large Court-Yard, ſurrounded with Buildings, and a handſome Garden behind it, which has a Gate into *Southampton-buildings*.

On the other Side of the Way in *Holbourn* is *Ely-houſe*, already mentioned, formerly called *Ely*'s-*Inn*.

This Houſe is, at preſent, a very old Building, and ſtands upon a large Piece of Ground; having a ſpacious Hall, a good Chapel, and ſeveral large Rooms, but old faſhioned, with a ſpacious Yard, or Court, before it, and a large Ground for Gardening behind it, which, for want of a Gardener's keeping, lay in a rude Condition; and were this Ground improved by Building, it would bring in a great Revenue to the Epiſcopal See, beſides a good Houſe for his City Abode. The preſent Poſſeſſor thereof is the Right Reverend Dr. *Thomas Green*, now Lord Biſhop of *Ely*.

Above this *Ely-houſe* and *Hatton-garden*, is *Furnival*'s-*Inn*, ſeated betwixt *Brook-ſtreet* and *Leather-lane*, one of the Inns of *Chancery*; at preſent a very handſome Building. It has a large Court before it, and a handſome Garden behind.

Next are *Brook-buildings*, raiſed out of a large Houſe and Garden belonging to the Lord *Brook*, and built into Streets, *viz.* *Brook-ſtreet*, *Grevile-ſtreet*, *Beauchamp-ſtreet*, and *Doddington-ſtreet*.

Brook-ſtreet is the beſt, being a good handſome long Street, with new built Houſes, well inhabited: It comes out of *Holbourn*, and runs Northwards into *Doddington-ſtreet*. Betwixt which and *Beauchamp-ſtreet*, is *Brook-Market*, a good, large, and convenient Place, with Shambles, a Market-Houſe, and Stalls, *&c.* for that Uſe; but is of ſmall Reſort, as to the Market, but the Shambles are well ſerved with Meat.

On the Weſt Side of this Street, is a Paſſage into *Gray's-Inn-lane*, through *Fox-court*; as alſo through *Bell-court*.

Grevile-ſtreet comes out of *Brook-ſtreet*, and falls into *Leather-lane*; the like doth *Beauchamp-ſtreet*, and *Doddington-ſtreet*. All which ſaid Streets are graced with good new Brick Buildings, well inhabited.

But now, without *Ludgate*, on the Right Hand, or North Side, from the ſaid Gate, lieth the *Old-Bailey*. Then the High-Street, called *Ludgate-ſtreet*, down to *Fleet-lane*; in which Lane ſtands the *Fleet*, a Priſon-Houſe, ſo called of the Fleet, or Water, running by it, and ſome Time flowing about it, but now vaulted over.

Richard I. in the firſt Year of his Reign, confirmed to *Osbert* (Brother to *William Longſhampe*, Chancellor of *England*, and Elect of *Ely*) and to his Heirs for ever, the Cuſtody of his Houſe, or Palace, at *Weſtminſter*, with the keeping of his Jail of the *Fleet*, at LONDON. Alſo King *John*, by his Patent, dated the 3d of his Reign, gave to *S.* Archdeacon of *Wells*, the Cuſtody of the ſaid King's Houſe at *Weſtminſter*, and his Jail of the *Fleet*, together with the Wardſhip of the Daughter and Heir of *Robert Leveland*, &c.

About the Year 1586, the Priſoners of the *Fleet* petitioned the Lords of the Council. The Warden had let and ſet to Farm, the Victualling and Lodging of all the ſaid Houſe and Priſon, to one *John Harvey*; and the other Profits of the ſaid *Fleet* he had let to one *Thomas Newport*, then Deputy there, under the Warden; and theſe two, being very poor Men, having neither Land, nor any Trade, to live by, nor any certain Wages of the ſaid Warden; ſo that theſe, being alſo greedy of Gain, lived by Bribing and Extortion. And they did moſt ſhamefully extort and exact from the Priſoners, and raiſed new Cuſtoms, Fines and Payments, for their own Advantage; and cruelly uſed them, ſhutting them up in cloſe Priſons, when they found Fault with their wicked Dealings, not ſuffering them to come and go within the ſaid Priſon, as they ought to do; nor permitting their Friends to come to them that ſhould travel in their Cauſes for their better Relief; which, with other their abominable Miſdemeanours, without Reformation, might be the poor Priſoners utter Undoing.

And for the doing theſe Wrongs with the greater Secrecy, they made away with a Book that was always ready to be ſhewed, containing all Orders and Conſtitutions of the ſaid Houſe; that all Men committed might ſee what they ought to have in the ſaid Priſon; and what every one ought to do, touching all Manner of Duties, Rights, Conſtitutions and Ordinances, to be obſerved and kept in the *Fleet*. The Cuſtoms of which *Fleet* were, that every Priſoner ſhould have Meat, Drink, and other Neceſſaries and Commodities, and be well and decently uſed, as was meet for every Man's Degree.

All this the Priſoners ſet forth in their Petition; and therefore prayed their Lordſhips to appoint Commiſſioners to come to the *Fleet*, and examine *Newport* and *Harvey*. And to ſeparate the one from the other, that they might have no Conference together. And ſo be examined ſeverally, upon Interrogatories already prepared to be miniſtred to them. And that the Priſoners might be examined touching their Doings; and to take ſuch good Order for the Redreſs thereof, as to their Lordſhips ſhould ſeem convenient.

In the ſaid Year 1586, a Commiſſion was granted for the Relief of the *Fleet*. And for more convenient Uſe, the Recorder *Fleetwood*, by Commandment of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, did abbreviate and explain it.

Further, in the Year 1593, the Priſoners of the *Fleet* preferred a Bill to the Parliament, touching the Orders and Reformation of the *Fleet*, which *Joachim Newton*, Deputy-Warden, did all he could to hinder. They therefore petitioned the Lord Treaſurer *Burghley* to forward it; and to ſhew what Reaſon they had to exhibit this Bill, they ſent a Paper of Articles, in Number 28, of the Murders and other Miſdemeanors of the ſaid *Joachim*.

In the Year 1729, great Complaints having been made of Abuſes committed in this and other Priſons, a Committee of the Houſe of Commons was appointed to make an Enquiry into the State of the Jails, by whom ſuch Enormities were diſcovered, that the Warden of the *Fleet*, *John Huggins*, Eſq; and his Deputy, *Thomas Bambridge*, were turned out of their Offices, and committed to *Newgate*; and the former tried for the Murder of one of his Priſoners, by locking him in a Dungeon, without any Proviſion, either of Food or Raiment, where he periſhed in a deplorable Manner; but the Jury, upon the Trial, bringing in a ſpecial Verdict, he was afterwards acquitted. However, this occaſioned an Act of Parliament for the better Regulation of Jails for the future.

Near the Gate of this Priſon ſtood a Bridge over *Fleet-ditch*, but is taken down, the Ditch being at this Time filling up, for the Purpoſes mentioned *Book* I. *Chap.* III.

Againſt the South End of *Shoe-lane* in antient Time ſtood a Water Conduit, whereof *Will. Eaſtfield*, ſome Time Mayor was Founder. For the Mayor and Commonalty of LONDON, being poſſeſſed of a Conduit Head, with divers Springs of Water gathered thereinto, in the Pariſh of *Paddington*, and the Water conveyed from thence, by Pipes of Lead, towards LONDON to *Tyburn*, where it had lain for the Space of ſix Years, and more. The Executors of Sir *William Eaſtfield* obtained Licence of the Mayor and Commonalty for them in the Year 1453, with the Goods of Sir *William*, to convey the ſaid Waters, firſt in Pipes of Lead, into a Pipe begun to be laid beſide the great Conduit Head at *Marybone*, which ſtretches from thence to a Separal, late before made againſt the Chapel of *Rounſeval*, by *Charing-croſs*, and no further: And then from thence to convey the ſaid Water into the City, and there to make Receipt or Receipts for the ſame, to the Common Weal of the Commonalty, *viz.* the Poor to drink, the Rich to dreſs their Meat; which Water was by them thus brought into *Fleet-ſtreet*, to a Standard which they had made and finiſhed, 1471, near *Shoe-lane*.

The Inhabitants of *Fleet-ſtreet*, in the Year 1478, obtained Licence of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty, to make (at their own Charges) two Ciſterns, the one to be ſet at the ſaid Standard, the other at *Fleet-bridge*, for the Receipt of the waſte Water. This Ciſtern at the Standard they built, and on the ſame a fair Tower of Stone, garniſhed with Images of St. *Chriſtopher* on the Top, and Angels round about lower down, with ſweet ſounding Bells before them; whereupon, by an Engine placed in the Tower, they, divers Hours of the Day and Night, with Hammers, chimed ſuch an Hymn as was appointed.

This Conduit, or Standard, was again new built, with a larger Ciſtern, at the Charges of the City, in the Year 1582.

This Conduit in *Fleet-ſtreet*, with ſome others built at the City's Charge, coſt 2000 *l.*

Will. Cawode, by his Will, about 1416, gave his Tenement and Garden, called St. *Andrew's*-

croſs on the Hoop, in *Fleet-ſtreet*, in the Pariſh of St. *Dunſtan*'s, lying between the Tenement of the Prior and Convent of *Royſton*, called, *The Key on the Hoop*, on the Eaſt, and the Tenement of the *Carmelites* on the Weſt, *&c.* to *Robert Cawode* his Son.

Robert Mauncel, by his Will, 14—— gave his Tenement, called St. *Andrew*'s-*croſs on the Hoop*, with a Garden, ſituate in the Pariſh of St. *Dunſtan*'s in *Fleet-ſtreet*, between the Tenement of the Prior and Convent of *Royſton*, called *The Key on the Hoop*, on the Eaſt, and the Tenement of the *Carmelite* Fryars on the Weſt, extending itſelf to the Church of the ſaid *Carmelite* Fryars to the South.

These Places are alſo named in the old Regiſter of Wills and Teſtaments:

Hoſpitium, an Inn vocat. Popyngaye in *Fleet-ſtreet*, ſpectan. ad Abb. & Convent. de Circeſtree. Now called *Poppinger-alley*.

Hoſpitium Abbatis de Valle Reali in *Fleet-ſtreet*, LONDON. Anno 1375.

The PARISH *of* St. DUNSTAN *in the Weſt*.

From where this Conduit ſtood, up to *Fewter*'s, or *Fetter-lane*, and further, is the Pariſh of St. *Dunſtan*, called *in the Weſt*, for Difference from St. *Dunſtan in the Eaſt*, in treating of which laſt named Church, *Book* II. *Chap.* II. is an Account of the Saint to whom they are both dedicated.

The exact Time when this Church was firſt built, is uncertain; but it muſt be leſs than 750 Years ago, becauſe St. *Dunſtan* has not been dead quite ſo long; but that it was built above 300 Years ago, appears from *Thomas Duke*'s being there buried, who built St. *Catharine*'s Chapel, *Anno* 1421, (as Mr. *Stow* has it) and *Nickolas Conningſtone* and *John Knap* founded Chantries here. It was a fair beautiful Church in 1632, though it had not been then repaired of 20 Years; and it fortunately eſcaping the Deſtruction by the calamitous Fire of 1666, (which came very near this Church on that Side *Fleet-ſtreet*, and ſomewhat Weſtward of it on the South Side that Street,) it was much altered for the better, beautified and repaired in the Year 1701, the old arched Roof being taken down, and a handſome ſquare one, more lofty built, in lieu thereof; and the Windows, *&c.* added, rendering the Church more pleaſant and ornamental. All which was done by an Aſſeſment on the Pariſh, according to the Poor's Rate, and amounted to about the Sum of 1500 *l.*

This Church is built of Brick and Stone, covered with a handſome Finiſhing on the Outſide the Walls; and it is moſtly now of the *Tuſcan* Order of Building, though ſome Part is of the modern *Gothick*.

The Ornament of this Church conſiſts (on the Out-ſide) of a Nich and Pediment at the Eaſt End, and of a Clock on the South Side, near the Weſt End; here being two Figures of Savages, or Wild Men, well carved in Wood, and painted natural Colour, appearing as big as the Life, ſtanding erect, with each a knotty Club in his Hand, wherewith they alternately ſtrike the Quarrers, not only their Arms, but even their Heads moving at every Blow: They are placed ſo under an Arch of the Clockhouſe, which is of the *Ionick* Order, as to be viſible to ſuch as paſs on the South Side of the Street, whence they are more admired by many of the Populace on *Sundays*, than the moſt elegant Preacher from the Pulpit within. Theſe Figures were ſet up in the Year 1671.

The Roof, or Ceiling of this Church is now ſquare, adorned with a ſpacious Quadrangle of deep Mouldings, Crocket-Work, an Elipſis, Roſes, *&c.* of Fret-Work; and above the Pillars, which ſupport the Roof, there is an Entablament of Painted Wainſcot extending round the Church; on the North-Weſt and South Sides whereof, there are Galleries of the like Wainſcot, and the Fronts are Bolection-Work, with an Architrave, Friſe and Cornice, and the Pulpit is of the ſame Kind of Work, and the Church is well pewed with Oak.

The Altar-Piece conſiſts of two Columns of the *Ionick* Order, between which are the *Commandments*, and theſe placed between the *Lord's Prayer* and *Creed*, all done in Gold Letters on Black, adorned with painted Cherubims; over which is a Cornice, and in the Middle of that is a Globe between two Bibles, erected and gilt with Gold, denoting the wonderful ſpreading of the pure Goſpel over the World, all which Altar-Piece is fenced in with Rail and Balliſter, and the Space incloſed is paved with Marble.

The Dimenſions of the Church are as follows; Length 90 Feet, Breadth (at the Weſt End) 60, Height 36, and the Altitude of the Tower and Turret about 100 Feet.

MONUMENTS.

Here lie buried *T. Duke*, Skinner, in St. *Katharine*'s Chapel, by him built 1421.

Ralph Bane, Biſhop of *Coventry* and *Litchfield*, 1559.

(And *Oglethorp*, Biſhop of *Carliſle*, the ſame Year.)

Nicholas Conningſton, *John Knape*, and others, founded Chantries there.

On a fair plated Stone, under the Communion-Table:

O bone Protector animæ,
  miſerere Johannis
Horſepoole, qui Rector
  Averham fuit ejus in annis
Cancellaria fuerat
  vivend Magiſter;
Sis ſibi fons veniæ
  cujus fuit ipſe Magiſter.
Morte die decimo nono
  Junii ruit, anno
M. C. quater nono
  ſociato bis ſibi dono.

On another fair Stone, in the ſame Place:

Hic jacet Richardus Nordon, Civis & Sciſſor, ac quondam Vicecomes LOND. & Joanna uxor ejus. Qui quidem Richardus obiit 23 die Martii, Anno Domini 1460. Ac etiam dicta Joanna obiit 21 die Novembris, Anno 1459.

On another:

Hic jacet Gulielmus Chapman, nuper Civis & Sciſſor, ac Vicecomes Civitatis LONDON. & Alicia uxor ejus. Qui Gulielmus pro uno Capellano hic perpetuo celebraturo, ac pro uno Cereo coram venerabili ſacramento ad ſummum Altare hujus Eccleſiæ continue ardentes necnon pro ſuo Anniverſario in perpetuum fiendo feliciter ordinavit. Et idem Gulielmus obiit primo die Menſis Julii, An. Dom. 1446.

On another Stone near the laſt:

Hic jacet Rogerus Horton, quondam unus Juſticiorum de Banco Domini Regis. Qui obiit ultimo die Aprilis, An. 1423. Cujus, *&c.*

On another:

Jeſu, animæ famuli tui Laurentii Bartlot, nuper Regiſtrarii Epiſcopi Lincoln. Qui obiit die Octobris, Anno 1470. Dona requiem, *&c.*

Quiſquis ades vultumque vides,
  ſta, perlege, plora,
Judicii memor eſto mei,
  tua nam venit hora
Sum quod eris, fueramque
  quod es, tua poſteriora
Commemorans, miſeris miſerans,
  pro me precor ora.

On a comely Monument at entering into the Veſtry:

Here *Edward Cordell*, Squire, lyes;
  Who when he Life poſſeſt
Had Place among the Learn'd and Wiſe,
  and Credit with the beſt.
Abigal Heningham, his Wiſe,
  this Monument prepared,
For Love to him, who in his Life,
  to love her well declared.
God hath his Soule, this Earth his Earth,
  her Heart his Love ſtill keepes;
The Odds 'twixt you and him, is Breath;
  Which gone, all Fleſh thus ſleepes.

On a ſmall Monument in the Eaſt End of the Chancel, North:

In obitum Thomæ Valentis Lincolnienſis Hoſpitii Socii. Qui obiit 23 die Decemb. Anno 1601. Ætatis 78.

Hoc Tumulo Thomæ
  requieſcunt oſſa Valentis,
Et parvum corpus
  parvula terra tegit:
Sed mens, quæ melior pars eſt,
  experſque ſepulchri,
Infima deſpiciens,
  ſidera celſa colit.

On a fair Monument in the South Wall of the Chancel, at the Eaſt End:

Here-under lyeth the Body of *Thomas Powle*, Eſquire, Clerke of the Crowne, and one of the Sixe Clerkes of the High Court of *Chancery*; Comptroller of the Hamper, Clerke of the Forreſt of *Waltham*, and High Steward to the late Queen *Elizabeth*, of all her Mannors within the County of *Eſſex*. He had by his Wiſe *Jane Tate*, (deſcended from the Line of honourable Anceſtors) five Sonnes and one Daughter; who likewiſe is here with him buried. Both lived in the Feare of God, and dyed in his Favour. Shee, in the 57th Yeere of her Age, the 24th Day of *November*, 1577. And hee, in the 88th Yeere of his Age, the 26th Day of *June*, *Anno* 1601.

Stephen Powle, Eſquire, their onely ſurviving Sonne, and Succeſſor to his Father in the Office of one of the ſixe Clerks of the *Chancery*; in dutifull Pietie, conſecrated to the laſting Memory this holy Monument.

Corpus fœtidum
  carcer, Mors libertas,
Vita mare procelloſum,
  Sepulchrum portus,
Mundus vaga peregrinatio,
  Cœlum Patria.
Diſce ergo mori,
  dediſce vivere.

In God is onely my Truſt. God is my Defender.

On a Brazen Plate on a Pillar in the Chancel:

My Friend, whoſo this Place of mine
  thou be that ſhalt behold,
With Patience pawſe, and heare a Friend
  his Mind to thee unfold:
Seeke not with Heapes of worldly Toyes,
  to furniſh thy Delight;
Nor let him fancy high Degree,
  that hopes to live aright.
If thou have Wealth, ſupply their Want
  that languiſh and decay,
And linger not thy good Intent,
  until the later Day.
If Poverty oppreſſe thy Minde,
  let Patience be thy Guide;
Let Rigour faile to falſe thy Faith,
  what hap ſo thee betide.
For, as from Death no Way there is,
  whereby thee to defend;
So, happy may no Creature be,
  before his finall End.
Wherefore, of God his Mercy crave,
  who hath of Mercy ſtore;
And unto him commend my Soule:
  (my Friend) I crave no more.

On an antient Marble Tomb in the South Iſle of the Choire:

Here before, lieth buried in the Vault, *Robert Whitchcotte*, of *Lyon*'s-*Inn*, Gentleman, the Sonne of *Thomas Whitchcotte*, Eſquire. Who deceaſed the 9th Day of *Auguſt*, *Anno Dom.* 1557.

On another adjoining:

Here lieth the Body of Sir *Roger Cholmeley*, Knight for the Body to King *Henry* the Eighth. Which Sir *Roger* deceaſed the 28th Day of *April*, *Anno Dom.* 1538.

On another in the Wall:

Ranulphus Cholmely clara
  hic cum conjuge dormit.
Binaque Connubii
  corpora juncta fide,
Hæc brevis urna tenet
  veros disjungere amantes
Nec potuit mortis
  vis truculenta nimis.
Juſtitia inſignis
  nulli pietate ſecundus,
Ranulphus clara
  ſtirpe creatus erat.
Non deerant Artes
  Generoſo pectore dignæ;
Doctus & Anglorum
  Jure peritus erat.
Ille Recordator Londini
  Huic extitit urbi
Et miſeris ſemper
  mite levamen erat.
Hujus acerba viri
  Londinum funera deſlet,
Dicens, juſtitiæ
  vive perennis honor.

Obiit 25 die Aprilis, Anno 1563.

At the Eaſt End of the North Iſle, is a black and white Marble Monument of the *Corinthian* Order, with the Effigies of a Woman in a kneeling Poſture, and likewiſe three Children, all in Sable Habit, with this Inſcription:

Mors mihi lucrum.

Near to this Place lieth buried the Body of *Elizabeth North*, Wife to *Roger North*, Eſquire, and one of the Daughters and Coheires of Sir *John Gilbert*, Knight, of *Great Finborow*, in *Suffolke*. Shee had iſſue, two Sonnes and one Daughter; *Henry North*, *Dudley North*, and *Mary North*. On the 29th of *November*, *Anno* 1612, (ſhe being about the Age of 22 Yeeres) ended this Life. Leaving behind her many of the Graveſt, that may juſtly imitate her Vertues and godly Courſe of Life.

On an antient Monument at the South End of the Choir, is engraved on Braſs the following Inſcription, in old Church Text Characters:

Anno Domini 1556.

Hic jacet humatus Williel. Portman, Miles, Serviens inclitiſſimæ Principis H. 8. ad Legem, & illo tempore unus Juſticiariorum ſuorum ad Placitum, coram ipſo Rege tenendum, ac poſtea tempore illuſtriſſ. Principum, Philippi & Marie, Regis & Reginæ Angliæ Capitalis Juſticiarius hujus Regni Angliæ. Eoque officio ſumma æquitate ita perfunctus erat, ut in Deum in primis ſanctus & pius; in Patriam ac Principem fidus & morigerus; in omnes denique ſemper æquabilis fuit & perſeverabit. Ab hac autem luce in cœleſtem Prætorum cœtum 5 die Februarii, Anno Regni præfat. Regis & Reginæ 3 & 4 emigravit.

On a ſmall antient Monument, at the Eaſt End of the South Choir:

Here lieth *Thomas Browke*, Citizen and Merchant-Taylor of LONDON, and ſome Time Maſter of his Company, and *Alice* his Wife. Which *Thomas* deceaſed the firſt Day of *November*, *Anno Dom.* 1546; and the ſaid *Alice* deceaſed, &c.

On a comely Monument, at the Eaſt End of the North Choir:

Gerardi Legh, Generoſi, & clari viri interioris Templi Socii, Tumulus. Civis & Hoſpes Interloquutores.

C. Hoſpes, ſiſte pedem,
Tumulum nec temne. Gerardus
Legh jacet hac humili
contumulatus humo.

H. Unde genus duxit?
C. Generoſo è ſanguine natum,
Antiquæ ſtirpis
en! Monumenta docent.
Nec Generoſus erat vir
ſola ex parte caduca,
Sed virtute magis,
mens Generoſa fuit.
Religio ſumma ſplendebat
mentis in arce,
Et ſedes Veræ
pectus amicitiæ.
Ingenio ac raro morum
candore refulſit,
Mens violare fidem
credidit eſſe nefas.

H. Quod ſtudium vivo placuit?
C. Scrutare ſolebat
Vivens clarorum
magna Trophæa virum.
Abdita Naturæ et
rerum cognoſcere vires
Occultas, vivo
Maxima cura fuit.

H. Talibus imbitum ſtudiis,
reor eſſe beatum,
ſed lethi cauſam
tu mihi quæſo refer?

C. Urbe iſta paſſim dum
ſævit lucida peſtis
Occidit heu! telo
peſtis acuta, tuo.

H. O durum fatum! ſed
ſculptum cur ſtat in urna
Numen Amicitiæ,
Civis amicæ, refer?

C. Numen Amicitiæ quo magni
hæc machina Mundi
Conſtat, divina
quæ fabricata manu,
Hujus acerba viri
deplorat funera, dicens,
Vives, O veræ
Cultor Amicitiæ,
Donec ſumma dies
noſtras diſſolverit artus,
Corruat & ſumma
mundus ab arce poli.

H. Mercurius nitidis
cur ſtat caducifer alis
Hic? luget magnus
funera & iſta Deus?

C. Nuncius ille Deum plangens
ſua pectora palma,
Incuſans Parcas
talia verba refert:
Crudeles Parcæ
noſtrum rapuiſtis Alumnum,
Artibus ornatum
muneribuſque meis
In terris, cujus docti
Monumenta laboris
Extant, & nullo
ſunt peritura die.

Obiit An. 1563. } Aridum vitis non
Octob. 13. } deſerit ulmum.

On a ſmall Table-Monument on a Pillar in the North Iſle of the Choir:

The Memoriall of *William Crowche*, Citizen and Mercer of LONDON, and one of the Common-Councell of this City. Who gave by his Will Ten Shillings a Yeere for a Sermon on his Funerall Day; and Forty Shillings yeerly, for a Dinner to be made on that Day, for the Common-Councell, the Church-wardens, and twelve Freemen of this Pariſh, at the Election of his Executors. And he alſo gave Ten Pounds a Yeere for ever, to be diſtributed yeerley, among ſix and thirty poor people, of honeſt Life, dwelling in this Pariſh. Hee was buried neere to this Place, the Sixteenth Day of *April*, *Anno Domini* 1606.

Loe, thus he dyed, for
vaine and fraile in Fleſh;

Yet lives his Soule (by Faith)
in endleſſe Bliſſe;
By Faith in Chriſt, whoſe
Grace was ſo inlarged,
That by his Bloud, Man's
Sinne he hath diſcharged.

On the ſame Pillar:

Here lieth *George Harington*, of *Salby*, Eſq; who dyed the ninth Day of *October*, 1556.

On the ſame Pillar:

Here lieth *Laurence Dalton*, Eſq; late Norroy, King at Arms, who deceaſed on *Saturday* the Thirteenth of *December*, 1561, and *Dorothy* his Wife, Daughter to *Richard Breame*, late of LONDON, Eſquire.

On the ſame Pillar:

Henry Leigh, ſome Time Citizen and Draper of LONDON; a Man borne of a good Family, whoſe Life and Converſation was pleaſing to God and Man. Departed out of this Life the ninth Day of *April*, *Anno Dom.* 1568. And lieth buried in the Church-yard by his two Wives, *Iſabel* and *Elizabeth*, both very vertuous; good to their Neighbours, and therefore right heartily beloved.

On the ſame Pillar:

Here lieth buried *Colborne*, Eſquire, late *Yorke* Herald of Armes. Who deceaſed on *Saturday*, the thirteenth of *September*, 1567, and was buried on *Monday*, the 15th of the ſame Moneth.

On a comely Monument in the Wall of the South Iſle:

Memoriæ Sacrum:

Hic jacet Cutbertus Fetherſtone, Generoſ. nuper Optiarius & Proclamator. Dom. Regis, in Curia ipſius Regis coram ipſo Rege ubicumque fuerat in Anglia.

Functus eſt hoc munere, An. 35. Obiit
10 Decembris, 1615. Ætatis 78.

Quem ſæpe tranſiit caſus, aliquando invenit.

A fair Table in a Glaſs, upon a Pillar in the Middle Iſle, thus written on:

The comfortable *Farewell* of a young Infant, ſighed out in his dying Sickneſs, to his mournfull Parents.

Let not my Father grieve,
or Mother moane
That I this wretched World
have ſoone forgone:
Better I dye
before I doe amiſſe,
Than live to ſinne,
and be bereft of Bliſſe.
All that I can be charged with
at the Tribunal Throne,
Is Sinne originall,
for actual I have none.
And that I know
my Saviour with his Blood
Hath waſht away,
and made my Badneſs good
And 'cauſe I know (though
Knowledge I have ſmall)
That Jeſus Chriſt did dye
to ſave us all;
I paſſe with Joy, in Heaven
to meet my King,
With Angels and Archangels
there to ſing.
Then Father mourne,
and Mother weep no more,
I now dye rich, that might
have liv'd but poore;
For had I progreſt
unto Man's Eſtate,
It is not certaine
what would be my Fate:
Whether a Croſſe or
Bleſſing I ſhould prove,
Or merit Parents
direful Hate, or Love.
For oft you ſee, how Youths
rebellious Prankes,
Make Sonnes ingrate, to thoſe
they owe moſt Thankes.
And might not I have beene
among the Number
Of thoſe that doe their
Parents States incumber?
Yes, yes, I might, perhaps,
have been a Slave,
And kill'd your Hearts with Care,
and digg'd your Grave.
But now my ſilly Dove-like
Soule doth part
In Peace of God
and Love of Parents Heart.
Sweet Innocence, my Shield,
I bear in Hand,
To guard me towards
that moſt Holy Land.
Where Parents both,
and Siſter I ſhall ſee,
In God's appointed Time
triumphantly.
Till when,
Adieu, ſweet Parents,
Jehovah calls away;
My Name is * *Simon*
and I muſt obey.

* Simon *ſignifies* Obedience.

EPITAPHIUM.

Young *Simon* up to *Sion*
is aſcended,
His beſt Life is begunne,
his worſt being ended.

A fair Alabaſter Monument at the upper End of the South Iſle, with this Inſcription:

Hic requieſcunt oſſa Roberti Houghton, Militis, unius Juſticiariorum Dom. Jacobi nuper Regis ad placita coram Dom. Rege tenenda Aſſig. Qui natus eſt apud Gunthorpe, in Comitatu Norfolciæ tertio die Auguſti, Anno Dom. 1548, & ex hac vita migravit infra hanc parochiam ſexto die Februarii, An. Dom. 1623. Ex Maria uxore, filia Roberti Rychers, de Woortham, in Comitatu Cantiæ, Armigeri, tres ſuſcepit filios, totidemque filias. Ex quibus (Roberto & Suſanna in vita ejus extinctis) Franciſcus, Johannes, Elizabetha, & Maria, tempore mortis ſuæ, dei favore fuere ſuperſtites.

A very fair Monument on the North Side of the Iſle at the upper End, with this Inſcription:

M. S. Nicholai Hare

Viri morum ſuavitate & elegantia, animi candore & magnitudine, ingenii denique Acumine

& judicii gravitate, Incomparabilis: Diſciplinarum & Linguarum, tam quæ ad Artes, quam quæ ad Aulas ſpectant, cognitione ornatiſſimi. Cujus Egregias & Raras Animi dotes, Anglia, Belgia, Gallia, ipſaque Italia jamdudum ſuſpexere & ſtupuere. Qui deſiderio ſui apud amicos, omneſque bonos relicto, obiit, Eheu! nondum quadragenarius, Anno M.DC.XXI.

Johannes Harvey, Amico dulciſſimo & B. M. in perpetuam grati animi memoriam P. Magnificentius poſiturus, ſi ei ſuam ipſius pietatem magis quam amici voluntatem exequi licuiſſet.

Vale, anima candidiſſima, vale, tuorum quos dolore & luctu conficis Æternum deſiderium, vale, Patriæ & ſeculi ſummum ornamentum.

A fair Monument in the South Iſle, on the Wall, under the Monument of *Cuthbert Fetherſtone*.

Before this Pew Doore, next to the Body of the above-named *Cuthbert Fetherſtone*, lyeth his beloved his Wife, *Katharine Fetherſtone*. Who as they piouſly lived in Wedlocke Forty odde Yeeres together, ſo at their Deaths they deſired to be interred together; not doubting, at the general Reſurrection, through Chriſt's Merits, to riſe together, and for ever in Heaven to live together.

Obiit Novemb. 1622. Ætatis 85.

And this in Part they doe attaine,
Who by their Deaths new Lives do gaine.

Corpus moritur per pœnam, reſurgit per gloriam.
Anima moritur per culpam, reſurgit per gratiam.

A Table with a fair Coat of Arms, encompaſſed with a *Wreath of Laurel*, upon a Pillar in the Chancel, over-againſt the Veſtry, thus inſcribed:

In this faire fragrant
Maiden Moneth of *May*,
When Earth her Flowre
Embroydery doth diſplay,
Jane Watſon, one of
Vertues Flowers moſt faire,
For Beauty, Wit, and Worth,
a Primroſe rare,
Adorn'd this Earth, changing
Earth's Marriage Bed,
To joyne her Virgin Soule
to Chriſt, her Head.

A fair Monument over the Veſtry-Door, in the Chancel, with this Inſcription:

In Memory of the Honourable and Vertuous *Margaret Talbot*, Widow; who deceaſed the 31ſt of *March*, 1620.

By this ſmall Statue (Reader)
is but ſhowne,
That ſhe was buried here;
but hadſt thou knowne
The Piety, and Vertues
of her Minde,
Thou would'ſt have ſaid,
Why was not ſhe enſhrin'd?
Both *Vere*'s and *Windſor*'s
beſt Blood fill'd the Veines,
She matcht with *Talbot*,
yet their noble Straines
Were farre below her Vertue,
in whoſe Breaſt,
God had infus'd his Graces
'bove the reſt
Of all her Sex; whoſe ſacred
Courſe of Life,
Both in the State of Widow,
Maid, and Wife,
For each ſhe had beene,
though her latter Dayes
Chaſte Widowhood crown'd,
to her immortall Praiſe,
Was ſo immaculate,
ſhe deſerves to be
The Cryſtal Mirrour
to Poſterity.
More Honour haſt thou
by her Burial here,
Dunſtan, than to thee
chanc'd this many a Yeere.
Earth from her Coffin
heave thy ponderous Stones,
And for thy ſacredſt Relique
keep her Bones.
Since, ſpite of Envy,
it cannot be deny'd,
Saint-like ſhe lived,
and like a Saint ſhe dy'd.

A Table hanging upon a Pillar, in the Middle Row of Pews, with this Inſcription:

On the Death of the Diſcreet and Virtuous Miſtriſſe *Mary Davies*, Daughter of *Thomas Croft*, of *Okley Parke*, in the County of *Salop*, Eſquire, and Wife of *John Davies*, of *Hereford*. She died on *New-yeere's-day*, 1612,

Here lies her Duſt,
who in a Span of Life,
Compaſt the Vertue
of the worthieſt Wife:
If oddes there be
(well meaſured) 'twill be found,
She more acquir'd;
ſo her bright Stocke renown'd,
And to thoſe Wives
that Glory moſt doe gaine
She was a Mirrour
that no Breath could ſtaine;
Though ſhe a Female were,
her Judgment was,
To trueſt Maſculines,
a truer Glaſſe:
For ſhe by Nature, Grace,
and Wiſdome too,
Shew'd by a Woman,
what beſt Men ſhould doe
In their beſt Actions:
For ſhe acted nought
That came not from a grave
and gracious Thought.
But Nature (though familiar,
yet moſt ſtrange,
Shewing how much
She doth delight in Change,
In thouſand Faſhions
doth herſelf array)
Permits nought heere
to ſtand at conſtant Stay.
And Time and Death
with her therein conſpire,
Elſe had theſe Aſhes ſtill
held vitall Fire.
But theſe juſt Lines,
in Time and Death's Deſpight,
Shall leade all Times
To do her Vertue Right.

A good Name is better than a good Oyntment, and the Day of Death, than the Day that one is born, Eccleſ. vii. 3.

Queen ELIZABETH'*s Monument.*

Here lies her Type, who was of late
The Prop of *Belgia*, Stay of *France*,
Spaine's Foile, Faith's Shield, and Queen of State,
of Armes, of Learning, Fate, and Chance:
In brieſe, of Women ne're was ſeene,
ſo good a Prince, ſo good a Queene.

Sith Vertue Her immortal made,
Death (envying all that cannot dye)
Her Earthly Parts did ſo invade,
As in it wrackt Self-Majeſty.
But ſo her Spirit inſpired her Parts,
That ſhe ſtill lives in Loyal Hearts.

Many Daughters have done well, but thou excelleſt them all.

I have fought a good Fight, I have finiſhed my Courſe, I have kept the Faith.

From henceforth is laid up for me a Crown of Righteouſneſs, which the Lord, the righteous Judge, ſhall give me at that Day; and not me only, but to them alſo that love his appearing, 2 Tim. iv. 7, 8.

MONUMENTS of later Date in this Church of St. *Dunſtan in the Weſt*, are theſe:

In the Chancel. For Capt. *John Bridal*, Eſq; and *Mary* his Wife; and their Grandchild *Anne Bridal*. The ſaid *John* departed 1694.

ON a Table hung up:

M. P. S. Siſte Viator; lugubre mirare marmor. quod non tegit vulgares Cineres. Obdormit in hoc funeſto Repoſitorio Albertus Otho Faber Solmeius, natione Teutonenſis, *&c.*

He was a Doctor of Law, Chirurgeon General to the Emperor; afterwards Phyſician to the Kings of *Denmark* and *Sweden*; and laſtly, to King *Charles* II, *ob.* 1684.

Damaris Turner, late Wife of *Nathaniel Turner*, Citizen and Skinner of LONDON, and of this Pariſh, Linnen-Draper. Daughter to the Rev. Dr. *Worthington*, ſome Time Maſter of *Jeſus College*, *Cambridge*, and Rector of *Fen Ditton*, in that County. She had by her ſaid Husband, eight Sons and four Daughters. She died 1703.

South Wall. *Edward Manſhal*, Eſq; formerly Maſter Maſon of *England*. He left ſeveral Memorials of his Charity at his Death, 1675.

Near him, his Son *Joſhua Marſhal*, Eſq; late Maſter Maſon to King *Charles* II.

Whereas his Father, in his Life-time, did give 10 *l. per Ann.* iſſuing out of a Houſe in *Fetter-lane*, during the Term of the Leaſe, for the daily reading of Divine Morning Service in this Church, he hath perpetuated it for ever. He died 1678. And *Katharine Marſhal*, Widdow, *Sept.* 13, 1716. Aged 66. And *Anne*, the Wife of *Edw. Marſhal*, Eſq; died *Aug.* the 25th, 1673.

D. O. M. S. Quis es, unde venis, quo vadis? Sum Patriæ Cornubrenſis, ſacro fonte Matthæus, Gente Carew, ſtudio J. V. Doctor. Dignitate Miles, Abaviæ largitione de Antony, *&c.*

Hic juxta ſitus eſt Gulielmus Atkinſon, Armiger, generoſa & antiqua familia in agro Eboracenſi natus, *&c.* 1678. Anno Ætat. 84.

ON a neat ſmall white Marble Monument, adorned with a Cherub, Cartouch Pediment, two weeping Boys, and theſe Arms:

Sable, a Stag at Gaze, Argent, impaled with Azure [which is accounted falſe Heraldry] *three Bucks lodged Gules*, is this Inſcription:

Near this Place lyeth interred the Body of *Henry Jones*, late of this Pariſh, and of the *Inner-Temple*, Clock-maker, Son of *William Jones*, heretofore Vicar of *Boulder*, in the County of *Southampton*.

He was induſtrious, honeſt, and charitable; five poor Widows having annually the Benefit thereof for ever. He died the 26th of *November*, 1695, aged 63 Years.

Erected by *Hannah Jones*, his Widow, Daughter of *Otwell Jolly*, of *Jolly*, of *Betley*, in the County of *Stafford*.

IN the Chancel lies interred:

Anthony Low, of the antient Family of that Name, at *Alderwalley* in *Derbyſhire*, Gentleman-Penſioner to *Charles* II. and *James* II. and one of the four Lieutenants, 1685.

TOWARD the End of the Church, under the Organ Loft, *Alexander Layton*, Maſter of Defence, 1679.

His Thruſts like Lightning flew, more ſkilful Death
Parr'ed them all, and quickly put him out of Breath.

BODY of the Church, *Henry Axe*, 1699.

NORTH Iſle, *Giles Campion*, 1697.

ON the North Wall of the North Iſle, near the Eaſt End, on an eliptical moulded Stone, much decayed, is this Inſcription:

Near the Foot of this Pillar, under a Tomb-Stone, with theſe Arms, lyes the Body of *Mary Colclough*, the moſt deſervedly beloved and lamented Wife of *Adam Colclough*. This is only intended to tell you who ſhe was; for her Vertues ought rather to be imitated every where, than recited here. She was Daughter to Coll. *Blagge*, Governor of *Yarmouth* and *Languard* Fort, Captain of the Yeomen of the Guards, and of the Bedchamber to his Majeſty that now is. Her Mother was Daughter of Sir *Roger North*, and of his Wife, mentioned in the Monument at the Head of this Iſle.

Their Arms are: *Argent, five Eagles diſplayed in Saltier, Sable, impaled with Argent, two Bends engrailed, Gules.*

AT the Eaſt End of the North Iſle, a ſpacious black and white Marble Monument, adorned with his Effigies under an Alcove Mantling, Voluta's, Feſtoons, *&c.* this Inſcription:

Inter Exuvias Mortis hic requieſcit in pace Gulielmi Morecroft, Armigeri Clerici Argenti protectoris, nuper Argenti Regis. Qui obiit ult. die Aug. Anno Dom. 1657.

Scio enim quod Redemptor meus vivit & in noviſſimo die de Terra Reſurrecturus ſum & in carne mea videbo Deum.

Here alſo lie buried *Anne* the Wife of *Edw. Marſhall*, Eſq; *John Dickins*, Gent. 1674.

Joh. Roſs, of the *Inner-Temple*, de Portero, in Comitat. Downe, in Regno Hiberniæ, Eſq; 1678.

Chancel. *Elizabeth Moor*, ſome Time Wife of Mr. *Moor*, of *Maids* and *Moorton*, of *Bucks*, 1668.

Richard Hutton, Kt. one of the Juſtices of the *Common-Pleas*, 1638.

Near the Communion-Table, on the South Side of it, is lately erected a ſmall Marble Monument with this Inſcription:

To the Memory of *James Chambers*, Eſq; Citizen and Goldſmith, formerly an eminent Banker of this Pariſh, who fined for Sheriff of LONDON,

Anno 1730.

A Man courteous to his Neighbours, hearty to his Friends, and ſingularly juſt to every Body. Very beneficent to his Relations, to whom he parted with upwards of 20,000 *l.* in his Life-Time.

Obiit, *Sep.* 27, 1733, aged 68 Years.

In the ſame Vault lies alſo interred his Nephew *Abraham Chambers*, Senior, Citizen and Goldſmith.

A Man every Way valuable in Life, a loving Husband, a tender Father, and a ſincere Friend.

Obiit May 9, 1733. Æt. 51.

To the Memory of whom, in a grateful Acknowledgment, this Monument was erected by their ſole Executor

ABRAHAM CHAMBERS.

This Living is an Impropriation, the Impropriator is ——— *Taylor*, Eſq; Value about 300 *l.* *per Ann.* rated in the King's Books 26 *l.* 3 *s.* 4 *d.*

The Vicar is the Reverend Dr. *John Grant*, and the Lecturer is the Reverend Mr. *Batty*.

Prayers are at Eleven on *Wedneſdays*, *Fridays* and Holidays, and at Seven in the Morning, and Three in the Afternoon daily, except *Sundays*, when (beſides at the uſual Hours) they are at Five o'Clock in the Afternoon. Here is an Organ and eight Bells.

The Veſtry is Select, conſiſting of the Miniſter and 24.

The Pariſh-Officers *are*,	*The* Ward-Officers *are*,
2 Church-wardens.	3 Common-Council-Men.
2 Overſeers.	7 Inqueſts.
2 Collectors.	3 Conſtables.

For the Precinct of *White-fryars*.

2 Overſeers.	2 Scavengers.
2 Conſtables.	

Streets, Lanes, *&c.*

In St. *Dunſtan*'s.

Part of *Fleet-ſtreet*; Part of *Bell-yard*, *Flying-horſe-court*, *Clifford*'s-*Inn*; Part of *Chancery-lane*, *Hen-and-chicken-court*; Part of *Fetter-lane*, and therein Part of *Bond*'s-*ſtables*; Part of *Church-yard-alley*, *Nevil*'s-*alley*, *Flower-de-luce-court*, *Two-crain-court*, *Red-lion-court*, *Johnſon*'s-*court*, St. *Dunſtan*'s-*court*, *Bolt-court*, *Three-king-court*, *Hind-court*; Part of *Gough*'s-*ſquare*; Part of *Water-lane*, *Boar's-head-court*, *Bolt-tun-court*, *Ram-alley*, *Mitre-court*, *Falcon-court*, *Hercules-pillars-alley*.

In the *Rolls* Liberty.

Part of *Chancery-lane*, *Crown-court*, *Weeden-ſtreet*, *Chicheſter-rents*, *Biſhop's-court*; Part of *Curſitors-alley*, *White*'s-*alley*; Part of *Bond*'s-*ſtable*, *Rolls-buildings*, *Bream*'s-*buildings*, *Crane-court*; Part of *Sheer-lane*; Part of *Bell-yard*, *Baily-court*; Part of *Carey-ſtreet*, and *Jenkyn*'s-*buildings*.

In *White-fryars*.

Lumbard-ſtreet, *Temple-meuſe*, *Dogwell-court*, *Waterman's-lane*, *Crown-court*, *Pearl-court*, *Eſſex-ſtreet*, *Eſſex-court*, *Great-aſhen-tree-court*, *Little-aſhen-tree-court*, *Dove-court*, *Paved-alley*, *George-yard*, *Magpye-alley*, *White-fryars-dock*; Part of *Water-lane*, and *Briton*'s-*court*.

Number of Houſes 853.

In this Pariſh are two Charity-Schools, one for 50 Boys, who are educated in the Principles of the Chriſtian Religion, and in Reading, Writing, and Arithmetick and Pſalmody, four of whom are taught Navigation. The other is for 40 Girls, who are farther taught to Work, get up Linnen, and what elſe is neceſſary to fit them for Services; and they make all the Linnen, and knit the Gloves and Stockings for both Schools. The Boys and Girls are compleatly cloathed at *Eaſter*; beſides which, in the Month of *October*, each Boy has a Pair of Shoes and Stockings; and the Girls Shoes, Stockings, and Pattens. They are publickly examined in the Queſt-Room four times every Year before the Subſcribers, and every *Sunday* Evening before their Parents and Friends, except when they attend the Evening Lecture. In this Pariſh is a Workhouſe for the Poor.

Next to St. *Dunſtan*'s Church is *Clifford*'s-*Inn*, ſome Time belonging to *Robert Clifford*, by Gift of *Edward* II. in theſe Words.

"The King granteth to *Robert Clifford*, that "Meſſuage, with the Appurtenances, next the "Church of St. *Dunſtane* in the Weſt, in the "Suburbs of LONDON. Which Meſſuage "was ſome Time *Malculine*'s *de Herley*; and "came to the Hands of *Edward* I. by Reaſon "of certain Debts, which the ſaid *Malculine* "was bound at the Time of his Death to our "ſaid Father, from the Time that he was "Eſcheator on this Side *Trent*. Which Houſe "*John* Earl of *Richmond* did hold at our Pleaſure, and is now in our Poſſeſſion.

Patent the 3d of *Edward* II.

After the Death of this *Robert Clifford*, *Iſabel* his Wife let the ſame Meſſuage to Students of the Law, as by the Record following may appear:

Iſabel, quæ fuit uxor Roberti Clifford, Meſſuagium unipartitum, quod Robertus Clifford habuit in Parochia S. Dunſtani, Weſt. in Suburbio Londini, *&c.* tenuit, & illud dimiſit poſt mortem dict. Roberti Apprenticiis de Banco, pro 10 *l.* Annuatim, *&c.* Anno 18 Edvardi tertii, inquiſitis poſt mortem Roberti Clifford.

This Houſe fell afterwards into the King's Hands, but returned again to the *Cliffords*; and, in *Stow*'s Time, was let to the ſaid Students for 4 *l.* a Year.

Somewhat beyond this *Clifford*'s-*Inn* is the South End of *Chancery-lane*, formerly called *New-ſtreet*, on the Right Hand of which is *Serjeants-Inn*, called *Serjeants-Inn* in *Chancery-lane*.

And then next was ſome Time the Houſe of the converted *Jews*, founded by King *Hen.* III. in Place of a *Jew*'s Houſe to him forfeited, in the Year 1233, and the 17th of his Reign; who built there for them a fair Church, now uſed, and called *The Chapel for the Cuſtody of Rolls* and *Records* of *Chancery*. It ſtood not far from the *Old-Temple*, but in the Mid-way between the *Old-Temple* and the *New*. In which Houſe all ſuch *Jews* and Infidels as were converted to the Chriſtian Faith, were ordained and appointed (under an honeſt Rule of Life) ſufficient Maintenance. Whereby it came to paſs, that in ſhort Time there were gathered a great Number of Converts which were baptized, inſtructed in the Doctrine of *Chriſt*, and there lived under a learned Chriſtian appointed to govern them.

If the Letter following to King *Edward* was ſent from this Houſe, as it ſeems to be, it appears from thence that they were of the *Carthuſian* Profeſſion, and that they received yearly Allowance from the Crown. And that this King, as this Houſe was founded by his Father, continued his Favour to it. In the 6th of his Reign, *viz. Anno* 1278, they ſent one with their Letter, named *Fryar John the Convert*, to bring the King's Charity. Which Letter was penned after this ſubmiſſive Manner by them, ſtiling themſelves *Cælicolæ Chriſti*, *i. e.* Chriſt's heavenly Inhabitants, but very poor.

ILluſtriſſimo & Magnifico Dno. Regi Angliæ, &c. Pauperes Cælicolæ Chriſti, & Conventus Dom. Cartuſie ſeipſos ad pedes, & ſiquid valet oratio peccatorum, ſublimitati vere devote & humillime ſupplicamus, quatenus nob. pauperrimis & indignis ſervulis vris' helimoſinam que ſingulis annis de fonte pietatis vre' nob. miſericorditer emanet, & qua per gram' vram' in altiſſimi ſervicio ſuſtentamur fratri Johi. Converſo nro. exhibitori preſentium, per ſolvi diligenter faciat vra. benignitas gracioſo. Quam Rex regnum Iheſus vob. & vris. in regno collocet ſempiterno: Et optime valeat in terra Regia Celſitudo. Dat. An. Dom.

M°. cc°. Lxx. viii. In craſtino be Lucie.

Since which Time, *viz.* in the Year 1290, all the *Jews* in *England* were baniſhed out of the Realm, whereby the Number of Converts in this Place was almoſt decayed; and therefore in the Year 1377, this Houſe was annexed by Patent to *William Bruſtall*, Clerk, *Cuſtos Rotulorum*, or Keeper of the *Rolls* of the *Chancery*, by *Edward* III. in the 51ſt Year of his Reign, (or rather the 50th, which was the laſt Year of his Reign;) and this firſt Maſter of the *Rolls* was ſworn in *Weſtminſter-hall*, at the Table of Marble Stone; ſince which Time that Houſe has been commonly called the *Rolls* in *Chancery-lane*.

In the 15th of the ſaid King *Edward* III. his Reign, that King annexed by Letters Patents this Houſe to the Office of *Cuſtos Rotulorum*; and there was an Act, wherein it was ſaid, "That "the Chancellor, or Keeper of the Great Seal, "after the Voidance of the ſaid Office of keeping the *Rolls*, ſhould inſtitute, ſucceſſively, "the Keeper of the *Rolls* in the ſaid Houſe of "the Convents." After which Act of Parliament *John de Waltham*, Guardian, or Keeper of the *Rolls*, obtained of *Rich.* II. in the 6th of his Reign, Letters, Patents, whereby the King granted to him and his Succeſſors, Keepers of the *Rolls*, the Houſe of Converts. This *John* of *Waltham* was after Biſhop of *Saliſbury*, and after Treaſurer of *England*.

Notwithstanding, ſuch of the *Jews*, or other Infidels, as have in this Realm been converted to Chriſtianity, and baptized, have been relieved there; for it is in Record, that one *William Piers*, a *Jew*, that became a Chriſtian, was baptized in the 5th of *Richard* II. and had 2 *d.* a Day allowed him during his Life, by the ſaid King.

In the Reign of *Henry* IV, there was one *Elizabeth*, Daughter of a *Rabbi* (who was intitled *The Biſhop of the Jews*) that was a Convert; to whom, beſides a Penny a Day paid her by the Keeper of this Houſe of Converts, out of a Branch of the Exchequer, appointed for that Purpoſe, the King of his Grace granted another Penny a Day for her Life, according to a Patent to this Tenour, *Rex omnibus ad quos, &c. Salutem Sciatis quod de gra' noſtra ſpeciali, Conceſſimus Elizabethæ Filiæ Rabi Moyſes, Epiſcopi Judæorum, unum denarium per diem, ultra unum denarium, quem ead. Elizabetha, ut una Judæorum ad fidem Chriſtianorum converſa, per manus Cuſtodis Domus Converſorum* LONDON. *de ſumma pro hujuſmodi Converſis, ad Scaccarium precipienda, aſſignata, ſingulis diebus percipit. Habendum & percipiendum dictum Denarium diurnum per nos eid. Elizab. tenore præſentium conceſſum, una cum dicto altero Denario,* &c.

The Building is of Brick, Boulder, and ſome Free-Stone; the Doors and Windows are *Gothick*; the Roof is covered with Slate; the Ornament of the Preſſes for Rolls on the Inſide, is Columns and Pilaſters of the *Ionick* and *Compoſite* Orders.

It is in Length 60 Feet, in Breadth 33.

In this Chapel of the *Rolls*, againſt the Eaſt Wall, is a venerable Monument for Dr. *Yong*, ſome Time Maſter of the *Rolls*. It is cut in the Figure of a well wrought Stone Coffin, on which lies along a Man moſt artificially carved in Stone, with a Cap with Corners, covering his Ears, and Scarlet Gown, his Hands lying upon his Breaſt a-croſs. On the Wall, juſt above him, the Head and Shoulders of our Saviour appearing out of the Clouds, looking down upon him; and two Angels on each Side of our Saviour. Underneath this Figure is this Inſcription in Capitals, *viz.*

Jo. Yong, L. L. Doctori, ſacrorum ſcriniorum ac hujus Domus Cuſtodi, Decano olim Ebor. Vita defuncto xxv Aprilis, ſui fideles Executores hoc poſuerunt M. D. XVI.

Upon the Baſe of the Coffin, *Dominus Firmamentum meum.*

On the North Side of this Chapel is a magnificent Monument, adorned with the Effigy of an old Gentleman in a long Robe, in full Proportion, cumbant on his Right Side, his Head reſting on his Hand; this is between two Columns (with gilded Capitals) and Entablature of the *Corinthian* Order; and lower, on the Front, are four ſmaller Figures in a kneeling Poſture. The Inſcription is:

Sacræ Memoriæ

Domini Edwardi Bruci Baronis Brucii, Kinloſſenſis, ſacrorum ſcriniorum Magiſtri dicatum, qui obiit 14 Jan. Sal. 1610. Ætat. 62. Jacobi Regis.

Brucius Edwardus; ſitus hic & Scotus & Anglus
  Scotus ut Ortu Anglis ſic Oriundus avis;
Regno in utroque decus tulit actus Honoribus amplis,
  Regi a Conſiliis Regni utriuſque fuit.
Conjuge prole nuru Genero ſpe Req; beatus
  Vivere nos docuit, nunc docet ecce mori.

His Arms: *Or, a Saltier, Gules, a Chief of the 2d, on a Canton, Argent, a Lyon Rampant, Azure: Theſe alſo impaled with Or, a Bend ingrailed, Azure:*

UP the Chancel Steps, on the South Side of the Chapel, is a ſpacious Monument of the *Corinthian* Order, with the Figures of a Man, Woman, and three Children, in a kneeling Poſture, and this Inſcription:

Hoſpes qui fuerim quondam, ſi quæris, Amice,
Nomen ALLINGTONUS ſtirps Generoſa fuit,
Hac Monumenta mihi Conjux fidiſſima ſtruxit,
Quæque mihi ſtruxit deſtinat illa ſibi.
Charaque Conjugii tres natæ pignora noſtri,
Sunt Vultus quarum, marmora ſculpta tenent;
Cum matre has omnes precor ut poſt Funera ſumme
Cælica perduca in tua Regna Deus.

Arms: *a Bend between ſix Billets*, &c. 10 Coats, *Quarterly*; but the Colours not diſcernable.

AT the North Weſt Angle of this Chapel is a Bench, *&c.* where the Maſter of the *Rolls* hears Cauſes in *Chancery*.

THE Miniſter is appointed by the Maſter of the *Rolls*, the Honourable Sir *Joſeph Jekyll*.

THERE are Prayers upon *Sundays* and Holidays, at about Eleven and Three. The preſent Preacher is the Rev. Dr. *Bolton*. His Salary is about 20 *l.* each Term: It is reckoned a Place of great Credit.

ATTENDANCE is alſo given in this Chapel, from Ten to Twelve daily, for taking in and paying out Money, (according to Order of Court,) and for making Searches of Rolls, *&c.* by ſuch as come for that Purpoſe.

ON the Weſt Side of *Chancery-lane* was ſome Time an Houſe belonging to the Prior of *Necton* Park, a Houſe of Canons in *Lincolnſhire*. This was commonly called *Hereflete-Inn*, and was a Brewhouſe, but now built for the Six Clerks of the *Chancery*, and ſtands over-againſt the ſaid Houſe, called the *Rolls*; and near unto the Lane which entered *Ficket*'s-*croſs*, or *Fricket*'s-*field*, now called *Carey-ſtreet*.

THERE was an Act made for Aſſurance of a Tenement to the Six Clerks of the *Chancery*, called *Hereflete-Inn*, in *Chancery-lane*, and for making them a Corporation. See Acts of Parliament enrolled 32 *Hen.* VIII. And in the 37th Year of the ſame King, another Act paſſed for the ſame. Under theſe Six Clerks, are 60 Clerks more for the neceſſary Diſpatch of Buſineſs. And the late Lord Chancellor *Jefferies* added 30 Clerks more, in all amounting to the Number of 90; which the other Clerks took great Offence at; and therefore there was afterwards an Endeavour to reduce them to the old Number, by not filling up the Vacancy by Death.

THE laſt Place on the North Side of *Fleet-ſtreet* is *Shere*, or *Shire-lane*, which opened alſo into the Place formerly called *Fricket*'s-*field*. On this Side *Fleet-ſtreet*, in the Year of *Chriſt* 1595, *Stow* ſays it was obſerved, that when the Labourers had broken up the Pavement from againſt *Chancery-lane* End, up toward St. *Dunſtan*'s Church, and had digged four Feet deep, they found another Pavement of hard Stone, more ſufficient than the firſt, and therefore harder to be broken; under which they found, in the made Ground, Piles of Timber, driven very thick, and almoſt cloſe together; the ſame being as black as Pitch or Coal, and many of them rotten as Earth; which proves that the Ground there (as ſundry other Places of this City) has been a Mariſh, or full of Springs.

ON the South Side of *Fleet-ſtreet*, from *Ludgate*, before the Wall of the City, are built ſeveral good Houſes to *Fleet-bridge*; on which was, in antient Times, a Ciſtern for the Receipt of Spring-Water, made by the Men of *Fleet-ſtreet*.

NEXT is *Bride-lane*, and therein *Bridewel*, of old Time the King's Houſe; for the Kings of this Realm have been there lodged, and their Courts of Law have been there kept of old Time. And, 'till the 9th of *Henry* III. the Courts were kept in the King's Houſe, whereſoever he was lodged, as may appear by antient Records.

KING *Henry* VIII. built there a ſtately and beautiful Houſe, new, for the Reception of the Emperor *Charles* V. who, in the Year 1522, was lodged himſelf at *Black-fryars*; but his Nobles in this new built *Bridewel*, a Gallery being made over the Water, and through the Wall of the City, into the Emperor's Lodging at *Black-fryars*. King *Henry* himſelf oftentimes lodged there alſo, as namely, in the Year 1525, a Parliament being then held in *Black-fryars*. He created States of Nobility there, *viz.*

Henry Fitz-Roy, a Child, whom he had by *Elizabeth Blunt*, to be Earl of *Nottingham*, Duke of *Richmond* and of *Somerſet*.

Henry Courtney, Earl of *Devonſhire*, Couſin-German to the King, to be Marquis of *Exeter*.

Henry Brandon, a Child of two Years old, Son to the Earl of *Suffolk*, to be Earl of *Lincoln*.

Sir *Thomas Manners*, Lord *Roſs*, to be Earl of *Rutland*.

Sir *Henry Clifford*, to be Earl of *Cumberland*.

Sir *Robert Ratcliff*, to be Viſcount *Fitzwater*.

Sir *Thomas Boloine*, Treaſurer of the King's Houſhold, to be Viſcount *Rochford*.

IN the Year 1528, Cardinal *Campeius* was brought into the King's Preſence, being then at *Bridewel*, whither he had called all his Nobility, Judges, and Counſellors, *&c.* And there, the 8th of *November*, in his great Chamber, he made to them an Oration touching his Marriage with Queen *Katharine*.

IN the Year 1529, the ſame King *Henry* and Queen *Katharine* were lodged there, whilſt the Queſtion of their Marriage was argued in *Black-fryars*, &c.

IN the Year 1553, the 7th of *Edward* VI. the 10th of *April*, Sir *George Barne*, being Mayor of this City, was ſent for to the Court at *Whitehall*, and there, at that Time, the King gave to him, for the Commonalty and Citizens, to be a Workhouſe for the poor and idle Perſons of this City, his Houſe of *Bridewel*, and 700 Marks in Land, late of the Poſſeſſions of the Houſe of the *Savoy*; and all the Bedding and other Furnitnre of the ſaid Hoſpital of the *Savoy*, towards the Maintenance of the ſaid Workhouſe of *Bridewel*, and the Hoſpital of St. *Thomas* in *Southwark*.

THIS Gift King *Edward* confirmed by his Charter, dated the 26th of *June*, next following. And in the Year 1555, in the Month of *February*, Sir *William Gerard*, Mayor, and the Aldermen, entered *Bridewel*, and took Poſſeſſion thereof, according to the Gift of the ſaid King *Edward*. The ſame was alſo confirmed by Queen *Mary*

CONCERNING the forwarding of this good Work of *Bridewel*, and bringing it to a deſired

Perfection, this Act of Common-Council was made the laſt of *February*, in the 2d and 3d Years of *Philip* and *Mary*.

“ Foraſmuch as King *Edward* VI. had given his Houſe of *Bridewel* unto the City, partly for the ſetting of idle and lewd People to work, and partly for the lodging and harbouring of the Poor, Sick, Weak, and Sore People of this City; and of poor Wayfaring People repairing to the ſame: And had, for this laſt Purpoſe, given the Bedding and Furniture of the *Savoy* to that Purpoſe. Therefore, in Conſideration that very great Charges would be required to the fitting of the ſaid Houſe, and the buying of Tools and Bedding, the Money was ordered to be gotten up among the rich People of the Companies of LONDON, &c.

THERE is a Chapel belonging to *Bridewel* Precinct, which was inlarged and beautified at the proper Coſt and Charge of the Governors and Inhabitants of this Precinct, in the Year of our Lord 1620, Sir *Thomas Middleton* being then Preſident, and Mr. *Thomas Johnſon* Treaſurer of this Hoſpital.

THE Inlargement was by taking in of a large Room, that (before the Date above-named) joined upon the Head of the Chapel. This Ground adding to the Length of it (at the full Breadth going with it) 24 Feet and better.

THIS Room thus taken in, trimmed, beautified, and conſecrated, was made a handſome Chapel, it being before a Room empty, waſte, rude, and unſightly, though then in the Uſe deſerving a fair Commendation; for then the Ground that is now a Chancel to the Priſoners of the Houſe, was a Chapel; into which, every Sabbath, through a bye or backward Paſſage, they were brought from their ſeveral Lodgings to hear Divine Service and Sermons.

CLOSE by the Pulpit hung the Picture of King *Edward* VI. with theſe Lines under it:

This *Edward* of fair Memory the Sixt,
In whom with Greatneſs, Goodneſs was commixt,
Gave this *Bridewel*, a Palace in old Times,
For a chaſtiſing Houſe of vagrant Crimes.

IN this Chapel alſo was Queen *Elizabeth*'s Monument, with the common Verſes:

Here lyes her Type, &c.

But being deſtroyed by the Fire in the Year 1666, it was re-edified and finiſhed *Anno* 1668, in the Manner hereafter deſcribed:

IT is a very pleaſant Chapel, having a ſquare Roof, and two Galleries at the North and Weſt Sides, ſupported by Columns of the *Tuſcan* Order; at which Weſt End are Places for the Hoſpital Boys, and others for the Priſoners; the Walls are Brick; the Wainſcot and Finiſhing very neat. The Altar-Piece conſiſts of two Pilaſters, with their Entablature and Circular Pediment of the *Corinthian* Order; between which are the *Commandments* done in Gold on Black, and the *Lord's Prayer* and *Creed* in Gold on Blue, in gilt Frames, and farther enriched with gilt Cherubims, Leaves, Fruit, &c. carved in *Relievo*; the Chancel was paved with Black and White Marble at the firſt Building; but now the whole Floor of the Chapel is paved in the ſame Manner, the laſt Part, with a handſome Pair of Iron Gates, were the Gift of Sir *William Withers*, as mentioned before in *Book* I. *Chap.* XIV. in which Chapter ſee more of *Bridewel* Hoſpital.

To this Chapel and Precinct belong the following Officers, the Reverend Dr. *Yalden*, Miniſter, choſen by the Governors; the Lecturer the Reverend Mr. *Penwarene*; two Chapel-Wardens, one in the Houſe, the other in the Precinct; and one Conſtable living within the Houſe, generally the Porter thereof.

HERE are Prayers *Wedneſdays*, *Fridays*, and Holidays at Ten in the Forenoon.

Streets, Lanes, &c.

PART of *Bride-lane*, *Water-ſtreet*, *King Tudor-ſtreet*, *King Edward-ſtreet*, and Part of *Crown-alley*.

NUMBER of Houſes, in the Hoſpital 29, without 62, in the whole Precinct 91.

IN King *James* the Firſt's Time, Storehouſes were erected here for the Uſe of the City, to prevent any Dearth; for *Anno* 1608, it was conſidered what an unſpeakable Increaſe there was of People, as well Strangers as Natives, in and about the City: Wherefore the careful Magiſtrates, for Prevention of Famine, and for Proviſion for the Poor, began to build here 12 new Granaries, ſufficient to hold 6000 Quarters of Corn; and two Storehouſes more, for Sea-Coal for the Poor, which might hold 4000 Loads of Coals. Theſe Houſes were finiſhed *Anno* 1610; Alderman *Leman* took great Care and Pains in the contriving and accompliſhing this uſeful Work. The like Care the City had at other Times before taken, for providing Food for the Inhabitants of the City, as well by Bread Corn laid up by the ſeveral Companies of LONDON, as in building and furniſhing other Granaries.

OVER-againſt the North Side of this *Bridewel*, the Biſhop of St. *David*'s had his Inn, which Palace was granted in the Time of King *Edward* VI. in Fee-Farm of a Mark-Rent to Dr. *Huick*, the Phyſician: Under which Purchaſe the ſame was enjoyed long after.

The PARISH *of*

St. BRIDGET, *or St.* BRIDE's.

NEAR this is the Pariſh-Church of St. *Bridget*, or St. *Bride*'s, as it is commonly called.

THERE were two Saints named *Bridget* (or *Bride*) of eſpecial Note; the one a Virgin, born in *Scotland*, or (as others ſay) in *Ireland*; the other a Widow, born in *Sweedland*, or *Denmark*; ſome term her the Queen of *Sweedland*.

BUT 'tis plain, that our Church of St. *Bride*, LONDON, was firſt dedicated to the Virgin *Bridget*, and not to the Widow, becauſe it appears by what follows hereafter that there was a Clerk inſtituted to this our Church of St. *Bride*, under the Denomination of St. *Bride*, or St. *Bridget*, *Anno* 1632, which was before the Widow *Bridget* was canonized for a Saint, which was not 'till the Year 1391, as *Heræus*; or 1400, as *Hoſpinian*: We ſhall therefore here only treat of the Virgin St. *Bridget*.

St. *Bridget*, or St. *Bride*, the Virgin, as moſt Writers affirm, was born in *Scotland*, of honourable Parents; her Father's Name, ſays *Poſſevin*, was *Daboth*, who, ſaid *Dempſter*, was Vice-Roy of *Cathnes* in *Scotland*. Of this *Bridget* writes venerable *Bede*, *Volaterian*, and many others; but *Giraldus Cambrenſis*, *Capgrave*, *Surius*, and ſome others write, that ſhe was born in *Ireland*, whoſe Father's Name, ſay they, was

Dubtacus, come from a renowned Stock in *Ireland*, and her Mother was named *Broſeca*, a young Woman of an admirable Beauty, whom *Dubtacus*, her Maſter, got with Child, of whom came this *Bridget*, or *Bride*, famous afterwards for her holy Life and Miracles.

Whether ſhe was a *Scottiſh*, or *Iriſh* Woman by Birth, is not much material: However, it is agreed on all Sides, that ſhe was a Holy Virgin, living and dying in the Time of *Juſtinus Major*, Emperor, about the Year of our Lord 518, as ſome write; others, 525; the *Engliſh* Martyrologue, 540; *John* I. (as ſome ſay) being Pope of *Rome*, or, as others ſay, *Boniface* II.

The *Engliſh* Martyrologue relates, that this Virgin *Bridget* was born in the County of *Kildare*, in *Ireland*, in a Town called *Focart*; and that after many Miracles done in Sign of her Sanctimony and Innocency of Life, ſhe died in the Year of our Lord 540: And that there was a fair Church erected in her Honour, in the City of LONDON, which 'till this Day is yet remaining, commonly called St. *Bride*'s; as alſo many others in *England*, *Scotland*, and the *Iſle of Man*, and where it is recorded, that ſhe lived ſome Time, and where is an antient Town and Church of her Name, ſtill retaining the vulgar Denomination of St. *Bride*'s.

Her Body was interred in the Town of *Daune*, or *Dune*, in the Province of *Ulſter*, in a Tomb, together with the Bodies of St. *Patrick* and St. *Columbe*, which was afterwards miraculouſly revealed to the Biſhop of that Place, as he was praying one Night, late in the Church, in the Year 1176, over which there ſhone a great Light.

Dunum (now named *Down*) is very antient, a Biſhop's See, and remarkable for the Tomb of St. *Patrick*, St. *Bridget* and St. *Columbe*, who have this chiming Diſtich written upon them:

Hi tres in Duno cumulo tumulantur in uno,
Brigida, Patricius, atque Columba pius.

One Tomb three Saints contain, one Vault below
Does *Bridget*, *Patrick*, and *Columba* ſhow.

This Monument of theirs, is ſaid to have been demoliſhed by *Leonard Gray*, Lord-Deputy in *Henry* VIII's Time.

She is ſaid to be a Diſciple of St. *Patrick*, and very famous both in *Ireland*, *Scotland*, and *England*; her Miracles, and the Fire which never goes out (being preſerved and cheriſhed in the inner Sanctuary, like that of *Veſta*, by the Sacred Virgins) and ſtill burns without any Addition or Increaſe of Aſhes, are related by ſome Authors.

It is ſaid, this Holy Virgin, St. *Bridget*, came out of *Ireland* into *Britain*, to obtain ſome Reliques of her dear and honoured Patron, St. *Patrick*, where ſhe paſſed ſome Years in a certain ſmall Iſland, near *Glaſtenbury*, where there was an Oratory conſecrated to the Honour of St. *Mary Magdalen*; the Iſland was called *Bekery*, or *Little Ireland*; afterwards having left behind her Scrip, Chain, Bell, and other Veſtments of her own Wearing (which, for the Memory of her Sanctity, are there expoſed) ſhe returned into *Ireland*, where, not long after, ſhe reſted in the Lord, and was buried in the City of *Down*.

As to the Foundation of this Church, Mr. *Stow* ſays, it was antiently very ſmall, which *William Venor*, Eſq; Warden of the *Fleet*, about the Year 1480, increaſed with a large Body; and the Side Iſles from the Choir, (which of old Time was the whole Church) down to the Weſt End. All through the Church built of his Charges, was wrought in the Stone-Work, round about, both within and without, the Figure, or Likeneſs of a Vine, (a *Rebus* on his Name, as if it had been *Viner*,) with Cluſters of Grapes amongſt the Leaves, *&c.*

The Partition betwixt the old Work and the new, ſome Time prepared as a Screne, to be ſet up in the Hall of the Duke of *Somerſet*'s Houſe in the *Strand*, was bought for 160 *l.* and ſet up in the Year 1557. One willful Body began to ſpoil and break the ſame in the Year 1596; but was (by the High Commiſſioners) forced to make it up again.

This Church was Repaired at the Coſt of the Pariſhioners, *Anno Domini* 1630, likewiſe in 1631, and 1632. The Battlements were then new built, ſo was the Middle Roof, and a handſome Gallery on the North Side; but being unhappily demoliſhed by the Fire of LONDON, was Rebuilt very ſolidly of Stone, and finiſhed in the Year 1680, it was Beautified in the Years 1698 and 1699, and in the Year 1732.

It has a camerated Roof, beautifully adorned with Arches of Fret-Work, between each of which is a Panel of Crocket-Work, and Fret-Work, and a Porthole Window.

It is a ſtrong, pleaſant, well built Church, and very regular, all the Apertures, *&c.* on the one Side anſwering exactly to thoſe on the other. And the Roof is elevated on Pillars and Arches with Entablament of the *Tuſcan* Order; the Groynings of which Arches are neatly carved, having a Roſe between two large moulded Pattens; on the Key-Stone of each Arch, a Seraph, and in the Middle between them a Shield, with Compartments and Impoſts finely done, and gilt.

It is wainſcotted round with Oak, about eight Feet high, having ſpacious Galleries on the North, South, and Weſt Sides, with curious Fronts of deep Bolection-Works, as is the Pulpit, being carved and finniered; which are alſo right Wainſcot.

The inner Door-Caſes are five, two on the North, and two on the South Sides, of the *Compoſite* Order; and a very ſpacious one toward the Weſt, having folding Doors, and adorned with Pilaſters, Entablature, and Parabolically arched Pediment of the *Ionick* Order, all of Wainſcot. And at the ſame Weſt End of the Church is likewiſe a large ſtrong outer Door-Caſe of the *Ionick* Order (as the other outer Door-Caſes are) over which are theſe Words under a Seraph, *Domus Dei:* And the Church is well pewed.

The Altar-Piece is beautiful and magnificent; the lower Part conſiſts of ſix carved Columns (painted Flake-Stone Colour) with Entablature and Circular Pediment of the *Corinthian* Order, embelliſhed with Lamps, Cherubims, *&c.* all gilt with Gold. Above a Circular Pediment are the King's Arms finely carved, gilt and painted, with the Supporters: Under the Pediment the Words in 1 *Cor.* x. 16. The Intercolumns are the *Commandments*; and here is alſo the *Lord's Prayer* and *Creed*. Over the former, the Words of *Matth.* vi. 8. and over the latter, the 2d Epiſtle of *Timothy* i. 13. all well done in Black, upon Gold. The upper Part is painted, and conſiſts of ſix Columns, three on each Side, of a handſome arched five Light Window, with the Architrave, Frieſe, and Cornice, finely done (white and veined) in ſtrong Perſpective: In the Front of which are the Portraitures of *Moſes*, with the two Tables in his Hands, and *Aaron* in his Prieſt's Habit; over the Window 'tis painted nebulous, and above the Clouds appears (from within a large Crimſon-Velvet Feſtoon painted Curtain) a Celeſtial Choir, or a Repreſentation of the Church Triumphant, in the Viſion and Preſence of a *Glory* in the Shape of a Dove, all finely painted, the Enrichments are gilt with Gold, and the whole is incloſed or fenced in with Rail and Balliſter, and the Floor within that paved with Black and White Marble. Here are alſo three fine Branches.

The Length of this Church is 111 Feet, Breadth 57, Height 41; and the Altitude of the Steeple is 234, which is above 30 more than that of the Monument. Sir *Chriſtopher Wren* was the Architect, it conſiſts of a Tower and lofty new Spire of Stone, adorned with Pilaſters and Entablature of the *Corinthian* Order, arched Pediments, Lamps, &c. Here is a fine Ring of 12 Bells.

MONUMENTS.

John Ulſthorp, *William Eveſham*, *John Wigan*, and others, founded Chantries there.

John Ulſthorp, Citizen and Taylor (*Sciſſor*) LONDON, by his Will bearing Date *Jan.* the 25th, 1432, 11 *Henry* VI. gave to the Rector and Keepers of the Goods of the Church of St. *Bridget*'s, three Tenements in *Fleet-ſtreet*: “One called the *Tabard*, ſituate between the Tenement called the *Caſtle*, on the Eaſt, and the Tenement called the *George* at *Scho-lane* End, &c. the Tenement called the *Rabyn*; and alſo his Tenement adjoining to it, ſituate, &c. and the Land of the Abbeſs of *Godſtow*, &c. to have them for ever, on Condition that they find a Chaplain to celebrate, &c. at the Altar of St. *Anne*, in the Church of St. *Bryget*, for his Soul, and the Souls of his Parents, and *Alice* his Wife, &c. And that the ſaid Chaplain ſo intending *pro poſſe* to do Divine Services there, without having any other Service; and that he have his Chamber, and reſide in the ſaid Pariſh. And willed, that the ſaid Chaplain ſhould have in his keeping, in the *Almary* (*Almariolo*) under the Altar aforeſaid, one Miſſal, one Chalice with the Paten, one *Caſula de rubro velewet cum apparatis*, for the principle Feaſts, &c. And he willed, that the Rector and Keepers, pay yearly to the Chaplain for his Stipend, 10 Marks, at the four Terms of the Year. And moreover, to the Honour of God, he bequeathed to the ſaid Rectors and Keepers of St. *Bryget*, thoſe Shops, with Solars and Gardens adjoining, ſituate, &c. for the mending of the Church of St. *Bryget*, and for the bettering and repairing of the Goods and Ornaments thereof, for ever.

John Hill, of the Pariſh of St. *Bridget*, gave, by his Will, dated 1439, three Tenements in the ſaid Pariſh, lying between *Bride-lane* on the Weſt, and the Inn of the Abbot and Convent of *Winchcomb*, on the South, and *Fleetſtreet* on the North, to the Rector and Guardians of St. *Bridget*, to celebrate his Anniverſary for ever. Dated 7 *Oct.* 1437.

One *Anne Cokerer* was here buried, by her Will, dated *October* the 8th, 1549. The Strain of whoſe Will, ran quite different from the Wills formerly made, *viz.* “Be it known unto all Men, that this my Will, *Anne Cokerer*, being in good Health at that Time, That I do confeſs myſelf unto God in the ſeven deadlie Synnes I have offended my Lord. I aſk thee Mercy. My fyve Wytts I have much miſſpended. The Ten Commandments I have not fulfylled in all the Articles that belongeth thereto. Grievouſly I have offended my Lord. I aſk thee Mercy, moſt merciful *Iheſu*, in that I have offended thee in Word, Will, Dede, or Thought. I aſk thee Mercy, moſt merciful *Iheſu*. I bequeath my Soul into thy Mercy, and my Body to be buried in St. *Bryde*'s Church, before my Pew; and 40 *s.* to be gyvynne in Groats, to the Pariſh, whereas moſt nede is, at the Diſcretion of *John Purcel*, whom I make myne Executor, &c. I beſeche you, for the Love of God, ſee me buried with the ſame Pſalmes that Mr. *Starnell* was buried with. The ſame Pſalmes, as it ſeems, that were appointed to be uſed at Burials, in King *Edward*'s Book of *Common-Prayer*.

On a handſome Monument, in the South Wall of the Choir, was this Inſcription:

Here lieth *Edward Truſſel*, Citizen and Clothworker of LONDON, Son of *Avery Truſſel*, of *Bilſeley*, in the County of *Warwicke*, Eſq; with *Anne* his Wife, Daughter of *James Philpot*. Which *Anne* departed this Life *Anno Dom.* 1586. And hee having lived 38 Yeeres in this Pariſh, departed in the Lord the Nineteenth Day of *June*, *Anno Dom.* 1613. *Ætatis* 67.

He left behind three Sons by the ſaid *Anne*, and one Daughter by *Elizabeth* his ſecond Wife. *Jacobus, filius natu maximus Pietatis ergo poſuit.*

On a fair Monument in the ſame Choir, in the Eaſt Corner of the Wall:

Here lieth *James Kinnon*, a Gentleman of *Lentilo* in *Monmouthſhire*, a Citizen and Cannoniere, and a Souldier. He dyed aged 67 Yeeres, over-heating his Bloud in preparing of forty Chambers, at the Entertainment of the Prince in the *Artillery-Garden*. To the which Society he gave forty Chambers, and five Markes in Mony. To the Poore of the Pariſh hee gave 10 *l. per Annum* for one and twenty Yeeres; and to the Poore of *Lentilo* the like Summe, and five Pound preſent. He had one Wife, and one Sonne. *Obiit* 19 *Decemb. Anno Dom.* 1615.

It ever was his Wiſh
to dye in Field
Or elſe at Sea. Fates
halfe his Wiſh did yeeld.
A Prince and Army
ſtood about him round:
Yet Age (o're wearied)
tooke the mortall Wound.
Arts Mathematicke
he both lov'd and knew;
In which his Skill increaſt,
as his Yeeres grew.
Wales gave him Breath,
faire was his Birth and Name,
And though Death ſtole
his Life, he left his Fame.

A very fair Monument ſtanding in the South Iſle, in the Chancel, with this Inſcription:

In this Chancel lyeth buried *Frances Trevor*, Wife of Sir *Thomas Trevor*, Knight, Solicitor Generall to the Prince, at the Time of her Death; and now one of the Barons of the *Exchequer*. Shee was Daughter and Heire of *Daniel Blenerhaſſet* of *Norfolke*, Eſquire. Shee died the 6th of *January*, 1624. In whoſe Memory her ſaid Huſband, *hæc pie poſuit*.

They had a Daughter buried near unto her.

In this Chancel alſo was buried, the 6th of *January*, 1614, *Prudence Trevor*, Daughter of

Henry Butler, and former Wife to the ſaid Sir *Thomas*; who bare him a Sonne named *Thomas*, now living. Alſo *John Trevor*, of *Trevallyn*, in *Comitatu Denbighe*, Eſquire, Father to the ſaid Sir *Thomas*, died the 15th of *July*, 1589, and lieth buried here.

Randulp Trevor, Brother to the ſaid Sir *Thomas*, died the 21ſt of *July*, 1590, and is buried here.

Margarite, Neece to the ſaid Sir *Thomas*, and Daughter of Sir *Richard Trevor*, of *Trevallyn*, Knight, was married to *John Griffith*, of *Lyn*, in *Comitatu Carnarvon*, Eſquire, and left many Children; and was buried here the 19th of *March*, 1624.

IN the ſame Iſle, at the Upper End of this Church, on a fair Monument, is this Inſcription:

Here reſteth the Body of Sir *George Curzon*, of *Croxall*, in the County of *Derby*, Knight, deſcended from antient Gentry, and of long Continuance in that Place; who, like the Race from whence hee came, was a Man of upright Life, religious, and hoſpitable. Hee tooke to Wife *Mary*, the Daughter of Sir *Richard Leviſon*, of *Lelleſhull*, in the County of *Salop*, Knight. By whom hee had *Walter*, who died young, and *Mary*, then his onely Daughter and Heire. Who was married to *Edward Sackvile*, Earle of *Dorſet*, Knight of the Honourable Order of the Garter. Which Lady cauſed this Monument to bee here infixed, to the ſacred Memory of her deare Father. He departed this Life the 17th of *November*, 1622.

MONUMENTS *of later Date.*

AGAINST a Pillar on the South Side of the Altar, a ſmall Monument, with this Inſcription, in Gold Letters, on Black Marble:

Near the Foot of this Pillar lyeth the Body of *Thomaſin*, late Wife of *Henry Dove*, Doctor in Divinity, Vicar of this Pariſh, *Ob. Jan.* 10, 1678. *Ætat.* 23.

Alſo two of their Children, *Henry* and *Thomaſin.*

So 'tis, ſhe's gone! farewel to all
Vain Mortals do Perfection call;
To Beauty, Goodneſs, Modeſty,
Sweet Temper, and true Piety;
The reſt an Angel's Pen muſt tell,
Long, long beloved Duſt, farewel.
The Bleſſings which we higheſt Prize
Are ſooneſt raviſhed from our Eyes.

Over which is a black Urn, and theſe Arms: *Sable, a Feſs Dauncette, Ermin between three Doves, Argent, impaled with Sable, a Bend cottiſed between two Garbs, Or.*

NEAR the South Eaſt Corner of the Church, on a pretty White Marble Monument, this Inſcription:

In meditullio hujus Templi jacet mortale Depoſitum, Jaſperi Nedham, M. D.

Qui ſcientia, Pietate, Beneficientia, Clarus, ſuis Charus, principibus ac præſtitibus Gratus, amicis atque egenis deſideratiſſimis, ob. 31. Octob. 1679. Ætat. 57.

Arms: *Argent, a Bend ingrailed, Azure between two Bucks Heads caboſed, Sable, adorned with Cartouches, Cherubs, and Mantling.*

AT the North Eaſt Corner of the Church, a handſome White Marble Monument, with this Inſcription:

Near this Place lyeth the Body of *James Molins*, Maſter of Surgery, and Doctor in Phyſick, Servant to their Majeſties King *Charles* II. and King *James* II. A Man of ſtrong Judgment and ready Wit, ſkilful, compaſſionate, and honeſt in his Profeſſion; whoſe Family, for many Generations, has produced Men very eminent in the Art of Surgery.

He died *Feb.* 8, 1686, aged 57.

His Arms: *Two Coats impaled, Ermin, a Ferdemoline, Azure, quartered with Or, on a Feſs between two Corniſh Choughs reſpectant, Sable, a Garb inter, two Croſs Croſlets fitched, of the firſt. Or, on a Bend cottiſed between three Martlets, Sable, as many Wings, Argent; and for the Creſt, a Mill-Wheel, Or.*

A little Weſtward of that above, is a white poliſhed Marble Monument, adorned with a Cherub, Urn, &c. for the virtuous Mrs. *Anne Blount*, late Wife of *Charles Blount*, of the *Middle-Temple*, Eſq; who deceaſed in the Year 1686.

Here are theſe Arms: *Baron and Femme, 1ſt, Barry nebule of eight Pieces, Or, and Sable. 2dly, Or, three Creſcents, Azure.*

ON a Black Marble Grave-Stone, near the Altar, this Inſcription:

Here lyeth the Body of *Thomas Flatman*, eldeſt Son of *Thomas Flatman*, and *Hannah* his Wife, who reſigned his beloved Soul the 28th of *December* 1682,

Who e're thou art, that look'ſt upon,
And read'ſt what lyes beneath this Stone;
What Beauty, Goodneſs, Innocence,
In a ſad Hour was ſnatch'd from hence.
What Reaſon canſt thou have to prize
The deareſt Object of thine Eyes?
Believe this, Mortal, what thou valueſt moſt,
And ſet'ſt thy Soul upon, is ſooneſt loſt.

The aforeſaid *Thomas Flatman*, Senior, was a noted Poet, and judicious in Painting, and dying after his Son, was likewiſe here buried.

On the Stone are theſe Arms: *A Chevron between Garbs, quartered with a Paly of Six, a Chevron.* No Colours.

John Wynch, 1675, and *Robert Wynch*, his Son, 1676.

John Alſop, 1661, and *Frances* his Wife, 1687.

Sacred to the dear Memory of *William Aſtley*, Eſq; Servant unto his Majeſty when Prince, &c. Serjeant of his Majeſty's Paſtry, 1676.

Henrietta Francia Pool, Wife of *Benjamin Pool*, Eſq; 1694.

Anne Coode, the beloved Wife of *William Coode*, of the *Inner-Temple*, Eſq; 1688.

IN the Middle Iſle.

Thomas Higham, *Armiger*, M. D. 1672.

A Vault in the North Iſle, belonging to *Frederick Hern*, Eſq;

Dr. *Jaſper Needham*, in his Life-time an eminent Phyſician, lies buried under a Stone in the Chancel, Middle-Iſle, with a ſhort Inſcription, *ob.* 31 *Oct.* *1679.* *Ætat.* 57. And alſo his Wife *Penelope*, buried here, according to her Deſire, *Oct.* 31, *1706.* Aged 74.

A Monument on a Pillar on the North Side of the Church for *John Cale*, *ob.* 29 *Feb.* 1715. Aged 80. And *Judith Cale* his Wife, *February* the 17th, 1716. Aged 70.

In one of the Paſſages into the Church, on the North Side, is a Stone in the Wall with this Inſcription:

Dormit non mortua eſt.

Near this Place lyeth interred the Body of Mrs. *Rebekah Robinſon*, Wife of Mr. *Brudenell Robinſon*, who departed this Life in Exchange for a better *February* the 9th, 1727, aged 58 Years.

O Paſſer by,
Thou, thou muſt dye
as well as I.
My Soul's at reſt,
But thine's oppreſt,
My State is beſt.
Then let thy Care and Pleaſure be,
To ſerve thy God, and reſt with me.

Alſo here lies the Body of the above-mention'd *Brudenell Robinſon*, who departed this Life on the 2d Day of *February*, 1729, in the 56th Year of his Age.

In the ſame Paſſage, very near the laſt named, is another leſs Stone in the Wall, with the following Inſcription, wrote by the late ingenious Mr. *Beckingham*, upon his Friend

ZADOCK SHERMENDINE.

Obiit 24 July *1729.* Ætatis 67.

For Feats in * *Flanders* Plains renown'd,
Here lies a *Britiſh* Blade;
Age gave at laſt the fatal Wound
Which Foes in vain eſſay'd:
Yet boaſts the Grave but half its Prey,
Whilſt Friends his Name adore.
His Deeds ſtill conſecrate his Clay,
And what do *MARLBRO's* more?

Flandria the Author wrote it.

BENEFACTORS.

Here are ſeveral Tables in this Church; in one, on the South Side of the Weſt Door, are the following Names.

Given annually for ever.

Donors.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Joan Sandbach	22	00	00
Mr. *Crawthorn*, Cutler,	10	00	00
Henry Flick, Girdler,	04	00	00
Joſeph Parrat,	06	00	00
James Truſſel,	03	05	00
George Davinſon, Girdler,	01	10	00
John Hyde, Merchant-Taylor,	01	10	00
The Company of Brewers,	01	10	00
Tho. White,	07	00	00
Mr. *Scudamore*, Vintner,	01	00	00
Mr. *Acham*,	03	00	00
Edward Thatcher,	05	00	00
Henry Jordan, Fiſhmonger,	00	06	08
Anne Raymomd gave her Houſe for eight Widows.			
Barbara Sharp, gave five Chaldron of Coals.			

Given at once in Money.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Sir *Thomas Trevor*, Bart.	100	00	00
His Lady	100	00	00
Mrs. *Parthenia Lowman*	160	00	00
Tho. Arnold, Eſq;	50	00	00
Richard Billingſly, Vintner	50	00	00
John Alſop	20	00	00

Divers leſs Sums.

Lady *Mary Trevor*	20	00	00
Mr. *William Wheatly*	200	00	00
Sir *Hugh Parker*, Bart. and his Lady, and Sir *Henry Parker*, Bart. have given and paid to the Poor, and to put forth Apprentices,	168	00	00

Under which, in a ſmall Table, is the following Names:

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Mr. *Woodman* gave to the Poor	5	00	00
Mr. *Walter Drury*, Apothecary, gave	10	00	00
Mr. *Edw. Ampſon* gave in Bread	5	00	00
Mr. *John Vickeridge* gave	5	00	00

Near theſe is another Table with the following Names:

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Dr. *Walter Mills* gave to the Poor	20	00	00
Mr. *Tho. Nichols* gave to ditto	10	00	00
Daniel Craine, Eſq; gave in Coals	5	00	00
Mrs. *Mary Crofts* to the Poor	10	00	00
Mr. *Thomas Cooke*, Printer, born in this Pariſh, died *January* 9, 1726, in the 68th Year of his Age, left by Will to the Poor and Blind old Men and Women of this Pariſh	10	00	00

On the North Side of the Weſt Door, are the following Names, inſcribed on another Table:

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Sir *Jer. Whichcote*, Bart. gave in Velvet and Gold Fringe, for the Communion-Table, Pulpit and Pall	110	00	00
Sir *John Thorowood* of *Kenſington*	100	00	00
Sir *John King*, Kt.	50	00	00
Sir *John Trevor*, Bart.	50	00	00
Dr. *Needham*, M. D. in Plate, Books, and Forms	46	00	00
Sir *Tho. Fitch*, Kt. for three Braſs Branches, and hanging them	61	16	00
Sir *Edward Lutwitch* gave the Crimſon Velvet Altar-Cloth	31	05	00
Paul Boſton, Vicar of this Pariſh, gave in Plate, Value	61	00	00
John Turner, Serjeant at Law, in Plate, and in Poor's Boxes	58	10	00
Henry Hotherſal, the Marble Font, &c.	30	00	00
Paul Bowes, Eſq; gave the King's Arms	27	00	00

Leſs Sums given by ſeveral, as,

Sir *Hugh Windham*, one of the Barons, &c. and Sir *Edward Rich*, each of them Ten Pounds.

Under this Table is the following Inſcription in a Frame:

The *College Youths*, and *London Scholars*, gave Two Trebles, which made the Peel 12 Bells.

Againſt the Organ-Gallery are the two following Inſcriptions; on the firſt,

Nicholas Pit, Eſq;

By his Will gave 500 *l.* to this Pariſh, to be laid out in a real Eſtate to purchaſe Bread for their Poor, who come daily to Prayers here, by 10 *s. per* Week, on *Wedneſdays* and *Fridays* for ever; which 500 *l.* with 100 *l.* Intereſt thereof, was laid out to purchaſe Ground-Rents in *Foſſan-ſtreet*, *Spittle-fields*, *Anno* 1717.

On the other:

Anno 1716, *Judith Cale*, Widow, gave 100 *l.* to be laid out in an Eſtate, and the Produce to be given annually to ſix poor Widows of this Pariſh.

The Truſtees of *Henry Hoare*, Eſq; deceaſed, gave toward the Charge of erecting a Workhouſe in this Pariſh, 100 *l.*

Before the great Fire, there was a Parſonage-Houſe in *Bride's-lane*, long ſince leaſed out by the Church of *Weſtminſter*. It is now divided into ſeveral Tenements, and is now called *Parſon's-court*.

Here was a Fraternity in this Pariſh founded *Anno* 1375, of St. *Bridget*, for the Light to be ſet up in the ſaid Church before the Image of the Virgin St. *Bridget*, in the Feaſt of the Tranſlation and Nativity of the ſaid Virgin, and to pay 4 *d.* at the four Quarters of the Year yearly. Afterwards they procured a Chaplain to ſay Maſs before the ſaid Image in the ſaid Church.

This Living is an Impropriation in the Gift of the Dean and Chapter of *Weſtminſter*, Value 120 *l. per Annum*; rated in the King's Books 16 *l.*

The Vicar is the Reverend Dr. *Bundy*, and the Lecturer the Rev. Dr. *Middleton*.

Here are Prayers at Eleven in the Morning, and Eight in the Evening daily; here is alſo a fine Organ.

The Gift Sermons are, one on *Chriſtmas-day*; the Miniſter has 10 *s.* for preaching it, to the Clerk is given 3 *s.* 6 *d.* A Sermon on the firſt *Sunday* in *June*; to the Miniſter for preaching 20 *s.* to the Clerk 2 *s.* 6 *d.* and a Preparation-Sermon.

Mr. *Strype* mentions *John Hill*, who left 10 *s.* for a Sermon every *New-year's-day*.

Here likewiſe are preached the Spital Sermons on *Eaſter Monday*, *Tueſday*, and *Wedneſday*.

The Veſtry is General.

The Pariſh-Officers are,	*The* Ward-Officers are,
	3 Common-Council-Men.
2 Church-wardens.	9 Inqueſts.
4 Overſeers.	3 Conſtables.
4 Sideſmen.	3 Scavengers.
3 Collectors.	

Streets, Lanes, *&c.*

Part of *Shoe-lane*, *Brown's-court*, *New-ſtreet*, *New-ſtreet-ſquare*, *Boxwood-court*, *New-court*, *Gunpowder-alley*, *Three-leg-alley*, *Winche's-rents*, *King's-head-court*, *Globe-court*, *Eaſt-harding-lane*; Part of *Weſt-harding-lane*; Part of *Fleet-ſtreet*, *Peterborough-court*, *St. Bride's-court*, *Falcon-court*, *Wine-office-court*, *Gough's-ſquare*; Part of *Water-lane*, *Hanging-ſword-court*, *Hanging-ſword-alley*, *White-lion-court*, *Saliſbury-court*, *George-yard*, *Crowd-alley*, *Sugar-loaf-court*, *Dorſet-court*, *Half-paved-court*, *Blue-ball-court*, *Dorſet-Garden*; Part of *Bride-lane*, *Parſons-court*, or *Rents*, *Bear-alley*; Part of *Fleet-ditch-ſide*, *Green's-Rents*, now call'd *Bride-court*, or *Bridewell-court*; Part of *Ludgate-hill*, *Goat-court*, *Dolphin-court*; Part of *Naked-boy court*, *Bell-ſavage-yard*, *Black-horſe-alley*, *Break-neck-court*, *Poppin's-alley*, *Cockpit-court*, *Racket-court*, *Fountain-court*, *Angel-Court*, *Harp-alley*, *Milk-yard*, *Church-yard-alley*, *Vine-court*, *Curriers-alley*, *Stone-cutters-ſtreet*, *Roſe-and crown-court*, *George-alley*, and *Queen's-office-alley*.

Number of Houſes about 1400.

In the Pariſh of St. *Bridget*, was a Meſſuage or Inn, call'd, *The Faulcon*, in the Tenure of the famous Printer, in the latter Part of *Henry* VII's Time, and Beginning of *Henry* VIII, named *Wynkyn de Worde*.

The next is *Saliſbury-court*, a Place ſo called, for that it belonged to the Biſhops of *Saliſbury*, and was their Inn, or LONDON-Houſe, at ſuch Time as they were ſummoned to come to the Parliament, or came for other Buſineſs. It was afterwards the Dwelling, firſt of Sir *Richard Sackvile*, and after of Sir *Thomas Sackvile*, his Son, Baron of *Buckhurſt*, one of Queen *Elizabeth's* Privy Council, afterwards Lord Treaſurer; who very greatly inlarged it with ſtately Buildings.

Thence it was ſome Time called *Sackvile-Houſe*. And being in long Leaſe made by Biſhop *Capon*, Biſhop there in the Times of King *Henry* VIII, *Edward* VI, and Queen *Mary*, was exchanged in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, by the greatly learned *Jewel*, Biſhop of that See, for Recompence of good Value, in Lands lying in his Dioceſe, or elſewhere in the Weſt.

The WHITE FRYARS;

OR,

The Fryars of our Lady of Mount Carmel.

White-Fryars.

Before we treat of the Houſe called *White Fryars* in LONDON, it will be requiſite to ſay ſomething of the Order of *White Fryars*, or *Carmelites*, the Title of which Fraternity, is this, *Fratres B. Mariæ de Monte Carmele*, or *Carmelite Fryars*.

This Order had its Original in Mount *Carmel*, in *Syria*, where *Elias*, and *Eliſeus*, the Prophets, inhabited; there, in Proceſs of Time, many *Anchorets* firſt ſettled themſelves, who afterwards, by means of *Almeric*, Biſhop of *Antioch*, the Pope's Legate, were brought together, and having been there a long Time diſpers'd one from another, they were reduced to live together under one Government.

There was on that Mount, near to *Elias's* Fountain, a Church dedicated to the Bleſſed Virgin *Mary*, where they laid the firſt Foundation of their Convent; there this *Almeric* built their firſt Monaſtery, *Ann.* 1121, for, before, they lived in Caves and Dens. Afterwards, this Order was brought into *Europe*, by *Albert*, Patriarch of *Jeruſalem*, Legate to Pope *Innocent* III, about the Year 1216, who gave them a certain Rule to follow, taken much from the Rule of St. *Baſil*.

These Hermits of Mount *Carmel*, firſt profeſſed begging in *Europe*, after the *Dominicans* and *Minorites*; and then they were permitted to preach and hear Confeſſions. Their Order was confirm'd firſt by Pope *Honorius* III, or, as others ſay, *Honorius* IV, Pope *Gregory* IX, *Innocent* IV, and other Popes.

These *Carmelites* procured a Licence from the Pope to creep out of the Wilderneſs into the Cities, contrary to their firſt Inſtitution; againſt which Courſe, *Nicholas Gallus* wrote bitterly, deploring their State with pious Tears.

POPE *Honorius* (ſays *Bale*) granted to the *Carmelites* this Privilege, that they ſhould be free from the Juriſdiction of all Princes and Biſhops.

Trithemius Abbas, ſays, that the Colour of the Habit of this Order, at firſt, was *White*, whereby the inward Purity of the Brethren was ſignified, with ſuch a Cloak, they ſay, as *Elias* was clad; and that *Eliſeus* and the Children of the Prophets went in ſuch a Habit. After many Years, when the *Holy Land* came into the Hands of the Infidels, the Brethren were forced to change their Habit, the *Saracens* compelling them thereunto, who held it lawful only for the Nobility to wear a white Garment; ſo by Neceſſity changing their old Habit, they took to themſelves Hoods ſtreaked with two Colours, White and Black.

AFTER many Years the Brethren were compelled, by the Malice of the Infidels, to depart out of the *Holy Land*, and then coming into *Europe*, that they might not ſeem ridiculous in a ſtrange Habit, they reſumed their old Habit, which is White, and which to this Day they uſe, and which was confirmed by the Popes.

BUT ſome may deſire to know why theſe Fryars are called *Brethren of the Bleſſed Virgin* Mary *of Mount* Carmel; the Cauſe thereof is this, not long after the Paſſion of our Lord, the Brethren of Mount *Carmel* built a Chapel on the Side of that Mount, to the Honour of the Mother of God, and choſe her for the Advocate and Patron of their Order, and thereupon afterwards, they were called *her Brethren*; as therefore they are called *Carmelites*, from Mount *Carmel*, ſo from the Chapel, which they built, they are, to this Day, called *Brethren of the Bleſſed Virgin, the Mother of God*. Thus *Trithemius*.

HOWEVER, this is the more general and approved Opinion of the original Cauſe of this Title aſſumed by the *Carmelites*; yet ſome there have been that affirm, that the Bleſſed Virgin *Mary* appeared to one of their Order, and preſented to him a Scapulary, ſaying, *Receive, my Beloved, this Scapulary, which I give unto this Order, in Sign of my Fellowſhip*; whereupon they uſurp the Title of *Fratres Ordinis beatæ Mariæ Virginis de Monte Carmelo*. But the former Opinion is moſt current.

Now for that, Mr. *Weaver* omits the Name of him, to whom the Bleſſed Virgin is ſaid to appear, and beſtow this Scapulary (which is a narrow Piece of Cloth, which the Monks wear over their Habit, hanging down before and behind) his Name, Mr. *Newcourt* ſays, he finds to be *Simon Stock*, of whom, ſays Mr. *Fuller*, in his *Church Hiſtory*, the *Carmelites* boaſt very much; who, as he ſays, was a *Kentiſh* Man born, and being a Boy of 12 Years of Age, fed on Roots, and wild Fruit in the Woods, and lived in the Trunk of an hollow Tree, from whence he had his Name *Stock*, who was afterwards Maſter-General of the Order of *Carmelites*, and is ſaid to have been famous for Miracles; which, for Brevity ſake, we omit, and only tell you what *Bale* (*inter alia*) ſays of him.

THAT this *Simon Stock*, hearing that the *Carmelites* were come into *England*, took a cheerful Journey to them, being then near 80 Years of Age; and, for the Fame of his Life and Doctrine, was entertained by them as one ſent from Heaven; and in their next General Synod, which was held at *Aylesford*, in *Kent*, *An. Dom.* 1245, was made the univerſal Preſident of their Order, throughout *Europe*. *Alen Amoric*, who was their fifth Preſident, reſigning it to him, which, as General, he ruled about 20 Years, he went over into *France*, and in the 100th Year of his Age died there, in *Gaſcoigne*, and was buried at *Bourdeaux*, *Anno* 1265; or, as ſome ſay, 1266. After his Death, for his great Devotion and Holineſs of Life, he was canonized a Saint, whoſe Feſtival is celebrated yearly, *May* 6.

Bale (who was a *Carmelite* Fryar himſelf) ſays, that the *Carmelites* firſt began to be famous in *Europe*, *Anno* 1220. After that, *Angelus Hieroſolomit* (a *Jew* by Birth) an Hermit of that Order, had preached at *Rome*, that the Commonwealth of the Church ſhould ſhortly be afflicted.

MOREOVER, *Ralph Freſburne*, a *Carmelite* Fryar, ſays *Bale*, laid the firſt Foundation of the Society of the *Carmelites* in *England*, *Ann.* 1224, as Poet *Mantuan*, a *Carmelite*, writes, *Lib.* 8. and in his own Lordſhips founded the Priories near *Alnwick* in *Northumberland*, and in *Aylesford*, in *Kent*, in 1240, which were the firſt Houſes for theſe *Carmelites* in *England*. Theſe Fryars (ſays *Bale*) were not then ſhaven or anointed, nor did they obſerve ſingle Life, nor Poverty, in *England*, for 14 Years together after they had firſt built themſelves Priories, or Convents, during which Time the ſaid *Ralph Freſburne* was their Governor.

Fuller ſays, that *Ralph Freeborn* (ſo he names him) in the Reign of *Richard* I. brought over into *England* theſe *Carmelite* Fryars, and placed them at *Alnwich* in *Northumberland*, in a Wilderneſs. *Fuller*, very probably, miſtakes *Rich.* I. for *Richard* Duke of *Cornwall*, youngeſt Son of King *John*, under whom he had ſerved as a Soldier againſt the *Saracens*.

THE firſt Entrance of the *Carmelites* into *England*, ſays *Lambard*, was about the Middle of King *Henry* III. when they made their Neſt at *Newenden*, in *Kent*; a woody and ſolitary Place.

WHEN *Milverton*, the Provincial of the *Carmelites* in *England*, ſays *Bale*, was firſt impriſoned by Pope *Paul* II. about the Year 1460, both the School-Learning, and therewithal, the Eſtimation of the *Carmelites* in *England*, which 'till then they upheld, above all other Mendicants, fell to Decay.

THIS Order was Vertical, and in the higheſt Exaltation thereof, in the Reign of King *Edward* IV. Under *Nicholas Kenton*, their 25th Provincial, they reckoned no fewer than 1500 of their Order; but when *John Milverton*, his Succeſſor, began in Favour of Fryary, furiouſly to engage againſt Biſhops, and the Secular Clergy, the *Carmelites* good Maſters and Dames began to forſake them, and they never recovered their Credit 'till they were utterly diſſolved. They were very careful in keeping the Records of their Order, preſerving the ſucceſſive Series of their Provincials, from their Original here in *England*, 'till their Diſſolution; a Catalogue whereof, made by *John Bale*, may be ſeen in *Fuller's Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory*, B. VI. p. 272.

The PRIORY.

THIS Houſe of the *Carmelites*, or *White-fryars*, ſtood on the South Side of *Fleet-ſtreet*, between the *New-Temple* and *Saliſbury-court*.

The Priory, or Church, was founded by *Rich. Gray*, Knt. Anceſtor to the Lord *Gray* of *Codnor*, in the County of *Derby*, in the Year 1241. King *Edward* I. gave to the Prior and Brethren of this Houſe a Plat of Ground in *Fleet-ſtreet*, whereupon to build this Houſe, which was afterwards re-edified by *Hugh Courtney*, Earl of *Devonſhire*, about the Year 1350, being the 24th of *Edward* III.

The Curriers ſeemed formerly to live hereabouts. It is certain they had a Guild in this Church, founded *Anno* 1367, of which they brought in this Account into *Chancery*, about the 12th of *Richard* II. as did other Guilds in LONDON at this Time.

On litel Companie of a Light of on Taper in the Queer of the *White-freers* in *Flete-ſtreet*, of the Yomanrie of Curriers, whereof ben Maiſtres *Geffry Tolyngdon* and *Robert Stor*. It was begon 41 *E.* 3. and now [about the Year 1389] the foreſeid Brethered ys almoſt a falle. So that ther be no more at thys Tyme that payeth thereto, but x or xii Perſones. And they han in Catel at thys Tyme xxiii Shyllings ii *d. ob.* And there be of Dettes the Summ of iiii *l.* the whych the Maiſtres ne mold nought gete.

INTERMENTS.

John Luſken, Mayor, and the Commonalty of the City of LONDON, granted a Lane, called *Crocker*'s-*lane*, reaching from *Fleet-ſtreet* to the *Thames*, to build the Weſt End of that Church. Sir *Robert Knolles*, Knt. (Anceſtor to the Earls of *Banbury*) was a great Builder here alſo, in the Reign of *Richard* II. and *Henry* IV. who, though born of mean Parentage (in the County of *Cheſter*) was by his valiant Behaviour, advanced from a common Soldier, in the *French* Wars, under *Edw.* III. to a great Commander. He built the goodly, fair Bridge of *Rocheſter*, over the River *Medway*, and founded a College of Secular Prieſts at *Pontefract*, and dying full of Years, at his Manor of *Stone Thorp*, in *Norfolk*, *Ann.* 1407, was brought to LONDON, and honourably buried by the Lady *Conſtance*, his Wife, in the Body of this Church of *White-fryars*, which he had newly built.

Here, ſome Time, lay intombed, in a goodly Monument of Alabaſter, the Body of *Robert Maſcall*, Biſhop of *Hereford*, a Man for his great Learning and good Life, admired and beloved of all Men. He was often employed by *Hen.* IV. (to whom he was Confeſſor) upon Embaſſies to Foreign Princes, and was ſent, with two other Biſhops, to the Council of *Conſtance*. He built the Choir, Presbytery and Steeple of this Church, and gave many rich Ornaments to this Religious Houſe, wherein he died, *Dec.* 21, 1416.

Stephen Patrington, Biſhop of St. *David*'s, who died *Sept.* 22, 1417, and *Nic. Kenton*, who died *Sept.* 4, 1468, and *John Milverton*, who died *Jan.* 30, 1486, all Provincials of the Order of *Carmelites*, and Men of great Eminency and Worth, for their Parts and Learning, were buried in this Church.

There lay buried alſo in the Middle of the new Choir, Sir *John Mowbray*, Earl of *Nottingham*, 1398.

By him lay Sir *Edward Courtney*.

In the South Wall lieth Sir *Hugh Montgomery*, and Sir *John*, his Brother.

John Wolle, Son to Sir *John Wolle*.

Thomas Baybolt, Eſq;

Elizabeth, Counteſs of *Athole*.

Dame *Johan*, Wife to Sir *Thomas Say*, of *Alden*. Sir *Pence Caſtle*, Baron.

John Lord *Gray*, Son to *Reginald*, Lord *Gray* of *Wilton*, 1418.

Sir *John Ludlow*, Kt.

Sir *Richard Derois*, Kt.

Richard Gray, Kt.

John Aſhley, Kt.

Robert Briſtow, Eſq;

Thomas Perry, Eſq;

Robert Tempeſt, Eſq;

William Call, Eſq;

William Neddow.

In the old Choir, below the Altar, lie Dame *Margaret*, &c.

This Dame *Margaret*, unknown, ſeems to be the Lady *Margaret*, Counteſs of *Kent*, who by Will, 1540, bequeathed her Body to be buried in the Church of the late *White-fryars* in *Fleet-ſtreet*, under the Tomb where *Richard* Earl of *Kent*, her late Huſband lay, if it might be ſuffered.

Elianor Griſtles.

Under the Lamp, Sir *John Browne*, Kt. and *John*, his Son and Heir.

By him, Sir *Simon de Berford*, Kt.

In the Walk between the Choir and the Church:

Peter Wygus, Eſq;

Robert Matthew, Eſq;

Sir *John Shargell*, Kt.

Sir *John Norice*, Kt.

Sir *Geffrey Rooſe*, Kt.

Matthew Hadocke, Eſq;

William Clarell, Eſq;

John Aprichard, Eſq;

William Wentworth, Eſq;

Thomas Wicham, Eſq;

Sir —— *Terwit*, Kt.

Sir *Steven Popham*, Kt.

—— Baſtard *de Scales*.

Henry Blunt, Eſq;

Dame *Elizabeth Blunt*.

Jo. Swan, Eſq;

Alice Foſter, one of the Heirs of Sir *Stephen Popham*.

Alſo in the ſaid *Fryars* lie theſe that follow:

Sir *Robert Brocket*, Kt.

John Drayton, Eſq;

John, Son to *Rob. Chanlowes*, and his Daughter *Katharine* by him.

John Salvin, *William Hampton*, *John Bampton*, *John Winter*, *Edmond Oldhall*, *Will. Appleyard*, *Thomas Dabby*, Eſquires.

Sir *Hugh Courtney*, Kt.

John Drury, Son to *Robert Drury*.

Elizabeth Gemerſey, Gentlewoman.

In the Eaſt Part of the Church :

Sir *Thomas Townſend*, Kt.

Sir *Richard Greene*, Kt.

William Scot, Eſq;

Thomas Federinghey.

J. Fulforde, Eſq;

Edward Elſemere, Gent.

William Hart, Gent.

In the South Part of the Church :

Dame *Mary Senclare*, Daughter to Sir *Thomas Talbot*, Kt.

—— *Aucher*, Eſq;

Sir *Will. Moris*, Kt. and at his Foot Dame *Chriſtian*, his Wife.

Sir *Peter de Mota*, Kt.

Richard Hewton, Eſq;

Sir *John Heron*, Kt.

Richard Eaton, Eſq;

Hugh Stapleton, Gent.

William Copley, Gent.

Sir *Ralph Saint Owen*, Kt.

Sir *Hugh Bromflete*, Kt.

Lord *Veſſey*, principal Founder of that Order, the 6th of *Edward* IV, *&c.*

This Lord was Sir *Henry Bromfield*, who by his laſt Will (made *May* 21, 6 *Edward* IV. and proved 1468.) bequeathed his Body to be laid in the Church of the *White-fryars*, LONDON.

And though *William*, Marquis of *Berkley*, was buried in the Church of *Fryars Auguſtines* ; yet he bore ſuch Good-Will to theſe *White-Fryars*, that he appointed two Fryars to ſing perpetually in this Church for his Soul, and the Souls of his Anceſtors.

And beſides theſe, *John Wollaſel*, Gent.

Elizabeth, Wife of *Rob. Tawfeld*.

——— *Ynglow*, Eſq;

In the Chapter-Houſe ; *Henry Bedil.*

In the Cloiſter ; *Ry. Beyton*, Sir *Raſe St. Owen.*

Sir *Richard Grene*, by his Will, made *die Dominica prox' poſt Feſtum S. Mich. Arch. A. D.* 1386, bequeathed to the Prior and Convent of *Carmelite* Fryars, LONDON, *pro Mortuario & ſepultura ibm. habend.* 20 Marks. *Item*, Towards the new Work of their Church, 10 Marks.

Here *John Denham*, Citizen and Draper of LONDON, ordained, by his laſt Will (dated *April* the 5th, 1532.) to be buried, *viz.* “ Within the Conventual Church of *White-fryars* in
“ *Fleet-ſtreet*, before the Awlter of St. *Anne*. I
“ bequeth to the ſame Freors, for an Ornament
“ to be uſed and occupied at the ſame Awltar of
“ St. *Anne*, and not elſewhere, at every high
“ Feſt in the ſaid Church, a Veſtment of Crymſon
“ Velvet, powdered with a goodly Orpheme,
“ and my Armes and Picture thereupon,
“ lifting up my Hands, of ſix Pounds Sterling.
“ *Item*, I wil, that there be ſaid or ſong, a
“ Trental of Maſſes, in the Pariſh Church of St.
“ *Dunſtane*'s in the Weſt, of LONDON,
“ where I am now a Pariſhioner : For the which
“ Trental I bequethe 10 *s.* and for Brede,
“ Wine, and Wax, 8 *d.* &c. Alſo I wil, that
“ my Executors buy and provide for me a Stone
“ of the Value of five Marks, to ly upon my
“ Grave, with a Image of my ſelf ; and over
“ the Hedde of the ſaid Image, a Picture of
“ the Aſſumption of our bleſſyd Lady ; and at
“ the two Corners, two Scotcheons, the one
“ with my Armes, and the other with the
“ Drapers Arms ; and at the other Corners in
“ like Manner.

This Houſe was valued at 26 *l.* 7 *s.* 3 *d.* and was ſurrendered the 10th of *November*, the 30th of *Henry* VIII.

In Place of this Fryars Church were built many Houſes, Lodgings for Noblemen, and others. Among the reſt, here lived Sir *John Cheeke*, Knt. in King *Edward* VI. his Time, his Tutor, and afterward his Secretary of State.

Anno 1608, the Inhabitants within the Compaſs of theſe *White-fryars*, as alſo thoſe of the *Black-fryars*, within *Ludgate*, obtained divers Liberties, Privileges, and Exemptions, by a Charter of King *James* I.

In the Year 1662, a Legacy was given by one Mr. *Brown*, to this Precinct, which will appear by what follows :

A Copy of ſo much of the laſt Will and Teſtament of Mr. John Brown, *as relates to the Precinct of* White-fryars, LONDON.

“ In the Name of God, *Amen.* I *John*
“ *Brown*, of the County of *Middleſex*, Gent. *&c.*

“ *Item*, I give and bequeath unto the Poor
“ of *White-fryars*, where is moſt Need, accord-
“ ing to the Diſcretion of my Executors, with
“ the Advice of Mr. *Fenſhaw*, five Pounds.

“ *Item*, I give and deviſe to the Maior, Com-
“ munalty, and Citizens of the City of LON-
“ DON, Governours of the Poſſeſſions, Reve-
“ nues, and Goods, of the Hoſpitals of *Edward*
“ King of *England*, the Sixt, of *Chriſt*, *Bride-*
“ *wel*, and St. *Thomas* the Apoſtle, the Sum of
“ 400 *l.* of lawful Money of *England* ; to be
“ by them yearly imployed and diſpoſed of, for
“ the Education and bringing up of poor Chil-
“ dren in *Chriſt*'s Hoſpital aforeſaid. Upon
“ Truſt and Confidence that the Governours
“ aforeſaid, and their Succeſſors, ſhall maintain
“ three Children from Time to Time, until
“ their reſpective Age of fifteen Years. And
“ as any of them die, or attain the ſame Age, to
“ take in others in the Rooms or Places of
“ ſuch of them as ſhall ſo die, or attain the ſaid
“ Age, or Ages of fifteen Years. One of the
“ Children to be out of the Precinct of *White-*
“ *fryars*, LONDON, and one out of the Pa-
“ riſh of St. *Dunſtane*'s in the Weſt, LON-
“ DON, and one out of the Lordſhip of *Finſ-*
“ *bury*, in the Pariſh of St. *Giles* without *Crip-*
“ *plegate*, in the County of *Middleſex*. The
“ Pariſhioners of the ſaid reſpective Pariſhes
“ and Places, giving Caution to the Gover-
“ nours aforeſaid, and their Succeſſors, at their
“ reſpective Admittances into the ſaid Hoſpital,
“ to take them out at the ſaid Age of fifteen
“ Years, if they be then living, and not other-
“ wiſe diſpoſed of.

“*Item*, I give and deviſe all the Meſſuage and Land, with the Appurtenances thereunto belonging, or therewith uſed, in *Iſlington*, in the County of *Middleſex*, commonly called or known by the Name, or Sign of the *Nag's-head*, now in Leaſe to *John Gregory*, at the yearly Rent of ſixty Pounds, to the Governours aforeſaid, and to their Succeſſors for ever; upon Truſt and Confidence, that they and their Succeſſors ſhall for ever hereafter, pay towards the Maintenance of ſix Scholars, to be taken out of the Children admitted into *Chriſt*'s Hoſpital, aforeſaid, into the Univerſity of *Cambridge*, three in *Chriſt*'s College, and three in *Emmanuel* College. And my Will is, that none of the ſix Scholars ſhall continue any longer than ſeven Years. And my Will and Deſire is, that the Children of the ſeveral Pariſhes and Places aforeſaid, to be taken into the ſaid Hoſpital, ſhall be from Time to Time preferred before any other, if capable, to go to the Univerſity, and to the Allowance before-mentioned.

In Witneſs &c. the 20th day of *October*, the 14th of *Car.* II. *Annoq; Dom.* 1662.

In Purſuance of this, *Richard Charm*, Orphan of *Humphrey Charm*, was firſt admitted into the ſaid Hoſpital, the 29th of *July*, 1664, from *White-fryars* Precinct.

The Precinct of *White-fryars* is extraparochial, and the Inhabitants are at Liberty to bury and marry where they pleaſe; nor do they pay any Tithes, as appeared upon Trial about the Year 1700.

Then is the *Serjeants-Inn*, ſo called, for that divers Judges and Serjeants at Law kept a Commons, and were lodged there in Term Times.

This *Serjeants-Inn* ſeems to have been ſome Time a Garden belonging to the *New-Temple*, and granted by King *Henry* III. to a Biſhop of *Chicheſter*; for ſuch a Patent is found *R. Chicheſter Epo. nov. Templ. Gardinum in vico ante novum Templum*, LONDON.

This, or ſome other Meſſuage of *Serjeants-Inn*, was in the Crown in *Edward* VI. his Reign, who, in his 3d Year, ſold all the Meſſuage, Lordſhip, and Hereditament thereof, to Sir *Edward Montagu*, and *John Campanet*.

The Judges and Serjeants are now removed, and the Inn lies empty.

The TEMPLE.

NEXT is the *New-Temple*, ſo called, becauſe the *Templers*, before building of this Houſe, had their Temple in *Oldbourn*. This Houſe was founded by the *Knights Templers* in *England*, in the Reign of *Henry* II. And the ſame was dedicated to God, and our Bleſſed Lady, by *Heraclius*, Patriarch of the Church called the *Holy Reſurrection* in *Jeruſalem*, in the Year of *Chriſt*, 1185.

It contained all that Space of Ground from *White-fryars* Eaſtward, to *Eſſex-houſe* without *Temple-bar*, and a Part of that too; as appears by the firſt Grant thereof to Sir *Will. Paget*, Knt. Secretary of State to King *Henry* VIII. Pat. 2. *Edw.* VI.

The Original of the Knights Templers.

These *Knights Templers* took their Beginning about the Year 1118, in Manner following: Certain Noblemen, Horſemen, religiouſly bent, bound by Vow themſelves in the Hands of the Patriarch of *Jeruſalem*, to ſerve *Chriſt* after the Manner of Regular Canons, in Chaſtity and Obedience, and to renounce their own proper Wills for ever. The firſt of which Order were *Hugh Paganus*, [i. e. *Pain*] and *Jeffrey de S. Audomare*. And whereas at firſt they had no certain Habitation, *Baldwin*, King of *Jeruſalem*, granted to them a Dwelling-Place in his Palace, by the *Temple*; and the Canons of the ſame *Temple*, gave them the Street, thereby to build therein their Houſes of Office. And the Patriach, the King, the Nobles, and Prelates, gave them certain Revenues out of their Lordſhips.

Their firſt Profeſſion was for Safeguard of the Pilgrims, coming to viſit the Sepulchre, and to keep the Highways againſt the lying in wait of Thieves, &c. About 10 Years after they had a Rule appointed to them, and a white Habit, by *Honorius* II. then Pope. And whereas they had but nine in Number, they began to increaſe daily. Afterward, in Pope *Eugenius*'s Time, they bore Croſſes of red Cloth on their uppermoſt Garments, to be known from others. And in ſhort Time, becauſe they had their firſt Manſion hard by the *Temple* of our Lord in *Jeruſalem*, they were called *Knights of the Temple*.

Many Noblemen, in all Parts of *Chriſtendom*, became Brethren of this Order; and built themſelves Temples in every City, or great Town. In *England* this was their chief Houſe, which they built after the Form of the *Temple* near to the Sepulchre of our Lord at *Jeruſalem*. They had alſo other Temples in *Cambridge*, *Briſtol*, *Canterbury*, *Dover*, *Warwick*, and divers other Places. This *Temple* in LONDON was often made a Storehouſe of Mens Treaſure, ſuch as feared the Spoil thereof in other Places.

Matthew Paris notes, that in the Year 1232, *Hubert de Burgh*, Earl of *Kent*, being Priſoner in the *Tower* of LONDON, the King was informed, that he had much Treaſure laid up in this *New-Temple*, under the Cuſtody of the *Templers*: Whereupon he ſent for the Maſter of the *Temple*, and examined him ſtrictly, who confeſſed, that Money being delivered to him and his Brethren to be kept, he knew not how much there was of it. The King demanded to have the ſame delivered; but it was anſwered, That the Money being committed to their Truſt, could not be delivered, without the Licence of him that committed it to Eccleſiaſtical Protection. Whereupon the King ſent his Treaſurer and Juſticiar of the *Exchequer*, to *Hubert*, to require him to reſign the Money wholly into his Hands; who anſwered, That he would gladly ſubmit himſelf, and all his, to the King's Pleaſure. And thereupon deſired the Knights of the *Temple* (in his Behalf) to preſent all the Keys to the King, to do his Pleaſure with the Goods which he had committed to them. Then the King commanded the Money to be faithfully told, and laid up in his Treaſure, by Inventory; wherein was found, (beſides ready Money) Veſſels of Gold and Silver, unpraiſable, and many precious Stones, which would make all Men wonder, if they knew the Worth of them.

This *Temple* was again dedicated 1240, as alſo newly re-edified then.

In the Year 1245, Pope *Innocent*'s Nuncio reſided in the *New-Temple*. And the ſaid Pope commanded the Biſhops of *England* to bring his Nuncio there, 6000 Marks, to be raiſed from the *Engliſh* Biſhopricks. Which King *Henry* forbad.

These *Templers*, at this Time, were in ſo great Glory, that they entertained the Nobility, Foreign Ambaſſadors, and the Prince himſelf very often. Inſomuch that *Matthew Paris* cried out on them for their Pride; who being at firſt ſo Poor, as they had but one Horſe to ſerve two of them; in Token whereof they gave in their Seal two Men riding on one Horſe; yet ſuddenly they waxed ſo inſolent, that they diſdained other Orders, and ſorted themſelves with Noblemen.

King *Edward* I. in the Year 1283, taking with him *Robert Waleran*, and others, came to the *Temple*, where calling for the Keeper of the Treaſure Houſe, as if he meant to ſee his Mother's Jewels, that were laid up there to be ſafely kept, he entered the Houſe, breaking the Coffers of certain Perſons that had likewiſe brought their Money thither; and he took away from thence to the Value of 1000 *l.*

Many Parliaments and great Councils have been there kept, as may appear by our Hiſtories.

In the Year 1308, all the *Templers* in *England*, as alſo in other Parts of *Chriſtendom*, were apprehended, and committed to divers Priſons.

In 1310, a Provincial Council was holden at LONDON, againſt the *Templers* in *England*, upon Hereſy, and other Articles whereof they were accuſed; but denied all except one or two of them. Notwithſtanding, they all did confeſs, that they could not purge themſelves fully, as faultleſs; and ſo they were condemned to perpetual Penance in ſeveral Monaſteries, where they behaved themſelves modeſtly.

Philip, King of *France*, procured their Overthrow throughout the whole World, and cauſed them to be condemned by a General Council to his Advantage, as he thought; for he believed to have had all their Lands in *France*, and therefore ſeizing the ſame in his Hands, cauſed the *Templers*, to the Number of 54, or, after *Fabian*, 60, to be burned at *Paris*.

Edward II. in the Year 1313, gave to *Aimer de la Valence*, Earl of *Pembroke*, the whole Place and Houſe, called the *New-Temple*, at LONDON, with the Ground called *Fiquets-croft*, and all the Tenements and Rents, with the Appurtenances that belonged to the *Templers*, in the City of LONDON, and Suburbs thereof; (alſo the Land called *Flete-croft*, Part of the Poſſeſſions of the ſaid *New-Temple.*)

After *Aimer de Valence* (ſay ſome) *Hugh Spencer* (uſurping the ſame) held it during his Life; by whoſe Death [he being attainted the 1ſt of *Edward* III.] it came again to the Hands of *Edward* III, but in the mean Time, *viz.* 1324, by a Council holden at *Vienna*, all the Lands of the *Templers* (leſt the ſame ſhould be put to prophane Uſes) were given to the *Knights Hoſpitalers*, of the Order of St. *John Baptiſt*, called St. *John* of *Jeruſalem*; which Knights had put the *Turks* out of the Iſle of *Rhodes*, and alſo won upon the ſaid *Turks* daily, for a long Time.

The ſaid *Edward* III. therefore granted the ſame to the ſaid Knights, who poſſeſſed it. And in the 18th Year of the ſaid King's Reign, were forced to repair the Bridge of the ſaid *Temple*. Theſe Knights had their chief Houſe for *England* by *Weſt-ſmithfield*. And they, in the Reign of the ſame *Edward* III. granted (for a certain Rent of 10 *l.* by the Year) the ſaid *Temple*, with the Appurtenances thereto adjoining, to the Students of the Common Laws of *England*. In their Poſſeſſion the ſame has ever ſince remained, and is now divided into two Houſes of ſeveral Students, by the Name of Inns of Court, *viz.* the *Inner-Temple*, and the *Middle-Temple*, who keep two ſeveral Halls; but they reſort all to the ſaid *Temple* Church:

In the Round Walk whereof, (which is the Weſt Part, without the Choir) there remain Monuments of Noblemen there buried, to the Number of 11, eight of them are Images of armed Knights; five lying croſs-legg[illegible] as Men vowed to the *Holy Land*, againſt the Infidels and unbelieving *Jews*; the other three ſtrait-legged: The reſt are coaped Stones, all of grey Marble. The firſt of the croſs-legged, was *William Marſhall*, the Elder, Earl of *Pembroke*, who died 1219. *William Marſhall*, his Son, Earl of *Pembroke*, was the ſecond; he died 1231. And *Gilbert Marſhall*, his Brother, Earl of *Pembroke*, ſlain in a Turnament at *Hertford*, near *Ware*, 20 Miles from LONDON. He died in the Year 1241.

After this, *Robert Roſe*, otherwiſe called *Furſan*, being made a *Templer* in the Year 1245, died, and was buried there.

In the Year 1381, the Rebels of *Eſſex* and of *Kent*, deſtroyed and pulled down the Houſes and Lodgings of this *Temple*, took out of the Church the Books and Records that were there in Hutches, of the Apprentices of the Law, carried them into the Streets, and there burnt them. The Houſe they ſpoiled and burnt, for Malice they bore Sir *Robert Hales*, Lord Prior of St. *John*'s in *Smithfield*. But it was ſince again, at divers Times, repaired, namely, the Gate-Houſe of the *Middle-Temple*, in the Reign of *Henry* VIII. by Sir *Amias Paulet*, Knt. The great Hall of the *Middle-Temple* was newly built in the Year 1572, in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*.

The Hall is ſaid to be built in *Edward* th Third's Reign: The Wall between the *Thames* and Garden, about the Year 1550; the Hall ceiled in 1554. About that Time Mr. *Packington*, Treaſurer, built *Tanfield-court*, ſo calle from the Chambers of Sir *Laurence Tanfield* Chief Baron, being there, till which Time it was called *Packington's-court*.

Anno 1553, the Kitchen was built; *Anno* 1559, the Buildings near the Alienation-Office was erected; in 1573, the great carved Screen in the Hall was ſet up; *Anno* 1595, *Cæſar's-buildings*, between the Church and the Hall, were erected, and ſo called, for that Sir *Julius Cæſar*, Maſter of the *Rolls*, gave 300 *l.* towards the Charge; *Anno* 1607, the *Paper-buildings* were erected, and being conſumed by Fire, were rebuilt a noble Pile of ſpacious pleaſant Chambers, at the North End whereof are finely painted, appearing like ſo many Statues, the Figures of the four Cardinal Virtues, *&c.* and was finiſhed *Anno* 1685, Sir *Robert Sawyer*, Treaſurer; *Anno* 1609, the *Inner-Temple-gate* was built; about 1616, Part of the *Inner-Temple-lane*, *Fig-tree-court*, (the Eaſt Side in 1607) and Buildings near *Ram-alley*, and the *King's-Bench* Office, were erected; Part of the Lane alſo in 1657; Chambers againſt the Weſt End of the Church, built in 1679, and *Anno* 1681.

In the Year 1684, was built the *Middle-Temple-gate*, next *Fleet-ſtreet*, which is a fine Structure, in the Stile of *Inigo Jones*; it has a graceful Front of Brick-Work, with four large Stone Pilaſters of the *Ionic* Order; and a handſome Pediment, with a Round in the Middle of it, having theſe Words inſcribed in large Capitals: *Surrexit impenſis Societat. Med. Templi*, MDCLXXXIV. Lower, juſt over the Arch, the Figure of an Holy Lamb, 1684.

Over the Colonade, at the End of *Pump-court*, is an Inſcription in Memory of a Fire that happened there ſome Years ago, *viz.*

Vetuſtiſſima Templariorum Porticu igne conſumpta Anno 1678. Nova hæc ſumptibus Medii Templi extructa Anno 1681, Gulielmo Whitlock, Armig. Theſaurario.

The *Temple* Church having narrowly eſcaped the Flames in 1666, was newly beautified, adorned, and the curious Wainſcot Screen ſet up, *An. Dom.* 1682, when Sir *Thomas Robinſon* was Treaſurer of the *Inner Temple*, and Sir *Francis Withens*, Treaſurer of the *Middle-Houſe*. The

South Weſt Part was, in the Year 1695, new built with Stone, whereon appeareth this Inſcription :

Vetuſtate Conſumptum, Impenſis utriuſque Societatis Reſtitutum, 1695.

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In the Year 1706, the Church was wholly new White-waſhed, gilt, and painted within, and the Pillars of the Round-Tower Wainſcotted, with a new Battlement and Buttreſſes on the South Side, and other Parts of the Outſide were well repaired ; alſo the Figures of the *Knights Templers* were cleaned and painted, and the Iron-Work incloſing them, painted, and gilt with Gold.

It is an antient *Gothick* Building, the Walls Stone, covered with Finiſhing, and ſtrengthened with Buttreſſes ; has a Treble Roof covered with Lead, and ſupported with neat Pillars of *Suſſex* Marble, and the Floor of the Whole is paved with Black and White Marble ; that of the Chancel two Steps higher than the Middle, and one higher the Side Iſles ; the Iſles are five in Number, *viz.* three (as uſual) running Eaſt and Weſt, and one Croſs-Iſle near the Entrance into the Chancel, and another parallel with the laſt, between the Weſt End of the Ranges of Pews and the Screen.

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The Round-Tower at the Weſt End of the Church, is ſupported with ſix Pillars, wainſcotted with Oak ſix Feet high ; and is alſo adorned all round (except the Eaſt Part) with an upper and lower Range of ſmall Arches, and blank Apertures.

The Screen at the Weſt End of the Iſles, is as the Altar-Piece, &c. of right Wainſcot, adorned with 10 Pilaſters of the *Corinthian* Order, alſo three Portals and Pediments ; and the Organ Gallery over the middle Aperture, is ſupported with two neat fluted Columns of the *Corinthian* Order, and adorned with Entablature and Compaſs Pediment, and alſo the King's Arms finely carved ; the Intercolumns are large Pannels in carved Frames ; and near the Pediment on the South Side, is an Enrichment of Cherubims, and the carved Figure of a *Pegaſus*, the Badge of the Society of the *Inner-Temple* ; and on and near the Pediment on the North Side, an Enrichment of Cherubims, and the Figure of a *Holy Lamb*, the Badge of the Society of the *Middle-Temple*, for though theſe two Houſes have but one Church, yet they ſeldom ſit promiſcuoſly there, but the *Inner-Temple* on the South, and the Gentlemen of the *Middle-Temple* Northward from the Middle-Iſle.

Length of the Church, from the Altar to the Screen, 83 Feet ; Breadth 60, Altitude 34, and that of the Round-Tower at the Weſt End 48 Feet ; its Diameter, at the Floor 51 Feet ; Circumference 160 Feet.

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On whom was made this Epitaph :

Here ſhe lies, whoſe ſpotleſs Fame
Invites a Stone to learn her Name.
The rigid *Spartan* that deny'd
An Epitaph to all that dy'd,
Unleſs for War, or Chaſtity,
Would here vouchſafe an Elegy.
She dy'd a Wife, but yet her Mind,
(beyond Virginity refin'd)
From lawleſs Fire remain'd as free,
As now from Heat her Aſhes be.
Her Husband (yet without a Sin)
Was not a Stranger, but her Kin :
That her chaſt Love might ſeem none other
Unto a Husband, than a Brother.
Keep well this Pawn, thou Marble Cheſt,
Till it be call'd for, let it reſt.
For while this Jewel here is ſet,
The Grave is but a Cabinet.

Memoriæ Sacrum.

Here reſteth the Body of *Clement Coke*, of *Langford*, in the County of *Derby*, Eſquire, youngeſt Sonne of Sir *Edward Coke*, Knight, late Chiefe Juſtice of *England* ; and of *Bridget* his Wife, Daughter and Coheire of *John Paſton*, of *Paſton*, in the County of *Norfolke*, Eſquire. This *Clement* married *Sarah*, Daughter and Coheire of *Alexander Rediche*, of *Rediche*, in the County of *Lancaſter*, Eſquire ; and of *Katharine* his Wife, ſole Daughter and Heire of *Humphrey Dethick*, of *Newal*, in the County of *Derby*, Eſquire ; and had Iſſue by the ſaid *Sarah*, living at his Death, *Edward*, *Robert*, *Bridget*, and *Aviſe*. Hee in the *Inner-Temple*, being a Fellow of the ſame, Chriſtianly and Comfortably, in his flouriſhing Age, yielded up his Soule to the Almighty, the three and twentieth of *May*, *Anno Dom.* 1629.

Sir *Will. Dugdale*, in his Book, intitled, *Origines Juridiciales*, hath taken Notice of moſt of the Monuments, and ſet down their reſpective Inſcriptions, *viz.* thoſe of *John Portman*, *Richard Wye*, *Tulſington*, *Blackmore*, *Selden*, *Roger Biſhop*, *John Den*, *Quatreman Turner*, of *Parington*, *John White*, Biſhop *Browning*, [ſome Time Preacher here, who was buried aſcending towards the Altar; but his Grave-Stone is now removed, and placed at the going into the Church: As alſo was the Stone for *White* removed to this round Chapel, where it now is] *Plowden*, *Roop*, *Cole*, *Newcourt*, *Heyhoe*, *Richard Lemſter*, Chaplain, *Tho. Mayhull*, Chaplain, *Edmund Berford*, *Dirland*, *Tho. Engliſh*, Chaplain, *Robert Thorne*, *Willielmus Langham*, ſome Time *Cuſtos* of this *Temple*, 1437. For the Epitaphs and Inſcriptions of all theſe, the Reader is referred to *Dugdale*'s Book before-mentioned.

The MONUMENTS *and Grave-Stones more lately placed and laid in this Church, are for the Remembrance of theſe Perſons following:*

SOUTH Iſle: Johannes Witham, Baronettus, qui proſapia in agro Eboracenſi ortus inclyta & antiqua, *&c.* Nobiliſſimæ in Barbados inſulæ Coloniæ Præpoſitus, ſumma magiſtratu maxima cum laude functus eſt, *&c.* 1689.

Depoſitum Thomæ Robinſon, Barti. Templi interioris Socii & Theſaurarii, & in Curia communium Placitorum Protonotarii, *&c.* 1683.

Thomas Williams, Gent. 1645.

Heic ſubtus jacet corpus Willielmi Morton, Militis, unius Juſticiariorum ad Placita coram ipſo Rege tenenda, *&c.* Collonellus equorum atque pedum Caroli beatæ memoriæ primi, *&c.* 1672.

Lady *Anne Morton*, late Wife of Sir *William Morton*, Kt. 1698.

John Morton, Eſq; eldeſt Son of Sir *William Morton*, Kt. and *Anne* his Wife, of the *Inner-Temple*, and Captain of a Regiment of Foot in *Ireland*, and Governour of *Kilkenny*, 1668.

Sir *John Williams*, of *Minſter*, in the County of *Kent*, Kt. 1668.

Sir *John Vaughan*, Kt. Juſtice of the *Common-Pleas*, 1674.

Edward Vaughan, J. C.

Depoſitum Thomæ Naſh, Generoſi: Of a good Family in *Worceſterſhire*, Author of many Books, which either he wrote, tranſlated, or ſet forth, 1679.

Sir *Timothy Littleton*, Kt. one of the Barons of the *Exchequer*, 1679.

Hic ſitus eſt Gulielmus Wylde, Miles & Baronettus primo Juſticiarius de Banco, deinde ad Placita coram Rege tenenda, *&c.* 1679.

Edward Littleton, eldeſt Son of Sir *Thomas*, Grandſon of *Edward*, Baron *Littleton de Mounſlow*, Keeper of the Great Seal, 1664.

WEST Wall: Hic ſitus eſt Johannes Vaughanus, Eques auratus, Capitalis Juſticiarius de communi Banco, *&c.* 1674.

IN the Middle Iſle: *Mary Gaudy*, only Daughter of Sir *William Gaudy*, of *Weſt-Herling*, in the County of *Norfolk*, Bart. 1671.

Baſſingborn Gaudy, and *William Gaudy*, both in the Year 1660, Sons of Sir *William*.

Framlingham Gaudy, ſecond Son of Sir *Charles Gaudy*, of *Crowes Hall*, in *Debenham*, in the County of *Suffolk*, Kt. 1660. All theſe four laſt died of the *Small-Pox*, fatal to the Family.

NORTH Side, next the Eaſt Wall, a very goodly Figure of *Plowden*, the great Lawyer, lying along, with his Hands together, in his Coif and Gown, a little Ruff about his Neck, repaired and beautified 1683.

Huttonius Byerly, Armiger, ex agro Dunelmenſ. oriundus, *&c.* 1695.

Æternæ M. S. Dni. Georgii Treby, Eq. aurati, J. Cm. Qui agro Devon. oriundus, genus antiquum ſuis Virtutibus mirifice illuſtravit, *&c.* Electus (quod dicitur) Recordator magnæ urbis ſub Caroli II. Rege, immunitatum Civicarum & Chartarum (etiam tum formidabili lite intentata) Aſſertor ſtrenuus, Cuſtos tenaciſſimus. Guilielmo III. rerum potenti dictus Attornatus Generalis, ita partes regias tutatus eſt, ut ſubditorum jura ſarta tecta Conſervaret. Exin, ſummis meritis apud eundem Regem Capitalis Juſticiarius de coi' Banco conſtitutus, *&c.* Exceſſit 1702. Ætat. ſuæ 56.

This Epitaph is much longer, and largely expreſſive of this worthy Lawyer's Abilities and Virtues.

——— *Martin*, ſome Time Recorder of LONDON.

Thomas Agar, Clerk of the Crown in *Chancery*, 1673.

Jacobus Howel, Cambrobritannus, Regius Hiſtoriographus, in Anglia Primus, 1666.

AT the Weſt End of the Church:

Depoſitum Thomæ Agar.

Heic ſitus Thomæ Keck, J. C. 1671.

Hic jacet corpus Franciſci Jermy, Armigeri, 1668.

Edward Stephens, Eſq; 1674.

Hic jacet Thomas Bentley, Generoſus, filius Caroli Bentley, de Comit. Warwicenſi, Armigeri ſecundus, 1673.

William Dyke, younger Son of Sir *Thomas Dyke*, of *Horeham* in *Suſſex*, Kt. 1675.

Robert Hunt, Eſq; ſecond Son of *Rob. Hunt*, of *Speckington*, in the County of *Somerſet*, Eſq; 1676.

IN the Round of the *Temple* Church, South:

Hic juxta jacet Johannes King, *&c.* 1677.

Rowland Jewks, 1665.

D. O. M. Rogerio Biſhopo.

Joan Seldenus, 1654.

M. S. Heic juxta jacet Joannes Sympſon, Miles, *&c.* Carolo 2do. cum primis ſerviens ad legem, 1681.

Henricus Wynn, 1671.

M. S. Georgii Wylde, Armig. 1679.

M. S. Fratres lectiſſimi hoc vicino pulvere conduntur, Thomas & Gulielmus Jollyffe, Vigornienſium Coloniæ orti. Thomas ob. 1671. Gulielmus 1680.

S. J. Edwardus Eaton, Byromi Eaton, Theol. Profeſſoris, Archidiaconi Leiceſtren. & Saræ Uxoris filius, 1687.

Peter

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Memoriæ Sacrum.

Here reſteth the Body of *Clement Coke*, of *Langford*, in the County of *Derby*, Eſquire, youngeſt Sonne of Sir *Edward Coke*, Knight, late Chiefe Juſtice of *England* ; and of *Bridget* his Wife, Daughter and Coheire of *John Paſton*, of *Paſton*, in the County of *Norfolke*, Eſquire. This *Clement* married *Sarah*, Daughter and Coheire of *Alexander Rediche*, of *Rediche*, in the County of *Lancaſter*, Eſquire ; and of *Katharine* his Wife, ſole Daughter and Heire of *Humphrey Dethick*, of *Newal*, in the County of *Derby*, Eſquire ; and had Iſſue by the ſaid *Sarah*, living at his Death, *Edward*, *Robert*, *Bridget*, and *Aviſe*. Hee in the *Inner-Temple*, being a Fellow of the ſame, Chriſtianly and Comfortably, in his flouriſhing Age, yielded up his Soule to the Almighty, the three and twentieth of *May*, *Anno Dom.* 1629.

Sir *Will. Dugdale*, in his Book, intitled, *Origines Juridiciales*, hath taken Notice of moſt of the Monuments, and ſet down their reſpective Inſcriptions, *viz.* thoſe of *John Portman*, *Richard Wye*, *Tulſington*, *Blackmore*, *Selden*, *Roger Biſhop*, *John Den*, *Quatreman Turner*, of *Parington*, *John White*, Biſhop *Browning*, [ſome Time Preacher here, who was buried aſcending towards the Altar; but his Grave-Stone is now removed, and placed at the going into the Church: As alſo was the Stone for *White* removed to this round Chapel, where it now is] *Plowden*, *Roop*, *Cole*, *Newcourt*, *Heyhoe*, *Richard Lemſter*, Chaplain, *Tho. Mayhull*, Chaplain, *Edmund Berford*, *Dirland*, *Tho. Engliſh*, Chaplain, *Robert Thorne*, *Willielmus Langham*, ſome Time *Cuſtos* of this *Temple*, 1437. For the Epitaphs and Inſcriptions of all theſe, the Reader is referred to *Dugdale*'s Book before-mentioned.

The Monuments *and Grave-Stones more lately placed and laid in this Church, are for the Remembrance of theſe Perſons following:*

South Iſle: Johannes Witham, Baronettus, qui proſapia in agro Eboracenſi ortus inclyta & antiqua, *&c.* Nobiliſſimæ in Barbados inſulæ Coloniæ Præpoſitus, ſumma magiſtratu maxima cum laude functus eſt, *&c.* 1689.

Depoſitum Thomæ Robinſon, Barti. Templi interioris Socii & Theſaurarii, & in Curia communium Placitorum Protonotarii, *&c.* 1683.

Thomas Williams, Gent. 1645.

Heic ſubtus jacet corpus Willielmi Morton, Militis, unius Juſticiariorum ad Placita coram ipſo Rege tenenda, *&c.* Collonellus equorum atque pedum Caroli beatæ memoriæ primi, *&c.* 1672.

Lady *Anne Morton*, late Wife of Sir *William Morton*, Kt. 1698.

John Morton, Eſq; eldeſt Son of Sir *William Morton*, Kt. and *Anne* his Wife, of the *Inner-Temple*, and Captain of a Regiment of Foot in *Ireland*, and Governour of *Kilkenny*, 1668.

Sir *John Williams*, of *Minſter*, in the County of *Kent*, Kt. 1668.

Sir *John Vaughan*, Kt. Juſtice of the *Common-Pleas*, 1674.

Edward Vaughan, J. C.

Depoſitum Thomæ Naſh, Generoſi: Of a good Family in *Worceſterſhire*, Author of many Books, which either he wrote, tranſlated, or ſet forth, 1679.

Sir *Timothy Littleton*, Kt. one of the Barons of the *Exchequer*, 1679.

Hic ſitus eſt Gulielmus Wylde, Miles & Baronettus primo Juſticiarius de Banco, deinde ad Placita coram Rege tenenda, *&c.* 1679.

Edward Littleton, eldeſt Son of Sir *Thomas*, Grandſon of *Edward*, Baron *Littleton de Mounſlow*, Keeper of the Great Seal, 1664.

West Wall: Hic ſitus eſt Johannes Vaughanus, Eques auratus, Capitalis Juſticiarius de communi Banco, *&c.* 1674.

In the Middle Iſle: *Mary Gaudy*, only Daughter of Sir *William Gaudy*, of *Weſt-Herling*, in the County of *Norfolk*, Bart. 1671.

Baſſingborn Gaudy, and *William Gaudy*, both in the Year 1660, Sons of Sir *William*.

Framlingham Gaudy, ſecond Son of Sir *Charles Gaudy*, of *Crowes Hall*, in *Debenham*, in the County of *Suffolk*, Kt. 1660. All theſe four laſt died of the *Small-Pox*, fatal to the Family.

North Side, next the Eaſt Wall, a very goodly Figure of *Plowden*, the great Lawyer, lying along, with his Hands together, in his Coif and Gown, a little Ruff about his Neck, repaired and beautified 1683.

Huttonius Byerly, Armiger, ex agro Dunelmenſ. oriundus, *&c.* 1695.

Æternæ M. S. Dni. Georgii Treby, Eq. aurati, J. Cm. Qui agro Devon. oriundus, genus antiquum ſuis Virtutibus mirifice illuſtravit, *&c.* Electus (quod dicitur) Recordator magnæ urbis ſub Caroli II. Rege, immunitatum Civicarum & Chartarum (etiam tum formidabili lite intentata) Aſſertor ſtrenuus, Cuſtos tenaciſſimus. Guilielmo III. rerum potenti dictus Attornatus Generalis, ita partes regias tutatus eſt, ut ſubditorum jura ſarta tecta Conſervaret. Exin, ſummis meritis apud eundem Regem Capitalis Juſticiarius de coi' Banco conſtitutus, *&c.* Exceſſit 1702. Ætat. ſuæ 56.

This Epitaph is much longer, and largely expreſſive of this worthy Lawyer's Abilities and Virtues.

——— *Martin*, ſome Time Recorder of LONDON.

Thomas Agar, Clerk of the Crown in *Chancery*, 1673.

Jacobus Howel, Cambrobritannus, Regius Hiſtoriographus, in Anglia Primus, 1666.

At the Weſt End of the Church:

Depoſitum Thomæ Agar.

Heic ſitus Thomæ Keck, J. C. 1671.

Hic jacet corpus Franciſci Jermy, Armigeri, 1668.

Edward Stephens, Eſq; 1674.

Hic jacet Thomas Bentley, Generoſus, filius Caroli Bentley, de Comit. Warwicenſi, Armigeri ſecundus, 1673.

William Dyke, younger Son of Sir *Thomas Dyke*, of *Horeham* in *Suſſex*, Kt. 1675.

Robert Hunt, Eſq; ſecond Son of *Rob. Hunt*, of *Speckington*, in the County of *Somerſet*, Eſq; 1676.

In the Round of the *Temple* Church, South:

Hic juxta jacet Johannes King, *&c.* 1677.

Rowland Jewks, 1665.

D. O. M. Rogerio Biſhopo.

Joan Seldenus, 1654.

M. S. Heic juxta jacet Joannes Sympſon, Miles, *&c.* Carolo 2do. cum primis ſerviens ad legem, 1681.

Henricus Wynn, 1671.

M. S. Georgii Wylde, Armig. 1679.

M. S. Fratres lectiſſimi hoc vicino pulvere conduntur, Thomas & Gulielmus Jollyffe, Vigornienſium Coloniæ orti. Thomas ob. 1671. Gulielmus 1680.

S. J. Edwardus Eaton, Byromi Eaton, Theol. Profeſſoris, Archidiaconi Leiceſtren. & Saræ Uxoris filius, 1687.

Peter Honywood, Eſq; 1685, who died at the full Age of 96 Years.

Abel Gower, eldeſt Son of *Abel Gower*, of *Boulton*, in the County of *Worceſter*, Eſquire, 1667.

M. S. Johannis Fitz-James, Hæredis & Filii unici Johannis Fitz-James, de Leweſton, in Comitat. Dorſet. militis, 1669.

H. S. E. Hoptonus Shuter, Armig. 1677.

Henry Wynn, Eſq; Son of Sir *John Wynn*, of *Guidder*, in the County of *Carnarvon*, Bar. 1671.

John Ellis, 1686.

Charles Crompton, 1676.

Thomas Hanmer, Miles, &c. Auguſtiſſimo Carolo II. ac jam regnanti Jacobo II. Conſiliarius. Alterius e Curiis Vice-Comitialibus in Civitate Londinenſi Juſticiarius, &c. 1687-8.

M. S. Hic juxta jacet Samuel Baldwyn, Miles, de Stokecaſtle, in agro Salop. &c. Carolo II. cumprimis ſerviens ad Legem, 1683.

John Ellys, ſecond Son of Sir *Thomas Ellys*, of *Wyham*, in the County of *Lincoln*, Bar. 1686.

John Thackham, 1864.

On this South Wall of this Round, a decent Monument for *William Petyt*, Eſq; late Keeper of the *Tower* Records, and a moſt learned Antiquarian, with this Inſcription :

Hic juxta ſitæ ſunt Reliquiæ Wilhelmi Petyt, Armig. Qui olim Medii Alumnus fuit, nuper Interioris Templi Socius, & Theſaurarius, Rotulorum ac Archivorum, in Turri Londinenſi remanentium, Cuſtos fideliſſimus, quamplurimis tam Genere quam Doctrina viris inſignibus bene notus, & in magna æſtimatione habitus. Omnia ſua cum amicis habuit communia. Neq; ſane cuiquam Literarum veterum Studioſo, vel operam ſuam vel conſilium unquam negabat ; quod in pluribus Eruditorum Scriptis apparet.

Municipalia Patriæ jura, Hiſtorica & Antiquitates, Monumenta Actaq; Parliamentaria optime callebat : Antiquæ Conſtitutionis, Legum ac Libertatum Angliæ ſtrenuiſſimus Aſſertor erat. Et ne operam & oleum perderet, & evaneſcerent Labores, mundo valedicturus omnia ſua MSS. (quæ varia implent Volumina) una cum libris impreſſis, Juridicis, Hiſtoricis, atq; Antiquitatum & Proceſſuum Parliamentorum Monumentis (quæ magno labore, ſtudio & ſumptibus ſibi comparavit) amicis quibuſdam melioris Notæ, in fidei Commiſſo ad ſervanda integra & illibata, ultimo ſuo Teſtamento publicæ Utilitatis gratia, legavit. Quapropter locum certum, qui illis viſus fuerit maxime accommodatus, eos eligere voluit : Et centum & quinquaginta libras Bibliothecæ ædificandæ deſtinavit.

In Storithes prope Abbatiam de Bolton, non ita longe a vico de Skipton in Craven in Comitat. Eborum, natus fuit. Ad plures abiit apud Chelſeam, in Agro Middleſex. 3° die Octobris, Anno Domini MDCCVII. Ætat. ſuæ LXXII.

Neq; dum vixit ipſius Chelſeæ immemor fuit, ſed erigebat ibi Ædificium, quod eidem Parochiæ alacri & libera manu dedit : In ſe complectens (quod dicitur) Veſtiarium, in uſum Parochianorum, Gymnacium ad pueros erudiendos, & Cameras Præceptori ſatis commodas.

Monumentum hoc Sylveſter Petyt, de Hoſpitio Bernardienſi, Gen. & ejuſdem olim Principalis ad memoriam chariſſimi ſui Fratris, poſuit.

On the Grave-Stone upon him, are theſe Words :

The Body of *W. P.* Eſq; buried here the 9th Day of October, 1707.

North Side : *Edward Barnard*, 1660.

Daniel Liſle, youngeſt Son of Sir *Will. Liſle*, of the *Iſle of Wight*, 1663.

Hic requieſcunt mortales Reliquiæ Johannis Hoghton, Armigeri, 1698-9.

Franciſcus Wood, de Ripon Eboracenſis, Generoſus, &c. Attorn. de communi Banco, 1684.

Samuel Corbet, Gent. 1701.

William Tallieure, alias *Danwel*, Eſq; &c. Steward of the Honourable Caſtle of *Windſor*, 1690.

Tho. Web, Gent. 1681.

Herbertus Perrot, Armig. filius unicus Herberti Perrot, in agro Pembrokien. militis.

M. S. Gulielmi Freman, Armig. &c. Patrem habuit Radulphum de Aſpeden, in Agra Hartfordien. Armigerum, &c. Cromwelliana Tempeſtate Regiarum fuit partium vindex acerrimus, & varia militiæ munia arduis illis temporibus inconcuſſa fide ſtrenuus obiit.

William Dickenſon, Eſq; 1675.

William Ceely, of *Huntham*, in the Pariſh of *North Curry*, in the County of *Somerſet*, Eſq; 1662.

Pope North, Son of Sir *Francis North*, Kt. the King's Attorney-General, 1674.

There are ſeveral Stones with Inſcriptions, in this Round Walk, which being preſerved in the *Origines Juridiciales*, are here omitted.

A Monument on the Wall, more modern :

M. S. Johannis Churchil, Armigeri, interioris Templi quondam Socii, Gulielmi Churchil, de Muſſen, in Agro Dorſet. Filii & in Parliamento Britannico Tempore mortis ſuæ Socii. Obiit 24 die Aprilis, 1709. Ætat. 51.

Upon a Grave-Stone near the ſame Monument :

Hic jacet Johannes Churchil, de quo verſus parietem magis legere licet.

A Monument near the North Corner of the Middle Eaſt Window :

M. S. Neer this Place lye interred the Remains of *Tho. Lake*, Eſq; Utter Barriſter of the Honourable Society of the *Middle-Temple* ; Nephew and Heire of Sir *Edw. Lake*, late of *Biſhops Norton*, in the County of *Lincoln* ; who for his Loyalty and Valour ſignalized at *Edgehil* Fight, was created Baronet by King *Charles* I. He dyed *May* 22, in the 54th Year of his Age, *An. Dom.* MDCCXI.

On a Monument raiſed againſt the Eaſt Wall, at the South Side of the Rails :

Subtus jacent Reliquiæ Samuelis Dod, Militis ; Imperante Georgio, Capitalis Baronis Scaccarii.

carii. Honeſta Familia in Com. Ceſtr. oriundi, & interioris Templi olim Socii. Vale. Sin plura, Lector, rogites; Deſideras virum apud Coævos celeberrimum, & apud Poſteros imitandum: Siquid imitandi habent ſingularis modeſtia ſingulari merito, ſumma Induſtria ſummæ Eruditioni, conjuncta. Legum Municipalium Angliæ Scientia, in ſuo ſeculo floruit. Et in maximis cauſis, cum privatis, tum publicis, ſummo cum plauſu verſatus eſt. Multiplici Experientia, acri judicio, temperata ac ſuavi Orationis Copia, Ornatiſſimus. Religionis interim veræ, ac libertatis Britannicæ fidus Cuſtos, ac rigidus Satelles. His artibus eniſus, ſummos prope quos Toga novit Honores attigit. Et a Sereniſſimo Principe Georgio Regnum auſpicante (Cujus Præſentis, Abſentis partes penitus dilectus habuerat) ad Officium Capitalis Baronis Scaccarii evocatus, in eodem ampliſſimo munere obeundo, extinctus eſt.

Viduam reliquit Iſabellam, Filiam & Cohæredem Rob. Croke, nuper de Chequees, in Com. Bucks, Militis (Nomen omnibus Anglis ſatis notum, inter Juriſconſultos autem notiſſimum & nobiliſſimum) prolem. Ex hac ſuſcepit duos filios, Crokium & Johannem. E quibus Crokium jam adultum, & multa ac pulchra pollicentem, quinetiam Officio examinatoris in Cauſa Cancellaria fungentem, immaturo funere extulit, & hoc ſub marmore, cum Lachrymis compoſuit.

Johannem ſuperſtitem & Hæredem ex aſſe reliquit. Obiit 14 April. An. Dom. 1716. Ætatis ſuæ 64. Uxor optimo omnium marito, Filius optimo omnium Parenti H. M. P. P.

Debemus Morti nos noſtraq;

Almost fronting the Door of the Choir, and in the Round Walk, is a very ſtately Monument, with his Effigies, and the following Inſcription, for

Johannes Hiccocks
Magiſter in Cancellario
Vir
Integer Vitæ in Forenſi Negotio.
Inter ſeveriores Juriſprudentiæ Litteras
Urbanitate Morum conſpicuus.
In rerum Civilium Viciſſitudine
Civis Bonus, & Inconcuſſus
In labefacta Valetudine, & acutis doloribus
Sui potens, & Comes in amicos.
Curiam ſuam penitus inſpectam
Et exagitatas acerrime fraudum Latebras
Lucro apponebat:
Virtutis enim Intemeratæ ſuæ
Famam ſtabilivit
Temeratæ Suſpicio
Obijt v. Apr. MDCCXXVI.
Ætat. LVIII.

Arms: *Baron and Femme, with an Eſcutcheon of Pretence of the Coat Femme. 1ſt. Quarterly, Or, and Vert, on the 1ſt and 3d, two Wheatſheaves of the 1ſt. 2d. Sable, three Talbot Heads eraſed and linguant, Argent, two and one. Creſt, a Sun, Or, out of a Mural Crown.*

On the Left Side of the Communion-Table is a neat white Marble Monument, with this Inſcription:

Under here lyeth
HENRY LOVIBOND
of the *Middle-Temple*, Eſq;
who dyed the 9th of *Auguſt*, 1727.
One of the Maſters of the
High Court of *Chancery*,
Aged 51.

Since the Diſſolution of the *Hoſpitalers*, in the Time of *Henry* VIII. there has been a Divine, by the Name of a Maſter or *Cuſtos*, belonging to this Church; who is conſtituted by the King or Queen's Letters Patents, without Inſtitution or Induction.

Besides the Maſter, there is a Reader, who reads Divine Service twice a Day, at eight o'Clock in the Morning, and at four in the Afternoon. Formerly they had alſo a fixed Lecturer for *Sundays* in the Afternoon; who had the Allowance of 80 *l. per Ann.* paid from each Houſe, and convenient Lodging, and his Diet at the Benchers Table; but of late, the Lecture is carried on by various Preachers, appointed and paid by the Treaſurers of the two Houſes.

A Catalogue *of the Maſters of the* Temple, *from an old Manuſcript:*

Hugh de Litchfield.	
William Langham.	
William Ermſtead, A. D.	1560
Richard Alvey, B. D.	1560
Dr. *Hooker.*	1585
Dr. *Bayley*	1591
Thomas Maſter, B. D.	
Dr. *Paul Micklethwait.*	
Dr. *John Littleton.*	1638
Mr. *Tombes*	1645
Mr. *Richard Johnſon.*	1647
Dr. *Brownrick*, Biſhop of *Exeter.*	1658
Dr. *Gauden*, afterwards Biſhop of *Exeter.*	1659
Dr. *Ball.*	1660
Dr. *William Sherlock*, Dean of St. *Paul's.*	1684

The preſent Maſter,

The Right Reverend Dr. *Thomas Sherlock*, Biſhop of *Bangor.*

In the great *Temple* Hall, on the South Window, long before the great Fire, were many Coats of Arms belonging to theſe Perſons following; moſt of them Judges, or other great Lawyers, in King *Henry* VIII. and Queen *Elizabeth*'s Times.

William Periam, Knt. Chief Baron of the *Exchequer.*

Tho. Mead, Juſtice of the *Common-Bench.*

Edward Montagu, Chief Juſtice of the *Common-Pleas*, to be held before King *Henry* VIII. 1540.

William Fleetwood, Recorder of LONDON. His Coat was *Parte per pale Nebule, Azure and Or, ſix Martlets in deux Pales, Counter-changed of the Field.*

Edmund Plowden, Azure, two Chevrons connexees. In Chief two Flowers de lis, Or.

Henry Montagu, Kt. Chief Juſtice of the *Common-Pleas* before King *James* I. 1616, Son of *Edward Montagu.*

Edmund Mezoine, Juſtice.

Rob. Brook, Chief Juſtice of the *Common-Pleas.*

John Walſke, Juſtice.

John Southcote, Juſtice.

Richard Weſton, Juſtice.

Humphrey Brown, Kt. Juſtice.

Anthony Brown, Kt. Juſtice, bore the ſame Coat with *Humphrey* only, *in a Chief Argent, a Spread Eagle, Sable.*

Reginold Corbet, Juſtice.

Edward Saunders, Chief Baron of the *Exchequer.*

Robert Catlyn, Knt. Chief Juſtice of the *Common-Pleas.*

James Dyer, Knt. Chief Juſtice of the *Common-Pleas.*

Thomas C. (*Carey, ut opinor*) Juſtice.

Rob. Bel. Tho. Fermor.

John Popham, Kt. Chief Juſtice of *England.*

George Fettiplace, *Peter Vavaſor*, *William Wheatly*, *Miles Saunders*, *Matthew Smith*, *Tho. Andrews*, *Peter Roos*, *Edward Meredith*, *Thomas Morgan*, *Humphrey Moſely*, *William Rede*, *Edward Fenner*, Kt. and Juſtice, *Richard Ingepin*, *Jeronymus Corbet*, *Thomas Morgan*, *Richard Lewknor*, *Rob. Snagg*, *Tho. Bowyer*, *George Gaſcoin*, *John Savyle*, *Reginald Bray*, *Tho. de la Pine*, *Tho. Hannam*, *Walter Holdriche*, *John Aſhfield*, *Richard Hackluit*, *John Agmondeſham*, *Chriſtopher George*, *Rich. Pound*, and *John Shurley.*

On the North Window were theſe:

Auguſtin Nicolls, *William Weſton*, Knt. *Rob. Napper*, Knt. *Edward Hobie*, Knt. who bore *twelve Shields.* *John Throgmorton* bore *ſeven Shields.* *Rob. Dennys*, *nine Shields.* *Maurice Berkley*, Knt. *William Salisbury*, *Chriſtopher Broom*, Knt. *Jo. Clifton*, Knt. *Edward Horſey*, Captain of the *Iſle of Wight.* *Thomas Denton*, *John Peter*, he bore *Gules, a Bend, Or, between two Scallops, Argent.* *Radulph Sheldon*, *Thomas Treſham*, Knt. he bore *ſixteen Shields; the firſt parted per Saltier, Sable and Argent. Six Trefoils of the ſecond; three in Chief, and as many in Baſe.* *Robert Jermin*, Kt. *nine Shields.* *Thomas Powle*, *Tho. Fanſhawe*, he bore, *Or, two Chevrons, Ermin between three Flowers de lis, Sable.* *John Spencer*, *George Trenchard*, *Tho. Smith* of LONDON, he bore, *Azure, a Chevron engrailed between three Lions paſſant gardant, Or.* *George Siddenham*, *Henry Ferrers*, *George Caroe*, *Triſtram Mitchel*, *John Edgcomb*, *Tho. Forteſcue*, *Henry Somaſter*, *Edward Martin*, of *Berkſhire*, *Thomas Hatton*, *Edmund Buckenham*, *Edw. Herte*, *Edw. Hodie*, *John Hyde*, *Rich. Ferrers*, *Nic. Haccard*, and *Martin Colthurſt.*

In the other *Temple* Hall, in the South Window, theſe:

Nic. Hare, Kt. Maſter of the *Rolls*, he bore *two Bars, and a Chief indented, Or.*

Edward Coke, Knt. Chief Juſtice of *England*, bore *eight Shields.* *Julius Cæſar*, Knt. Maſter of the *Rolls.* *Laurence Tanfield*, Knt. Chief Baron of the *Exchequer.* *Thomas Littleton*, Juſtice. *John Crook*, Knt. Juſtice. *Edward Bromley*, Knt. Baron of the *Exchequer*, bore *eight Shields.* *Edward Drue*, Serjeant at Law. *John Cowper*, Serjeant at Law. *John Heath*, Serjeant at Law. *John Carrel*, Attorney of the Dutchy of *Lancaſter.*

On the North Window:

Edmund Anderſon, Kt. Chief Juſtice of the *Common-Pleas.* *Roger Manwood*, Knt. Chief Baron of the *Exchequer.* *Thomas Gawdy*, Knt. Juſtice. *Thomas Forſter*, Knt. *Tho. Coventree*, Knt. *Fran. Beaumont*, Knt. he bore *twelve Shields.*

In the *Little-Temple*:

William Dane, Ironmonger, and Alderman of LONDON.

John Allot, Knt. Alderman of LONDON.

Michael Fox, of LONDON, Grocer, *Anno* 1500.

Towards the latter End of King *Charles* II. his Reign, a terrible Fire happened in the *Temple*, whereby the Office of Chirographer of Fines of the Court of *Common-Pleas*, there kept, was ſo burnt, that ſeveral Records of Fines engroſſed, of *Trinity* and *Michaelmas* Terms, were either conſumed, or loſt; whereby an Act paſſed 31 *Car.* II. for the re-ingroſſing of thoſe Records; and that Office is now built in an open wide Court of the *Temple*, near the Water Side, not adjacent to any other Edifices, for the better Security of thoſe Records for all Time hereafter.

We come next to the preſent State of this Ward.

To begin at the South Parts, *viz. Ludgate-hill* and *Fleet-ſtreet*, taking Notice, as we paſs along, of all the Lanes and Alleys through which there lie Paſſages, in and out of the ſaid Streets; as on the North Side, beginning at *Temple-bar*, there is *Bell-yard*, *Chancery-lane*, *Fetter-lane*, *Shoe-lane*, the *Town-ditch.* Then on the South Side of the Street, *White-fryars*, *Water-lane*, *Salisbury-court*, *Bridewel Precinct.* Then the Street beginning near *Ludgate*; and paſſing from South to North, called *Old-bailey*, which opens into the North Part of this Ward, as *Snow-hill*, down to *Holbourn-bridge*; then more North is *Cow-lane*, *Hoſier-lane*, *Cock-lane*, *Chick-lane*, *Weſt-ſmithfield*, *Long-lane*, St. *Bartholomew-Cloſe* and *Hoſpital*, *Pye-corner*, &c. with all the ſmaller Courts and Alleys contained in each of theſe: And laſtly, publick Buildings, and Things worthy Remark.

Ludgate-hill comes down from *Ludgate*, and runs Weſtward to *Fleet-ſtreet*; from which it is ſevered by a handſome large Stone Bridge, the Breadth of the Street, which gives a Paſſage over the new Canal where *Fleet-ditch* was; which ſince the Fire of LONDON was made ſo deep and wide, cut from *Holbourn-bridge* to the Mouth of the River *Thames*, that it received the Tides, and uſed to bring up Barges and Lighters to *Holbourn-bridge*; but one Part of this, *viz.* from *Fleet-bridge* to *Holbourn-bridge*, is now filling, as is before ſaid.

This Street, as alſo *Fleet-ſtreet* (into which it falls) and ſo to *Temple-bar*, is a great Thorowfare for Coaches, Carts, Horſe and Foot Paſſengers; being the great Way from LONDON to *Weſtminſter*, and the adjacent Parts. Both theſe Streets are therefore very ſpacious, graced with good Buildings of the firſt Rate, and well inhabited by Shop-keepers of the beſt Trades; as Woollen-Drapers, Linnen-Drapers, Grocers, Sadlers, Upholſters, Bookſellers, who drive a very conſiderable Trade: A great Part whereof comes from the Inns of Court and *Chancery*, which are planted hereabouts. And for the Accommodation of this great Reſort of People, here are divers noted Coffee-Houſes and Taverns: Of which laſt theſe are the moſt noted; the *Devil*, the *Golden-Lion*, the *King's-Arms*, the *Bull-Head*, *Pontack's*, the *Mitre*, the *Sun*, the *Horn*, the *Leg*, the *Globe*, and the *Caſtle*.

To proceed to the Alleys, Courts, and Paſſages in *Fleet-ſtreet*. And firſt, on the North Side is *Shear-lane*, or *Shire-lane*. This Lane gives Paſſage into *Little Lincolns-Inn-fields*, formerly called *Fickquets-field*; but this Lane being without the Freedom, is ſpoken of under St. *Clement's* Pariſh. The like is *Bell-yard*, near adjoining, except ſome ſmall Part on the Eaſt Side, againſt *Crown-court*, in *Chancery-lane*, which may be rather termed a Street, for its Fairneſs and good Buildings: But there being but a little within the City-Liberty, we ſhall not ſpeak of it here, but in the *Rolls* Liberty, in which is the greateſt Part. *Flying-horſe-court*, but ſmall, with a Free-Stone Pavement; here is kept the *Marſhalſea* Office, for the making out Writs, &c. *Clifford's-Inn-lane* has on the Weſt Side Houſes, and on the Eaſt Side St. *Dunſtan's* Church; it leads into *Clifford's-Inn*, one of the Inns of *Chancery*; which Place, of late Years, is much inlarged in new Buildings, in the Garden, which is an airy Place, and neatly kept; the Garden being ſevered in from the other Part or Paſſage, with a Palliſado Pail, with Rows of Lime-Trees ſet round the Graſs-Plats, and Gravel Walks. It has the Conveniency of two Doors, the one into *Serjeants-Inn* in *Chancery-lane*, and the other into *Fetter-lane*. The Hall yet wants new Building.

ADJOINING to *Clifford's-Inn-lane*, and fronting *Fleet-ſtreet*, is St. *Dunſtan's* Church in the Weſt, ſo called to diſtinguiſh it from St. *Dunſtan's* in the Eaſt. It is a good handſome Free-Stone Building, with a fair Dial hanging over into the Street.

THE Inſide of the Church is neatly kept, and has an Organ uſed in Divine Service on *Sundays*; but not at the Prayers, which are every Day.

THIS Church received ſome Damage by the great Fire, but was ſoon repaired at the Charges of the ſaid Pariſh.

ADJOINING to St. *Dunſtan's* Church, Eaſtward, is a ſmall Place of ſeveral Houſes, which bears the Name of *Hen-and-chicken-court*; and near to this Court, *Fetter-lane* falls into *Fleet-ſtreet*, *Flower-de-lis-court*, or rather *Alley*, being long, narrow and ordinary, with a Free-Stone Pavement; has three Outlets, two into *Fetter-lane*, and another into *Weſt-harding-ſtreet*. This Court is of ſmall Repute, being but meanly inhabited; the Buildings are on the Eaſt Side, the Weſt being the Back-yards to the Houſes in *Fetter-lane*.

Two-crane-court, a very handſome open Place, with a Free-Stone Pavement, and graced with good Buildings, well inhabited by Perſons of Repute, the front Houſe being larger than the reſt, and aſcended up by large Stone-Steps, is in the Occupation of the Royal Society; in this Houſe is kept their *Muſæum*, and here is the Meetings of the Fellows.

Red-lion-court, good and large, with a Free-Stone Pavement, has a Paſſage into *Weſt-harding-ſtreet*, in *Goldſmith's-rents*. *Johnſon's-court* has but a narrow Entrance, but opens into a ſquare Court, with a Free-Stone Pavement and good Houſes, well inhabited. Out of this Court is another, which bears the ſame Name, but ſmaller, with one Row of Houſes, with pretty Gardens behind them, and this runs into *Gough-ſquare*, a Place lately built with very handſome Houſes, and well inhabited by Perſons of Faſhion. St. *Dunſtan's-court*, has a narrow Entrance, but towards the Upper End opens into two Parts, and both indifferent, as to Houſes and Inhabitants. *Bolt-court*, very good and open, with a Free-Stone Pavement, has good Houſes, well inhabited. *Three-king-court*, but ſmall, having two or three Houſes. *Hind-court*, large, and broad at the Upper End, where the Houſes are much better built and inhabited; and to the Whole is a very good Free-Stone Pavement, cleanly kept. *Wine-office-court*, long, with a Free-Stone Pavement, has good Houſes on the Weſt Side, the Eaſt Side having a Dead Wall, where there is a Paſſage into *White-horſe-court*; and at the Upper End has another Paſſage into *Gough-ſquare* on one Side, and *King's-head-court*, on the other, which leads into *Shoe-lane* on the Back-ſide of *Gunpowder-alley*. *Three Faulcon-court*. *White-horſe-Inn*, large, and of good Reſort for Coaches and Horſes, and has ſome private Houſes in it. *White's-court*, but ſmall. *Peterborough-court*, indifferent broad at the Upper End, with a Free-Stone Pavement, and well inhabited. *Racket-court*, ſeated betwixt *Shoe-lane* and the *Ditch-ſide*, a very ſpacious and handſome Place, with good Houſes, well inhabited; the front Houſe takes up the Breadth of the Court. *Popingey-alley*, has an open Paſſage, but is ordinarily inhabited by Victuallers, Hatters, &c. Out of this Place is a Paſſage into *Harp-alley*, which leads to *Fleet-ditch*. *Black-horſe-alley*, ordinary. Out of this Alley is a Paſſage to *Fleet-ditch*.

BEYOND *Fleet-bridge*, on the North Side, and on *Ludgate-hill*, is *Bell-ſavage-Inn*, very large, and fit to entertain a great many Coaches and Horſes, and has a very good Trade, eſpecially for Stage-Coaches. The firſt Yard is an open Square, with ſeveral private Houſes in it; the Inner Yard, which is much larger, being taken up in Stabling.

Flower-de-lis-court, long and ordinary, haveing at the Upper End a Paſſage into this Inn. *Sword-and-buckler-court*, alſo but ordinary, has a Paſſage into *Flower-de-lis-court*. Adjoining to *Ludgate* is *Half-moon-court*, large, but none of the beſt; at the Entrance is a Coffee-houſe of a good Trade.

ON the South Side of *Ludgate-hill* is *Oxenden-corner*, over-againſt the *Old-bailey*, well built and inhabited. *Dolphin-court*, but ſmall, having but one Houſe, which is an Alehouſe, and has the Sign of the *Dolphin*. *Goat-alley*, indifferent good, with a Free-Stone Pavement. *White-lion-court*, long, narrow, and ordinary, with a dark Entrance. *Hanging-ſword-alley*, ſo called from a Houſe of that Name, which is but ordinary, and leads into a Court ſo called, which has two Paſſages into *Water-lane*, near adjoining. *Bolt-and-tun-Inn*, of great Reſort for Coaches and Horſes, eſpecially in Term-Time: This Inn has a Back-Gate into *Water-lane*; in the Paſſage to it are ſeveral Dwelling-Houſes. *Boars-head-court*, but ordinary, has a Paſſage into *Bolt-and-tun-Inn*. *Ram-alley*, taken up by Publick Houſes, being a kind of privileged Place for Debtors, before the late Act of Parliament for taking them away: It has a Paſſage into the *Temple*, and into *Serjeants-Inn* in *Fleet-ſtreet*. *Mitre-court*, an open Place, with a Free-Stone Pavement, down into the *Temple*, by Steps; a Place much taken up by Publick-Houſes: And this Place did pretend the like Privileges as *Ram-alley*, before the ſaid Act. *Faulcon-court*, a good open Place, with a Free-Stone Pavement, in which are about four or five Houſes. *Hercules-*

cules-pillars-alley, but narrow, and altogether inhabited by ſuch as keep Publick-Houſes for Entertainment, for which it is of Note.

On the South Weſt Side of *Fleet-ſtreet* are the two *Temples*, called, the *Inner* and *Middle* ; although the Buildings before the Fire were, for the greateſt Part of Timber, yet they wholly eſcaped the general Deſolation : But ſince that Time have felt two great Fires, and both beginning within the Confines of the Houſes, which deſtroyed almoſt all the Offices and Lodgings in the ſeveral Courts ; but the Church, and both the Halls, eſcaped. Since which Fires, the Property of ſome of the Courts, and moſt of the Buildings, have been altered, as to their former Poſition ; but again rebuilt in a moſt beautiful uniform Manner, very lofty, and more ſubſtantial and convenient than before, and all of Brick. Theſe two *Temples* take up a large Tract of Ground backwards, having no viſible Front to the Street, only the two Gates at the Entrance into the *Middle-Temple-lane*, and that leading to the *Inner-Temple*; in both which are Chambers for the Students in the Law ; and backwards they are furniſhed with divers large and fair Courts, garniſhed with lofty Buildings, all of Brick, and uniform, *viz. Exchequer-court*, *Tanfield-court*, *Gloyſters-court*, *Hare-court*, *Vine-court*, *Figtree-court*, *Elm-court*, *Pump-court*, *Middle-Temple-hall-court*, *Brick-court*, and *Eſſex-court*. And in theſe Courts are kept divers Offices belonging to the Crown, with others belonging to the Law : As the *Exchequer* Office, the Crown Office, the Firſt-Fruits Office, the Attorney and Sollicitor-Generals Office, two of the Prothonotaries Office, the *King's-Bench* Office, &c.

Both Inns have a diſtinct Government, but for Divine Service they make Uſe of one Place, *viz.* the *Temple* Church ; and each Society have their Side in the Church, and the Charges of the Church are defrayed betwixt them, as well for the Maintenance of the Maſter, Reader, and Clerk, as for the Reparations of the Church, in which there is a moſt ſtately Organ.

The *Inner-Temple* is within this Ward, but the *Middle-Temple* is without it. Each of theſe *Temples* have their Halls, of which the *Middle* is the largeſt and moſt ſtately. And both Houſes have their Gardens fronting the River *Thames*, which are very well kept, with delightful Walks ; the *Inner-Temple* Garden being the largeſt, the beſt, and moſt reſorted to. The Buildings in both Houſes that front the *Thames*, as lying open and airy, and enjoying a delighting Proſpect into *Surrey*, are of the moſt Eſteem.

The Place called the *King's-Bench Walks*, is now made all level, neatly gravelled, and kept in good Order ; and very commodious for the Attorneys, and others concerned in the Law, who meet every Afternoon in Term-Time, about their Law-Concerns, for their Clients.

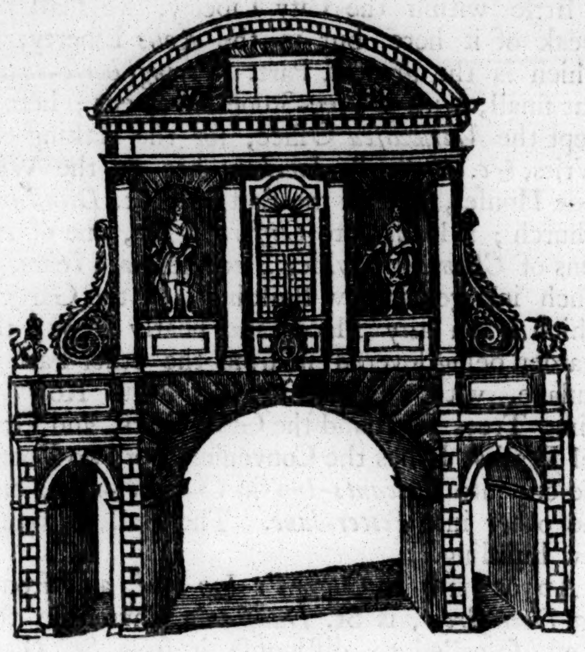
And at the lower End of this Walk, next the *Thames*, is built a large Office, called the *King's-Bench* Office, for keeping the Records of the Court, in caſe of Fire : This Office ſtanding apart, and no Buildings for Lodgings over it, but a Platform leaded.

At the lower End of *Middle-Temple-lane* is a large and handſome Pair of Stairs of Free-Stone, for taking Water at, much reſorted to.

These *Temples* have a Paſſage into *White-fryars* by a Gate ; into *Fleet-ſtreet* through *Mitre-court*, *Ram-alley*, and *Serjeants-Inn*; into *Eſſex-ſtreet*, and into the *Strand*, through *Palſgraves-head-court*, beſides the two large Gates in the two *Temple-lanes*.

The ingenious Author of *A Critical Review of the Publick Buildings in and about* LONDON, &c. ſays, “The Property of this Place is ſo divided and ſubdivided, that 'tis next to impoſſible that any Agreement ſhould ever be made in Favour of Harmony and Decoration in the Buildings here. 'Tis certain that nothing can be finer ſituated than the *Temple*, along the Side of the River ; and if we conſider the Elevation of the Ground, and how far it extends, the moſt barren Invention can't fail of conceiving the Uſes it might be put to, and the Beauties of it would admit of ; at preſent there is but one Thing which is worth obſerving, and that is the old Church, and even the Outſide of this is covered from the View. The Inſide, indeed, is yet viſible, and may juſtly be eſteemed one of the beſt Remains of *Gothick* Architecture in the City.

TEMPLE-BAR.



Temple-Bar is the Place where the Freedom of the City of LONDON, and the Liberty of the City of *Weſtminſter* part ; which Separation was antiently only Poſts, Rails, and a Chain, ſuch as now are at *Holbourn*, *Smithfield*, and *Whitechapel-bars*. Afterwards there was a Houſe of Timber erected croſs the Street, with a narrow Gate-way, and an Entry on the South Side of it, under the Houſe. But ſince the great Fire, there is erected a ſtately Gate, with two Poſterns, on each Side, for the Convenience of Foot Paſſengers, with ſtrong Gates to ſhut up in the Nights, and always good Store of Watchmen, the better to prevent Danger.

This Gate is built all of *Portland* Stone, of Ruſtick Work below, and of the *Corinthian* Order. Over the Gate-way, on the Eaſt Side, fronting the City of LONDON, in two Niches, are the Effigies, in Stone, of Queen *Elizabeth*, and King *James* I. very curiouſly carved, and the King's Arms over the Key-Stone of the Gate, the Supporters being at a Diſtance over the Ruſtick Work.

And on the Weſt Side, fronting the City of *Weſtminſter*, in two Niches, are the like Figures of King *Charles* I. and King *Charles* II. in *Roman* Habits. Through this Gate are two Paſſages for Foot Paſſengers : One on the South, over which is engraven, *Erected, Sir* Samuel Starling *being Maior*. And another on the North, over which is engraven, *Continued, Sir* Richard Ford, *Maior*. *Finiſhed, Sir* George Waterman, *Maior*.

Upon the Diſſolution of the Priory of *White-fryars*, the Church and Buildings in Proceſs of Time became ruinous, and were pulled down. Afterwards converted into Buildings, and now contains ſeveral Courts, Lanes, and Alleys ; as

Dogwel-court, *Eſſex-court*, *Aſhen-tree-court*. *Davis's-yard*, which was lately purchaſed by Captain *Seale*, and converted into a Glaſs-Houſe, for making Flint Glaſſes, for which Art this Gentleman is very famous. *Waterman's-lane*, as leading to the River *Thames*, where there is a Pair of Stairs to take Water at ; all Places of ordinary Account; beſides the long Turning Paſſage out of *Fleet-ſtreet*, into the Lower End of *Water-lane*, which runs by the Back-ſide of the *Temple* Buildings, where there is a Gate into the *Temple*.

THIS Place was formerly, ſince its building into Houſes, inhabited by Gentry ; but ſome of the Inhabitants taking upon them to protect Perſons from Arreſts, upon a pretended Privilege belonging to the Place, the Gentry left it, and it became a Sanctuary to the Inhabitants, which they kept up by Force, againſt Law and Juſtice ; ſo that it was ſufficiently crowded with ſuch diſabled and looſe kind of Lodgers, and had the Nick-name of *Alſatia:* But however, upon a great Concern of Debt, the Sheriff, with the *Poſſe Comitatus*, forced his Way in, to make a Search, and yet to little Purpoſe ; for the Time of the Sheriff's coming not being concealed, and they having Notice thereof, took Flight, either to the *Mint* in *Southwark*, another ſuch Place, or ſome other private Place, till the Diſturbance was over, and then they returned.

IN the latter End of King *William* the Third's Reign, the Parliament taking this great Abuſe into Conſideration, an Act was made to put down this, the *Savoy*, and many other pretended Privileged Places.

THE Inhabitants of *White-fryars* maintain their own Poor, collect their Taxes, and chooſe their own Officers among themſelves.

Water-lane ſevereth *White-fryars* from *Saliſbury-court* ; it is a good, broad, and ſtrait Street, which comes out of *Fleet-ſtreet*, and runs down to the *Thames*, where there is one of the City Lay-ſtalls, for the Soil of the Streets ; which is taken from thence by Barges and Dung-Boats, and made Uſe of by Gardeners and Farmers, for the manuring their Grounds. This Lane is better built than inhabited, by reaſon of its being ſo peſtered with Carts to the Lay-ſtall and Wharfs, for Wood, Coals, *&c.* lying by the Water-Side, at the Bottom of this Lane ; as alſo to *White-fryars*, into which it has an open Paſſage ; as likewiſe another into *Saliſbury-court*. In this Lane is *Black-lion-Inn*, of good Reſort, which has a Paſſage by Sufferance into *Dogwel-court*, in the *Fryars*. On the Weſt Side of this Lane is *Briton's-alley*, as alſo *Dove-court*, both ordinary Places, and has a Paſſage into the *Fryars*.

Dorſet-court, commonly called *Saliſbury-court*, was a large Houſe inhabited by the Earls of *Dorſet*, which was, many Years ago, pulled down and converted into Buildings ; as was the Garden and Wilderneſs ; there being a handſome well built Street, which comes out of *Fleet-ſtreet*, called *Dorſet-ſtreet*, and runs Southward to the River *Thames*, where there are Stairs of Free-Stone, for taking Water at, where many Watermen ply.

NEAR to which Place lately ſtood the Theatre, or Play-Houſe ; a neat Building, having a curious Front next the *Thames*, with an open Place for the Reception of Coaches : On the other Side is a large Wood-Yard Wharf belonging to the Company of Carpenters.

THIS Street, on the Weſt Side paſſing down to the *Thames*, is a handſome, airy, open Square, all taken up with good Buildings, the beſt inhabited of any in the Court ; for that Part towards the *Thames*, as alſo the Wilderneſs, with the ſmall Courts, are not to be much boaſted of. In this Place are theſe Courts and Places of Note, *viz.* *Blue-ball-court*, an indifferent good Place, with a Free-Stone Pavement. *Half-paved-court*, but ordinary. *Dorſet-court*, a ſmall Place, handſomely built, and indifferently well inhabited, in which is the Charity-School for St. *Bride*'s Pariſh, for Fifty Boys and Fifty Girls. *Sugar-loaf-court*, very ſmall and ordinary. The *Wilderneſs*, ſo called, as being built in that Part of the Garden where the Wilderneſs was. *Fiſher's-alley*, alſo ordinary, has a Paſſage into *Water-lane*. Near this Alley is *George-yard*, but mean ; and *Crown-alley*, inconſiderable, has a Paſſage into *Tuder-ſtreet*, and ſo to the *Ditch-ſide*.

THIS *Dorſet*, or *Saliſbury-court*, claimed a peculiar Liberty to itſelf, and to be exempt from the City Government, and the Inhabitants would not admit of the City Officers to make any Arreſt there. How far theſe Privileges reach, is uncertain, but many reſorted hither, who fled from their Creditors, till the Act was made to ſuppreſs pretended Privileged Places. Out of *Dorſet-court* is a paved Free-Stone Paſſage into St. *Bridget*'s, the Pariſh-Church.

Bride-lane comes out of *Fleet-ſtreet* by St. *Bridget*'s Church-Yard, which, with a turning Paſſage by *Bridewell* and the *Ditch-ſide*, falls down to Woodmongers Wharfs, by the *Thames*. This Lane is of Note for many Hatters there inhabiting ; it took its Name from St. *Bridget*'s Church, to which there is a Paſſage up Stone Steps.

THIS Church of St. *Bridget*, or St. *Bride*'s, is large, and well built, ſince the great Fire, when it was wholly deſtroyed. It was rebuilt out of the Money raiſed by the Impoſition on Coals, as to the outward Structure ; but the Pews, Galleries, and Inſide Work, was performed at the Charges of the Pariſhioners and Benefactors.

Bridewel, ſeated on the Weſt Side of *Fleet-ditch*, a large Building of Brick, already mentioned.

King Tuder, *King Edward*, and *Water-ſtreets*, are on the Back-ſide of *Bridewel*, and have a Paſſage into *Saliſbury-court*, through *Crown-alley* ; all Places inhabited by private People, and none of the meaneſt Rank ; one Row, which fronts the Wood-Yard, and regards the *Thames*, conſiſts of good Buildings. *Green's-rents* falls into St. *Bride's-lane*, and is but mean, as is *Bear-alley*.

THE *Ditch-ſide*, called *Fleet-ditch*, is a ſpacious Place, with good Buildings on both Sides of the Canal, ſo made ſince the Fire of LONDON, and has on both Sides a broad Paſſage for Carts to the Wharfs next the *Thames* ; this Canal is railed in, for fear of Danger of People's falling into it. The Part of this Canal, on the South Side, next the *Thames*, has the Eaſt Side in the Ward of *Farringdon within* ; but all the reſt, down to *Holbourn-bridge*, on both Sides, is in this Ward. The Weſt Side of the Part next to *Holbourn*, is the beſt inhabited ; and of late, much taken up by Upholſters, and others that ſell Second-hand Goods, for which it is of Note. The Eaſt Side of that Part from *Fleet-bridge* to the *Thames*, has the beſt Houſes, and beſt inhabited. On the Weſt Side, from *Fleet-bridge* to *Holbourn-bridge*, are ſeveral ſmall Alleys which lead up to *Shoe-lane*, where they ſhall be ſpoken of. On the Eaſt Side is the *Fleet-Priſon*.

IN antient Times there was a Brook, called *Turnmill-brook*, which ran under *Holbourn* and *Fleet-bridges* into the *Thames*, as is before-mentioned.

Anno viceſimo ſecundo Car. II. in the Act for Rebuilding of the City, it was enacted :

“THAT the Channel of *Bridewell-dock*, from the Channel of the River *Thames* to *Holbourn-bridge*, ſhall be ſunk to a ſufficient Level, whereby to make it navigable; and that the Ground to be ſet out for the Breadth of the ſaid Channel, and of the Wharfs on each Side thereof, ſhall not be in leſs Breadth than one hundred Feet; nor ſhall exceed one hundred and twenty Feet. And that all the Wharf-Ground on each Side of the ſaid River, ſhall lie open and at large, (Crains and Stairs only excepted) without any Diviſion or Separation; and each Perſon's Propriety therein, to be diſtinguiſhed only by Denter-ſtones in the Pavement thereof. —— And that all Buildings that ſhall hereafter immediately border upon each Side of the ſaid Wharfs, ſhall front and be placed in the Line that ſhall be ſet out for the Bounds of the Wharfs from the Channel. —— And that the ſaid Buildings ſhall be of the Second Rate of Buildings, mention'd in the Act for Rebuilding of the City. —— And that no Lighter, Boat, or Veſſel, ſhall lie before any of the ſaid Wharfs or Keys, longer than ſhall be neceſſary for the Lading or Unlading of Goods, without the Conſent or Permiſſion of the Wharfingers or Proprietors thereof. —— And that it ſhall and may be lawful for any Perſon or Perſons to land any Goods and Merchandizes at any of the ſaid Wharfs or Keys, within this new Channel or River. For Wharfage or Crainage whereof, every Proprietor, Wharfinger, or other Perſon concerned, ſhall demand and receive ſuch Rates (and no other) for the ſame, as ſhall from Time to Time be ſet and appointed by his Majeſty, with the Advice of his Privy Council. And that certain reaſonable Rates for Tolls, and other Profits ariſing by the Navigation of the ſaid Channel, ſhall be ſet and appointed by the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen (with Approbation of two of the Barons of the Exchequer.) And the ſame Tolls and Profits, veſted in the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of the City of LONDON, for Preſervation of the ſaid Navigation-Sluices, and other accidental Charges thereof.

“AND for the carrying on of this Work, it was enacted and declared, That the ſinking and making the ſaid Channel of *Bridewell-dock* and *Fleet-ditch*, from the *Thames* to *Holbourn-bridge*, and the Sluices for the better Navigation thereof, and the Raiſing and Sinking other Wharfs or Keys, on each Side of the ſaid *Bridewell-dock* and *Fleet-ditch*, (whereby to bring the ſame to a Level) ſhall be born and firſt defrayed, by the Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of LONDON, out of the fourth Part of the Impoſition to be raiſed on Coals, by Virtue of this Act. And in the next Place, after the Charge beforementioned ſhall be born out of the ſaid Fourth Part, Satisfaction ſhall be made out of the ſaid Fourth Part, to the Proprietors whoſe Ground ſhall be laid open, or from whom any Ground hath been, or ſhall be taken, for the ſaid Publick Uſe.

BY Virtue of this Act of Parliament, the Work of making this Channel navigable, began in the Year 1668, and was finiſhed in *November* 1673. It contained in Length, from South at the *Thames*, to North at *Holborn-bridge*, two thouſand and one hundred Feet. It is in Breadth forty Feet; ſo that two Lighters might meet, and paſs each other in any Part of it. It is wharfed on both Sides with Stone and Brick, laid with Tarras. It had a ſtrong Campſhot all along on both Sides, over the Brick Wharfing, with Land-Ties in ſeveral Places. It had Rails of Oak, Breaſt high, above the Campſhot, to prevent Dangers that might happen in the Night Seaſon. It had five Feet Water at the Head thereof, at *Holbourn-bridge*; and that at a Five-o'-Clock Tide, (which is the ſlackeſt of all high Tides) but at Spring, and other Nepe Tides, it hath much more Water. The Wharfs on each Side of this Channel, are thirty-five Feet broad, with fair Buildings.

THE whole Charge of Sinking, Clearing, and Levelling, Wharfing, Planking, and Piling, Paving, Poſting, and Railing, amounted in all to Twenty Seven Thouſand, Seven Hundred, and Seventy Seven Pounds; beſides what was paid to the ſeveral Proprietors whoſe Grounds were taken, or may be, for the Enlargement of the Wharfs and Key.

OVER this Canal there were four Bridges, all of ſolid *Portland* Stone; two of them, *viz.* *Fleet* and *Holbourn-bridges*, were of Stone before the Fire of LONDON; but afterwards much enlarged and beautified. The other two, *viz.* one againſt *Bridewell*, and the other againſt *Fleet-lane*, were, before the Fire, only of Timber; but, ſince that, were handſomely built with Arches and Steps, of *Purbeck* and *Portland* Stone. The latter is now took down, and the Ditch filling up for divers Uſes.

THE *Fleet* Priſon is ſeated on the Eaſt Side of the Canal, being large, and reckon'd the beſt Priſon of any in this City, for good Rooms, and other Conveniencies, the Benefit of an open Yard and Garden, incloſed with a very high Wall and Fence. The Priſon-Keeper is called, *The Warden of the Fleet*. It belongs to the Court of Common-Pleas. To this Priſon, Perſons are committed for Contempt of Orders, *&c.* in the High Court of Chancery, or upon Debt, when they, by a Writ of *Habeas Corpus*, remove themſelves thither, from another Priſon. And, as a further Perquiſite to the Warden, beſides his Fees from the Priſoners for turning the Key, Chamber-Rent, *&c.* which is very conſiderable, he hath the Rents and Profits of the Shops in *Weſtminſter-hall*.

TO this Priſon there have been, ſome Years ſince, granted Rules, which are all the North Side of *Ludgate-hill*, the Weſt Side of the *Old Bailey*, to *Fleet-lane*, and down the ſame on the South Side; and ſo the Eaſt Side of the Row of Houſes next the *Fleet*, taking in all the Courts and Alleys within the ſaid Limits.

THIS *Fleet* Priſon was conſumed in the Fire of LONDON; and, during the Time of the Rebuilding, the Priſoners that were therein at that Time, were removed to *Ceroon-houſe* in *South Lambeth*, which was made into a Priſon; and, upon the finiſhing of this Place, the Priſoners were brought back; and ever ſince it hath continued as a Priſon.

ON the Eaſt Side of *Fleet-ditch*, from this Priſon to *Holbourn-bridge*, are theſe Places: *Fleet-lane*, which comes down from the *Old Bailey*, over-againſt the Seſſions-Houſe, and falls into the *Ditch-ſide*, a Place of no great Account for Buildings or Inhabitants. In this Lane are ſeveral ſmall Courts, as *Cheſhire-rents*, *Well-yard*, *Harrow-court*, and *Cock-alley*, all Places but of mean Account.

ON the North Side is *Seacoal-lane*. This Lane is very ordinary, both as to Houſes and Inhabitants. Out of this Lane is a Paſſage to *Snow-hill*, and another into *Green-arbour*, and a Third into *Biſhop's-court*; the two laſt aſcended up by a great many Steps, or a Pair of Stairs, made through *London-wall*; but having their chief Entrance out of the *Little Old Bailey*, is there taken Notice of. On the Weſt Side of this Lane, are theſe Alleys, which fall into the *Ditch-ſide, viz. George-alley*, or *Yard*; *Bear-alley*, on the South Side of which is another ſmall Alley called *Little Bear-alley*, *Gooſe-alley*, againſt which is a ſmall Place call'd *Ford's-rents*.

Newcaſtle-ſtreet comes out of *Seacoal-lane*, and falls into the *Ditch-ſide*, an open Place, and pretty well built.

Turn-again-lane hath a Paſſage out of *Town-ditch* into *Snow-hill*, a Place tolerably well built. At the End, next to *Snow-hill*, on the North Side, is a Timber-Yard; *Crown-court*, very ſmall, and on the South Side is *Queen's-head-court*, indifferently built.

THE *Old Bailey*, of which there are two, the *Great* and the *Little*. The *Great Old Bailey* is an open Street, with good built Houſes, and well inhabited by Tradeſmen, and others. In this Place is *Juſtice-Hall*, commonly call'd the *Seſſions-Houſe*, as well for the City and Liberty thereof, as for the County of *Middleſex*. This is a Building commodious enough for the Uſe it is deſigned, having two large Galleries on the Sides or Ends, for Auditors and Spectators. The Court-Room is advanced by Stone-Steps from the Ground, with Rails and Balliſters, incloſed from the Ground before it. The Bail-Dock, which fronts the Court, where the Priſoners are kept till their Trials, is alſo incloſed. Over the Court-Room is a ſtately Dining-Room, ſuſtained by ten Stone Pillars, and over that a Platform leaded, with Rails and Balliſters. On each Side the Court are Lodging-Rooms and other Conveniencies: It ſtands backwards, ſo that it hath no Front towards the Street, only the Gateway, leading into the Yard before the Houſe, which is ſpacious, and coſt above 6000 *l.* building. And here the Lord-Mayor, Recorder, the Aldermen, and Juſtices of the Peace for the County of *Middleſex*, ſit and keep his Majeſty's Seſſions of *Oyer* and *Terminer*, for the Trial of Malefactors, for Treaſon, Murder, Felonies, Burglaries, and other Riots and Offences committed within the City of LONDON, and County of *Middleſex*.

THIS Court or Seſſions is held, moſt commonly, ſome Days before and after the four Terms; alſo once in the Time of *Lent*, and once in the long Vacation, about *Bartholomewtide*.

AT the Time when the Seſſions are held, which commonly laſt three Days, every Morning before the Court ſits, the Priſoners to be tried are brought hither from *Newgate*, the Jail for ſuch Offenders; and here are two Places provided for them to be kept in till they are called to their Trials, one for the Men, the other for the Women; and at Night, when the Court breaks up, or adjourns to another Day, the Priſoners are returned to *Newgate*, under the Conduct of the Serjeants and their Yeomen, who are the Sheriffs Officers, and take their Turns to attend the Court for that Purpoſe.

THE Lord-Mayor is Chief Judge of this Court, but is aſſiſted by the Recorder of the City, and oftentimes by the Lord Chief Juſtice of the King's Bench, and ſome other of the Judges. Of this more will be ſaid hereafter in what relates to the Government of the City.

THE Eaſt Side of the *Old Bailey* runs down by the City Wall, upon the Ditch called *Houndſditch*, from *Ludgate* to *Newgate*. About the Middle of the great Street, on this Side, is *Ball's-court*, which is but ſmall; alſo *Red-croſs-court*, which is indifferent. On the Weſt of this Street, from the Corner of *Ludgate-hill* to *Fleet-lane*, are theſe Places, *viz. Ship-court*, but ſmall; *Prideaux-court*, large, with good Houſes on the Weſt Side, having an Entrance into it, fit for Coach or Cart; *Black-and-white-court*, a large open Place, with handſome Buildings; at the upper End of which is *Chequer-yard*; out of which is a Paſſage into *Fleet-lane*.

IN the *Little Old Bailey* are theſe Places, *viz. Dean's-court*, long and narrow, with a Freeſtone Pavement; *Brown's-court*, long, narrow, and ordinary; *Ellis-court*, well built and inhabited; *Biſhop's-court*, indifferently well inhabited; and hath a Paſſage down Steps into *Seacoal-lane*; *Green-arbour-court*, at the upper End is a very good Square, with tolerable good Houſes, and Inhabitants anſwerable. Out of this Court is alſo a Paſſage down Steps into *Seacoal-lane*. And out of this Court is another Paſſage into *Angel-court*, ſeated on *Snow-hill*, againſt the *Saracen's-head-Inn*, being a very handſome Place, having at the upper End a very good large Houſe, with a Garden before it, once made uſe of for the Farthing-Office; St. *Dunſtan's-court*, ſeated betwixt *Biſhop's-court* and *Ellis-court*.

NOW back to the Weſt Part of *Fleet-ſtreet*, on the North Side, is *Chancery-lane*, a Street of a very great Reſort, and well inhabited by Tradeſmen, in the Part next *Fleet-ſtreet*, and in that Part next to *Holbourn*, (into which it falls) by Lawyers, and thoſe depending on them: And the rather, for that in this Lane is *Lincoln's-Inn*, *Serjeants-Inn*, the Rolls, the Examiners Office within the Rolls Yard; the Six Clerks Office, (to which belong Twelve Maſters in Chancery, and Six Clerks); *Symond's-Inn*, where the Regiſter's Office for the Court of Chancery is kept; the Curſitors Office; the Office for the Maſters in Chancery, &c. All which Places are out of the City-Liberty, except *Serjeants-Inn*, which is an antient Building. Oppoſite to this Inn, is *Crown-court*, a ſquare Place, but the Building old. The City-Liberty goes not much farther.

NEXT, on the North Side, is *Fetter-lane*. For the Generality, the Houſes here are good, and well inhabited. It runs Northwards from *Fleet-ſtreet* into *Holbourn*. Of this Lane, the Middle Part is the beſt. In this Lane are theſe Places: *Bond's-Stables*, a large Yard, with ſome Houſes in it, beſides the Inn; the Part next *Fetter-lane* is new built with handſome Houſes for Gentlemen, and is call'd the *Rolls Buildings*. *Red-hart-Inn*, new built, and very large and handſome. Over-againſt the *Rolls Buildings* is *Stone-court*, a ſmall Place; *Three-leg-alley*, on the Back of *Eaſt-harding-ſtreet*, and falls into *Weſt-harding-ſtreet*; alſo hath a Paſſage into *Fleet-ſtreet*, through *Red-lion-court*; *Eaſt-harding-ſtreet*, indifferent good, falls into *Goldſmiths-rents*; *Nevil's-alley*, very handſome, and well inhabited; *Churchyard-alley*, very narrow, which after two Turnings falls into *Curſitor's-alley*; *Magpye-yard*, handſomely rebuilt, and hath a Paſſage into *Caſtle-ſtreet*; *Dean-ſtreet*, well built and inhabited, falls into *Goldſmiths-rents*; *Plough-yard*, an open Place, well inhabited; over-againſt which is a Diſſenting Meeting-houſe, lately built, the Paſtor the Reverend Mr. *Rawlings*; *Bewit's-court*, a very handſome and large new built Court, with a Freeſtone Pavement, and very well inhabited. Not far from this Court, is a Paſſage into *Bartlet's-buildings* in *Holbourn*, where it ſhall be noted: This Paſſage hath a few neat and well built Houſes on the South Side, with pretty Gardens before them, neatly kept; *Horſe-ſhoe-alley*, ſmall and ordinary. Over-againſt this Court is the *White-horſe-Inn*, which is but ſmall: Adjoining to which is the Back-door of *Barnard's-Inn*; *King's-head-court*, formerly call'd *White-horſe-alley*, a handſome new built Court, well inhabited, having a Free-ſtone Turning Paſſage into *Holbourn*; *Goldſmiths-rents*, a large Place, containing ſeveral Streets and Places of Name, and all well built and inhabited, eſpecially *Eaſt-harding-ſtreet*, which is more open. This Street falls into *Weſt-harding-*

harding-ſtreet, as alſo into *Three-leg-alley*, which is but ordinary.

In this Street are *New-court* and *Goldſmith*'s-*court*, both but ſmall. *Dean-ſtreet* falls into *Fetter-lane* out of *Eaſt-harding-ſtreet*, as aforeſaid. *New-ſtreet*, a handſome open Place, with indifferent good Buildings; of which there are four Streets, and all bearing that Name, one falling into *Shoe-lane*, another, which turns Northwards, receives the other two, which comes out of *Eaſt-harding-ſtreet*; *Gun-powder-alley*, long and narrow, falls into *Shoe-lane*, croſſing *Little New-ſtreet*, which is but ordinary.

Tht next Lane in *Fleet-ſtreet* is *Shoe-lane*, very long, runs North from *Fleet-ſtreet*, over-againſt *Saliſbury-court*, into *Holbourn*, by St. *Andrew*'s Church, a Lane of no great Note, either for Buildings or Inhabitants; in it are a great many Alleys and Courts, though of little Account: the firſt is *Plumtree-court*, large and well built; it hath a Paſſage into another Court, ſo called, which falls into *Holbourn*, that Part towards *Shoe-lane* being broad. *Well-alley*, very mean and ordinary; *Molin*'s-*rents*, indifferent good, but hath a narrow Paſſage into it. *Iſaac*'s-*rents*, very ordinary. Near this is *Spectacle*'s-*rents*, ſmall and mean. *Eagle-and-child-alley*, narrow, hath a Paſſage into *Fleet-ditch*, down Steps. *Brewers-yard*, ſo called from a Brewhouſe at the lower End: This hath a Paſſage into *Fleet-ditch*. *Queens-arms-alley*, but narrow, with a Free-ſtone Pavement, which leads to the *Ditch-ſide*, down Steps. *George-alley*, but narrow, hath alſo a Paſſage down to the *Ditch-ſide*. *Roſe-and-crown-court*, but indifferent, hath a Paſſage into *George-alley*; *Stone-cutters-ſtreet*, good and open: This leads down to the *Ditch-ſide*. *Curriers-alley*, very ordinary, runs alſo to the *Ditch-ſide*. *Harp-alley*, but narrow, runs down to the *Ditch-ſide*, a Place of great Trade for old Houſhold Goods, for which it is of Note; but the Buildings very mean. *Angel-court*, ſmall and ordinary; *Fountain-court*, but ordinary.

Places on the Weſt Side of this Lane: *Robin-hood-court*, broad and large, mean Houſes, and hath a Paſſage up Steps into *Goldſmiths-rents*. *Cockpit-court*, handſome, with Brick Building at the upper End, and hath a Free-ſtone Pavement. *Brown*'s-*court*, but ſmall and mean. *Faulcon-court*, but ordinary, near the Corner of *New-ſtreet*. *King's-head-court*, a narrow Place, which comes out of *Wine-office-court*, mention'd in *Fleet-ſtreet*, and leads into this Lane. *Globe-court*, but ſmall. And thus much for *Fleet-ſtreet*.

Now more on the North is *Holbourn-hill*, a very broad and ſpacious Street, a Place of good Trade, and a great Thoroughfare, being very much frequented by Waggons, Coaches, and Horſes, from ſeveral Parts of *England*, chiefly Weſtwards and Northwards. And for their Accommodation, this Street, as alſo *Snow-hill*, hath ſeveral conſiderable Inns, as the *Greyhound*, the *Crown*, the *Chequer*, the *Bell*, the *Black Bull*, the *Black Swan*, the *George*, the *Saracen's Head*, the *King's Arms*, the *Swan*, and the *Roſe*. The Part of this Street in this Ward, begins at the Bars, by *Gray's-Inn-Lane*, and runs down to *Holbourn-bridge*, where *Snow-hill* begins; and ſo with a turning Paſſage to St. *Sepulchre*'s Church, and thence to *Newgate*.

The firſt Place, beginning at the Bars, is *Staple*'s-*Inn*, one of the Inns of Chancery. There is a Tradition, that this Inn was ſo called, being formerly a Hall where Wooll-Merchants uſed to meet, Wooll being one of the four Staple Commodities according to the Statutes.

This Inn is governed by one Principal, and Eleven Antients. Thoſe of this Houſe are one Week in Commons every Term, but there are uſually 50 for a Fortnight. Here are no Mootings; the Chambers are commonly ſold for one Life.

Their Armonial Enſigns are, *Vert, a Wool-pack, Argent.*

Caſtle-ſtreet, or *Caſtle-yard*, as it is commonly called, is a good handſome Place, well built and inhabited, which has theſe Inlets and Outlets, *viz.* It comes out of *Holbourn*, and leads into *Curſitors-alley*, with an open Paſſage. On the Eaſt Side it has a Paſſage into *Fetter-lane*, through *Magpie-yard*. And on the Weſt Side *Tuckers*, or *Duck-court*, a large and well built Place, much inhabited by Lawyers, as ſeated amongſt the Inns of Court and *Chancery*, and this has an open Paſſage into *Curſitors-alley*; beſides, here is a narrow Paſſage on the South Eaſt Corner, through *Church-yard-alley* into *Fetter-lane*.

Curſitors-alley leads into *Chancery-lane*, over-againſt *Lincoln*'s-*Inn*, and this Place took its Name from the Curſitors Office, adjoining thereto: It is a Place well built and inhabited, and ſtands well for Lodging, for thoſe that come up to the Terms. The Weſt End of this Alley, from or near the *Roſe* Tavern, to *Chancery-lane*, is in the *Rolls* Liberty. Betwixt this Street and *Bernard*'s-*Inn* is *White*'s-*alley*, an indifferent Place, with old Timber Houſes. *Bernard*'s-*Inn*; the Buildings of this Inn are very old, and much want Rebuilding; the Back-Court has a Paſſage into *Fetter-lane*. *King's-head-court*, already ſpoken of. *Bartlet*'s-*buildings*, a very handſome ſpacious Place, graced with good Buildings of Brick, with Gardens behind the Houſes, and is a Place well inhabited by Gentlemen. Out of this Court, through a long Alley, wherein are ſome very good Houſes, is a Paſſage into *Fetter-lane*. Adjoining to *Bartlet*'s-*buildings* is a Court ſo called, which is but ſmall. *Thavie*'s-*Inn*, another of the Inns of *Chancery*, which is but ſmall, and chiefly taken up by the *Welſh* Attornies. St. *Andrew*'s-*court*, indifferent, and the Houſes old.

St. *Andrew*'s Church, ſeated in a very ſpacious Church-Yard, incloſed with a Wall; and ſince the new building of the Church, it is made very ornamental, both without and within, as to the Pews, Galleries, Pulpit, and Communion-Table, &c. It ſtands gracefully fronting *Holbourn*, and has on the Eaſt *Shoe-lane*.

Now to go back to *Holbourn-hill*, North Side, beginning at the *Bars*, in which Side there are ſome Parts out of the Freedom, as *Brook-ſtreet*, *Furnival*'s-*Inn*, *Hatton-garden*, *Ely-Houſe*, &c.

The Places of Note are, *Warton-court*, very long, with a Paſſage into *Brook-ſtreet*; the Court is new built with good Brick Houſes, has a Free-Stone Pavement, and well inhabited. *Furnival*'s-*Inn*, another of the Inns of *Chancery*; this Society is governed by one Principal and 12 Antients: Thoſe of this Houſe are obliged to be in Commons a Fortnight every Term, or pay 2 *s. per* Week, if abſent.

They have a Hall and Garden: They ſell their Chambers for Life only, and have had no Mooting by Utter Barriſters of *Lincoln*'s-*Inn* of late.

Their Armorial Enſigns are, *Argent, a Bend between ſix Martlets, Gules, within a Bordure of the 2d.*

Ely-court, very handſome, and large, with new Brick Houſes, and a Free-Stone Pavement, and well inhabited: This Court lies betwixt *Leather-lane* and *Hatton-garden*, which being out of the Freedom, but in that Part of the Pariſh that lies in the County, it is there ſpoken of; as likewiſe *Ely-houſe*, *Scroop*'s-*court*, formerly *Scroop*'s-*Inn*, and belonged to *John* Lord *Scroop*; after whoſe Death it was let out to ſome Serjeants at Law, and then called *Serjeants-Inn*, in *Holbourn*; and, upon their Removal, it was converted into Tenements, with Gardens to them; ſince which, being old, and the Houſes very much decayed, it is, of late, rebuilt with very good Houſes, and the Place very much inlarged by the additional Buildings, and divides itſelf into two Parts; that towards the Weſt Side being long like an Alley. Out of this Court is a Paſſage into *Field-lane*. *Dyer*'s-*court*, oppoſite to *Shoe-lane*, indifferent good. *Sutton-court*, over-againſt St. *Andrew*'s Church, large and good. *Plough-yard*, ordinary, has a Paſſage into *Field-lane*.

Field-lane, very narrow, but mean Houſes, and the Place naſtily kept, being inhabited by Butchers and Tripe-Dreſſers on the Eaſt Side, by reaſon of the Benefit of the Ditch that runs on the Back-ſide of their Yards and Slaughter-Houſes, to carry away their Filth: This Lane runs up to *Saffron-hill*, and receives *Chick-lane*; but the Part of this Lane in the Freedom goes but little beyond the Paſſage into *Plough-yard*.

Holbourn-bridge and *Snow-hill*; this Part of *Holbourn* goes to *Lamb's-conduit*, and there begins *Snow-hill*, which, in a Winding-Paſſage, runs up to St. *Sepulchre*'s Church; and both theſe Places are graced with good Buildings, well inhabited by Tradeſmen, and is a Place of great Reſort. The South Side, by the Bridge, lies open to the Canal, already treated of. Here are theſe Places; *Horn-alley*, near the Bridge, but indifferent. *Bee-hive-alley*, long, narrow, and ordinary. *Katharine-wheel-alley*, indifferent good. *King's-arms-Inn*, very conſiderable and large, having at the Upper End of the Yard a Paſſage into *Chick-lane*. Betwixt this Inn and *Swan-Inn* is *Hand-and-crown-alley*, very ſmall. *George-Inn*, very large, and of a conſiderable Trade; the Paſſage to the Yard is through *Cow-lane*; and the Entrance to it in *Holbourn*, is through a paved Court, with indifferent good Houſes on both Sides. *Bell-alley*, but ordinary. *Cock-court*, ſeated almoſt againſt the Conduit, by the Corner of *Cow-lane*, indifferent good, and has a Paſſage into *Bell-alley*. *Lamb's-conduit*, or *Holbourn-conduit*, built in the Middle of the Street, fronting *Holbourn-bridge*, *Snow-hill*, and *Cow-lane*, repaired and beautified; as yet it remains.

St. *Sepulchre*'s Church, or St. *Sepulchre*'s-*in-the-bailey*, ſeated on the Top of *Snow-hill*; a very large and ſpacious Church, with a lofty towered Steeple, Spires at each Corner, and Weather-cocks on the Tops. To this Church there is a large Church-Yard both before and behind it, although not ſo large as of old Time, good Part being taken away, and converted into Building, ſo that now it is not enough for the Burial of their Dead; and the Inhabitants are forced to make Uſe of another large Piece of Ground in *Chick-lane*.

NEXT to this Church is *Saracen's-head-Inn*, very large, and of a conſiderable Trade for Waggons, Coaches and Horſes.

Church-lane, adjoining to this Church Eaſtward, which leads into *Pye-corner*, noted chiefly for Cooks Shops, and Pigs dreſt there during *Bartholomew* Fair.

Nag's-head-court, long and ordinary; and oppoſite to this is *Green-dragon-court*, which is but ſmall.

Giltſpur-ſtreet: In this Street are theſe Places; *Ball-court*, long, but ordinary. *Horſeſhoe-alley*, long, narrow, and but indifferent. *Roſemary-lane*, large, but ordinary, and has a Paſſage into the *Long-walk*, betwixt the two Hoſpitals. *Church-alley*, ſo called, as fronting St. *Sepulchre*'s Church, and has a good Row of Buildings on the Eaſt Side, the Weſt Side lying open, and only ſevered from the Church-Yard by a Wall.

Cock-lane, an ordinary Place, it comes out of *Snow-hill*, and falls into *Pye-corner*.

Cow-lane, a great Thorough-fare for Carts, &c. out of *Snow-hill* into *Smithfield*: In this Lane are ſeveral Coach-makers, for which it is of chief Note: In this Lane is a Paſſage to *Hoſier-lane*, which falls into *Smithfield*; and here are theſe Places; *Fox's-court*, but ordinary, has a Paſſage into *George-Inn*. Nigh to this Court is *White-lion-court*, but ſmall. *Green-dragon-court*, a large and open Place, but ordinarily built. *Bull-head-court*, very mean. St. *John*'s-*court*, a large Place, indifferently inhabited, with old Buildings, and has a Paſſage into *Chick-lane*. *Pheaſantcourt*, near *Smithfield-ſheep-pens* on the South Side, which is but ordinary; and on the other Side is *Red-croſs-court*, but ſmall.

Hoſier-lane comes out of *Cow-lane*, and runs into *Smithfield*: A Place not over well built or inhabited, having chiefly Timber Houſes. This Place is of great Reſort during the Time of *Bartholomew* Fair. In this Lane is *Bell-alley*, as alſo *Three-diamond-court*, both ſmall and ordinary Places.

Chick-lane, an ordinary Place, both for Buildings and Inhabitants; it comes out of *Smithfield* by the *Sheep-pens*, and runs down to *Field-lane*. In this Lane are ſeveral Courts and Alleys; as *Newcaſtle-ſtreet*, or *Durham-yard*, open to receive Carts and Coaches, having at the Lower End a Yard for Stabling; and at the Upper End is a Paſſage into *Katharine-wheel-yard*, which is none of the beſt. *Blue-boar-court*, is ordinary, and aſcended up by Steps. *Church-yard-alley*, but narrow and ordinary: At the Upper End is a Church-Yard which belongs to St. *Sepulchre*'s Pariſh. *Hide*'s-*rents*, a ſmall open Court, very ordinary. Over-againſt this Place is *Croſs-key-court*, alſo ſmall and mean. St. *Martin's-court*, an open Place, but ordinarily inhabited. *White-horſe-alley*, narrow and ordinary. Out of this is a Paſſage into *Sharp*'s-*alley*, which leads to *Cow-croſs*. *Sun-alley*, over-againſt St. *John's-court*, very ſmall. *Thatch'd-alley*, narrow, ſmall, and mean. *Sharp*'s-*alley*, but indifferent, having turning Paſſages, and falls into the lower End of *Cow-croſs*, as aforeſaid. Oppoſite to this Place, is *Old-brewers-yard*, but indifferent, and has a Paſſage into *Holbourn*, through the *King's-arms-Inn*.

Smithfield-pens, ſo called from the Sheep-pens placed in that Part for the Sale of Sheep every Market-Day in *Smithfield*. The North, Weſt, and South Sides having Rows of Buildings, moſt inhabited by Innholders, and ſuch as keep Publick Houſes: Of which the North Side is the beſt, and has theſe two Inns of good Trade, *viz.* the *Roſe* and the *Ram*; near the *Ram* is *Adam-and-Eve-alley*, which is but ordinary, and has a Paſſage to *Smithfield-bars*, through the *Boar's-head* Tavern.

Smithfield-bars, ſo called from the Bars there ſet up, for the ſevering of the City Liberty from that of the County. This Place is generally inhabited by Butchers, who are great Dealers, as well by Retale as Wholeſale, for Sheep and Lambs, to other Butchers. In this Place is *Nag's-head-alley*, both ſmall and ordinary.

Long-lane, may properly be ſo called for its Length, coming out of *Alderſgate-ſtreet*, againſt *Barbican*, and running into *Smithfield*. The Lane, or rather Street, is good; the Houſes good for Timber Buildings, and is very well inhabited by Shopkeepers who deal in Apparel, Linnen, and Upholſters Goods, both new and old; and for this Trade it is of very good Account.

This Lane goes in this Ward from *Smithfield* to the *Red-lion-Inn*, the other Part being in *Alderſgate* Ward, but ſomething further on the South Side, even to *Golden-dragon-court*. The Places in this Lane are *Three-fox-court*, but ordinary. *Charter-houſe-ſtreet*, a neat new built Place, with an open Paſſage into the *Charter-houſe-yard*, with neat and genteel Houſes, well inhabited: This Place, before its new Building, was called *Carpenter's-yard*. *Three Horſeſhoe-court*, but ordinary. *Cat-alley*, has a narrow Entrance, but good; and on the Back-ſide of this, is another Court ſo called. *Red-lion-Inn*, has a large Yard for Stabling and Coaches, and has a Paſſage into *Charter-houſe-yard*, and another into *Goſwel-ſtreet*. *Golden-dragon-yard*, alſo for Stabling.

Great St. Bartholomew's-*cloſe*; this Cloſe is open and large, with ſeveral good Houſes, which generally are all well inhabited, as being a creditable Place to live in. Out of this Cloſe are ſeveral Paſſages into *Duck-lane*, *Little-britain*, and two into *Alderſgate-ſtreet*, of which one is through *Northumberland-alley*, and the other through *Half-moon-alley*, another Paſſage into *Cloth-fair*, and another into *Long-lane*.

Places of Note in this Cloſe, and near it, are *Weſtmoreland-court*, a ſquare Place, formerly a large Houſe, now converted into Tenements. Out of this Court is *Weſtmoreland-alley*, by ſome called *Paved-alley*, as paved with Free-Stone, and leads into *Alderſgate-ſtreet*. *Half-moon-alley*, very narrow. *Middleſex-houſe*, an old large Building, now ſevered into Dwelling-Houſes, with a Court-Yard before it, incloſed within a Wall. Over-againſt this Place is *Parker*'s-*yard*, indifferent good. Paſſing Northwards is a Gate-Way, the Bounds of this Cloſe, where beyond there are ſome Streets and Buildings, as *New-ſtreet* and *Middle-ſtreet*, both indifferent, and *Back-alley*, which is but ordinary; all three falling into another Street which has a Paſſage into *Long-lane*.

Cloth-fair comes out of *Smithfield*, a Place generally inhabited by Drapers and Mercers, and is of ſome Note.

Duck-lane comes out of *Little-britain*, and falls into *Smithfield*, a Place once noted for Dealers in old Books. In this Lane is *Blue-anchor-Inn*, which is but of an indifferent Trade, being the Corner Houſe, and Part of it in *Little-britain*, leading to the Hoſpital, which is in this Ward as far as *Well-cloſe*. But the Part of *Little-britain*, from St. *Bartholomew-cloſe*, Southward, towards the Pump, and ſo bending Eaſt-ward to *Alderſgate-ſtreet*, is in the Ward of *Alderſgate*. This Part alſo is chiefly taken up by Bookſellers. *Well-cloſe*, a very handſome open Court, with good Houſes, which are well inhabited. It has another Paſſage into *King-ſtreet*, by St. *Bartholomew*'s-*Hoſpital*; this Street is ſhort, and goes from the ſaid Hoſpital into the *Long-walk*, and ſo to *Chriſt*'s-*Hoſpital*.

St. *Bartholomew*'s-*Hoſpital*, commonly called the *Lame-Hoſpital*, becauſe lame, wounded, and diſeaſed People, are hither ſent for Cure.

From *King-ſtreet*, through this Hoſpital, is a Paſſage into *Smithfield*, and adjoining to this is the Pariſh-Church of *Little St. Bartholomew*, which is but ſmall and old.

This Ward being very large, is parted into three Diviſions, *viz.* St. *Dunſtan*'s, St. *Bridget*'s, and St. *Sepulchre*'s.

There are to watch at the Gates, and ſeveral Stands, every Night, in this Ward, three Conſtables, the Beadle, and 130 Watchmen; and in the Precinct of *White-fryars*, eight. In all 138.

The Jurymen returned by the Inqueſt in this Ward, are to ſerve in the ſeveral Courts held at *Guildhall*, for the Month of *June*, yearly.

This Ward has an Alderman and three Deputies, 16 Common-Council-Men, 15 Conſtables, 15 Scavengers, and 44 Inqueſt-Men.

It is taxed to the Fifteen in LONDON, at 35 *l.* and in the *Exchequer* at 34*l.* 10*s.*

The Alderman of this Ward is Sir *Francis Child*.

CHAP. XIII.

BRIDGE WARD Without.

HAVING treated of the Wards in LONDON, on the North Side the *Thames* (in Number 25) we are now to croſs over the ſaid River, into the Borough of *Southwark*; which is alſo a Ward of LONDON without the Walls, on the South Side thereof, as *Portſoken* is on the Eaſt, and *Faringdon extra* on the Weſt.

IT was antiently called the Village, or Town of *Southwark*; and the City of LONDON, from antient Times, endeavoured to get this Place under its own Juriſdiction, finding a great Inconvenience by the Neighbourhood of it, Malefactors in LONDON eſcaping thither out of the Reach of the Cognizance and Puniſhment of the City Magiſtrates: But how Matters ſtood in former Times between the City and *Southwark*, may, in ſome Meaſure, be ſeen by theſe Paſſages, ſome three or four hundred Years ago.

THE City of LONDON came to have a Propriety in this Borough for many Ages paſt, by petitioning the Parliament in the firſt Year of *Edward* III. ſhewing the great Inconvenience and Miſchief accruing to the City of LONDON by Malefactors, who did many lewd Deeds there, and then fled to *Southwark*, out of the Reach of the City-Officers, and ſo were ſecure. On this Reaſon the King granted the City a Charter for the Place; which was to this Tenor:

Edwardus Dei gratia, &c. i. e. “*Edward* by the Grace of God King of *England*, Lord of *Ireland*, and Duke of *Acquitain*, To all to whom the preſent Letters ſhall come, Greeting. Know ye, That whereas our well beloved, the Citizens of the City of LONDON, by their Petition before us, and our Council, in in our preſent Parliament, called together at *Weſtminſter*, exhibited; have given us to underſtand, that Felons, Robbers, and divers other Malefactors, and Diſturbers of the Peace, who in the ſaid City, and elſewhere, have committed Murthers, Robberies, and divers other Felonies, departing ſecretly from the ſame City, after ſuch Felonies committed, flee to the Village of *Southwark*, and cannot there be attacked by the Miniſters of the ſaid City, and are there publickly received; ſo that they are made bolder by the Defect of due Puniſhment, to commit ſuch Felonies; and therefore having beſought of us, for the Preſervation of our Peace in the ſaid City, and to reſtrain the Wickedneſs of thoſe Evil-doers, that we would grant to them to have the ſaid Village, to them their Heirs and Succeſſors, for ever, for the Term thence due to us at our *Exchequer*, to be yearly paid; we, in Conſideration of the Premiſes, and by the Aſſent of the Prelates, Earls, Barons, and Commonalty of our Kingdom in Parliament aforeſaid aſſembled, have granted for us and our Heirs, to the ſaid Citizens, the ſaid Village of *Southwark*, with the Appurtenances: To have and to hold, to them, their Heirs and Succeſſors, Citizens of the ſaid City, from us and our Heirs for ever; paying to us and our Heirs, *per Ann.* at our *Exchequer*, at the accuſtomed Terms, the Farm thence due and accuſtomed. In witneſs whereof we have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patents. Witneſs our ſelf at *Weſtminſter*, the 6th Day of *March*, in the firſt Year of our Reign.”

THIS is recorded in the *Memoranda* of the Exchequer, *de Anno Edw.* III. *poſt Conqueſtum primo finiente, incipiente ſecundo, int. Recorda de Termino Sti. Michaelis.*

SO that *Edward* III. in the ſecond of his Reign, granted to the Mayor and Commonalty of LONDON, *Ballivam de Suthwark, i. e.* the Bailiwick of *Southwark*; which they held of the King at Fee-Farm, paying 10 *l.* a Year; and their Bailiff was *Thomas Clopham*, who ſeems to be put in by the Mayor and Commonalty of LONDON.

THERE was another Patent of the ſaid King's, in the 13th of his Reign, to pay no more than 10 *l.* for the ſaid Fee-Farm.

IN the 51ſt of the ſaid King *Edward* III. the Citizens pray that King to confirm to them their Liberties for puniſhing all Miſdemeanors in *Southwark*: And that Commandment be given, that the Marſhal do not intermeddle within the Parts of *Southwark*, that be *guildable*. This was not granted; the King anſwering, That he could not do it without doing Wrong to others.

AGAIN, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of LONDON, pray King *Richard* II. in the firſt Year of his Reign, that they may have the like Puniſhment of Evil-doers in *Southwark* as in LONDON, ſaved to all Lords their Rights. But that King alſo denied, anſwering, That it was prejudicial to the King, and alſo to the Biſhops of *Canterbury* and *Wincheſter*.

BUT King *Henry* IV. in the 7th of his Reign, granted a Patent to the City, for Power to arreſt Robbers and other Malefactors in the Borough of *Southwark*; and to bring them thence into the Priſon of *Newgate*, and to exerciſe almoſt every other Kind of Juriſdiction there; and granting the Citizens all Goods and Chattels, called *Waifs* and *Strays*, and the Aſſize of Bread, Wine, Beer, and of all other Victuals; and to have Return of all the King's Briefs, Extracts, Precepts and Commandments. *Teſte* the 23d Day of *July* in the ſaid 7th Year of his Reign.

YET the next Year, *viz.* 8 *Henry* IV. the Borough of *Southwark* preferred a Petition to the ſaid King; That being Parcel of the County of *Surrey*, and paying 10 *l.* Fee-Farm to him, they may be exempted from the Juriſdiction of LONDON, notwithſtanding any Letters Patents obtained by the ſaid City. The Anſwer was, The Parties ſhould come before the King and his Council, and ſhould be heard according to their Evidence.

AND *Edward* IV. in the 7th of his Reign, granted a Brief to the Sheriff of *Surrey*, for Allowance of Liberties and Juriſdictions within the Borough of *Southwark*.

BUT before the particular Deſcription of this Ward, it will not be impertinent to declare when, and by what Means the Borough of *Southwark*, now called *Bridge* Ward without, was made one of the ſix and twenty Wards belonging to the City of LONDON, which was in this Manner:

How the Borough of Southwark *firſt became one of the* 26 *Wards.*

AFTER the Diſſolution of Monaſteries, Abbeys, Priories, and other Religious Houſes, in this Realm of *England*; The Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of this City of LONDON, takeing into their Conſideration, how commodious and convenient it would be to the City, to have the Borough of *Southwark* annexed thereto, and that the ſame Borough was in the King's Hands wholly, they became humble Suitors to King *Henry* VIII. and to the Lords of his Highneſs's Privy Council, for the obtaining of the ſame. Which Suit not being granted to them, after the Deceaſe of King VIII. they renewed their Suit to his Son and next Succeſſor, King *Edward* VI. and to the Lords of his Privy-Council, for the obtaining the ſame Borough.

King Edward VI. *his Grant to the City.*

AT length, after long Suit, and much Labour, it pleaſed King *Edward* VI. by his Letters Patents, ſealed with the Great Seal of *England*, bearing Date at *Weſtminſter*, the 23d Day of *April*, in the 4th Year of his Reign, as well in Conſideration of the Sum of 647 *l.* 2 *s.* 1 *d.* of lawful Money of *England*, paid to his Highneſs's Uſe, by the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of LONDON, as for divers other Conſiderations him thereunto moving; to give and grant to the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and to the Citizens of LONDON, divers Meſſuages, Lands, and Tenements, lying in or near the ſaid Borough of *Southwark*, in the ſaid Letters Patents particularly expreſſed, which were ſometimes the Lands of *Charles*, then late Duke of *Suffolk*, and of whom King *Henry* VIII. did buy and purchaſe the ſame.

THIS Purchaſe conſiſted of a Meſſuage ſituate within the Manſion of the late Duke of *Suffolk*, in the Tenure of one *Simon Sybatſon*, and divers other Meſſuages, Lands and Tenements in *Southwark*, and divers Liberties there. The yearly Value whereof was 35 *l.* 14 *s.* 4 *d.* The Patent dated in *April*, to commence at the Feaſt of St. *Michael* then laſt paſt.

BUT there was excepted out of the ſaid Grant, and reſerved to the ſaid King *Edward* VI. his Heirs and Succeſſors, all that his Capital Meſſuage, or Manſion-Houſe, called *Southwark-place*, late of the ſaid Duke of *Suffolk*, and all Gardens and Land to the ſame adjoining; and all that his Park in *Southwark*, and all that his Meſſuage, and all Edifices and Ground called the *Antelope* there.

AND the ſaid King *Edward* VI. did, by his ſaid Letters Patents, give and grant to the ſaid Mayor, Commonalty and Citizens, and their Succeſſors, all his Lordſhip and Manor of *Southwark*, with all and ſingular the Rights, Members and Appurtenances thereof, in the ſaid County of *Surrey*, then late belonging to the late Monaſtery of *Bermondſey*, in the ſame County: And alſo all his Manor and Borough of *Southwark*, with all and ſingular the Rights, Members, and Appurtenances thereof, in the ſaid County of *Surrey*, then late Parcel of the Poſſeſſions of the Archbiſhop and Archbiſhops of *Canterbury*; together with divers yearly Rents, iſſuing out of divers Meſſuages or Tenements, in the ſaid Letters Patents particularly expreſſed.

AND alſo the ſaid King *Edward* VI. by his ſaid Letters Patents, as well for the above-mentioned Conſiderations, as alſo for the Sum of 500 Marks, paid to his Uſe by the ſaid Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of the ſaid City of LONDON, did give and grant to the ſaid Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of the ſaid City, and to their Succeſſors, in and through the whole Borough and Town of *Southwark*; and in and through the whole Pariſh of St. *Saviour*'s, St. *Olave*'s, and St. *George* in *Southwark*; and in and through the whole Pariſh, then late called St. *Thomas*'s *Hoſpital*, and then called the *King's Hoſpital*, in *Southwark*, and elſewhere, whereſoever in the Town and Borough of *Southwark*, and in *Kentiſh-ſtreet*, and *Blackman-ſtreet*, in the Pariſh of *Newington*, all Wayfs, Eſtrays, Treaſure-trove, Goods and Chattels of Traytors, Felons, Fugitives, Outlaws, condemned Perſons, and Felons defamed, and of ſuch as be put in Exigent of Outlawry, Felons of themſelves, and Deodands, and of ſuch as refuſe the Laws of the Land; and all Goods diſclaimed, found, or being within the ſaid Borough, Town, Pariſhes, and Precincts, and all Manner of Eſcheats and Forfeitures.

AND that the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens, by themſelves, or their Deputy, or Officer or Officers, ſhould have in the Town, Borough, Pariſhes, and Precincts aforeſaid, the Taſte and Aſſize of Bread, Wine, Ale and Beer, and of all other Victuals and Things whatſoever, ſold in the ſame Town: And whatſover ſhould, or might appertain to the Office of the Clerk of the Market of his Majeſty's Houſhold; and the Correction and Puniſhment of all Perſons there ſelling Bread, Wine, Beer and Ale, and other Victuals, and of others there inhabiting, or uſing any Arts whatſoever: And all Forfeitures, Fines, and Amerciaments, to be forfeited to the King, or his Heirs or Succeſſors; and that they ſhould have the Execution of the King's Writs, and of all other Writs, Commandments, Precepts, Extracts, and Warrants, with the Returns thereof, by ſuch their Miniſter, or Deputy, as they ſhould chuſe.

The Fair to be kept in Southwark.

AND that they ſhould have, keep, and hold there, every Year, yearly, one Fair, to endure for three Days, *viz.* the 7th, 8th, and 9th Days of *September*; and that during the ſaid three Days they ſhould hold there, by their Miniſter, or Deputy, from Day to Day, from Hour to Hour, and from Time to Time, all Actions, Plaints and Pleas of the Court of *Piepowder*, with all Summons, Attachments, Arreſts, Iſſues, Fines, Redemptions, Commodities, and other Rights whatſoever, to the Court of *Piepowder* by any Means belonging. And alſo that they ſhould have throughout the whole Precinct aforeſaid, View of Frank-Pledge, with all Summons, Attachments, Arreſts, Iſſues, Amerciaments, Fines, Redemptions, Profits, Commodities, and other Things, which thereof to the King, his Heirs, or Succeſſors, ſhould appertain.

AND alſo, that the ſaid Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens, and their Succeſſors, by themſelves, or by their Officers, or Deputies, may take and arreſt in the Borough, Town, Pariſh, and Precincts aforeſaid, all Thieves, Felons, and other Malefactors, and may carry them to the Jail of *Newgate*. And that the ſaid Mayor, Commonalty and Citizens, and their Succeſſors, ſhould for ever have in the ſaid Borough, Town, Pariſhes, and Precincts, all ſuch Liberties, Privileges, Franchiſes, Diſcharges and Cuſtoms, which the King, or his Heirs, ſhould have had, if the ſaid Borough had remained in the King's Hands.

AND alſo he granted to the ſaid Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens, of LONDON, and to their Succeſſors, that they ſhould for ever hold and keep all Manner of Pleas, Actions, Plaints and Perſonal Suits, and all Manner of Cauſes, Contracts, and Demands whatſoever, happening in the Precincts aforeſaid, before the Mayor and Aldermen of LONDON, and before the Sheriffs of LONDON for the Time being, or any of them, in the *Guildhall* and *Huſtings* of the ſaid City: And the like Actions, Bills, Plaints, Proceſs, Arreſts, Judgments, Executions, and other Things whatſoever, and the ſame Days and Times, and in ſuch like Manner, as the like Pleas happening in the ſaid City, before the Mayor, Aldermen and Sheriffs, or any of them, in the ſaid Courts, or any of them, Time out of Mind, have been taken, holden, proſecuted, or executed. And that the Serjeants at Mace, and other Officers of LONDON, uſing to ſerve Proceſs, might, from thenceforth, for ever, ſerve and execute all Manner of Proceſs in the ſaid Borough, Town, Pariſhes and Precincts, concerning ſuch Pleas and Executions of the ſame, as Time out of Mind has been uſed in the City of LONDON.

AND that the Inhabitants of the ſame Borough, Pariſhes and Precincts, for Cauſes and Matters there growing, may implead, or be impleaded, in the ſaid City, in Form aforeſaid, and in the ſaid Courts. And that if the Juries impannelled, and ſo moved to try ſuch Iſſues, ſhall not appear before the ſaid Mayor and Aldermen, or Sheriffs, in the ſaid Courts of LONDON, they ſhall be amerced in like Manner, and forfeit ſuch Iſſues as Juries in LONDON, making Default of Appearance, have uſed to forfeit. And that the Iſſues ſo forfeited ſhall be to the Uſe of the Mayor, Commonalty and Citizens of LONDON, and their Succeſſors for ever. And alſo, that the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens, for ever, ſhould have the Cognizance of all Manner of Pleas, Plaints, and Perſonal Actions, out of all the King's Courts, before the King, or before any of his Juſtices, for any Thing happening in the ſaid Borough, or Precincts, before the ſaid Mayor and Aldermen, and Sheriffs, or any of them, in the Courts of the ſaid City. And that the Iſſues taken upon the ſaid Suits, ſhall be tried in the ſaid Courts, before the Mayor and Aldermen, and Sheriffs, by Men of the ſaid Borough, as Iſſues in LONDON are tried.

AND that the ſaid Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens, and their Succeſſors, ſhould for ever chooſe every Year, or as often as they ſhould think meet, two Coroners in the ſaid Borough; and that the ſaid Coroners, and either of them ſhould have and uſe like Authority, as any Coroners in *England* ought to have and execute: And that no other of the King's Coroners ſhould in any wiſe preſume to execute any Thing belonging to the Office of a Coroner in the Precincts aforeſaid.

AND that the Mayor of LONDON, for the Time being, ſhould be Eſcheator in the Precincts aforeſaid, and have Power to direct Precepts to the Sheriff of the County of *Surrey* for the Time being, and to do all other Things, which to the Office of Eſcheator in any of the Counties of *England* appertains. And that no other Eſcheator ſhall enter there, or intermeddle with any Thing belonging to the Office of Eſcheator. And that the Mayor of LONDON, for the Time being, ſhall be the King's Clerk of the Market within the Precincts aforeſaid, and may do all Things there appertaining to the Office of Clerk of the Market; and that the Clerk of the Market of the King's Houſhold, ſhall not there intermeddle with any Thing.

AND that the ſaid Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens, and their Succeſſors, for ever, ſhould have, hold, uſe, and enjoy, in the Precincts aforeſaid, as well all the Liberties and Franchiſes aforeſaid, as the Toll, Tallage, Picage, and all other the ſaid King's Juriſdictions, Franchiſes, and Privileges, which any Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, *Charles* Duke of *Suffolk*, or any the Brothers and Siſters of the then late Hoſpital of St. *Thomas* in *Southwark*, or any Abbot of the then late Monaſtery of St. *Saviour's* of *Bermondſey*, near *Southwark*, or any Prior or Convent of the then late Priory of St. *Mary Overy*; or any of them ever had, then had, or ought to have had in the Premiſes, in any of the Places aforeſaid; or which the ſaid King *Edward* VI. then lately held and enjoyed, or ought to have had and enjoyed, and in as ample Manner as King *Henry* VIII. had and enjoyed, or ought to have had and enjoyed the ſame; ſo that none of the King's Sheriffs, or other of his Officers, ſhould intermeddle in any Thing in the ſaid Borough and Precincts.

AND the ſaid King *Edward* VI. did, by his ſaid Letters Patents further grant, that all the Inhabitants of the ſaid Precincts ſhould be within the Ordinance, Governance, and Correction of the Mayor and Officers of LONDON, and their Deputies, as the Citizens and Inhabitants of LONDON ought to be, by reaſon of any Charter formerly granted by any of his Progenitors. And that the ſaid Mayor, Commonalty and Citizens, and their Succeſſors, for ever, ſhould have, enjoy and uſe ſuch Laws, Juriſdictions, Liberties, Franchiſes, and Privileges whatſoever, in the Borough and Precincts aforeſaid, as fully and freely as they then uſed, or ought to have uſed and enjoyed the ſame in LONDON.

AND that the Mayor and Recorder of LONDON for the Time being, after they have born the Office of Mayoralty of LONDON, ſhould be Juſtices of the King's Peace in *Southwark*, and the Precincts aforeſaid, ſo long as they ſhould ſtand Aldermen of the ſaid City, and ſhould in the ſaid Borough and Precincts do and execute all Things which other Juſtices of the Peace might do in the County of *Surrey*, according to the Laws and Statutes of *England*.

AND alſo, that the ſaid Mayor, Commonalty and Citizens, and their Succeſſors, ſhould have every Week, on *Monday*, *Wedneſday*, *Friday* and *Saturday*, in the ſaid Borough and Town of *Southwark*, one Market, or Markets, there to be kept, and all Things to Markets appertaining.

ALL which Manor, Tenements, Rents, Liberties, Franchiſes, and other the Premiſes granted by the ſaid Letters Patents, did extend to the clear yearly Value of 35 *l.* 14 *s.* 4 *d.* and were granted to be held to the ſaid Mayor, Commonalty of the Citizens of LONDON, and their Succeſſors for ever, of the ſaid King, his Heirs and Succeſſors, as of his Manor of *Eaſt Greenwich*, in the County of *Kent*, by Fealty only in Fee Soccage (and not in *Capite*) for all Manner of Services and Demands whatſoever.

BUT there were excepted and reſerved out of the ſaid Grant, to the ſaid King *Edward* VI. his Heirs and Succeſſors, all his Rights, Juriſdictions, Liberties and Franchiſes whatſoever, within the Walk, Circuit, and Precinct of his Capital Meſſuage, Gardens, and Park in *Southwark*, and in all Gardens, Curtileges, and Lands, to the ſaid Manſion-Houſe, Gardens, and Park belonging.

ALSO the Houſe, Meſſuage, or Lodging there, called the *King's-Bench*, and the Gardens to the ſame belonging, ſo long as it ſhould be uſed as a Priſon for Priſoners, as it was then uſed.

ALSO there was excepted and reſerved out of the ſaid Grant, the Houſe, Meſſuage, or Lodging there, called the *Marſhalſea*, and the Gardens to the ſame belonging, ſo long as it ſhould be uſed as a Priſon for Priſoners, as it was then uſed.

Also it was provided, that the ſaid Letters Patent ſhould not be prejudicial to the Officers of the Great Maſter or Steward of the King's Houſhold, within the Borough and Precincts aforeſaid, to be executed, while the ſame Borough and Precincts ſhould be within the Verge. Nor to *John Gates*, Kt. one of the Gentlemen of the King's Privy-Chamber, concerning any Lands, Tenements, Offices, Profits, Franchiſes, or Liberties to him granted, during his Life, by the ſaid King *Edward* VI, or by his Father King *Henry* VIII.

About a Month after the ſaid Borough of *Southwark* was ſo granted to the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of LONDON, and they by Force of the ſaid Letters Patent ſtood charged with the Ordering, Survey and Government of the ſame Borough, and of all the King's Subjects inhabiting therein, and repairing thither: At a Court held before Sir *Rowland Hill*, Kt. then Lord-Mayor of LONDON, and the Aldermen of the ſame City, in the *Guild-hall* of LONDON, on *Tueſday* the Eight and Twentieth Day of *May*, in the ſaid fourth Year of the Reign of King *Edward* VI, the ſaid Town or Borough was named and called, *The Ward of Bridge-Ward Without:* And Sir *John Ayliffe*, Kt. Citizen and Barber-Surgeon of LONDON, was then alſo named, elected, and choſen by the ſame Court, to be Alderman of the ſame Ward.

And it was then alſo order'd, That the ſaid Sir *John Ayliffe*, by that Name of Alderman of *Bridge-Ward Without*, and all other that from thenceforth ſhould be Alderman of the ſame Ward, ſhould have the Rule, Survey, and Government, not only of the Inhabitants of the ſaid Town and Borough of *Southwark*, and other the King's People repairing to the ſame, but alſo of all the Liberties, Franchiſes, and Privileges within the ſaid Town and Borough, then formerly granted by the King and his Progenitors to the ſaid Mayor, Commonalty and Citizens of LONDON. And for the due Execution of which Office, the ſaid Sir *John Ayliffe* was then preſently ſworn and admitted.

This Borough, which is in the County of *Surrey*, conſiſts of divers Streets, Ways and Winding-lanes, all full of Buildings inhabited. To begin Weſtward: On the Bank of the *Thames* there is a continued Building of Tenements, about half a Mile in Length to the Bridge.

Then from the Bridge, ſtrait toward the South, is a continued Street, call'd, *Long Southwark*, built, on both Sides, with divers Lanes and Alleys up to St. *George*'s Church, and beyond it thro' *Blackman-ſtreet*, towards *Newtown*, [or *Newington*.] The Liberties of which Borough extend almoſt to the Pariſh-Church of *Newtown* aforeſaid, diſtant one Mile from *London-bridge*; and alſo South Weſt, a continued Building, almoſt to *Lambeth*, more than a Mile from the ſaid Bridge.

Then from the Bridge, along the *Thames* Eaſtward, is St. *Olave's-ſtreet*, having continued Buildings on both Sides, with Lanes and Alleys up to *Battle-bridge*, to *Horſleydown*, and towards *Rotherhithe*, a good Half Mile in Length from *London-bridge*.

So that the whole continued Buildings on the Bank of the River, from Weſt to Eaſt, may be accounted more than a Mile in Length.

Then, from the Entering towards the ſaid *Horſe-ly-down*, is another continued Street, called *Bermondſey-ſtreet*, which ſtretches South; likewiſe furniſhed with Buildings on both Sides, almoſt half a Mile in Length, up to where the Monaſtery of St. *Saviour*, called *Bermondſey*, ſtood, before the Diſſolution.

From thence is *Long-lane*, ſo called from its Length, turning Weſt to St. *George*'s Church, afore-named. Out of which Lane breaks another Street towards the South and by Eaſt, and this is call'd *Kent-ſtreet*, becauſe it is the Way leading into that County: And theſe are the Bounds of the Borough.

The Antiquities moſt remarkable in this Borough were, *Firſt*, for Eccleſiaſtical, *Bermondſey*, an Abbey of Black Monks; St. *Mary Overies*, a Priory of Canons Regular; St. *Thomas*, a College or Hoſpital for the Poor; and the *Loke*, a Lazar-Houſe in *Kent-ſtreet*. There were ſix Pariſh-Churches, five of which are yet remaining. The firſt was St. *Mary Magdalen*, in the Priory of St. *Mary Overy*, which is the Pariſh-Church for the ſaid St. *Mary Magdalen*, and for St. *Margaret on the Hill*, that is now called St. *Saviour's*.

St. MARGARET *on the Hill.*

St. *Margaret on the Hill*, which now long ſince is ceaſed from being a Church: But when it was, it had Monuments for *John Hough*, Eſq; *Thomas Curſon*, Eſq; *Thomas Yard*, Eſq; *Robert Barbet*, Eſq; *William Sidney*, Eſq; *Peter Saverey*, *Thomas Hever*, and *Gayer Moreton*.

This Church being put down, is now a Court for Juſtice, and called the *Town-hall*, fronting the Street, was burnt down, and rebuilt again. On which ſtands a fine Statue of King *Charles* II, with his Scepter in his Hand; underneath thus inſcribed: *Combuſtum, An.* 1670. *Reædificatum annis* 1685, & 1686. JACOBO SMYTH, *Mil.* & ROBERTO GEFFERY, *Mil. Prætoribus. Impenſis*, S. P. Q. L.

St. *Thomas* in the Hoſpital ſerves for a Pariſh-Church, as before. St. *George*, a Pariſh-Church, as before it did. So does St. *Olave*, and St. *Mary Magdalen*, by the Abbey of *Bermondſey*.

There are theſe Priſons or Jails:

The *Clinke*, on the Bank Side.
The *Compter*, in the late Pariſh-Church of St. *Margaret*.
The *Marſhalſea*.
The *King's Bench*.
The County Jail. And
Bridewell.

Antient Houſes of moſt Note were:

The Biſhop of *Wincheſter*'s Houſe.
The Biſhop of *Rocheſter*'s Houſe.
The Duke of *Suffolk*'s Houſe, or *Southwark-Place*.
The *Tabard*, an Hoſtery, or Inn.
The Abbot of *Hyde* his Houſe.
The Prior of *Lewis* his Houſe.
The Abbot of St. *Auguſtine* his Houſe.
The *Bridge-houſe*.
The Abbot of *Battaile* his Houſe.
Battaile Bridge.
The *Stews* on the Bank of *Thames*.
And the *Bear Gardens* there.

Of theſe laſt there were two, the *Old Bear-garden*, and the *New*; Places wherein were kept Bears, Bulls, and other Beaſts, to be baited; as alſo Maſtives, in their ſeveral Kennels, were there nouriſhed to bait them.

Paris-Garden is now become a Pariſh, and a Church is built there, called *Chriſt-Church*. For the doing of which there was an Act of Parliament made under King *Charles* II, intituled, *An Act for making the Manor of* Paris-Garden *a Pariſh*,

Paris-Garden *made the Pariſh of* Chriſt-Church *by Act of Parliament.*

Pariſh, and calling it Chriſt-Church. Wherein may be ſeen ſome Account of the building of the Church, and the Occaſion of making it a Pariſh. It ſets forth, how *John Marſhal*, of the Borough of *Southwark*, Gent. by his laſt Will dated the 21ſt of *Auguſt*, 1627, and proved in the Prerogative Court of *Canterbury*, the 15th of *April*, 1631, did declare his Will and Meaning to be, That his Feoffees, or Truſtees, (of whom Sir *Samuel Brown*, late one of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Court of Common-Pleas, *Weſtminſter*, was one, and the Survivor of all the reſt of them) their Heirs and Aſſigns, ſhould raiſe out of the Revenues of his Lands, mentioned in the ſame Will, the Sum of 700 *l.* and with it erect a new Church and Church-yard, in ſuch Place as they ſhould think fit. And that the ſaid Sir *Samuel*, in Purſuance of a Decree in Chancery, made 1663, in a Cauſe wherein the ſaid Sir *Samuel* was Defendant, upon the Statute made in the 44th of Queen *Elizabeth*, touching Gifts to pious and charitable Uſes, did convey all the Lands mentioned to be deviſed to the ſaid Sir *Samuel*, and other his Co-truſtees, by the aforeſaid Will of the ſaid *John Marſhal*, unto Sir *Edward Bromfield*, Bart. *Peter Scot*, L. L. D. *Edward Woodward*, *James Reading*, *Richard How*, *Edward Cook*, *Edward Ball*, Eſquires; *John Butler*, *William Sherlock*, *Samuel Hyland*, *Michael Hart*, and *William Apps*, Gentlemen, in the ſaid Decree nominated and appointed Truſtees, or Feoffees, in that Behalf, and their Heirs and Aſſigns for ever; to the Intent to perform the ſeveral Truſts mentioned in the ſaid Will of *John Marſhal*. And that the ſaid new Truſtees raiſed the ſaid 700 *l.* out of the ſaid Rents: And that *William Angel*, Eſq; Owner of the ſaid Lordſhip, Manor, or Liberty of *Paris-Garden*, by his Indenture dated *April* 1, 1670, did, for Conſiderations therein mentioned, *infeoffe*, and by Fine aſſure unto the ſaid Sir *Edward Bromfield*, and the other Truſtees, their Heirs and Aſſigns for ever, a convenient Parcel of Land for the Building of a Church, and for a Church-yard: And that the laſt mentioned Truſtees had laid out the ſaid Sum of 700 *l.* and other Monies, upon the Building of a Church on the Ground aforeſaid, according to the Will of the ſaid *Marſhal*: And by the ſame Will the ſaid Truſtees were to allow to a Miniſter of the ſaid new Church, out of the Rents of the Lands of the ſaid *Marſhal*, expreſs'd in his Will 40 *l. per Ann.* till out of the Reſidue of the Rents and Profits of his Lands, they can raiſe ſufficient to purchaſe Lands and Tenements to the Value of 60 *l. per Ann.* over and above all Reprizes. And ſuch Lands and Tenements to purchaſe, and to endow the ſaid Church with the ſame.

And that after the building of a Church, and a Miniſter ſettled therein, the ſaid Truſtees were to diſpoſe of, and pay the Rents, Iſſues and Profits of a certain Meſſuage or Tenement in *Axyard* in St. *Saviour*'s Pariſh, of the yearly Value of 20 Marks, unto the ſaid Miniſter and his Succeſſors for ever.

And that the Choice of the ſaid Miniſter is by the ſaid Will, to be for ever in the ſaid Truſtees, and their Succeſſors for the Time being.

And laſtly, That the Inhabitants of the ſaid *Paris-Garden* had petitioned the Parliament to be made a diſtinct Pariſh, to the Intent that theſe Things might be accompliſhed.

Upon all theſe Premiſes it was enacted, 1. That *Paris-Garden* be a diſtinct Pariſh accordingly, ſubject to the ſame Orders as other Pariſhes, and called *Chriſt-Church*, according to *Marſhal*'s Will. And, 2. That the ſaid Truſtees, *viz.* Sir *Edward Bromfield*, &c. and the major Part of them, be the Patrons of the Church, they, their Heirs and Aſſigns for ever. 3. That the Rector be empowered (without any Licence to purchaſe in *Mortmain*) to have, receive, purchaſe, and take to him all that is left by the Will of the ſaid *Marſhal*. 4. The Inhabitants ſhall be liable to all ſuch Duties, Offices, Rates and Aſſignments, as if it had been an antient Pariſh. 5. The Ground and Soil whereon the Church ſtands, and the Church-yard, to remain in the ſaid Truſtees, and their Heirs, *&c.* for ever, to the Uſes aforeſaid, and ſuch Articles, Clauſes and Agreements as are expreſſed in the Indentures made by the ſaid *William Angel*, unto the ſaid Truſtees. 6. The Profits ariſing by Burials in the Church and Churchyard (except the Vaults made by *William Angel*) to go towards the Repairs of the Church, Chancel, and Vaults abouts. 7. That there ſhall be yearly choſen by the Inhabitants of the ſaid Pariſh, two or more Church-wardens, two or more Overſeers, and two Surveyors of the High-ways, and to have the ſame Powers as in other Pariſhes. 8. The Truſtees are authorized to pay the Rector till the ſaid Church be endowed, the 40 *l. per Ann.* mention'd in the Will. 9. The Rector to receive all ſuch Tythes, Compoſitions for Tythes, Oblations and Dues whatſoever, which are payable, or ought to be paid by the Inhabitants of *Paris-Garden*. 10. The Truſtees allowed to raiſe farther out of the Eſtate of the ſaid *John Marſhal*, over and above the 700 *l.* already, a Sum not exceeding 400 *l.* as they, or the major Part of them, ſhall judge neceſſary for the compleating of the ſaid new Church, and for paying the Church-wardens or Impropriators of St. *Saviour*'s 100 *l.* for, and in reſpect of ſuch voluntary Contributions and Tythes as have formerly come unto the ſaid Church-wardens from the Inhabitants of the ſaid Lordſhip, Manor, or Liberty, for repairing the Church. And they are required to pay the ſaid Sum accordingly.

Provided always, That nothing in this Act ſhall extend, or be conſtrued to extend, to make any Part of the Manor of *Southwark*, or the *Clinke* Liberty, belonging to the See of *Wincheſter*, to be within the Pariſh of *Chriſt-Church* aforeſaid, or to alter, diminiſh, or abridge any of the Paſſages, Bounds, Limits, Ways or Bridges, of Right belonging to the Manor of *Southwark*, or *Clinke* Liberty aforeſaid.

The Inhabitants hereabouts, on the Weſt Part of *Southwark*, bordering on the *Thames*, were multiplied conſiderably, conſiſting of Woodmongers, Timber-merchants, Shipwrights, Bargemen, Watermen, and ſuch whoſe Livings depended upon the River. And being a good Diſtance from St. *Mary Overy*'s Church, it was a ſeaſonable and pious Act to provide a nearer Place for the People to meet together for Divine Worſhip.

The Stews on the Bank Side.

Next, on the Bank, was ſome Time the *Bordello*, or *Stews*, a Place ſo called from certain Stew-Houſes there privileged for the Repair of incontinent Men to the like Women.

In a Parliament held at *Weſtminſter*, the 8th of *Henry* II. it was ordained by the Commons, and confirmed by the King and Lords, That divers Conſtitutions for ever ſhould be kept within that Lordſhip, or Franchiſe, according to the old Cuſtoms that had been there uſed Time out of Mind; amongſt which, theſe following were ſome, *viz.*

That no Stewholder, or his Wife, ſhould let or ſtay any ſingle Woman to go and come freely at all Times, when they liſted.

No Stewholder to keep any Woman to Board, but ſhe to Board abroad at her Pleaſure.

To take no more for the Woman's Chamber in the Week, than fourteen Pence.

Not to keep open his Doors upon Holidays.

Not to keep any ſingle Woman in his Houſe on Holidays, but the Bailiff to ſee them voided out of the Lordſhip.

No ſingle Woman to be kept againſt her Will, that would leave her Sin.

No Stewholder to receive any Woman of Religion, or any Man's Wife.

No ſingle Woman to take Money to lie with any Man, but ſhe might lie with him all Night till the Morrow.

No Man to be drawn or enticed into any Stewhouſe.

The Conſtables, Bailiffs, and others, every Week to ſearch every Stewhouſe.

No Stewholder to keep any Woman that hath the perilous Infirmity of Burning; nor to ſell Bread, Ale, Fleſh, Fiſh, Wood, Coal, or any Victuals, *&c.*

These, and many more Orders were to be obſerved, upon great Pain and Puniſhment.

There were divers Patents of Confirmation, one was dated 1345, the 19th of *Edward* III. In the 4th of *Richard* II. theſe Stewhouſes belonging to *William Walworth*, then Mayor of LONDON, were farmed by Froes of *Flanders*, and were ſpoiled by *Walter Tylar* and other Rebels of *Kent*. Notwithſtanding, Ordinance for the ſame Place and Houſes, were again confirmed in the Reign of *Henry* VI. to be continued as before. Alſo *Robert Fabian* writes, that in the Year 1506, the 21ſt of *Henry* VII. the ſaid Stewhouſes in *Southwark* were (for a Seaſon) uninhabited, and the Doors cloſed up. But it was not long (ſaith he) e'er the Houſes there were ſet open again, ſo many as were permitted, for (as it was ſaid) whereas before were 18 Houſes, from thenceforth were appointed to be uſed but 12 only. Theſe allowed Stewhouſes had Signs on their Fronts, towards the *Thames*, not hanged out, but painted on the Walls, as a *Boar's-head*, the *Croſs-keys*, the *Gun*, the *Caſtle*, the *Crane*, the *Cardinal's-hat*, the *Bell*, the *Swan*, *&c.* Theſe ſingle Women were forbidden the Rights of the Church, ſo long as they continued that ſinful Life, and were excluded Chriſtian Burial, if they were not reconciled before their Death; and therefore was a Plat of Ground, called *The ſingle Woman's Church-yard*, appointed for them, far from the Pariſh-Church.

In the Year of *Chriſt*, 1548, the 37th of *Henry* VIII. this Row of Stews in *Southwark* was put down by the King's Commandment, which was proclaimed by Sound of Trumpet, no more to be privileged and uſed as a common *Brothel*, [*Bordel*,] but the Inhabitants of the ſame to keep good and honeſt Rule as in other Places of this Realm, *&c.*

The Clinke *Priſon.*

Then next is the *Clinke*, a Jail or Priſon for the Treſpaſſers in thoſe Parts, namely, in old Time for ſuch as ſhould Brabble, Fray, or break the Peace on the ſaid Bank, or in the Brothel Houſes, they were by the Inhabitants thereabout apprehended and committed to this Jail, where they were ſtraitly impriſoned.

Next was the Biſhop of *Wincheſter*'s Houſe, or Lodging, when he came to this City; which Houſe was firſt built by *William Gifford*, Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, about the Year 1107, the 7th of *Henry* I. upon a Plat of Ground pertaining to the Prior of *Bermondſey*, as appears by a Writ directed to the Barons of the *Exchequer*, in the Year 1366, the 41ſt of *Edward* III. (the Biſhop's See being void) for 8 *l.* due to the Monks of *Bermondſey*, for the Biſhop of *Wincheſter*'s Lodging in *Southwark*.

This Biſhop had alſo the Lordſhip and Manor of *Southwark*, which came to King *Edward* VI. upon Biſhop *Gardiner*'s Deprivation. And *Anno* 1552, there was an Exchange made between the Lord Marquis of *Northampton* and the King, whereby that Lord had the Lordſhip and Manor of *Southwark*, and the King had the Chief or Capital Meſe of *Lambeth*, ſome Time belonging to the Duke of *Norfolk*, attainted of Treaſon. The ſaid Marquis built a Gallery in *Wincheſter* Houſe, and in Queen *Mary*'s Time it was reſtored to the See.

Adjoining to this, on the South Side, was the Biſhop of *Rocheſter*'s Inn or Lodging, which was erected where certain Houſes had been that were ſome Time Parcel of the Poſſeſſions of the Priory of St. *Swithin*'s in *Wincheſter*.

The Abbot of *Naverly* had alſo a Houſe there.

The Priory CHURCH *of* St. MARY OVERY.

East from whence the Biſhop of *Wincheſter*'s Houſe ſtood, is the Church called St. *Mary-over-the-Rie*, or *Overy*, that is, *Over-the-Water*. This Church, or ſome other in Place thereof, was (of old Time, long before the Conqueſt) an Houſe of Siſters, founded by a Maiden, named *Mary*: To which Houſe and Siſters ſhe left (as was left to her by her Parents) the Overſight and Profits of a Croſs-Ferry, or Traverſe-Ferry over the *Thames*, there kept before that any Bridge was built. This Houſe of Siſters was after, by *Swithin*, a noble Lady, converted to a College of Prieſts, who, in Place of the Ferry, built a Bridge of Timber, and from Time to Time kept the ſame in good Reparations. But laſtly, the ſame Bridge was built of Stone, and then, in the Year 1106, was this Church again founded for Canons Regular, by *William Pont de le Arche*, and *William Dauncy*, Knts. *Normans*.

To this Monaſtery, among other its Revenues, belonged the Rectory and Church of *Banſtead*, and the Manors of North *Todworth* and South *Merſield*, with the Appendances, in the County of *Surrey*.

This Priory was burned about the Year 1207. Wherefore the Canons did found an Hoſpital near their Priory, where they celebrated till the Priory was repaired. Which Hoſpital was after (by Conſent of *Peter de la Roche*, Biſhop of *Wincheſter*) removed into the Land of *Anicius*, Archdeacon of *Surrey*, in the Year 1228, a Place where the Water was more plentiful, and the Air more wholeſome, and was dedicated to St. *Thomas*.

The PARISH *of* St. MARY MAGDALENE.

This *Peter de Rupidus*, or *de la Roch*, founded a large Chapel of St. *Mary Magdalene*, in the ſaid Church of St. *Mary Overy*. Which Chapel was afterward appointed to be the Pariſh-Church for the Inhabitants near adjoining.

This Church was again new built in the Reign of *Richard* II, and King *Henry* IV.

John Gower, a learned Gentleman, and a famous Poet, (but no Knight, as ſome have miſtaken it) was then an eſpecial Benefactor to that Work, and was there buried on the North Side of the ſaid Church, in the Chapel of St. *John*, where he founded a Chantry. He lies under a Tomb of Stone, with his Image alſo of Stone being over him. The Hair of his Head aburne, long to his Shoulders, but curling up, and a ſmall forked Beard; and on his Head a Chaplet, like a Coronet of four Roſes, an Habit of Purple, damaſked, down to his Feet, a Collar of SS of Gold about his Neck; under his Head the Likeneſs

neſs of three Books, which he compiled; the firſt, named *Speculum Meditantis*, written in *French*; the ſecond, *Vox Clamantis*, penned in *Latin*; the third, *Confeſſio Amantis*, ſet forth in *Engliſh*. Beſide, on the Wall where he lies, there was painted three Virgins crowned, one of which was named *Charity*, holding this Device:

En toy qui es Fitz de Dieu le Pere,
Sauve ſoit, qui giſt ſour ceſt Pierre, *i. e.*

In thee, who art the Son of God the Father,
Be he ſaved that lies under this Stone.

THE ſecond Writing, *Mercy*, with this Device:

O bone Ieſu fait ta mercy,
Al' alme, dont le corps giſt icy, *i. e.*

O good Jeſu, ſhew thy Mercy
To the Soul whoſe Body lies here.

THE third Writing, *Pity*, with this Device:

Pour ta Pite Ieſu regarde,
Et met ceſt alme en ſauve garde, *i. e.*

For thy Pity, Jeſu, have Regard,
And put this Soul in Safeguard.

HIS Arms; *in a Field, Argent, on a Chevron, Azure, three Leopards Heads, Gold, their Tongues, Gules, two Angels Supporters: On the Creſt a Talbot.*

His EPITAPH.

Armigeri Scutum nihil
  a modo fert ſibi tutum,
Redditum immolutum morti
  generale tributum,
Spiritus exutum
  Se gaudeat eſſe ſalutum,
Eſt ubi virtutum
  Regnum ſine labe ſtatutum.

THE Roof of the middle waſte Iſle fell down in the Year 1469. This Priory was ſurrendered to *Henry* VIII, the 31ſt of his Reign, the 27th of *October*, in the Year of Chriſt 1539, valued at 624 *l.* 6 *s.* 6 *d.* by the Year.

ABOUT *Chriſtmas* next following, the Church of the ſaid Priory was purchaſed of the King by the Inhabitants of the Borough. Dr. *Stephen Gardiner*, Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, putting to his helping Hand, they made thereof a Pariſh-Church for the Pariſh of St. *Mary Magdalen*, on the South Side of the Choir, and of St. *Margaret on the Hill*, which were made one Pariſh of St. *Saviour*.

THERE was an Act of Parliament, *Anno* 1540, the 32d of *Henry* VIII, for uniting theſe two Pariſhes, whereby the Church-wardens elected by the Pariſh were a Body Corporate.

IN the Year 1618, a Screen at the Weſt End was ſet up, *Anno* 1621 and 1622, the Church was in many Places repaired, the new Chapel at the Eaſt End, which had been for above 60 Years let to Bakers, was *Anno* 1624, reſtored again to the Church, and 200 *l.* laid out in the Repair, all at the Charge of the Pariſh. But that which has juſtly render'd this Church admired for its Beauty, is the Repair, an Account of which follows, as it is in a Table hanging on a Pillar againſt the Pulpit:

THIS Church was laid thro'out with Stone, new Pewed and Gallery'd; the great Vault ſunk, the Pulpit and Altar-piece erected; the Communion-Table railed, and ſet with Black and White Marble; the Choir incloſed by Gates; the South and Weſt Windows opened and enlarged, the whole new glazed; the 6th and 7th Bells caſt; the Chapel paved, and all the Church cleanſed, white waſhed and beautified at the Charge of the Pariſh, *An.* 1703.

IT is a noble ſpacious Church, built with three Iſles running from Eaſt to Weſt, and a Croſs Iſle after the Manner of a Cathedral, and is probably the longeſt Parochial Church in *England*, as will appear by the Dimenſions. It is built of the antient *Gothick* Order, both Pillars, Arches, Roof and Windows; the Roof of the Body of the Church and Chancel, is ſupported by 26 Pillars, 13 in a Range, that of our *Lady* or *New Chapel* (now uſed for the Biſhop's Court) with ſix ſmaller Pillars; and that of the former Church of St. *Mary Magdalen* (on the South Side) by ſix Pillars like the laſt, there are Galleries in the Walls of the Choir, adorned with Pillars and Arches as *Weſtminſter-abbey*. The Tower is erected on four very ſtrong Pillars, over the Meeting of the Middle Iſle with the croſs Iſle; at the four Angles of which Tower is a Spire, all built of Stone, and the Walls of the Church of Brick and Boulder; the Roof is covered with Lead and Tile, the Floor well paved with Stone, and the Floor of the Chancel one Step higher.

THE laſt mentioned Reparation of 1703, will more plainly appear, by deſcribing the Ornaments of this Church, which are not a few, for it is wainſcotted nine Feet and half high, alſo pewed and gallery'd, on the Weſt, North and South Sides, with right Wainſcot; the Pulpit and Communion-Table are of the ſame Species of Timber, and finely finniered; the Latter having Enrichments of a Glory, Cherubims, Doves, &c. placed on a fine Black and White Marble Foot-pace, incloſed with Rail and Balliſter, and with a Wainſcot Fence, having Iron Spikes. The Altar-piece is very ſtately and beautiful, in Altitude about 35 Feet of Wainſcot, it conſiſts of an Upper and Lower Part, the Latter is adorned with four fluted Columns, and their Entablature of the *Corinthian* Order; the Intercolumns are the *Commandments* done in Black Letters on large Slabs of White and veined Marble, under a *Glory*, and Triangular Pediments, and between four *Attick* Pilaſters, with an *Acroteria* of the Figures of ſeven Golden Candleſticks repleniſhed with Tapers; all which Ornament is under a ſpacious Circular Pediment belonging to the ſaid *Corinthian* Columns, which are placed between the *Pater-Noſter* and *Creed*, curiouſly depencilled in Golden Letters on Black, each under a Pediment, and between ſmall Pilaſters. The upper Part is adorned with four Pedeſtals, and between them two Attick Pilaſters, with a ſmall Compaſs Pediment: On theſe ſix, and one on the Middle of the Pediment, are placed ſeven Lamps, and in the Center of this upper Part is a *Glory* in the Shape of a Dove deſcending within a Circular Gruppa of Cherubims, all very ſpacious, and finely painted, and preſented to the View, as it were by the withdrawing of a rich Curtain painted in Feſtoons; behind all which is a five Light Window, the Arch whereof is enriched with the Figures of ſix Swans, and an Angel. The Organ-Caſe is alſo of Oak, very lofty, elevated on ten ſquare Pillars, the upper Part whereof is adorned with three Fames carved, ſtanding in full Proportion, about 42 Feet from the Area of the Iſle.

THERE are two handſome inner Door-Caſes opening into the Choir Northward and Southward, and an Iron one at the Weſt End of the Church under the Organ; alſo an outer Door-Caſe on the South Side, ſet up in 1676. Over the Apperture of the Weſt Door, are the Words of *Geneſis* xxviii. 17. *Pſal.* xxxix. 5. *Jerem.* vii. 2, 3.

MONUMENTS *in this Church were, and are, for*

Robert Liliard, Eſq; *Margaret*, Daughter to the Lady *Audley*. *William Grevil*, Eſq; and *Margaret* his Wife. *Katharine*, Wife to *John Stoke*, Alderman. *Robert Merſin*, Eſq; *William Undal*, Eſq; Lord *Oſpay Ferrar*. Sir *George Brewer*, Knt. *John Browne*. Lady *Brandon*, Wife to Sir *Thomas Brandon*. *William* Lord *Scales*. *William* Earl *Warren*. Dame *Maude*, Wife to Sir *John Peach*. Dame *Margaret Elrington*. *John Bowden*, Eſq; *Robert Saint Magol*. *John Sandhurſt*. *John Gower*, the Poet. *Thomas Tong*, Clarencieux, King at Arms. Dame *Anne Criſpe*, firſt Wife of *Henry Criſpe de Quekes* in *Thanet*, and afterwards to *Henry Browne*, younger Brother to Viſcount *Montacute*. *Obiit* 1585.

Thomas Cure, Eſq; Sadler to King *Edw.* VI. Queen *Mary*, and Queen *Elizabeth*, deceaſed the 24th Day of *May*, 1598.

On a Monument in the North Wall of the Choir is:

An Epitaph upon *John Trehearne*, Gentleman-Porter to King *James* I.

Had Kings a Power
  to lend their Subjects Breath,
Trehearne, thou ſhouldſt
  not be caſt down by Death:
Thy Royal Maſter ſtill
  would keep thee then;
But Length of Days
  are beyond Reach of Men.
Nor Wealth, nor Strength,
  nor great Mens Love can eaſe
The Wound Death's Arrows make,
  for thou haſt theſe.
In thy King's Court
  good Place to thee is given:
Whence thou ſhalt go
  to the King's Court of Heaven.

Oſmond Bilſon, of LONDON, Knt. Ob. 1605.

On a fair Monument in the Chancel is this Inſcription:

Peter Humble, Gentleman, dedicates this Monument to the pious Memory of *Richard Humble*, Alderman of LONDON, and *Margaret* his firſt Wife, Daughter of *John Pierſon*, of *Nathing*, in the County of *Eſſex*, Gentleman. By whom he had Iſſue two Sons, *John*, who died young, and the above-named *Peter*, now living. Alſo four Daughters, *Katherine*, *Weltham*, *Margaret*, and *Elizabeth*, who ſurvived the other three, and was interred the ſame Day with her Father, being the 30th of *April* 1616. *Richard* left *Iſabel* his ſecond Wife, Widow, who was the Daughter of *Robert Kitchinman*, of *Hemſley*, in the County of *York*, Gentleman. Bequeathing to the Poor of this Pariſh five Pounds four Shillings, yearly for ever, out of a Tenement adjoining to the South Side of the *Three Crowns* Gate in *Southwark*.

On a Stone by the Communion-Table:

Guielmus Wickham, tranſlatus a ſede Lincoln. & Menſe Martii, 1595. Exiſtens Epiſcopus Winton. Obiit 11 Junii, proxime ſequentis. Reliquit uxorem laudatiſſimam; quæ ſepelitur in Awkenberry, Comitat. Huntingdon, &c.

The Monument of Biſhop *Andrews* is in a Chapel at the End of the Church, and his Body lies within the Monument, on which is a long *Latin* Inſcription:

In the new Chapel, on a Grave-Stone, is this written:

Not twice ten Years of Age, a weary Breath,
Have I exchanged for a happy Death;
My Courſe ſo ſhort, the longer is my Reſt.
God takes them ſooneſt whom he loveth beſt:
For he that's born to Day, and dies to Morrow,
Loſeth ſome Days of Reſt, but more of Sorrow.

Upon a Stone, under the Grocers Arms, is this Inſcription:

Garret ſome call'd him, but that was too high;
His Name is *Garrard*, who now here doth lie.
He, in his Youth, was toſs'd with many a Wave,
But now at Port arriv'd, reſts in his Grave.
The Church he did frequent, while he had Breath,
And wiſh'd to lie therein after his Death.
Weep not for him, ſince he is gone before
To Heaven, where *Grocers* there are many more.

In the ſame Iſle, upon a Marble Stone, with the Merchant-Taylors Arms at the Head of it, is this Inſcription:

This Stone was laid, and this Iſle was paved by *John Hayman*, Taylor, and Merchant Taylor, the 28th of *October*, 1625.

Near to this, upon a Braſs Plate, is this Inſcription:

Here lies the Body of *Alice Dudſon*, Wife of *Thomas Dudſon*, who departed this Life the 14th of *October*, 1626, who, ſome Time, did dwell in this Pariſh, but died in St. *George*'s Pariſh.

All theſe, with that rich and coſtly Monument of the Right Reverend Father in God, *Launcelot*, Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, are in this Chapel.

Queen ELIZABETH'*s Monument.*

St. *Peter*'s Church, at *Weſtminſter*
Her ſacred Body doth inter;
Her glorious Soul with Angels ſings,
Her Deeds live Patterns here for Kings.
Her Love in every Heart hath room;
This only Shadows forth her Tomb.

There is a Monument of *John Bingham*, Eſq; Sadler to Queen *Elizabeth* and King *James*, who was a worthy Benefactor to the Pariſh, and to the Free-School there; who departed this Life in the Year of our Lord 1625.

There is a Monument for *William Emerſon*, who departed this Life the 27th of *June*, *Anno Dom.* 1575, in the Year of his Age 92.

At the upper End of the South Iſle of this Church of St. *Mary Overies*, is a fair and curious Monument of the *Auſtins*, repaired by the Relations, *Anno* 1706, and refreſhed with Painting and Gilding, that it might ſuit with the reſt of the Church: It is emblematical of Chriſt, and of the Reſurrection, according to the pious Fancy of the devout Mr. *Auſtin*, who ſet it up at firſt.

Monuments of later Time are:

In the Chancel: North Side. *John Appleby*, Eſq; 1680. And *Dorothy* his Wife, 1682. Both good Benefactors to this Pariſh.

James Shaw, 1670. And his Wife Mrs. *Alice Shaw*, 1693, aged 81. Alſo her Nephew Captain *Joſeph Williams*, and his Daughter *Alice Shaw*, 1697.

Flat Stones here. *Samuel*, *Robert*, *Anthony*, Sons of *Anthony Rous*, Gent. and *Lettice* his Wife, Daughter of *Samuel Warcup*, Eſq; ſome Time Bailiff of this Borough, dying Infants 1656.

Anthony Rous the Father, 1663.

Heſter Rous, Widow, 1671.

Anne Warcup, Wife of *Samuel Warcup*, Eſq; 1654.

John Hayward, 1692-3.

Mary Wife of *Chriſtopher Flower*, 1701.

Thomas Flower Son of *Chriſtopher*, 1701.

And *John Flower*, Son of the ſame, 1667.

Joſeph Day, 1682. And *Mary Day* his Wife, 1701.

Mark Proudfoot, Gent. Servant to King *James*, and the late King *Charles*, ſixty Years, 1617, aged 80.

William Osborn Son of *Edward Osborn*, 1681.

Edward Osborn, Diſtiller, 1700.

Behind the Communion-Table is a Place ſet with Pillars and handſome Arches, but not lofty: which is called the *Chapel*. Here is kept the Biſhop of *Wincheſter*'s Court, and his Chancellor ſometimes hath ſat here.

In this Back-place are theſe Monuments:

Margaret Mainard, Doughter of *John Mainard*, Miniſter of *Mayfield* in *Suſſex*, 1653.

Jonadab Ballam, 1702. *Patience Ballam* his Wife, 1695.

Sir *John Shorter*, Kt. who dy'd Lord Mayor of the City of LONDON, 1688 And Dame *Iſabella Shorter* his Wife, 1703.

Rebecca Harvey, late Wife of Sir *John Harvey*, Citizen and Dyer of LONDON, 1696.

William Engelbert, Citizen and Haberdaſher of LONDON, 1657. And *Sarah* his Wife, 1691.

John Parker, 1671. *Robert Parker* dy'd 1701-2, the Year wherein he was Churchwarden.

John Collier, 1649. *Mary* Wife of *Benjamin Collier*, 1650. *Elizabeth Collier*, Wife of *Joſeph Collier*, 1699.

Capt. *John Snell*, 1681.

Hugh Lawton, Eſq; 1669. And *Elizabeth* his Relict; by whom he had ſix Children. Who afterwards married Sir *Gobart Barrington* of *Tofts* in *Little Baddow* in the County of *Eſſex*. She departed 1702-3, aged 84.

William Hoare, D. D. one of the Chaplains of this Pariſh, 1687-8.

Richardi Benefildii hoſpitii Grayenſis Socii Cineritia ſita ſunt hic Lipſana, &c.

Elizabeth Wight, late Wife of *Daniel Wight*, 1691.

Chriſtopher Marſhal, jun. 1689.

Suſanna Barford, 1652, aged 10 Years and 13 Weeks; the Nonſuch of the World for Piety and Vertue.

Richard Wood, 1654. And *Rebecca* his Wife, 1696.

East of this Chapel is another ſmall Chapel; wherein is contained a very goodly Monument of Biſhop *Andrews*, lying along in his *Pontificalibus* in full Proportion, and this Epitaph:

Sept. 21. die Lunæ, hora matutina fere quarta LANCELOT ANDREWS Epiſcopus Wintonienſis meritiſſimus Lumen Orbis Chriſtiani mortuus eſt.
Ephemeris LAUDIANA Anno Dom. 1626,
Ætatis ſuæ 71.

Under the Head theſe Words: *Monumentum quoad hoc reſtitutum Anno* 1703.

South Side of the Chancel:

Dorothy Howard, 1665. *John Harriſon*, 1674.

Elizabeth late Wife of *Thomas Ely*, Grocer, 1677. *Peter Ely*, Grocer, 1675.

Thomas Hall, 1668.

This Stone for her dear Spouſe
Hath *Judith Hall* here plac'd,
Lamenting much, with greater Gifts,
That it ſhould not be grac'd, *&c.*

Francis Edwards, 1699.

Anne Berry, 1683. And *Martha Allin*, 1691.

Suſanna Spering Wife of *John Spering*, 1687.

Mary Rook, eldeſt Daughter of *Edward* 1694. *Edward Rook* the Father 1698.

Margaret Wife of *William Wilſon*, 1672; and her Grandſon *William Wilkinſon*, 1688.

Edward Thomas, 1672. And *Jane Thomas* his only Wife, 1669, being in the 44th Year of ther Intermarriage. And *John Scot*, who married *Hannah* the only Daughter and Heir of the ſame *Edward*, 1668. And the ſaid *Hannah*, 1677.

Nicholas Hare, 1687. And *Anne Hare* his Wife, 1688. And *William Hare* his Son, 1698.

Elizabeth late Wife of *William Molins*, Grocer, 1683. And two of their Children, *John* and *Thomas*. And *Thomas Molins*, 1689. And *Elizabeth* ſecond Wife of *Thomas*, 1699.

Randal Carter, and *Francis Walker*, Gent. his Nephew, 1646.

On the North Side in a Chapel:

Here *Lockyer* lies interr'd, enough, his Name
Speaks one hath few Competitors in Fame, *&c.*
His Vertues and his Pills are ſo well known,
That Envy can't confine them under Stone, *&c.*

Richard Martin, M. A. who was near Eleven Years one of the Miniſters of this Church, as his

Father Dr. *Richard Martin* had been for twenty three Years before him, 1702.

In the ſaid Chapel, a Figure of a Head well done: To the Memory of *Richard Bliſs* of this Pariſh, a faithful Friend and moſt affectionate Husband. His Wife *Elizabeth* erected this Monument. He died ſuddenly *Aug.* 4, 1703, aged 67. Upon the Ground is a fair black Marble Stone covering his Body; on which is engraven his Coat impaling his Wife's.

Near by his another Stone covering the Body of *Noel Whiting*, that deceaſed 1704, ſome Time Church-warden of the Pariſh.

Here againſt the North Wall is placed an antient Figure of a Knight-Templar croſs-legged in Armour, with his Dagger drawn in one Hand, and holding the Sheath in the other. It is new painted and flouriſhed up, and looks ſomewhat dreadful. It had been thrown up and down in the Church before; and here they have placed it againſt the Wall upright, whereas it ought to have been laid along, as the Effigies of dead Men, on their Tombs, uſually are.

In the Body of the Church, a flat Stone upon *Edmund Robinſon*, Brewer, departed 1652, married *Dorothy* Daughter of *Ri. Rundul* of the County of *Surrey*, Yeoman. By whom he had two Sons, *Edward* and *Richard*. *Edward* died 1656, and *Richard*, 1659.

Under this Stone lies three,
Join'd by Conſanguinity.
The Father he did lead the Way,
The Sons made haſte and could not ſtay.
The eldeſt Son the next did go,
The youngeſt Son could not ſay, No.
But as they did receive their Breath;
So did they go away from Earth,
For to enjoy that heavenly Reſt,
Which is ordained for them that's bleſt.

Sarah Hatton, Daughter of *Henry Hatton*, late of *Tewksbury*, Gent, 1694.

Anne Matthews, late Wife of *Charles Matthews*, 1694.

Ralph Gall, Gent. 1685, of 90 Years of Age, and upwards.

This Living may be called a Rectory impropriate, the Church-wardens having Power to raiſe 350 *l. per Annum* upon the Pariſh to be thus applied, *viz.* To two preaching Chaplains 100 *l.* each *per Annum.* To the Maſter of the Free-School 30 *l. per Annum*, and the Reſidue to be laid out in Repairs of the Church. The ſaid Chaplains to preach in their Turns, one in the Morning, and one in the Afternoon.

The Chaplains are the Rev. Mr. *Benjamin Slocock*, and the Rev. Mr. *John Smith.*

Prayers are on *Wedneſdays*, *Fridays*, and Holidays, at Eleven o'Clock; here is an Organ, and a Ring of Eight Bells, and a Sermon on the 2d of *May*. This Pariſh is divided into two Liberties, *viz.* the *Borough* and the *Clinke*.

The Veſtry is Select, conſiſting of thirty of the moſt eminent Inhabitants.

The Pariſh-Officers for the *Clink-Liberty* are, Six Church-Warden, choſe out of the Veſtry. Eight Overſeers and Collectors for the Poor.

The Ward-Officers are, three Conſtables, three Headboroughs, four Scavengers, twenty-three Inqueſts.

For the Liberty of the *Borough*; ſix Conſtables, and five Scavengers.

In this Pariſh is a Free Grammar School, a little Southward from the Church, in the Church-Yard, founded at the Charge of the Pariſh, by Patent granted by Queen *Elizabeth*, conſtituting ſix Governors, choſen out of the Veſtry; the Chief Maſter hath 30 *l. per Ann.* and ſecond Maſter hath 20 *l. per Ann.* In the ſame Place is a Free *Engliſh* School, founded by *Dorothy Applebee*, about the Year 1681, for 30 poor Boys of this Pariſh to be taught to Read, Write, and Cypher; for the Maintenance of which ſhe appropriated 20 *l. per Ann.* out of an Eſtate in *Fiſhmonger's-alley*, by St. *Margaret's-hill*, to be under the Inſpection of the Governors of the Grammar-School. In *Three-tun-alley* is a Free-School for Fifty Girls, that are taught and cloathed by Subſcription. In *Angel-court* is a Free-School for Eighty Boys of this Pariſh, who are educated and cloathed; there belongs to it a Freehold Eſtate, and it has a voluntary Contribution beſides. In *Deadman's-place* is an Hoſpital or College for the Poor of the Pariſh, founded by *Thomas Cure*, Eſq; in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*; it conſiſts of ſixteen Rooms for as many poor Men and Women, each of whom hath 20 *d. per* Week, beſides 3 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* given by his Son; and Mrs. *Applebee* gave 3 *l. per Annum* for Coals. This Hoſpital is govern'd by one of the Wardens, call'd, *The College-Warden*, and a Chapel belongs to it, in which Prayers are read *Thurſdays* and *Fridays*, by one of the old Men belonging to the ſaid Hoſpital or College. There are alſo two more in the ſame College, founded by *Henry Sprat*. In the Church-yard are two Rooms for two poor People, founded by Mr. *Henry Jackſon*, *Anno* 1682, each of whom hath 20 *d. per* Week: Alſo two Houſes founded by *Henry Young*, Eſq; who endowed them with 5 *l.* 4 *s. per Annum* paid weekly. In the Back-part of *Maid-lane* is a Work-houſe.

Streets, Lanes, *&c.*

Part of *High-ſtreet*, or *Borough*; Part of *Chequer-alley*, *Ship-yard*, *Boar's-head-court*, *Black-ſwan-alley*, *Three-crane-court*, *Cock-and hart-yard*, *Three-tun-alley*, *Windmill-alley*, *Chriſtopher-yard*, *Nag's-head-alley*, *Axe-and-bottle-yard*; Part of *Bell-yard*; Part of *Fiſhmonger-alley*, *Goat-yard*, *Red-croſs-alley*, *St. Margaret's-hill*, *College-yard*, *Red-lion-ſtreet*, *New-rents*, *Harrow-corner*, *Counter-lane*; Part of *Deadman's-place*, *Dirty-lane*, *Soap-yard*; Part of *Church-way*, *Three-crown-court*, *Foul-lane*, *Kirby-court*, *Angel-court*, *Green-dragon-court*, *Frying-pan-alley*, *St. Saviour's Church-yard*, *Pepper-alley*, *Overman's-court*, *Angel-alley*, *Gun-yard*, *German-yard*, *Green-yard*, *Mountague-cloſe*, *Cock-alley*, *Scotch-yard*.

In the *Clinke-Liberty*.

Part of *Church-way*; Part of *Dirty-lane*, *Rocheſter-yard*, *Wincheſter-ſtreet*, *Primroſe-alley*, St. *Saviour's-dock-head*, *Wincheſter-yard*, *Stoney-ſtreet*, *Clinke-ſtreet*, *Clinke-yard*; Part of *Deadman's-place*, *Globe-alley*, *Naked-boy-alley*, *Vine-ſtreet*, *Maid-lane*, *Marſhal-ſtreet*, *Fountain-alley*, *Horſe-ſhoe-alley*, *Roſe-alley*, *Bear-garden*, *New Thames-ſtreet*, *Morſe's-alley*, *White-hind-alley*, *Barton-court*, *Gardeners-lane*, *Back-ſide*, *Willy-ſtreet*, *Red-croſs-ſtreet*, *Angel-court*, *Caſtle-ſtreet*, *Caſtle-lane*; Part of *Fiſhmongers-alley*, *Red-croſs-alley*, *Red-croſs-court*, *Queen-ſtreet*, *Worceſter-ſtreet*, *White-croſs-ſtreet*, *Little-bandy-leg-walk*, *Great-bandy-leg-walk*, *Lower-ſtreet*, *Ewer's-ſtreet*, *Duke-ſtreet*, *Prince's-ſtreet*, *Lowman's-pond*, *Orange-ſtreet*, and *Pepper-ſtreet*.

Number of Houſes about 2500.

In *Montagu*'s-*cloſe* was the Houſe of the Lord *Montagu*, and of the Lord *Montacute* alſo, now Part of the Eſtate of ——— *Overman*, Eſq; In this Cloſe it is ſaid the Gunpowder-Plot was diſcovered by the Miſcarriage of a Letter, to one of which Lords it was delivered by a Miſtake, inſtead of delivering it to the other; which Place, *viz. Montagu-cloſe*, enjoyed ſeveral Privileges for the happy Diſcovery of the ſaid Plot, particularly one, *viz.* that whoever dwelled there, were exempted from having any Actions of Debt, Treſpaſs, *&c.* ſerved on them. But this Privilege, as alſo thoſe of other Places, is ſuppreſſed by Acts of Parliament.

Now paſſing through St. *Mary Overy*'s-*cloſe* and *Pepper-alley*, into *Long-Southwark*, on the Right Hand thereof, the *Market-hill*, where the Leather is ſold, there ſtood the late named Pariſh-Church of St. *Margaret*, given to St. *Mary Overy*'s by *Henry* I. put down and joined with the Pariſh-Church of St. *Mary Magdalen*, and united to the late diſſolved Priory-Church of St. *Mary Overy*.

A Part of this Pariſh-Church of St. *Margaret* is now a Court, wherein the Aſſizes and Seſſions are kept.

Farther up on that Side, almoſt directly over-againſt St. *George*'s Church, was ſome Time a large and moſt ſumptuous Houſe, built by *Charles Brandon*, late Duke of *Suffolk*, in the Reign of *Henry* VIII. which was called *Suffolk-houſe*; but coming afterwards into the King's Hands, the ſame was called *Southwark-place*, and a Mint of Coinage was there kept for the King.

The Mint.

This Houſe was alſo called, while it was in the Duke's Poſſeſſion, *The Duke's Place*; which Place he exchanged with the ſaid King *Henry* VIII. And the King, in Exchange, gave him the Biſhop of *Norwich*'s Place in St. *Martin*'s in the Fields. And this Exchange was enacted 28 *Henry* VIII.

The PARISH *of* *St.* GEORGE, SOUTHWARK.

Now on the Sonth Side, to return back again towards the Bridge, over-againſt this *Suffolk-place*, was the Pariſh-Church of St. *George*, ſome Time appertaining to the Priory of *Bermondſey*, by the Gift of *Thomas Aderne*, and *Thomas*, his Son, in the Year 1122.

The old Church here was lately taken down, in order to erect a new one in its Place, at the Charge of the Pariſhioners, who are impowered, by Act of Parliament, to raiſe a certain Sum for that Purpoſe. On *Tueſday* the 23d of *April*, this preſent Year 1734, being St. *George*'s Day, the Reverend *Nathaniel Hough*, D. D. Rector of this Pariſh of St. *George the Martyr*, did, (as Proxy for his Majeſty,) with ſeveral of the Gentlemen Truſtees for rebuilding the ſaid Church, aſſiſted by Mr. *Price* the Architect, lay the firſt Stone on the North Weſt Corner of the new intended Church, on which is the following Inſcription:

D. S.
Sereniſſimus Rex Georgius Secundus
Per Deputatum ſuum
Reverendum Nathan. Hough, D. D.
Hujus Parochiæ Rectorem
Fiduciariis ejuſdem Eccleſia digniſſimis
Eum unacomitantibus
Et Adjuvante Johan. Price Armig. Architecto
Primum hujuſce Eccleſiæ Lapidem
* (Regio Juſſu) poſuit
Aprilis Die XXIII. Annoq; Dom. MDCCXXXIV.
Et Regni Sui VII.

* *Nonſence.*

Monuments *in the old Church were, for*

William Kirton, Eſq; and his Wives, 1464.

On a fair Monument in the South Wall of the Chancel was this Inſcription:

Lo, Maſter *William Evans*, he
whoſe Body lieth here,
Bequeathed hath by his laſt Will,
for ever by the Yeere,
Ten Pounds eight Shillings to the Poor,
which is a bleſſed Stay,
And muſt be given them in Bread,
on every Sabbath Day.
One half to *Crekederus* Poor,
his native Soil ſo deare:
The other Moiety to the Poor
of this our Pariſh here.
See now all ye that love the Poor,
how God did guide his Ways,
Ten ſcore and eight are ſerved with Bread
in two and fifty Days.
More than many would have done
To yeelded any Share.
Praiſe God, ye Poor, who gave to him
ſo provident a Care.

He was free of the Right Worſhipful Company of Merchant-Taylors, and deceaſed the nine and twentieth of *July*, 1590, in the two and thirtieth Year of the moſt proſperous Reign of our Sovereign Lady Queen *Elizabeth*. *Ætatis* 67.

On a Grave-Stone, under the Communion-Table, was this Inſcription:

Behold *James Savage* graciouſly
hath done a godly Deed
To the Poor of this Pariſh,
for to relieve their Need,
Five Pounds a Year for evermore,
by Will he hath bequeath'd,
Which muſt out of the *Angel* Rents
quarterly be received,
By the Church-wardens of this Church,
whom he hath put in Truſt,
As Fathers in the Poor's Behalf,
to be upright and juſt.
Which Men I doubt not but our God,
who ſeeth all Things, ſhall find
True in diſpenſing of the ſame,
according to his Mind.
Ye Poor, thank Chriſt for *Savage* ſtill,
extol God's Name with Praiſe,
That he to follow his good Act,
in Time may many raiſe.

Anno Domini 1588.

The Perſons of later Times interred in St. *George*'s, with Monuments and Grave-Stones, (or in former Times, but omitted) are theſe whoſe Names follow:

In the Chancel: A Monument erected at the only Charge of *Thomas Lenthal*, ſecond Son of Sir *John Lenthal* of this Pariſh, Kt. in Memory of his dear Brothers and Siſters, and others of his Kindred here interred, *An. Dom.* 1643.

Captain *Robert Morris*, Citizen and Skinner of LONDON, died 1675. The Monument erected *An.* 1702, by the laſt Will of *Margaret Morris*, his Widow.

William Smith, Citizen and Skinner of LONDON, 1678, within the Rails of the Communion-Table.

Sub hoc Lapide inhumatur corpus Johannis Jones, 1600.

Etheldred Reynel, Daughter and ſole Heir to Sir *Edward Peacock* of *Finchly*, Kt. Wife to Sir ——— *Reynel*, Kt. Marſhal of the *King's-Bench*, 1618.

Modeſt, humble, godly, wiſe,
Pity ever in her Eyes,
Patience ever in her Breaſt;
Great in Good, in Evil leaſt,
A loving Wiſe, a Mother dear,
Such ſhe was who now lies here.

William Hobſon, D. D. Parſon of this Pariſh, together with the adjacent Bones of *Lancelot* his Father, *Auguſtin* his Unkle, *Robert* his Brother, *William* and *Boſvile* his Sons. The ſaid Dr. *William* died 1668.

South Wall:

Morgan Dereham, 1665,

Captain *Thomas Wenburne*, Citizen and Skinner of LONDON, 1685-6.

Tho. Hudſon, Juſtice of Peace and *Coram*.

In the Body of the Church:

Domina Elizabetha conjunx Domini Gulielmi Drumond, Baronis de Cromlix, & Generalis militum Præfecti in Scotia, *&c.* Ob. apud Tunbridge, 10. Aug. 1679.

On the ſame Stone: *Domina Margareta* [*dictæ*] *Dominæ Elizabethæ filia, & conjunx Domini Thomæ Hay Baronis de Balhouſe in Regno Scotia*, &c. 1696.

Thomas Ruſſel, Norfolcienſis, 1676.

North Iſle:

Henry Rook, 1699, and *Katharine Rook* his Daughter, 1695.

Ellen Wright, Wife of *Daniel Wright*, 1665.

This Living is a Rectory in the Gift of the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper, for the Time being; the Tithes valued at about 70 *l. per Ann.* beſides Perquiſites, *&c.* and rated in the King's Books at 18 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* Farthing.

The Rector is the Reverend Dr. *Nathaniel Hough*, and the Lecturer is the Reverend Mr. *Wheatly Heald*.

Prayers are *Wedneſdays*, *Fridays*, and Holidays at 11 o'Clock.

The Gift Sermons are, one on the 30th of *January*, one on *Good Friday*, one on the firſt *Sunday* in *May*, and one on the firſt *Sunday* in *November*, both in Memory of Sir *William Cowper*.

The Veſtry is Select.

The Pariſh-Officers *are*,

3 Church-wardens.
6 Conſtables.
4 Sideſmen.
3 Surveyors of the Highway.
4 Scavengers.

Streets, Lanes, *&c.*

Part of *High-ſtreet*, or *Borough*, *Shaw*'s-*court*, *Golden-lion-court*, *Angel-court*, *King's-Bench-alley*, *Cock-and-hoop-alley*, *Blue-maid-alley*, *Mermaid-court*, *Windmil-alley*, *Labour-in-vain-alley*, *May-pole-alley*, *Red-croſs-alley*, *Dent*'s-*alley*, *Pied-bull-alley*, *Falcon-court*, the *Mint*, *Mint-ſtreet*, *Crooked-lane*, *Dolphin-court*, *Bell*'s-*rents*, *Exchange-alley*, *Bab's-alley*, *Harrow-alley*, *Anchor-alley*, *Rule*'s-*alley*, *Swan-alley*, *Bird-cage-alley*, *Cheapſide*, *Mint-ſquare*, *Duke-ſtreet*, *King-ſtreet*, *Queen-ſtreet*, *Peter-ſtreet*, *Lumber-ſtreet*, *Caſtle-court*, *Red-lion-court*, *Farthing-alley*, *South-ſea-alley*, *Blue-ball-alley*, *Cannon-ſtreet*, *Suffolk-ſtreet*, *George-ſtreet*, *Vinegar-yard*, *Dirty-lane*, *Dolphin-buildings*, *Biſt*'s-*gardens*, *Robin-Hood-alley*, *Cartlet*'s-*rents*, *Red-lion-ſtreet*; Part of *Black-man-ſtreet*, *Broad-yard*, *Star-yard*, *Halſey*'s-*court*, *Axe-yard*, *Roſe-and-crown-alley*, *White-ſtreet*, *Bangor-court*, *Sheers-alley*, *Cob*'s-*yard*, *Blue-boar-alley*, *Bridewell-alley*, *Falcon-court*, *New-court*; Part of *Church-lane*; Part of *Kent-ſtreet*, *Stern*'s-*yard*, *Katharine-wheel-alley*, *Black-ſpread-eagle-yard*, and *Shaw*'s-*alley*.

Number of Houſes upwards of 740.

In this Pariſh is a Charity-School for 50 Boys, which is carried on by Subſcription.

On the Weſt Side of the Road, near *Newington*, are 22 Alms-houſes, founded by Sir *Thomas Hunt*, and others, for the Relief of indigent Freemen of the Fiſhmongers Company, or their Widows; to each of whom is paid 2 *s. per* Week by the ſaid Company; and each Houſe hath one Chaldron of Coals yearly. To theſe there is a Chapel, and one of the Penſioners hath 40 *s. per Ann.* extraordinary for reading Prayers twice every Day.

Near the Pariſh Church of St. *George* is the new built Jail for the County of *Surrey*, which was antiently kept at a Place called the *White Lion*, it having been a common Hoſtery, or Inn, with that Sign.

The King's Bench.

A little farther is the Jail, or Priſon, of the *King's-Bench*, but of what Antiquity is uncertain. The Courts of the *King's-Bench* and *Chancery*, have oft Times been removed from LONDON to other Places, and ſo hath likewiſe the Jails that ſerve thoſe Courts; as in the Year 1304, *Edward* I. commanded the Courts of the *King's-Bench* and the *Exchequer*, which had remained ſeven Years at *York*, to be removed to their old Places at LONDON. And in the Year 1387, the 11th of *Richard* II. *Robert Triſilian*, Chief Juſtice, came to the City of *Coventry*, and there ſate for the Space of a Month, as Juſtice of the *King's-Bench*, and cauſed to be indicted in that Court, about the Number of 2000 Perſons of that Country, *&c.*

It ſeems therefore, that for that Time, the Priſon or Jail of that Court was not far off. Alſo, in the Year 1392, the 16th of the ſame *Richard*, the Archbiſhop of *York* being Lord Chancellor, for good Will that he bare to his City, cauſed the *King's-Bench* and *Chancery* to be removed from LONDON to *York*. But e're long they were returned to LONDON.

The Priſoners in this Priſon of the *King's-Bench* were formerly not only reſtrained of their Liberty, but were further puniſhed by Reaſon of the Straitneſs of Room; there being more a great many about the Middle of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign committed there than before, as well for Debt, Treſpaſs, as other Cauſes. By Reaſon of which ſtreightning and peſtering one another, great Annoyances and Inconveniences grew among the Priſoners, that occaſioned the Death of many. So that within ſix Years an hundred Perſons died.

There are large Rules, at this Time, belonging to this Priſon, taking in all St. *George*'s Fields, the *Mint*, and Part of the Borough, which the Priſoners have the Privilege of living in, after they have agreed on certain Terms, and given Security to the Marſhal.

The preſent Marſhal of the *King's-Bench* is *Richard Mullins*, Eſq;

On the ſame Side of the Way is the *Marſhalſea*, in which is kept the *Marſhal*'s-*Court*, which was at firſt intended for determining Cauſes or Differences among the King's Menial Servants, held under the Knight-Marſhal, whoſe Steward is Judge of the Court, to which alſo belong four

Counſel, and ſix Attorneys, beſides whom none may practiſe in this Court, they are all ſix of *Clifford's-Inn*. The Court Days are every *Friday*, when they hold Pleas for Debt, Damage, and Treſpaſſes in Cauſes for 10 Miles round *Whitehall*, except in the City of LONDON.

THE preſent Judge of this Court is Sir *John Darnell*.

FROM the *Marſhalſea* up to the Bridge are many large Inns, among which the moſt antient is the *Talbot*, which is the Sign of a Dog ſo called, as it is now painted; but was of old Time called the *Tabard*, the Sign being then of a Garment of that Name, which was a Jacket or Sleeveleſs Coat, whole before, open on both Sides, with a ſquare Collar winged on the Shoulders; this ſtately Garment was worn by Noblemen, and others, at home, and in the Wars abroad; but in the Wars their Arms were embroidered, or otherwiſe depict' upon them, that every Man might be known by his Coat of Arms: But now theſe *Tabards* are only worn by the Heralds, and called their Coats of Arms in Service; for the Inn of the *Tabard*, *Geoffrey Chaucer*, the moſt famous Poet of *England*, in Commendation thereof, in the Reign of *Edward* III. writes thus:

> It befel in that Seaſon, on a Day,
> In *Southwark*, at the *Tabart* as I lay,
> Ready to wend on my Pilgrimage
> To *Canterbury*, with full devout Courage:
> That Night was comen into Hoſterie
> Well nine and twenty in a Companie,
> Of ſundry Folke, by adventure yſall
> In Fellowſhip, and Pilgrims were they all,
> That toward *Canterbury* woulden ride:
> The Stables and Chambers weren wide,
> And well we were eaſed at the beſt, *&c.*

WITHIN this Inn was alſo the Lodging of the Abbot of *Hide* (by the City of *Wincheſter*) a fair Houſe for him and his Train, when he came to the City to Parliament, *&c.*

UPON the Sign Poſt of this *Talbot-Inn*, is at this Time written:

This is the Inn where Sir *Jeffery Chaucer*, and the nine and twenty Pilgrims lodged in their Journey to *Canterbury*, *Anno* 1383.

St. THOMAS's HOSPITAL *and* PARISH.

THE Hoſpital of St. *Thomas*, firſt founded by *Richard*, Prior of *Bermondſey*, in the Sellerers Ground, againſt the Wall of the Monaſtery, in the Year 1213. He named it the *Almery*, or Houſe of Alms, for Converts and poor Children; for which Ground the Prior ordained, that the Almoner ſhould pay 10*s.* 4*d.* yearly to the Sellerer at *Michaelmas*.

BUT *Peter de Rupibus*, Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, in the Year 1215, new founded the ſame again more fully for Canons Regular, in Place of the firſt Hoſpital: He increaſed the Rent thereof to 344 *l.* by the Year. Thus was this Hoſpital holden of the Prior and Abbot of *Bermondſey*, till the Year 1428, at which Time a Compoſition was made between *Thomas Thetford*, Abbot of *Bermondſey*, and *Nicholas Buckland*, Maſter of the ſaid Hoſpital of St. *Thomas*, for all the Lands and Tenements which were holden of the ſaid Abbot and Convent in *Southwark*, or elſewhere, for the old Rent to be paid unto the ſaid Abbot.

IN this Hoſpital Church were the Monuments of

Sir *Robert Chamber*, Knight.

William Fiennes, Lord *Saye*.

Richard Chaumar, *John Glouceſter*, *Adam Atwood*, *John Ward*, *Michael Cambridge*, *William Weſt*, *John Golding*, Eſquires.

John Benham, *George Kirkes*. *Thomas Knighton*, *Thomas Baker*, Gentlemen.

Robert, Son to Sir *Thomas Fleming*.

Agnes, Wife to Sir *Walter Dennis*, Knight, Daughter and one of the Heirs of Sir *Robert Danvers*.

John Every, and *William Every*, Gentlemen.

John, Son of Sir *Thomas Weſt*, *Margaret Gardiner*. *Jone* Wife of *John Glouceſter*, Eſq; *Elizabeth* Wife of *Adam Allewode*, *John Wood*, *Michael Sinebigg*, *Thomas Golding*, Eſquires. *John Benet*, or *Kinneſton*. *Felys* Wife of *Stephen Zingell*, Eſq;

THIS Hoſpital was ſurrendered to *Henry* VIII. in the 30th Year of his Reign. See more of this, *Book* I. *Chap.* XIV.

IN the Year 1702, this Church was re-erected, and the Charge whereof was defrayed thus: The Sum of 3000 *l.* purſuant to the Statute 8 and 9 *W.* & *M. Chap.* 14. out of the Coal Duty there mentioned; and the reſt by the Governors of the Hoſpital, and ſome other Contributors, Sir *Robert Clayton*, Knt. Preſident, *Tho. Eyre*, Treaſurer.

THE Church-Walls are Brick, with *Facias*, *Quoins*, Door and Window-caſes of Stone; the Roof is flat, cover'd with Lead, ſupported without any Pillars; the Floor is paved with Stone, and is eight Steps above the Street; and there are two Iſles.

IT is adorned on the Outſide with a Stone Cornice, Pediment, and outer Door-caſes, enrich'd with Cherubims, and within the Roof has the Ornament of a Cornice, the Walls wainſcotted about ſeven Feet high, and pewed with Oak; 'tis alſo fitted with Galleries on the North and Weſt Sides, which have handſome Oak Bolection-Work Fronts; the Pulpit is of the like Wood finely finniered; and the Altar-piece is of the ſame Kind of Timber, conſiſting of two Pilaſters; their Entablature and circular Pediment of the *Corinthian* Order; above theſe are two Attick Pilaſters, whereon are placed the Supporters of the King's Arms, which is with ſome Diſtance between them; the lower Intercolumns are the *Decalogue* done in Gold Characters on Black, under a painted *Glory*, within a circular Gruppa of Cherubims; and without theſe Pilaſters are the *Lord's Prayer* and *Creed* done in Black Letters upon Gold, each being under a ſmall Triangular Pediment, and theſe under pyramidal Figures, on whoſe Vertexes are Lamps; behind all which is finely painted, a Crimſon Curtain, edged with Gold Fringe, and tied in Feſtoon, but very ſpacious, ſo as by way of Mantling, ſuppoſed to let down to cover the Whole; and behind this Curtain appears the Capitals of two *Corinthian* Pilaſters. The Communion-Table is handſomely finniered, ſtands on a Marble Footpace, and is incloſed with Rail and Balliſter.

THE Dimenſions are, Length 256 Feet, Breadth 33, Altitude 28, and that of the Tower about 92 Feet, in which are 5 Bells.

THIS Living is a kind of Impropriation, in the Gift of the Governors of St. *Thomas's Hoſpital*; the Value is 60 *l. per Annum*, paid by the ſaid Governors.

The preſent Incumbent is the Rev. Mr. *Joſeph Casberd*; and the Lecturer is the Reverend Mr. *Major Beſt*.

Here is a Sermon every firſt *Sunday* in the Month, at five in the Evening, for the Benefit of the Charity Children; and alſo four in every Year, quarterly, at the Expence of ſeveral Pariſhioners, and Collections made at the Church-Door for the Charity-Children.

Prayers are *Wedneſdays*, *Fridays*, and Holidays at 11 o'Clock; and on the 1ſt of *May* the Pariſhioners have a Feaſt, at which Time the Stewards collect Money to put out the Children of poor Houſe-keepers Apprentices, and to Service.

The Veſtry is Select, conſiſting of ſixteen Perſons and the Miniſter.

The Pariſh-Officers *are*,	*The* Ward-Officers *are*,
2 Church-wardens.	2 Conſtables.
2 Overſeers.	2 Scavengers.

Streets, Lanes, *&c.*

St. *Thomas*'s-*ſtreet*, and therein, *Brewers-court*, *Church-yard-alley*, *Church-yard-lane*, *White-houſe-court*, St. *Thomas*'s-*church-yard*, *Hatchets-court*, *Wich-court*, or *Serjeants-court*, and *Three-herring-court*; *New-ſtreet*, *Tents*, *Charity-alley*; Part of *Joyners-ſtreet*, *New-ſquare*, and therein two Pumps; *Three-hammer-alley-paſſage*, *Ford*'s-*yard*, and *New-way*, in which is *Tenter-alley-paſſage*; Part of *Maes*; Part of *Great-maes-pond*, wherein is *Watermans-alley*, *Still-yard*, and *Collingwood-ſtreet*.

Number of Houſes about 130.

In this Pariſh is a Charity-School for 30 Boys: Alſo Alms-houſes for the Poor.

The PARISH *of* St. OLAVE.

In St. *Olave*'s (or *Tooley*) *Street*, on the Bank of the River *Thames*, is the Pariſh-Church of St. *Olave*, which is built of Stone and Brick rendered over with a Finiſhing, the Pillars ſupporting the Roof; the Arches and Windows are of the *Gothick* Order; which Roof is flat over the Nave of the Church, and there are four Iſles, and the Floor is paved with Stone.

It is adorned with Galleries on the North and South Sides: At the Weſt End is a neat Organ-Gallery; and South Weſt from that, at the ſame Weſt End, is another, for the Uſe of the Free-School, as appears by the Superſcription, dated 1697. The Church is alſo well pewed with Oak, and wainſcotted ſix Feet and a half high; the Pulpit is carved, being done *Anno* 1652. The Altar-piece is painted in Perſpective, being four Columns, with Entablature of the *Corinthian* Order. The Intercolumns are the *Decalogue* done in Gold on Black, between the Portraits of *Moſes* and *Aaron*, each in a Nich, the firſt in a Mantle, the latter in his Prieſt's Habit; and theſe between the *Pater Noſter* and *Creed*, done in Black on Gold Colour. Over the *Commandments* is a *Glory* iſſuing from an equilateral Triangle, environed with Cherubims, with which Order of Angels and Feſtoons, *&c.* the reſt of this Altar is embelliſhed. On the Cornice is erected the King's Arms well carved, adorned with Cartouches between two neat Lamps or Vaſes; and the Foot-pace of the Communion-Table is Black Marble and *Purbeck* Stone, incloſed with Rail and Balliſter.

And on the North Side of the Church is the Portrait of King *Charles* I. painted as at St. *Botolph*'s *Biſhopſgate*, and other Places is mention'd.

The Dimenſions are, Length, within 69 Feet, Breadth 69, Altitude about 40; and that of the Tower and Turret is about 95 Feet; in which Steeple are Eight Bells that are rung in Peal.

Monuments in this Church are,

At the Eaſt End of the Southerly Iſle, a ſpacious painted Cenotaph, where is the Effigy of Queen *Elizabeth* repreſented cumbant on a Marble Tomb, adorned with Columns of Touch, of the *Corinthian* Order ſupporting a Triumphal Arch: She in her Robes of State, with the *Regalia*, embelliſhed with her Arms; alſo theſe, *two Lions Paſſant Guardant*.

Those alſo of *Ireland*, and thoſe of *Plantagenet*, viz. *Ruby*, *a chief Pearl*; *Surtout*, *an Eſcarbuncle of eight Rays. Pommette and Florette Topaz.*

Also the two Lions above are *impaled* with the Arms of *Scotland*, and likewiſe with *Gyrony of eight Topaz and Diamond.*

Also three Lions of *England*, *impaled with Paly of ſix Topaz and Ruby.*

And here is *Pearl*, *a Chevron between three Eagles Heads*, *eraſed Diamond*, *impaled with Topaz*, *a chief indented Diamond.*

Also *Ruby*, 10 *Bezants*, 4, 3, 2 and 1, with the Coronet of a Marquis; and theſe Words ſubſcribed under all: *I have fought a good Fight*, &c. as at ſome of the Churches foregoing.

On the North Side of the Altar, is a graceful Monument, with an Inſcription of *John Ramſey*, Eſq; his Wife and Children; but nothing farther remarkable therein.

Arms here are, *Or*, *an Eagle diſplayed Sable.*

On the South Side of the Altar-rails, is another Marble Monument, in Memory of Mr. *George Rock*, and Family; but not farther notable.

Arms here, *Argent*, *a Feſs counterflory Sable*, *between three Rooks proper.*

At the Eaſt End of the Iſle is a Braſs Plate, in Memory of *Thomas Malledge*, dated 1579, and thus Inſcribed;

To you that live poſſeſt,
  great Troubles do befal,
Where we that ſleep by Death,
  do feel no Harm at all:
An honeſt Life doth bring
  a joyful Death at laſt.
And Life again begins,
  when Death is over-paſt.
Death is the Path to Life,
  and Way to endleſs Wealth,
The Door whereby we paſs
  to everlaſting Health.
Theſe threeſcore Years and ſix
  have paſſed here my Life,
Thirty ſeven whereof,
  thou *Helen* wert by Wife.
A Citizen alſo,
  and of the Cutlers free,
And Warden of the ſame,
  ſo worthy thought to be.
My loving Wife farewel,
  God guide thee with his Grace,
Prepare thyſelf to come,
  and I will give thee Place.
Aquaintance all farewel,
  and be aſſur'd of this,
You ſhall be brought to Duſt,
  As *Thomas Malledge* is.

On a plated Stone, near the Communion-Table, is the following Inſcription:

Here reſteth, in the Mercy of God, the Body of *John Eſton*, Eſq; late Juſtice of the Peace, and of *Southwark* Steward; leaving behind him *Margaret* his Wife; which *John* died the eighth Day of *May*, *Anno Domini* 1565.

How rich be they certain,
That heavenly Kingdom gain?
No Tongue can well expreſs
Their Joys that be endleſs.

Persons *of later Times buried in this Church of* St. Olave'*s*, *with Monumental Remembrances and Inſcriptions are theſe:*

In the Chancel:

Hic jacent exuviæ Johannis Ramſey, Armigeri, cum dilecta Uxore Lucia, & Johannis Filii, Annæque Filiæ, *&c.* Lucia obiit 1668. Johannes maritus, 1669.

Elizabeth Weſt, late Wife of *George Weſt*, 1680.

Barbara Thomaſon.

Captain *Simon Nichols*, and *Joan* his Wife, lived 55 Years Man and Wife, 1688.

North Iſle:

Captain *Thom* —————1661.

Robert Clark, Citizen and Apothecary, 1693.

Leonard Harper, Citizen and Merchant of LONDON, 1670.

Jane Walter, Wife of *William Walter*, 1702.

South Iſle:

John Freeman, 1689; and *Barbara* his Wife, 1688.

Mary Jackſon, late Wife of *Thomas Jackſon*, 1689.

Tho. Cotton, 1694.

In the Church-Yard, Monuments for,

Edward Brent, Eſq; 1676.

Captain *Richard Briant*, 1676; and *Anne Briant* his firſt Wife. Likewiſe *Sarah Briant* his ſecond Wife, 1659; and *Eleanor* his fourth Wife, 1668. And *Anthony Briant*, late of *Peckham* in the County of *Surrey*, Eſq; 1683. And *John Briant*, 1702. And *Richard Briant*, 1703, Sons of Capt. *Richard Briant*.

Edward, *George*, and *Elizabeth*, Children of *Edward Davis* and *Hannah* his Wife, 1674.

Mary Yeames, Daughter of *James Yeames* of *Ratcliff*, 1698.

This Living is a Rectory in the Gift of the King, Value upward of 300 *l. per Ann.* and rated in the King's Books at 8 *l.* 4 *s.* 9 *d.*

The Rector is the Rev. Mr. *Philip Ayſcough*, and the Lecturer is the Rev. Mr. *William Richardſon*.

Prayers are *Wedneſdays*, *Fridays* and Holidays, about Eleven o'Clock, and on *Saturday* at Three in the Afternoon; here is an Organ, and eight Bells.

The Veſtry is General.

The Parish-Officers *are,*	*The* Ward-Officers *are,*
5 Church-Wardens.	9 Conſtables.
8 Overſeers and Collectors.	9 Scavengers.
	2 Surveyors of the Highway.

Besides theſe Ward-Officers, there are others for a ſmall Part of the Pariſh, which is within the Liberty of the City of LONDON, *viz.* one Inqueſt, one Conſtable, and one Scavenger.

Streets, Lanes, *&c.*

Part of *London-bridge*, *High-ſtreet*, or *Borough*, *White-horſe-court*, *Tooley-ſtreet*, *Bell-wharf*, St. *Leger*'s-*wharf*, *Bridge-yard*, *Egglin*'s-*gate*, *Cox-wharf*, *Mill-lane*, *Beal*'s-*wharf*, *Harris*'s-*gun-wharf*, *Battle-bridge*, *Tooley-bridge*, *Robinet*'s-*court*, *Morgan*'s-*lane*, *Green-bank*, *Stoney-lane*, *Unicorn-yard*, *Pickle-herring-ſtairs*; Part of *Vine-yard*; Part of *Chequer-alley*, *Church-yard-alley*, *Back-alley*, *King's-head-yard*, *Flemiſh-grounds*, *Wallnut-tree-alley*, *Smith*'s-*alley*, *Bull*'s-*court*, *Joyners-ſtreet*, *Crown-entry*, *Tooley-corner*, *Glean-alley*, *Flower-de-lis-court*, *Flower-de-lis-yard*, *Tenter-alley*, *Maes*, *Maes-court*, *Great Maes-pound*, *Little Maes-pound*, *Farthing-alley*, *Roſe-alley*, *King's-head-yard*; Part of *Barnaby-ſtreet*, *Naked-boy-ſtreet*, *Croſs-keys-alley*, *Wheat-ſheaf-alley*, *Three-hat-alley*, *Adam-and-Eve-alley*, *Tuttle-court*, *White-hart-court*, *Vinegar-court*, and *Blue-anchor-alley*.

Number of Houſes about 1500.

In this Pariſh is a Charity-School, where 40 Boys are Taught and Cloathed by Subſcription; and here is alſo a Charity-School for 60 Girls, who are Cloathed and Maintained. A Free-School, called the Free-School of Queen *Elizabeth*, in the Pariſh of St. *Olave*'s *Southwark*; and ſhe incorporated 16 Pariſhioners to be Governors. Here is a firſt and ſecond Maſter; the former hath 60 *l. per Ann.* the latter hath 40 *l.* The Writing Maſter hath 40 *l. per Ann.* and the *Engliſh* Maſter hath 40 *l. per Ann.* The Lands and Revenues by which this Foundation is endowed, were purchaſed by the Pariſh, and conſiſt chiefly of Ground-Rents in *Horſely-down*; and they have been augmented by ſeveral Donations and Benefactions. The School is for the Uſe of the Pariſh, and *Dorothy*, the Widow of *Arthur Rawlins*, Eſq; gave 150 *l.* to it.

Here in this Pariſh are 20 Alms-Houſes, but the Poor are removed to the Work-Houſe, where they, and poor Children, to the Number of 100, are kept in excellent Order, and provided with Lodging, Food, and Phyſick.

Over-againſt this Pariſh-Church, on the South Side the Street, was ſome Time one great Houſe, built of Stone, with arched Gates, which pertained to the Prior of *Lewes* and *Suſſex*, and was his Lodging when he came to LONDON.

Then Eaſt from the ſaid Pariſh-Church of St. *Olave* is a Key. In the Year 1330, by the Licence of *Simon Swanland*, Mayor of LONDON, it was built by *Iſabel*, Widow to *Hamond Goodcheape*; and next thereunto was then a great Houſe of Stone and Timber, belonging to the Abbot of St. *Auguſtin*, without the Walls of *Canterbury*, which was an antient Piece of Work, and ſeems to be one of the firſt built Houſes on that Side the River, over-againſt the City: It was called the *Abbot's-Inn* of St. *Auguſtin* in *Southwark*, and was ſome Time held of the Earls of *Warren* and *Surrey*.

Next is the *Bridge-houſe*, ſo called, as being a Store-houſe for Stone, Timber, or whatſoever pertains to the Building or Repairing of *London-bridge*.

This Houſe ſeems to have taken Beginning, with the firſt Founding of the Bridge, either of Stone or Timber: It is a large Plat of Ground on the Bank of the River *Thames*, containing divers large Buildings for Stowage of Things neceſſary towards the Reparation of the ſaid Bridge.

There were alſo divers Garners, for laying up of Wheat, and others for Service of the City, as Need requires; moreover, there were certain Ovens built, in Number ten; of which ſix were very large, the other four not being half ſo big: Theſe were purpoſely made to bake out the Bread Corn of the ſaid Graineries, to the beſt Advantage, for Relief of the poor Citizens when Need ſhould require. Sir *John Throſtone*, Knt. ſome Time an Embroiderer, then Goldſmith, one of the Sheriffs, 1516, gave (by his Teſtament) towards the making of theſe Ovens, 200 *l.* which Thing was performed by his Executors; Sir *John Munday*, Goldſmith, then being Mayor.

Over this *Bridge-houſe* there are two Bridge-Maſters appointed, and theſe muſt be Freemen, choſen by the City, whoſe Office is to look after the Reparation of the Bridge: They have a liberal Salary allowed them. The Place hath ſometimes been a good Relief for ſome honeſt Citizens fallen to Decay. The Keeper of the *Bridge-houſe* had, in antient Times, an Intereſt in certain Mills upon the River *Lee*, near *Stratford*; and the Maſter of St. *Thomas* of *Acres* had a Title to other Mills there. For, as it appears by an old Inquiſition taken in the Time of King *Edward* I. there was a *Calcetum*, *i. e.* a Chalk Cawſey on the North, near *Stratford*, which was made by Queen *Maud*, through which there were three Trenches made for three Courſes of Water to run, for the Uſe of ſeveral Mills, partly belonging to the Maſter of St. *Thomas*, and partly to the Bridge-Maſter: Over which were three Wooden Bridges made by the ſaid Maſters.

At a Common-Council, *July* 14, *Ann.* 33 *H.* VIII. it was ordered, that the Seal of the *Bridge-houſe* ſhould be changed, becauſe the Image of *Thomas Becket*, ſome Time Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, was graven thereon; and a new Seal to be made, deviſed by Mr. *Hall*, to whom the old Seal was delivered.

Note, This was occaſioned by a Proclamation, which commanded the Names of the Pope and *Thomas Becket* to be put out of all Books and Monuments.

In this Houſe are managed the Affairs of the Bridge, to which there belongs a great Revenue in Lands and Houſes.

The preſent Juſtice of the *Bridge-yard* is *John Nicholas*, Eſq; and

The Clerk-Comptroller of the *Bridge-houſe*, *Jeremiah Pemberton*, Eſq;

Next, between the *Bridge-houſe* and *Battail-bridge*, likewiſe on the Bank of the River *Thames*, was the Abbot of *Battail*'s-*Inn*; the Walks and Gardens appertaining thereunto, were on the other Side of the Way, before the Gate of the ſaid Houſe, and were called the *Maze*.

The PARISH *of*

St. JOHN *in* SOUTHWARK.

Out of the laſt Pariſh is lately taken another called St. *John* in *Southwark*; and the Church, which is one of the 50 new ones appointed to be built by an Act paſſed in the Reign of Queen *Anne*, being finiſhed, was conſecrated on the 15th of *June* 1733, by *Richard* Lord Biſhop of *Wincheſter*.

It is built of Stone, the Roof is flat, the Steeple is a fluted Column of the *Ionick* Order; there are two *Venetian* Windows adorned with Pillars of the ſame Order; it is paved with Stone, and hath three ſmall Iſles.

The Ornaments of this Church are as follow: The Roof is Quadrangular, adorned with Fret-Work; on the Weſt, North and South Sides are Galleries ſupported by Pillars of the *Dorick* Order; the Pews, Pulpit, and Reading-Deſk are all of Oak; the Altar-Piece is painted Green, and edged with Gold; it is adorned with four Columns, Entablature, &c. of the *Ionick* Order; the Intercolumniation is of the ſame Colour, without the *Commandments*, *Creed*, or *Pater-Noſter*. At the Weſt End of the Church is a ſmall Marble Font, ſet within a handſome Iron Rail.

The Parſonage-Houſe is near adjoining, and there is a handſome Veſtry-Room, detached from the reſt of the Building.

This Living is a Rectory in the Gift of the King.

The Rector is the Reverend Mr. *Philip Ayſcough*, who is likewiſe Rector of St. *Olave*'s; the Lecturer is the Reverend Mr. *North*.

Prayers are *Wedneſdays*, *Fridays*, and Holidays, about 10 of the Clock. No Organ, two Bells.

The Veſtry is General.

Streets, Lanes, &c.

Part of *Vinegar-yard*, *Weavers-lane*, *Potters-field*, *Dancing-bridge*, *Freeman*'s-*lane*, *Valiant-ſoldier-alley*, *Sharp*'s-*alley*, *Red-lion-court*, *Sugar-loaf-alley*, *Chapman*'s-*rents*; Part of *Crucifix-lane*, *Dog-lane*, *Miles*'s-*rents*; Part of *Five-foot-lane*, *Lovet-court*, *Iſle of Ducks*, *Hooper*'s-*yard*, *World*'s-*end-bridge*, *Carman*'s-*yard*, *Union-bridge*, *Dog-and-bear-alley*, *Oatmeal-yard*, *Pariſh-ſtreet*, *Great-yard*, *New-ſtreet*, *Fair-ſtreet*, *Bridge*'s-*rents*, *Horſely-down*, *Horſely-down-lane*, *Horſely-down-old-ſtairs*, *Crown-court*, *Shad-Thames*; Part of St. *Saviour*'s-*dock-head*, *Roſe-alley*, *Jeruſalem-court*, *Black-fields*, *Williford*'s-*fields*, *New-lane*, *New-walk*, or *Three-oak-lane*, *Free-School-ſtreet*, and *Goat-yard*.

Number of Houſes about 1500.

Then is *Battail-bridge*, ſo called from *Battail-abbey*, for that it ſtood on the Ground, and over a Water-Courſe (flowing out of the *Thames*) pertaining to that Abbey, and was therefore both built and repaired by the Abbots of that Houſe, as being near adjoining to the Abbot's Lodging.

The Antient ABBEY *of*

St. SAVIOUR BERMONDSEY.

Beyond this Bridge is *Bermondſey-ſtreet*, turning South, in the South End whereof was ſome Time a Priory, or Abbey of St. *Saviour*, called *Bermond*'s-*Eye*, in *Southwark*, founded by *Alwin Childe*, a Citizen of LONDON, in the Year 1081.

Peter, *Richard*, *Obſtert*, and *Umbalde*, Monks *de Charitate*, came to *Bermondſey*, the Year 1089, and *Peter* was made firſt Prior there, by Appointment of the Prior Houſe, called *Charite*, in

France: By which Means this Priory of *Bermondſey* (being a Cell to that in *France*) was accounted a Priory of *Aliens.*

In the Year 1094, deceaſed *Alwin Childe*, Founder of this Houſe: Then *William Rufus* gave to the Monks his Manor of *Bermondſey*, with the Appurtenances, and built for them there a new great Church.

Robert Pelewit, Biſhop of *Lincoln* (King *William*'s Chancellor) gave them the Manor of *Charlton*, with the Appurtenances. Alſo *Jeffery Martel*, by the Grant of *Jeffery Magnaville*, gave them the Land of *Halingbury*, and the Tithe of *Alferton*, &c.

More in the Year 1122. *Thomas Aderne*, and *Thomas* his Son, gave to the Monks of *Bermonds-Eye*, the Church of St. *George* in *Southwark*, &c.

In the Year 1165, King *Henry* II. confirmed to them the Hide, or Territory, of *Southwark*, and *Laygham Wadden*, with the Land of *Coleman*, &c.

In the Year 1371, the Priories of *Aliens* (throughout *England*) being ſeiz'd into the King's Hands, *Richard Denton*, an *Engliſhman*, was made Prior of *Bermondſey*; to whom was committed the Cuſtody of the ſaid Priory, by the Letters Patents of King *Edward* III. ſaving to the King the Advowſons of Churches.

In the Year 1380, the 4th of *Richard* II. this Priory was made a Denizon (or free *Engliſh*) for the Fine of 200 Marks, paid to the King's Hanaper in the *Chancery*. In the Year 1399, *John Attelborough*, Prior of *Bermondſey*, was made the firſt Abbot of that Houſe, by Pope *Boniface* IX. at the Suit of King *Richard* II.

In the Year 1417, *Thomas Thetford*, Abbot of *Bermondſey*, held a Plea in *Chancery* againſt the King, for the Manors of *Preſton*, *Bermondſey*, and *Stone*, in the County of *Somerſet*; in which Suit the Abbot prevailed, and recovered againſt the King.

In the Year 1539, this Abbey was valued to diſpend by the Year 474 *l.* 14 *s.* 4 *d. ob.* and was ſurrendered to *Henry* VIII. the 31ſt of his Reign. The Abbey Church was then pulled down by Sir *Thomas Pope*, Knt. and in Place thereof a ſtately Houſe built of Stone and Timber, ſince pertaining to the Earls of *Suſſex.*

There are buried in that Church, *Louſſtane Provoſt*, Shrive, or Domeſman of LONDON, 1115.

Sir *William Bowes*, Knt. and Dame *Elizabeth* his Wife.

Sir *Thomas Pikeworth*, Knt.

Dame *Anne Audley*; this Lady (whoſe Name was not *Anne*, but *Aime*) bequeathed her Body to be laid in this Monaſtery, by her Will dated *Nov.* 1497, and would have a Prieſt to pray for the Souls of *John* late Lord *Audley*, her Husband, *James* late Lord *Audley*, her Son, and *John Rogers*, late her Husband.

George, Son to *John* Lord *Audley.*

John Winkefield, Eſq;

Sir *Nicholas Blonket*, Knt.

Dame *Bridget*, Wife to *William Truſſel.*

Holgrave, Baron of the *Exchequer*, &c.

Margaret de la Pole ſeems to be buried here; for by her Will (made 12 *Edward* IV. and proved 1473,) ſhe bequeathed her Body to be laid in the Monaſtery of St. *Saviour's Bermondſey*, in the Chapel called *The Virgin's Chapel*, on the Left Hand of the Altar, making Sir *John Heveningham*, Knt. her Executor.

The PARISH *of* St. MARY MAGDALEN BERMONDSEY.

This Church being old, ſo that Part of it fell down, and the Workmen being of Opinion the reſt would not ſtand long, it was taken down, and re-edified at the Pariſh Charge, *Anno* 1680.

The preſent Structure is Brick, rendered over with a Finiſhing; the Windows and outer Door-Caſes are Stone, and Stone Quoins; and the Roof is covered with Tile, the Inſide thereof is camerated, and ſupported with Columns of the *Tuſcan* Order. There are three Iſles paved with Brick; but about the Altar with black and white Marble; and the Galleries are ſuſtained with ſmall Columns of the *Compoſite* Order. There is a School at the Weſt End, covered with Lead.

The Roof is adorned with Arches of Fret-Work, and a Timber Modellion Cornice, with Enrichments of Shields.

There are Galleries on the North Side and Weſt End, with neat Oak Fronts, enrich'd with Cherubims, Fruit, Leaves, *&c.* and the Pulpit and Pews are well made of the ſame Species of Timber, wherewith the Walls are wainſcotted near eight Feet high. The Altar-Piece is adorned with a Cornice and large Compaſs Pediment; under the latter are the King's Arms carved in *Relievo*; and under the former are the *Decalogue*, in two Tables, placed between the *Pater-Noſter* and *Creed*, and theſe between the Portraits of *Moſes* and *Aaron:* Here are alſo Enrichments of Cherubims, Leaves, Fruit, and Feſtoons.

There are three Wainſcot inner Door-Caſes, the Middle-moſt adorned with Pilaſters and Entablament, of the *Tuſcan* Order.

The Dimenſions are, Length 76 Feet, Breadth 61, Altitude 30, and of the Tower and Turret about 87; in which Steeple are eight Bells to ring in Peal.

Theſe are the Monuments *in this Church; there being no Remainders of old ones:*

Under the Communion-Table:

Two flat Marble Stones; one for *William Williams*, who had to Wife *Suſanna*, Daughter of *Thomas Goble*, deceaſed 1661. and *Suſanna* his Wife, 1664.

Another Stone there thus inſcribed:

Where once the famous *Elton* did intruſt
The Preſervation of his ſacred Duſt,
Lies pious *Whitaker:* Both juſtly twin'd,
Both dead, one Grave, both living had one Mind;
And by their Diſſolution have ſupply'd
The hungry Grave, and Fame, and Heaven beſide,
This Stone protects their Bones, while Fame
Enrols their Deathleſs Names.

The ſaid *Whitaker* departed 1654; he and the ſaid *Elton* were ſometimes Miniſters of this Church.

In the South Iſle is a handſome black and white Marble Monument, adorned with Columns, Entablature, and Pediment of the *Compoſite* Order, with Enrichments, two *Cupids*, Cartouches, one *Cupid* holding a Chaplet, the other a Death's Head, alſo Cherubims. *&c.* This Inſcription:

M. S.

Siſte viator quis heic jacet Operæ pretium tibi ſcire nempe Gulielmus Caſtellus, Armiger. Navalis Mercatorii apud Redroſiam naupegus, in Agro Surrienſi Irenarcha, Militæque ejuſdem majoram vocant inſtructor, *&c.* ob Fidelem operam in iis muneribus Navatam ſereniſſimo R. Carolo 2. inter paucos charus, vir in Arte ſua præſtantiſſimus, cujus ſi Pietatem in Deum, in Regem Fidem, in Pauperes Munificentiam, in omnes Comitatem ſpectes, parem illi inter ſuperſtites ægre invenies, plura diſcere non opus eſt.

Abi & Imitare.

Ob. 26. Junii 1681. { Ætat. 54.
Salut. human.

His Arms; *Argent, three Caſtles, Gules, impaled* with his fourth Wife's, *viz. Gules, a Saltier between four Flower-de-lis, Or*; and alſo with his three others in as many different Places, as with *Argent, on a Chief Sable, two Boars Heads couped, Or*. In a 3d Place with *Sable, a Chevron, Ermin between three Owls, Argent, crowned, Or*; and with *Sable three Nags Heads eraſed, Argent*.

Here alſo lieth *Margaret Caſtel*, Wife of *William Caſtel*, Shipwright, 1635, and *Margaret*, Daughter of *William Caſtel*, 1640.

Alſo *William Caſtel*, Shipwright, 1649.

On a Tomb-Stone of Grey Marble, on the South Side of the Church-Yard, this Inſcription:

Here lyeth interred the Body of Mr. *Thomas Byron*, who had 12 Children by his Wife *Joanna*, and died the 18th of *May*, 1685, aged 41 Years and eight Months. *Joanna* (their Daughter) died the 18th of *March*, 1694, in the 11th Year of her Age.

Admired, beloved, lamented Infancy,
Hurry'd away, does here untimely lye,
Too good to live, and yet too young to die:
Hard Fate! that beſt of Things muſt be
Always the Plunder of the Grave, and thee.
What Grief can vent this Loſs, or Praiſes tell
How young, how good, how beautiful ſhe fell.
Compleat in all but Days, reſign'd her Breath,
Who never diſobeyed but in her Death.

Elizabeth Walduck, Citizen and Cooper of LONDON, 1691.

Humfrey Seile, 1686.

Peter Theobalds of this Pariſh, who had to Wife *Mary*, Daughter of *John Terry*, Alderman of the City of *Canterbury*, 1650.

Suſanna Collins, Wife of *Philip Collins*, 1673.

Captain *Richard York*, with his nine Children.

John Cheeſeman, Gent. 1665, and *Margaret* his Grand-daughter, 1663. And *Margaret* his Wife, 1681.

In the North Iſle:

Elizabeth Hickman, dying in Childbed, 1672.

Joſeph Hickman, 1686, and *Elizabeth* his Wife, 1688.

Peter Bouſine, 1696, and *Andrew Bouſine* his Son, 1690; and *Benjamin Bouſine*, and *Anne* his Wife, 1696.

This Living is a Rector in the Gift of *William Browning*, Eſq; Value 150*l. per Ann.* and rated in the King's Books at 15 *l.* 8 *s.* 11 *d.* Half-penny.

The Rector is the Reverend Mr. *William Browning*, Jun. and the Lecturer the Rev. Mr. *Forreſter*.

Prayers are every Day at 11 in the Morning; here is an Organ and eight Bells. The Gift Sermons are, one on the Day *John Wright* died; one on the 5th of *November*; one on the Day *Jane Traps* died; one on the Day *Thomas Theobalds* died, and one on the Day *Joyce Howlet* died.

The Veſtry is General.

The Pariſh-Officers *are,*	*The* Peace-Officers *are,*
4 Church-wardens.	2 Conſtables.
4 Overſeers and Collectors for the Poor.	4 Headboroughs.
	2 Surveyors of the Highway.
	4 Scavengers.
	2 Ale-Conners.

Streets, Lanes, *&c.*

In the Land Side are:

Part of *Barnaby-ſtreet*, *Sun-alley*, *Hedge-alley*; Part of *Crucifix-lane*; Part of *Five-foot-lane*, *Bell-alley*, *Clare*'s-*yard*, *May*'s-*yard*, *Trotter-alley*, *Snow*'s-*fields*, *Swan-alley*, *Black-boy-alley*, *Parker*'s-*alley*, *White-lion-yard*; Part of *Long-lane*; Part of *Kent-ſtreet*, *Grange-yard*, *Grange-road*, *the Grange*, and *Court-yard*.

In the Water Side are:

Part of *Five-foot-lane*, *Dock-head*, *Mill-ſtreet*, *Hickman*'s-*court*, *Hickman*'s-*folly*, *London-ſtreet*, *Water-lane*, *Jacob*'s-*ſtreet*, *Rotherhith-wall*, *Neckinger-corner*, *Neckinger*, *Salisbury-lane*, *Salisbury-ſtreet*, *Eaſt-lane*; Part of *Weſt-lane*, *Marigold-ſtreet*, *Cherry-garden-ſtreet*, *Croſs-ſtreet*, *Bowling-green*, *Salisbury-down*, and *Blue-anchor-road*.

Number of Houſes about 1900.

In this Pariſh is a School for 50 Boys, by *Joſias Bacon*; a Charity-School for 50 Boys, by Subſcription; and a third for 20 Girls, by Subſcription alſo; 12 poor Men, and as many poor Women are cloathed on the 5th of *November*, by the Legacy of *John Wright*.

Then in *Kent-ſtreet* was a Lazar-Houſe for Leprous People, called the *Loke* in *Southwark*, the Foundation whereof *Stow* ſaith he finds not.

It now belongs to St. *Bartholomew*'s Hoſpital, and is only for ſuch as have the foul Diſeaſe; it is very convenient, and was lately new built, as appears by the following Inſcription in the Middle of the Front:

St. BARTHOLOMEW's
LOCK-HOSPITAL.
A. D. MDCCXXVI.

ADJOINING to this, and belonging to it, is a Chapel, ſmall and old; on the Front of the Gallery, at the Weſt End, is this Inſcription:

Martine Bonde, Eſquire, Citizen and Haberdaſher of LONDON, Treaſurer of St. *Bartholomew's Hoſpital*, gave one hundred Pounds towards the building of this Chappel, *A. D. 1636.*

HERE is but one Funeral Inſcription, and that for a Child of 11 Months old.

THE *Ten Commandments* and this Motto, *Lift up your Hearts*, are placed over the Communion-Table, which is ordinary; but the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper is here adminiſter'd every *Sunday* Morning, and there is Preaching twice the ſame Day, by the Reverend Mr. *Wilſon*.

WE come now to the preſent State of this Ward of the Borough of *Southwark*.

First, Southward from *London-bridge*:

THE Borough of *Southwark*, or *Long Southwark*, reaches from St. *Margaret's-hill*.

St. *Margaret's-hill* extends to St. *George's* Church.

Blackman's-ſtreet from St. *George's* Church to *Newington*.

Weſtward from *London-bridge*:

Stony-ſtreet runs from the *Thames* to *Deadman's-place*.

Counter-ſtreet, reaches Southward from *Deadman's-place* to St. *Margaret's-hill*.

Foule-lane, lies between the Borough and St. *Saviour's-dock*.

Deadman's-place extends from the Eaſt End of *Bank-end* to *Counter-lane*.

ALL theſe following new Streets made out of *Wincheſter-park*, ſeated betwixt the River *Thames* on the North, St. *George's-fields* on the South, and *Gravel-lane* on the Weſt, *viz. Red-croſs-ſtreet*, *White-croſs-ſtreet*, *Worceſter-ſtreet*, *Caſtle-ſtreet*, *Maiden-lane*, *Ewer's-ſtreet*, *Queen-ſtreet*, *Duke-ſtreet*, *George-ſtreet*, *Blue-gate-ſtreet*, *Pepper-ſtreet*, *Bennet's-rents*, *Bandy-leg-walk*, *Dirty-lane*, &c.

Gravel-lane reaches from the *Thames* to St. *George's-fields*.

THE *Upper-ground*, between which and the *Thames* are divers Timber-Yards and Wharfs.

BETWEEN *Gravel-lane* on the Eaſt, *Angel-ſtreet* on the Weſt, the *Thames* on the North, and St. *George's-fields* on the South, are theſe new built Streets and Paſſages, *viz. Bennet's-ſtreet*, *Green-walk*, and *Angel-ſtreet*.

EASTWARDS from *London-bridge* are, St. *Olave's* or *Tooley's-ſtreet*, extending to *Horſely-down*, betwixt which and the River *Thames* are theſe Places, *viz. Mill-lane*, *Morgan-lane*, *Green-bank*, *Stony-lane*, *Vine-yard*, and *Weaver's-lane*.

ON the South Side of St. *Olave's-ſtreet* are, the *Maze*, or *Maze-pond*, and *Paris-ſtreet*.

FROM the Middle of St. *Olave-ſtreet* Southerly, from St. *George's* Church Eaſterly, are two fair Streets, which both meet together at St. *Mary Magdalen Bermondſey*, viz. *Barnaby-ſtreet*, South from St. *Olave's-ſtreet*, and *Long-lane*, Eaſt from St. *George's* Church.

AND Southerly from St. *George's* Church is *Kent-ſtreet*.

From the Eaſt End of St. *Olave's-ſtreet* runs South Eaſt *Horſely-down* to *Fair-ſtreet*, which extends itſelf to *Five-foot-lane*, almoſt to the Head of St. *Saviour's-dock*, and between *Horſely-down*, *Fair-ſtreet* and the *Thames*, are theſe Places, *viz*, *Freeman's-lane*, *Horſely-down-lane*, *Moſs-alley*, *Rope-yard*, *Shad-Thames*, St. *Saviour's-dock*, and *Free-ſchool-lane*.

THEN from about the Middle of *Barnaby-ſtreet* is *Crucifix-lane*, extending Eaſtward to *Roper-lane*, which runs Southerly to *Five-foot-lane*, and that leads to the Head of St. *Saviour's-dock*.

Stairs, or Landing Places.

AGAIN along the River *Thames*, betwixt *Lambeth* and *Rotherhithe* are ſeveral Publick Stairs, or Landing-Places, beginning Weſtward, *viz. Lambeth-bridge*, *Stand-gate*, or *Sun-gate*, *Cupid's-ſtairs*, *Old-barge-houſe*, *Bull-ſtairs*, *Marigold-ſtairs*, *Paris-garden-ſtairs*, *Faulcon-ſtairs*, *Bank-end*, St. *Saviour's-ſtairs*, and *Pepper-alley-ſtairs*.

THEN Eaſtward from *London-bridge* are *Tooly's-ſtairs*, *Battail-bridge-ſtairs*, *Pickle-herring-ſtairs*, *Still-ſtairs*, *Old-ſtairs*, *New-ſtairs*, *Savoy-mill-ſtairs*, *Eaſt-ſtairs*, *Mill-ſtairs*, *Rotherhithe-ſtairs*, *Cherry-garden-ſtairs*, and *Elephant-ſtairs*.

THE Pariſh of St. *Saviour's* is the largeſt, the beſt built and inhabited of any Pariſh in *Southwark*. In this Pariſh is the *Bankſide*, which is very long, and runs Eaſtward towards *Deadman's-place*, having ſeveral Courts and Alleys with Paſſages into *Maiden-lane*. On this *Bankſide* is a Priſon belonging to the Liberty of the Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, call'd the *Clink-Liberty*.

Maiden-lane is a long ſtraggling Place with Ditches on each Side the Paſſage to the Houſes, being over little Bridges, with ſmall Garden-Plats before them. This Lane begins at *Deadmans-place*, and runs Weſtward into *Gravel-lane*, which is a good airy Place, having divers well built Houſes, with pretty Gardens belonging to them; it begins at the *Faulcon*, and runs into St. *George's-fields*.

Bandy-leg-walk is a large Thoroughfare into the Park, paſſing through *Queen-ſtreet* into *Bennet's-rents*.

Deadmans-place, a long dirty ſtraggling Street, of no great Account for Buildings or Inhabitants, except Mr. *Fraile's* Brew-Houſe, and Dwelling-Houſe.

Clink-ſtreet begins at *Deadmans-place*, and runs to St. *Mary Overies Dock*.

THE Borough of *Southwark* is of a very conſiderable Trade, and the rather, as being ſo great a Thoroughfare out of *Kent* and *Suſſex* into LONDON, which makes it to be very well inhabited by Tradeſmen of Repute, with Buildings anſwerable. It takes its Beginning from *London-bridge*, and falls into St. *Margaret's-hill*, which is a ſpacious Street, and likewiſe well inhabited and traded unto, eſpecially the Eaſt Side, the Weſt Side of the *Borough* being generally taken up by Butchers. And in this Part the Market is kept in the Street.

THE Pariſh of St. *George's* is of no large Extent, lying Southward of St. *Saviour's*. The principal Places are, St. *Margaret's-hill* and *Black-man-ſtreet*.

THIS Pariſh is of chief Note for the *King's-Bench* Priſon, the *Marſhalſea* Priſon, and the *Mint*, the antient Retreat of Perſons of ill Principles, who there ſhelter'd themſelves from the Payment of their juſt Debts, before the late Act of Parliament, that took away that pretended Privilege.

THERE was formerly, in *Southwark*, but one Priſon, particularly, ſerving for the whole County of *Surrey*, and that called the *White Lyon*, which was for the Cuſtody of Murtherers, Felons, and other notorious Malefactors. It was ſituate at the South End of St. *Margaret*'s-*hill*, near unto St. *George*'s Church; but that being an old decay'd Houſe within a few Years paſt, there has been a new County-Jail erected. Then is the *King's Bench* and *Marſhalſea* Priſons, already mention'd.

St. *Margaret*'s-*hill*, a ſpacious broad Street, and a great Thoroughfare for Paſſengers, Coaches, Carts and Waggons out of *Kent*, *Surrey*, *Suſſex*, and Part of *Hampſhire*; by reaſon of which it is much reſorted unto, but not of ſo good a Trade as the *Borough*, nor is ſo accommodated with Inns. In this Street is kept the Fair, which begins ſome Days after *Bartholomew-Fair* in LONDON, and, according to Cuſtom, continues a Fortnight, although it ought, by Charter or Grant, to hold but three Days; but this Fair is of ſmall Concern for Commodities, being chiefly for Shows, as Drolls, Puppet-Shows, Rope-Dancing, Muſick-Booths, and Tippling-Houſes.

In this Part of the Hill, which ſtands in this Pariſh, are a great many Courts and Alleys.

White-ſtreet begins at *Blackman*'s-*ſtreet*, runs by St. *George*'s Church, and falls into *Long-lane*, and receives *Kent-ſtreet*. This Street is not over well built and inhabited.

Kent-ſtreet, ſo called as being ſeated in the Road out of *Kent* into *Southwark*; a Street very long, but ill built, chiefly inhabited by Broom-Men and Mumpers. But here are divers large Yards, wherein are vaſt Stocks of Birch, Heath, and ſome only of Broom-ſtaves, which the Maſter Broom-Men diſpoſe of to thoſe that make the Brooms.

Blackmans-ſtreet runs from St. *George*'s Church almoſt unto *Newington*; the Street is broad, but the Buildings and Inhabitants not much to be boaſted of; the End next to *Newington* hath the Weſt Side open to St. *George*'s-*fields*, being rather a Road than a Street.

The *Mint*, generally ſo taken, is very large, containing ſeveral Streets and Alleys. In this Tract of Ground, called the *Mint*, ſtood the Duke of *Suffolk*'s Houſe. The chief Street in the *Mint* is ſo called, being that which gives an Entrance into it out of *Blackman*'s-*ſtreet*; it is long and narrow, running into *Lombart-ſtreet*, thence into *Suffolk-ſtreet*, and alſo into *George-ſtreet*: which ſaid *Suffolk-ſtreet* and *George-ſtreet* have open Paſſages into St. *George*'s-*fields*. Before we leave this Place, we cannot help taking Notice of a Garden here, remarkable for a Summer-Houſe in it, which is ſaid to be built by the Celebrated Mr. *Ruſhworth*, at his own Expence, when he was a Priſoner in the Rules of the *King's Bench*, in which he compiled his Valuable *Collections*.

In this long Tract of Ground there are, in the Borough of *Southwark*, generally ſo called, theſe Pariſhes, *viz.* St. *Saviour*'s *Southwark*, St. *George the Martyr*'s, St. *Thomas*'s, St. *Olave*'s, the new Pariſh at *Horſely-down*, called *St. John*'s in *Southwark*, and St. *Mary Magdalen Bermondſey*. Then, on the Weſt Side, the Pariſhes of *Chriſt-Church* and *Lambeth*. On the South Side, the Pariſh of *Newington*. And on the Eaſt, the Pariſh of *Rotherhith*.

This Borough, as a Subſidy to the King, yields about a Thouſand Marks, or Eight Hundred Pounds, which is more than any one City in *England* pays, except the City of LONDON. And alſo the Muſter of Men in this Borough doth likewiſe in Number ſurpaſs all other Cities, except LONDON.

This Ward hath an Alderman, who is always the Eldeſt, or what they call, *The Father of the City*; he hath three Deputies, and a Bailiff; there are no Common-Council-Men; ſixteen Conſtables, ſix Scavengers, and twenty Wardmote Inqueſt-Men.

It is taxed to the Fifteen, at ſeventeen Pounds ſeventeen Shillings and eight Pence.

The Alderman of this Ward is Sir *William Humfreys*, Knt. and Bart.

MVSEVM
BRITAN
NICVM

End of the ***FIRST VOLUME.***